

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012 with funding from
LYRASIS Members and Sloan Foundation





APRIL 1908

VOL. LXXXII NUMBER 1

THE HOME MISSIONARY

Features of the Month

Black Diamonds and their Cost

Mighty Montana

Winifred Adams' Visit to New York
and its Outcome

Little Journeys on the Front Line

1908

A Methodizer, -- Does Your Church Need One?

- If it has a deficit in its current expenses—
- If it has need of more income for its work—
- If it gives \$2 to itself for every \$1 to benevolences—
- If it pays its minister less than it knows it ought—
- If one-fourth of its members do not regularly support it—
- If its trustees ask for new subscriptions only once a year—

Then surely something is needed. What is it?

WHAT IT IS

The profession of the METHODIZER is a new one and needed. It is saving thousands of dollars for business houses by installing better methods.

We can furnish such a METHODIZER for your church. It is a fully illustrated booklet of sixty pages, written for us by Rev. Henry E. Jackson, and called

The Individual System of Church Support

- It contains real concrete suggestions
- States the principles underlying them
- Gives working directions for their use

HOW IT WORKS

Nothing is so convincing as a fact. The actual results of the plan in two churches, for example, are as follows:

The Pledged Yearly Income

One Church

One year without the plan. \$2,753.06
The next year with the plan. \$4,008.94

Another Church

One year without the plan. \$4,500.00
The next year with the plan. \$7,000.00

Benevolences in the same two Churches

One year Foreign Missions. \$24.58
Next year with the plan. . . . \$146.26

One month Home Missions. \$79.84
Same month next year. . . . \$137.21

Where to get it

Orders for the booklet and the supplies described in it, may be sent to either of the following addresses. To secure booklet, send ten two-cent stamps to the publisher.

THE CHURCH SYSTEM SUPPLY COMPANY,
Montclair, New Jersey.

Or orders may be sent to

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
Fourth Ave. and 22d St., New York City.

You are ALL CONFUSED

- You want the sweetest toned
- You want that sweet tone to last
- You dislike to spend any more

about Pianos!

money than necessary:—But every adviser, and so-called expert, recommends a different make. You are like a man lost in the woods. You don't know which way to turn. This surely describes your position.

R THE REMEDY:—Educate yourself on the subject! Study—read—Read more—Study more. Then listen in the quietness of your own parlor to the tone of the highest grade piano you can get, but without agreeing to purchase it. Call in all those musical friends who you *know*

are not under past obligations to any piano dealers or friends of dealers. Resolve you will study attentively piano tone and will be deaf, while studying, to the magnetic talk and persuasiveness of salesmen. This is the *intelligent* way. It's the way you planned your new home. You made a long study of it calmly, thoroughly, and you became quite an expert. You can be just as expert about pianos.

We are willing to send you free two books:

One officially entitled "The Book of Complete Information about Pianos."

YOU NEED THIS BOOK of 156 Pages handsomely bound, if you ever intend to buy a piano, no matter what make.

It tells how to test a piano and how to tell good from bad: what causes pianos to get out of order. It makes the selection of a piano easy. If read carefully it will make you an expert judge of piano tone, of action, workmanship and of durability.

It tells everything that any one can possibly want to know about pianos; gives a description of every part of the piano, how put together and all the processes of manufacture. Gives description of the new invention for aiding learners to play called **THE NOTEACCORD** (endorsed by Paderewski and other great pianists). It explains Agents' and Dealers' Methods and Devices.

It tells about the very first piano,

the qualities of labor, the felt, ivories and woods used in every high-grade piano, and compares high qualities with the cheaper kind (used in inferior pianos). Describes what constitutes a musical-piano-tone, and in fact is a complete *encyclopedia*.

You need and should have **THIS EDUCATIONAL BOOK** to thoroughly inform you whenever **CONFUSED ABOUT PIANOS**.

Its scores of illustrations (all devoted to piano construction) are not only interesting but are *instructive*—to children as well as to adults.

You will certainly learn a great deal about pianos that you could not hear of or read **ANYWHERE ELSE** for it is absolutely the *only* book of its kind ever published. Nevertheless we send it free.

The other book is also copyrighted but is a short *story* named "JOHN HONEYWELL'S REASONS." The story of an

average American family which was **ALL CONFUSED** about Pianos—it is interesting, readable and prettily illustrated—gives a little hint of a love affair which the piano helped along, as many pianos have done.

These two books cost quite a sum to produce, print, bind, illustrate and mail. Upwards of 400,000 have been issued and without a single exception have been highly commended.

SO FAR not one word about ourselves. We are and have been the manufacturers of **THE FAMOUS WING PIANO** for the past 39 years!

Name _____
 Address _____
WING & SON
 358-391 West 13th St., N. Y.

You may send me "The Book of Complete Information" and the "Story Book," but without any cost to me or obligation on my part.

We Have Supplied Over 40,000 American Homes With WING PIANOS

We refer to Banks, Governors of many States, and Judges; to Merchants, Conservatories of Music, Singers and Professors of Music. We have been students of vibration and of musical tone and strength of materials during all these 39 years. The first patent issued to our Mr. Wing, Senior, for improvement on pianos was in 1876, and other improvements have been invented since at the average rate of more than one yearly. These facts prove our skill and long experience, but would not be mentioned if we did not wish to show you that we know the piano subject as few others have had the opportunity; for 39 years is a long—long time for a business house to "live and learn" and constantly prosper.

Write for the books at once or fill in the coupon. Take it and mail to us now while you think of it (and while you have the coupon). You will be under no obligations whatever.

WING BUILDING
 358-391 West 13th Street, New York

WING & S



Also 23 Plainer Styles

CONTENTS



For APRIL, 1908.



BLACK DIAMONDS AND WHAT THEY COST, Illustrated, Miriam L. Woodbury.....	379
MIGHTY MONTANA, Illustrated, Rev. Gregory J. Powell.....	385
EDITOR'S OUTLOOK.....	391
Ministers and Missions	
Editorial Notes	
The Treasury	
REV. L. PAYSON BROAD, With Portrait.....	395
WORKING OF THE BUREAU OF PASTORAL SUPPLY, NEW YORK, Illustrated, Secretary C. W. Shelton	396
WINIFRED ADAMS' VISIT TO NEW YORK AND ITS OUTCOME Jessie Kemp Hawkins.....	398
LITTLE JOURNEYS ON THE FRONT LINE.....	407
Thanksgiving in San Mateo--Just Like Other People	
Honor To The Missionary Pastor--How They Appreciate	
Fellowship--Consecration, Restitution--Open Doors	
APPOINTMENTS AND RECEIPTS.....	410

PER YEAR, FIFTY CENTS

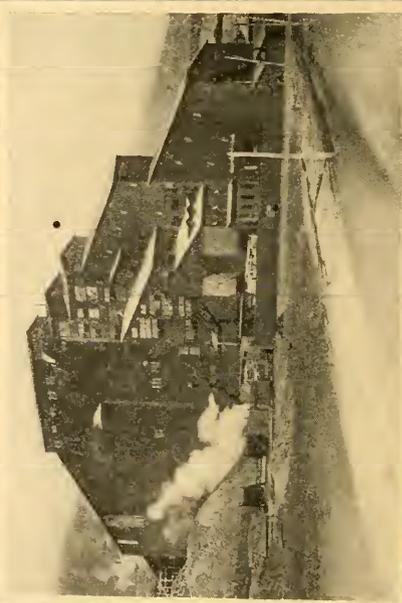
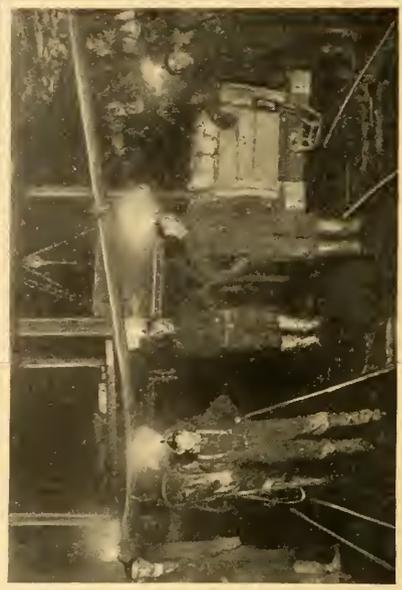
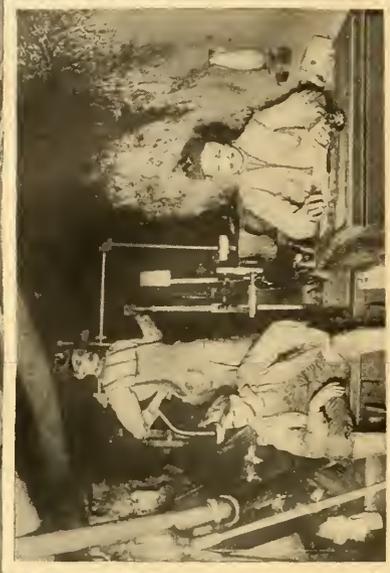
THE HOME MISSIONARY

Published Monthly, except in July and August, by the

Congregational Home Missionary Society

287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY





MINE FOREMAN AT DESK
FOOT OF SHAFT

COAL MINING, PENNSYLVANIA.

DRILLING
COAL BREAKER

THE HOME MISSIONARY

VOL. LXXXII

APRIL 1908

NO. 1

Black Diamonds

And What They Cost In Life And Character

By MISS MIRIAM L. WOODBERRY



PICKING SLATE

IT is easy to recognize a mining community, even if one's knowledge of coal has been limited to the annual appearance of heavy carts that for a few hours stand in front of one's door, while a low rumbling catalogue the transfer of winter comfort to some obscure corner of the cellar. One can tell by the huge, black breakers stationed at the mouth of every mine, solid of body, stable in character, sable in complexion, commanding the

landscape in almost a human way by rearing a huge head, breathing volumes of dark soot and smoke by day, windows twinkling like eyes at night. A building as closely akin to the beauties of architecture as Kipling's Margar of Marger-gar is to a beautiful domestic animal. One can tell by the lack of trees; now and then a dreary sapling or disconsolate stump struggles to escape the axe which quickly transforms all available tim-

ber into beams for the sealing of some underground passage. One can tell by the huge culm pile that rises hundreds of feet into the air. Not a bit of the "templed hills" mentioned in our National Hymn, but a handmade mountain, composed of the refuse of slate that clings to the coal deposit. At first, this is easily dumped on the ground, but as the pile increases, a track ascends the side of the hill, a motor car shoots up as serenely as an electric car glides over an asphalt pavement, and a mule, too worn and weary to work underground, hauls it to the opposite bank. One man unhitches the lever, the car tips over, and the contents come rushing down the hillside. Often the rays of the sun sets this culm on fire, and while the fumes are scarcely visible to the eye during the daytime, a steady red beacon, at night burns clearly. Hattings become rusty, hinges and iron nails, hooks and tools are covered with a yellow deposit, and often children playing near the pile, sicken and die, or in the language of the valley, are "Sulphurized." One can tell, not only by the low houses backed up to the pile, but by the quiet anxiety and the lines of self-control in the faces of the people.

If the town has not been thrifty, and is in debt, the authorities are shrewd enough to turn off the electric lights; then the proper way of finding a street number, or an address, is to follow the flickering light and shining dinner pail of a miner returning from work.

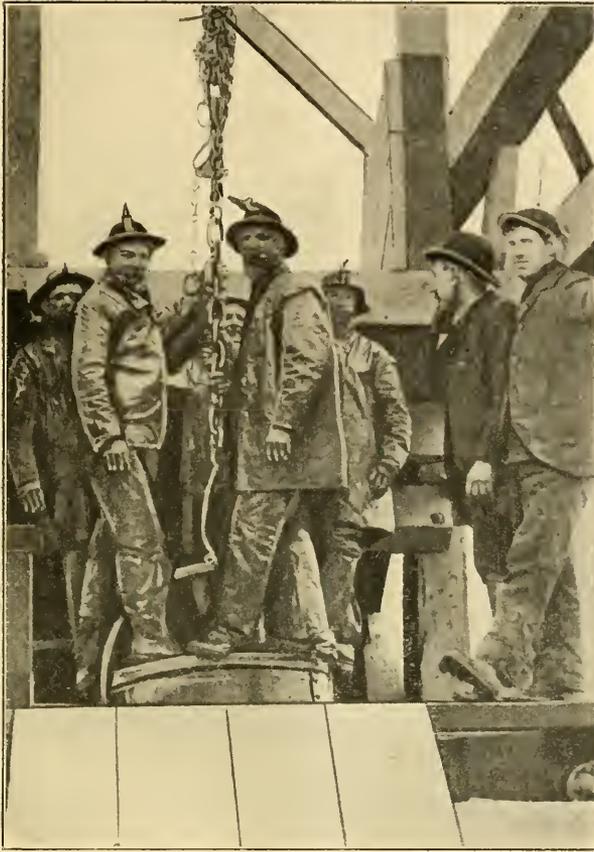
More interesting than coal is the life and character of the man who extricates it. There is sorrow and heartache at every turn; poverty and hardship in many places; but not the result of idleness. The greatest fear is the dread of reading on the black-board bulletin outside the mine, the simple legend, "No work to-day."

Miners' wives seldom visit their husbands during office hours. Often, Oh, so often, a creeping, dark bulk, the company's ambulance, is

seen moving down the main street. Even the children stop playing; the atmosphere is charged with dread. At one window a woman eyes it steadily, almost "daring it" to stop at her door. At another window a woman quickly throws her apron over her head and stops her ears, rather than hear the wheels stop; but stop they always do at somebody's door. With one accord the neighborhood unites in being kind. It is true kindness—the kindness of the poor to each other. Many elements unite to make the loss of life incredible. The introduction of electric lights and motor cars results in more coal and faster transportation; it also means live wires and added danger. One forenoon, a superintendent called his men together, and carefully explained this new force. The men listened with attentive faces. Greeks, Italians, Lithuanians, Poles, Irish and Welsh, all listened. Late in the afternoon, a man hit his axe on a wire. He did not like the sensation and turned and gave the wire a terrific blow, and the wire took immediate personal revenge. He had listened attentively in the forenoon, but his knowledge of electricity and all types and kinds of science was so absolutely lacking, that the true message was not appreciated.

The mules grow sullen and narrow-minded. They are well cared for, fed and watered, then sent underground for nine hours at a stretch. Soon they learn that a sudden lurch in a narrow passage will knock the breath out of a boy driver. For the short time needed to revive his attendant, the mule gains an extra vacation.

The whole life beckons to danger at every turn. Boys begin on the breaker, on small wooden seats, astride the rushing rivers of coal that shoot from the top of the building with gradually gaining celerity to the bottom. The foundation of the tunnel, or what we might call the river bed, is perforated at regular intervals with an iron grating, the net-work small at the top growing larger and larger. In this



READY TO GO DOWN

way the coal is sorted, and the boy, in a thick atmosphere of soot, amid a deafening roar, is supposed with nimble fingers, to pick out the refuse. Nine hours of this—sixty cents a day. The next promotion is underground. One is amused at the glow of pride on a boy's face the first day he descends 1100 feet in a shaft and takes his station at the head of a mule. He has many ways of subduing this animal. The light in his cap is a great help toward accelerating speed, and a large, loose piece of coal is always handy for a missile. Some day another promotion is granted. This is to guard the strong, simple wooden doors that manipulate the transfer of air. This is a position of almost tragic importance, as the lives of often 700

men depend upon the circulation. He then becomes a laborer,—for a miner furnishes the equipment, dynamite and tools, decides upon the plans and engineers all blasting, while the laborer loads the cars. He has now ceased to have a name—becomes a number. One morning on entering the mine the fatal bulletin announces, "Number 86 docked three days for being dirty." His carloads have been spotted by the inspector, dumped on the ground and weighed. Instead of 2.50 pure coal, 50 dirty which is allowed, the latter proportion is far too great. If he learns to be careful, by thrift and industry, he becomes a miner, a man of importance, and can select his own laborer. Pay Day is the great festival, the mines close and the streets

are filled with a procession all moving in one direction. The hospitable saloon keeper offers the counter of his bar during this financial prosperity, so that a foreigner, unacquainted with American coin, by placing his pile near a neighbor's, can prove he has the correct amount. If nothing but a transfer of cash is practiced in the saloon he gains a strong character that puts him in line for the next promotion—that of Fire Boss. Every morning at 3 a. m. finds him in the mines all alone, with no equipment save a small safety lantern. He makes a tour of every chamber where a man is to be placed, tests the air,

the gas, the machinery. On this journey's records depends the safety of never less than 700 lives daily. He also usually discovers any one that has been lost or has fainted. On rare occasions a man becomes mentally unbalanced and wanders through the intricate passages. There is only one other promotion, that of superintendent.

Many a miner becomes too sociable on Pay Day, or if he is attacked by miner's asthma, or some day in the confusion of a blast misunderstands a signal, and instead of "move quick" he reads "Stand Still," an accident, not fatal to life, but to promotion, may



CAR ON CAGE AT FOOT OF SHAFT



TUNNEL ENTRANCE

follow. Then he "progresses backward," becomes a door tender, a mule driver, and at last, a feeble old man, he is found on the Breaker with the boys.

The family life must be adjusted to underground rules. The women are at leisure, if they have any, in the morning. The afternoon must be spent in preparing the hearty meal, and then the bath. Nothing is more illusive than the features of a miner returning from work—nothing more illuminating than that same face evenings and Sundays. Most of the miners are endowed with beautiful voices. Boy sopranos in all the little churches would fill a city church with music lovers. The children early learn to be self-reliant. One small boy told me that "his father was going to make him go to church that night to hear me speak." "Didn't I think it was hard? The first evening this winter when coasting was good? Wouldn't I interfere and save him?" "He was willing to go Sunday, but an extra service on a week day!" He believed in making the attack at headquarters. He knew exactly where to place his

oratorical dynamite. It was in the blood.

Hospitality abounds. Religion is a vital force. The Welsh especially, have brought many quaint and interesting customs from their country, like standing by the chair when the blessing is asked, reserving the first Sunday in the month for "Prayer for Missions." In nearly every church one day in each week is devoted to quilting. The price is set at \$1 per spool. Hour after hour is cheerfully given to this industry, and many a church has been saved to the denomination and to the people by the loyalty of the women.

The people deserve to be happy. But two destructive forces are at work: First, is the great demand for coal. The cities, the mills, the industries continually demand more coal, and faster. In order to partially meet this demand unskilled labor must be employed. The second is the aggressiveness of the great American liquor curse. Saloons everywhere—large, small, well equipped, and rude shacks. A woman is left a widow by a mine accident. She has children to support.

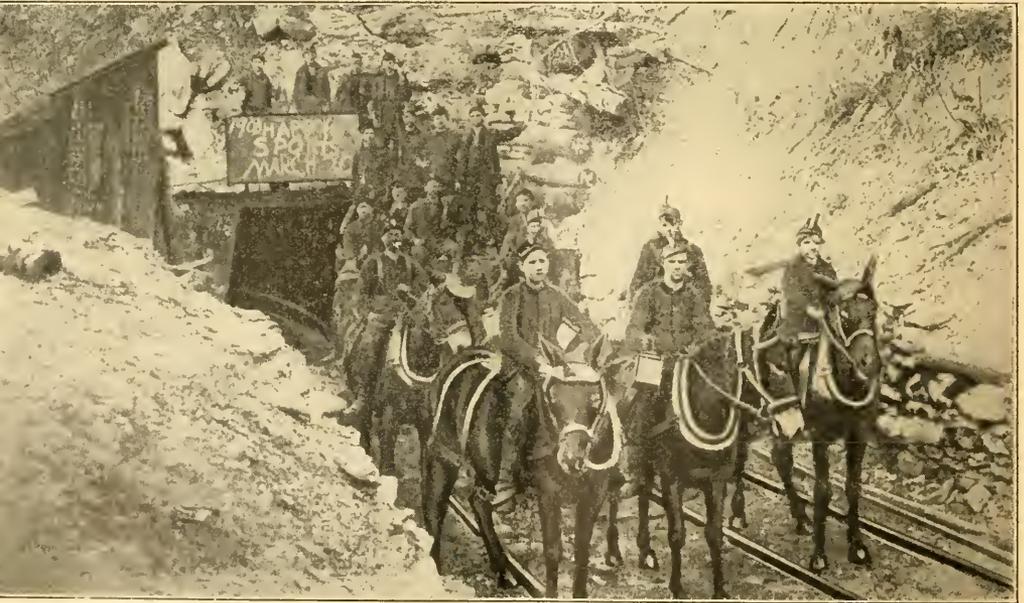
There is no call for washing; that is done in individual homes. Perhaps one boy can work on the breaker; his sixty cents a day carries the rent. She tries many things without success and finally opens a little store—candy in front, bottles in the rear—no licence. This is a "Speak Easy." Friends of her husband patronize her—their best way of helping and showing sympathy. As a result, men, not drunk, but with eyes a little bleared, hands unsteady, feet far from nimble, enter the mines. There is another accident—another "Speak Easy."

These people belong in our family. They were Congregationalists in Wales, and have brought us their church organization. They need to feel the strength and support of the denomination. Many of the churches must have a little aid—a grant of from \$100 to \$200 yearly. The pastors must be men who know their Bible in more than one tongue. Help us to

help them in that Valley. The Box Work next year will include applications from men in Pennsylvania who cannot write an interesting letter in English to reward the sewing societies. Help us to insure the salaries and send ministers to the seventeen pastorless little churches and man the sixty that have asked for help.

One beautiful home is a beacon light, because a Congregational pastor had the courage to go into a saloon, put his hand on the shoulder of a young man and say: "Man, man, God never created you for a life like this. Come with me."

Another home is an indescribable scene of misery. A neighbor in reviewing the situation said: "She h'imitates H'Americans. She don't wait on her man as she should." We are the American, and on our shoulders lies the responsibility of leadership and example.



COMING OUT OF TUNNEL. HOMEWARD BOUND

Mighty Montana

BY SUPERINTENDENT G. J. POWELL

DR. DOUGLAS of Iowa said recently in Chicago, if he were just entering upon his ministry, he would choose Montana as his field, "Mighty Montana."

Montana is third in area of all the states, and is more than twice the size of that immortal bunch of states called New England. It is better watered than any of the Rocky Mountain states. The streams of the northern third of Wyoming run into Montana rivers. Every Canadian river that can, crosses the line for the Missouri River in Montana. Great areas of the state are irrigated, and more will be added when the government has completed its four large projects now under way. Other extensive regions have been investigated by the Reclamation experts, and have been pronounced among the possible irrigated lands of the state. The State Bureau of Agriculture has given the square miles which can be irrigated, and it is a garden spot the size of Massachusetts. When it is remembered that one acre under irrigation is equal to about three in the best parts of the country not irrigated, some idea can be had of the agricultural resources of this state. But to this must be added as many acres as are contained in the state of Indiana which by the same authority can be "dry farmed." Sceptics should bear in mind that to the North of Montana the Canadians are successfully farming land all along the northern border of Montana. Montana is farther away from the heat of the winds which have done great damage in states to the south. The Agricultural College of the state has demonstrated in several places that farming without irrigation is a success.

The mineral wealth of the state

cannot be computed. Already about one-fourth of the copper of the world is produced here. The bituminous coal fields cover a territory the size of Maryland, and the Lignite coal fields would measure as large as West Virginia. In water power Montana has a boundless supply.

The Missouri River is dammed near Helena and power is carried electrically to Butte seventy miles distant. From two other rivers the "juice" is carried for power to this same copper city almost as far.

At Great Falls, is water power estimated at three hundred and fifty thousand horse-power. Less than one-tenth of this is as yet harnessed. Beside these falls on the Missouri is likely to grow up one of the great cities of the West. Already the city of Great Falls has 20,000 people.

The river drops five hundred feet in twelve miles.

The state has two trans-continental railways, a third, the Milwaukee, is pushing its way across to the Pacific, while the Soo and the Burlington are headed for our coast which faces the Orient.

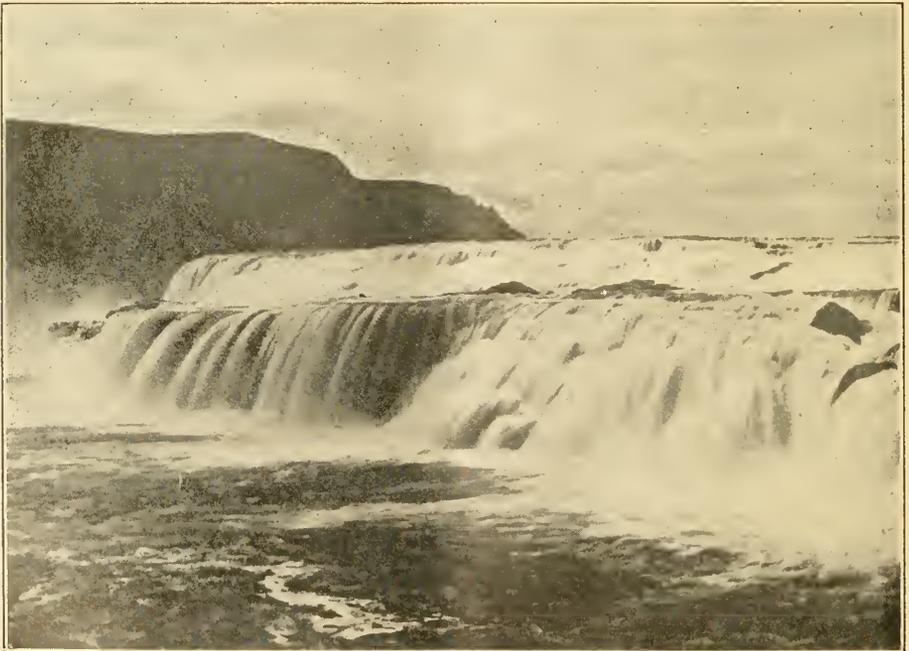
Montana is full of challenge for the brightest men of the land. It cannot be developed easily as the states to the east have been. For with the axe and the plough, the farmer single handed could clear and break. Skilled engineers will be needed and great organizers of capital for the mountain state to lead out its waters into great reservoirs, and by ditches spread them out upon the fertile soil; to harness the water falls and rapids and carry their boundless energies to manufacturing centers and mines; and make them pull continental streams across the plains, and over the mountains. Some Denver business men visited the

city of Billings a few months ago. They had seen what could be done in Colorado with water. They said, "if Denver had the water which Billings has she would make a city of a million people."

A few miles east of Billings the Government has just thrown open for settlement a tract of thirty thousand acres for homesteads. It is part of the Crow Reservation. This beautiful stretch of land has been put under irrigation at government expense. There will be eight villages and a large closely settled farm population where before not a settler was to be seen, and the desert will become a garden. A million dollar sugar beet factory at Billings has proved a great success, and has put the irrigated acre up to about a hundred dollars. We Congregationalists have organized a church at Huntley the principal town in this newly opened valley. Three other large tracts of land will be opened this summer, and others later.

Montana is old enough to have a tried people who are rooted in the resources of the state, who believe in it, who have become rich and have converted men of capital in the East to believe in their state. Indeed I have not found such a bunch of optimists anywhere as out in that country.

Considering nationality the Montana man has his body and head American, his right arm and leg British, and his left would represent the element of its people which is of other nationalities. They are a vigorous, enterprising people. The old-timer is there who took refuge in the state in its lawless early days, but he is not the prevailing man. The ranchman, weather beaten and resourceful, the miner and the farmer are there, the latter in increasing numbers from the older states and the day of beginnings is passing. The state is getting its second wind. The tide of settlers on the land has passed the North Dakota



Brown Bros., New York

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA



Brown Bros., New York

MATTERHORN, JR., MONTANA

line and is homesteading across to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. That which has been done in North Dakota is now being repeated in Montana. It looks now that in a very few years all the land that can be farmed will be homesteaded or purchased. Indeed railroad land is being sold now three hundred miles west of the Dakota line for about the price which land brought six years ago two hundred miles east of the line in Dakota.

Montana has one city, Butte, of seventy-five thousand people, five others over ten thousand, Helena, Great Falls, Missoula, Billings and Anaconda, and a number of others which are growing to be thriving centres. It is bound to be a state of large cities.

With twice the size of New England, five times the natural resources and ten times the water power, no wonder one of the college presidents of the state in his enthusiasm said Montana is as large as Japan and is capable of maintaining as large a population.

After making the discount the

readers of *THE HOME MISSIONARY* probably will, there is still room for the conviction that a state so rich in natural wealth, is sure to have a large population and is therefore a needy and promising field for missionary investment.

The state has the saloon in large numbers. In one little new mining town of two hundred I found seven saloons. In Butte, its largest city, there are over two hundred saloons and five breweries. Millions of dollars are spent yearly in that city. It has more liquor places than there are English-speaking churches in the state. While my train waited in one town, I strolled along two blocks and counted fourteen saloons. A fellow passenger spent a half hour strolling around too. I heard him say on his return to the train he had met some old friends and had "ten drinks and a hot tomally" and then he did not get all around. Excepting the slight loosening of his tongue, he showed no signs of his indulgences. He was a ranchman and an old-timer. The saloon habit prevails and is considered

more respectable than in some states. No wonder the state ranks badly in its average of crime.

But there are signs of change. The last legislature passed anti-gambling and anti-wine-room laws, and the champion of the reform forces was a Roman Catholic member from Butte.

The Capital city of Helena has decided to close the saloons from one to six o'clock a. m. And some of the cities are discussing restricting the number of saloons. One man was convicted and sent to jail for gambling. These are all straws which show that the ethical breezes are stirring out this way as well as in older parts of the country.

The Roman Catholic Church has great strength in the state, having two bishops and a very large following. Both the bishops of this church are total abstainers and strong advocates of temperance.

Next to the Roman Church comes the Methodist Episcopal with nearly a hundred churches and a college. The Presbyterians have over fifty

churches and are doing a valuable work, and the Baptists fall far below them in numbers, and I regret to say the Churches of the Pilgrim Way, are the "Little Benjamin" of all the tribes.

We have churches in nine of the seventeen county seats. Three churches have been organized within a year, and many new places will be entered and churches organized, in the near future.

At the State Association in Livingston last September, there was great enthusiasm for the new day which has dawned for the Montana work. Plans were then made for enlargement. Dr. T. O. Douglas and Dr. Frank K. Sanders of the Sunday School Society; Superintendent Stickney of the Sunday School work in North Dakota, and the writer were there to reinforce the pastors and delegates of the churches.

A resolution was adopted that the time had come when the Congregational people of the state should consider the question of establishing a



Brown Bros., New York

MCDONALD'S LAKE, MONTANA



Brown Bros., New York

CITY OF HELENA, MONTANA

college. It was pointed out that the nearest College to Livingston, was at Fargo, over seven hundred miles to the East; Whitman still farther to the West, and Colorado College as far to the South.

Following the example of John Harvard, Rev. Jos. Pope one of the Montana ministers subscribed a hundred dollars on the spot, and Rev. Mrs. Barnes Hogue added a similar amount to help the Montana sons of the Pilgrim Fathers to follow the early example of their spiritual ancestors down by the sea.

The rallying cry for Montana, suggested by Superintendents Stickney and Powell who are extending their care to Montana as well as to North Dakota, is "Ten new Congregational churches a year for the next ten years and a Christian college."

The churches of the state are exceptionally well manned. Rev. E.

Fenn Lyman, of Great Falls; D. S. Bayley, of Missoula; G. Hindley, of Helena; R. Brown, of Livingston; H. S. Fritsch, of Billings; and General Missionary Joseph Pope are a fine lot of men, and Montana history is in strong, safe hands.*

The Home Missionary directors at their recent meeting in Chicago agreed to double the apportionment for missionary work in Montana, and if the treasury will allow treble it for the coming year. Even this amount will still fall far below what could be well used in these important and critical days of church planting and foundation laying.

Superintendent Bell and the noble men who have held on to the work in

*Besides these Rev. E. S. Shaw and Rev. E. E. Smith are also at work in the Eastern part of Montana sharing as general missionaries in the work of both North Dakota and Montana.

the trying earlier years of the state, deserve all credit for the nucleus of noble churches which have been planted, and established.

Mighty picturesque Montana, with your coming millions of population, your great wealth, your honored place in the nation, well may we bare our heads as we see you coming into your place among the great Commonwealths of the land!

Kipling's words from *The Explorer* may fittingly close this appreciation of Montana:

"There's no sense in going farther,—its
the edge of cultivation."
So they said, and I believed it; broke my
land and sowed my crop;
Built my barns, and strung my fences in
the little border station
Tucked away behind the foothills,
Where the trails run out and stop.

Till a voice as bad as conscience, rang
interminable changes.
On one everlasting whisper, day and
night repeated so—
"Something hidden! Go and find it!
Go and look behind the ranges.
Lost and waiting for you. Go!"



WANTED—The preacher to save the man, to kill the bear, to catch the horse, to develop the great new State of Montana.

Editor's Outlook

Ministers and Missions

TREASURY figures on another page reveal a total gain in receipts for the first eleven months of the fiscal year, of \$21,600.23, of which \$15,335.87 is due to the regular contributions of the churches. Such gains, while not without promise of good, are painfully inadequate, at the end of eleven months, when measured against the standing debt of the Society, and the clamorous demands and ever expanding needs of the field.

Pondering over the possible causes of this strange and persistent inertia, we are more than ever convinced that upon one man more than another rests the onus of our present disability, and to this man more than any other is committed its triumphant cure. On this one man, as on a pivot, turns the solution of the money problem which now handicaps every forward movement of Home Missions. He is one man, but he is also many, and in five thousand different communities he is the captain of a company of God's elect. Upon him rests the divine ordination of leadership. No other man, whatever his calling or gifts, is endowed with the same public or personal influence as that which clothes a Congregational pastor who properly magnifies his office. He has undoubted power to fill every missionary treasury of the church, and no offensive authority does he need to exercise. He has only to stand in his pulpit of power and to say "Come," and the people will follow.

Let any pastor make it plain that he loves and believes in the missionary work, and by a drawing perfectly irresistible, he will gather about him a missionary people. Let his public prayers breathe a genuine sympathy with missionary workers; let him

keep abreast with the facts of missionary history and weave them into his sermons and addresses; let him prove by his own giving that he feels the pressure of the missionary call and counts it a joy to respond; let him dispel the false and miserable notion that money scattered abroad impoverishes his own people, or shrinks the sources of his own support; let him grasp and preach the divine principle of a scattering that increaseth and a withholding that tendeth to poverty; let him often dwell upon the last command of the great Captain, the marching orders of the Church, until his own soul burns and his people are inflamed with the missionary ideal of that Church as it filled the vision of its divine founder; let him rise to these high ideals and magnify his office as leader of a church that is bound from victory unto victory, until all is conquered, and we venture to predict that churches delinquent in benevolence will disappear, debts will be unknown, the missionary forces of the church will never fail, nor missionary capital be wanting for their support.

To the man in the pulpit, therefore, we make our appeal. With him is the key. His hand holds the magic rod that can smite the rock and set free the frozen money power of the church.

Notes

The Eighty-second Annual Meeting of the Congregational Home Missionary Society will be held at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, by invitation of the First Congregational Church of that town, May 26-28. Full particulars of arrangements and program will be found in the weekly religious papers.

The letter following was received on the collection plate of a Massachu-

setts church, accompanied by a few dollars' worth of coins. The coins were sold for much more than their face value, and sent to the Treasury of the Congregational Home Missionary Society. Perhaps there are other treasures of this kind, bearing an unknown and unsuspected value, which their owners would be pleased to contribute to some good cause. We know of no better cause than Home Missions, nor any greater need just now than that of the Home Missionary Treasury. The following is the letter:

The enclosed coins are the most valuable of a collection which the giver has been some years in getting together. The 1832 half dollar was given many, many years ago by a mother now gone before. It is highly prized because of its associations, but the need of the Home Missionary Society is great at this time and calls for sacrifice; these coins are given with the prayer that the blessing of God may go with them. "The silver is mine, and the gold is mine, saith the Lord of Hosts."

The forthcoming number of the year Book will show that in Wyoming a very substantial advance has been made during the year as compared with the statistics of the Year Book for 1906: Gain in church organizations, 33 1-3 per cent; church membership, 13 per cent; Sunday Schools, 36 per cent; Sunday School membership, 55 per cent; C. E. Societies, 84 per cent; C. E. membership, 104 per cent; benevolence, 11 per cent; church property, 10 per cent.

The Interdenominational Committee of Women for Home Mission conferences for the East and West are arranging for two meetings this coming summer, one at Winona Lake, Indiana, and another at Northfield, Massachusetts. The dates of the Northfield meeting are July 16-20, inclusive. The committees of eight of the Woman's National Society plan to give the best possible in devotional meetings sectional gatherings, conferences, Home Mission study and

missionary addresses. Further particulars will be given later. Better plan to go.

Massachusetts Notes

The quickening influence of a series of evangelistic meetings recently held in Fall River, was distinctly felt by the French Evangelical Church, Fourteen persons united with the church at the communion following.

The Evangelical French Church in Springfield has completed repairs upon its building at a cost of seven hundred dollars. The pastor has opened services recently among the Evangelical French people in Easthampton with an encouraging response.

The German Church in Clinton has completed a parsonage, free of debt.

The Greek community in Haydenville has welcomed the formation of classes for the study of English, and many are enrolled. A class of Greeks meets with the Sunday School, and a Sunday afternoon service conducted in Greek is well attended.

The Swedish Church in Springfield has received more than eighty members during the past year.

We have received from Mr. John Tredwell of Providence, Rhode Island, a suggestion growing out of his experience, and so plainly grounded in good sense that we pass it along, for the benefit of all who are interested in missionary work among the Greeks. He says:

In view of the large number, who return to their native land, especially among the Greeks, I believe that Home Missions in Boston, Chicago, and New York, where large numbers live would be an admirable means of strengthening the Foreign missions.

All the Greeks who come here are ambitious to gain an accurate acquaintance with our language, but seldom succeed in this because they learn it from intercourse with the uneducated classes, but if some of our theological students, after learning the Greek of the New Testament, would also acquire the modern Greek—which is very easy, they

could easily form classes for teaching English to the Greeks by comparing the English New Testament with the modern Greek version.

I have tried this plan and found it very successful; and the advantage would be that the Greeks would not only learn our language, but also some-

thing of the Gospels of which they are woefully ignorant.

Unfortunately the version of the Gospels sold in Greece is not intelligible to the common Greek, but I bought in Liverpool, England, a version by Alexander Palles, which he can readily understand.

The Treasury

1906-1907

Contributions.	Interest, H. M., &c.	Legacies.	
April	\$12,182.98	\$ 368.52	\$7,591.68
May	11,918.08	1,151.40	8,360.28
June	6,646.96	1,197.44	3,360.76
July	9,557.64	1,026.47	2,642.92
August	3,996.93	835.62	3,131.57
September	4,436.45	422.81	3,139.87
October	8,303.28	571.53	11,574.25
November	10,504.14	1,783.96	12,810.66
December	10,712.14	1,691.48	7,779.15
January	16,569.24	1,686.60	8,564.52
February	6,436.81	1,243.44	7,004.55
	<u>\$101,264.65</u>	<u>\$11,979.27</u>	<u>\$75,960.21</u>
			Total \$189,204.13

1907-1908

Contributions.	Interest, H. M., &c.	Legacies.	
April	\$ 9,443.25	\$ 166.75	\$20,860.52
May	11,667.37	2,218.89	1,950.00
June	9,187.37	1,688.11	8,203.66
July	7,129.16	2,220.85	10,029.61
August	4,545.64	546.56	9,049.11
September	5,977.46	617.52	12,103.35
October	10,381.35	205.45	2,094.79
November	10,515.07	1,922.64	3,452.32
December	13,604.80	4,299.58	3,660.67
January	20,366.14	1,220.64	4,378.77
February	13,782.91	1,527.58	1,786.47
	<u>\$116,600.52</u>	<u>\$16,634.57</u>	<u>\$77,569.27</u>
			Total \$21,600.23

Gain in Contributions.	Gain in Interest, &c.	Gain in Legacies.	Total Gain
\$15,335.87	\$4,655.30	\$1,609.06	



REV. L. PAYSON BROAD

Rev. L. Payson Broad

REV. L. Payson Broad was born in Ashland, Mass., in December, 1840, being the third of six children. His parents were of the old New England stock. His father, Lewis Broad, was a railroad contractor, widely known in his day in business circles, being identified with some of the earliest railroad projects of the country, particularly in the West. Both of his parents were active Christians, and his mother was one of the most godly of women. In 1850 the family removed to Canton, Ohio, and in 1851, to Chicago. There at the age of twelve, the subject of the present sketch first publicly confessed Christ by uniting with the Plymouth Congregational Church. At the age of sixteen, for one year, Payson had unusual responsibilities placed upon him in connection with his father's business; but since from a child he had the ministry in view, in 1856 he went to Natick, Mass., where he fitted for college, and entered Yale in 1859. Poor health compelled him to leave college in 1861, and he again engaged in business with his father, first in Fort Wayne, Ind., and afterwards in New England as a member of the firm of "Broad & Ward," railroad contractors. As a layman he continued active in Christian service. For six years the firm was engaged in executing contracts upon the New York and New England Railway. In 1869 the father and son disposed of their interest in the business, and in 1870 Mr. Broad, having regained his health, went with his wife and their infant daughter to Andover, Mass., to resume his studies for the ministry. He entered the Junior class in Andover Theological Seminary, in November of that year, and in July, 1871, Mrs. Broad passed from earth. Anew the stricken husband felt that his life must be devoted to winning souls to Christ. Graduating at Andover in 1873, he began his ministry at Baldwinsville, Mass., organizing the church there which now has for its edifice the "Goodell Memorial Church." After remaining in Baldwinsville three and one-half years, in 1877 Mr. Broad went to Kansas, and for six years, 1877-1883 was pastor of the Congregational Church in Paola in that State. In the fall of 1883 he was called to the work of State Evangelist of the A. H. M. S. in Kansas. He labored in that capacity for four years and until the resignation of Superintendent Blanchard, January 1, 1888, when, in accordance with the unanimous choice of the Board of Directors of the Kansas Home Missionary Society, he was appointed Superintendent of Missions for Kansas, a position which he held with increasing success for the next thirteen years, until the State came to self-support, largely through his wise administration.

In the summer of 1900 he was married to Mrs. H. S. Caswell, and since the close of his service as Kansas Superintendent he and Mrs. Broad have traveled extensively in all parts of the Union, pleading the interests of home missions and strengthening the hands of the workers, though not officially connected with the Society. These labors were deeply appreciated and signally blessed. It was during the progress of one of these missionary tours, and in the City of Atlanta, that Mr. Broad was suddenly prostrated, and, after lingering about five weeks in the Presbyterian Hospital in that City, conscious, but unable to speak, he passed to his well earned rest. His wife and daughter, Miss Harriet Broad, were with him to the last, and many Atlanta friends ministered to his comfort and that of his family. The burial took place at Natick, Mass., on Monday, March 16th.

Few men have served their God and country with a purer heart or more single eye. His life was a wellspring of Christian joy, and the memory of that buoyant spirit abides in the churches of his beloved Kansas, and in the heart of many a discouraged minister to whom he has ministered hope and cheer.

The Working of the Bureau of Pastoral Supply in New York State

BY SECRETARY CHARLES W. SHELTON

FIRST. What is the Bureau of Pastoral Supply, as we understand the term in New York State?

Answer: It is, first, a creation of the State Association, consisting of a Board of Directors, composed of one representative from each local Association, the secretary of the Home Missionary Society acting as the secretary of the Bureau.

Second. What is the object of such a Bureau?

(a) To assist pastorless churches to secure ministers; (b) to protect pastorless churches against men who are mentally, morally or ecclesiastically unfitted for the work of Congregational ministers; (c) to secure and transmit to church committees information regarding men that will intelligently aid them in selecting the best possible men obtainable for the salaries they can pay; (d) the giving of information to Bureaus and Home Missionary Societies of other states with regard to the fitness of men residing within our state.

Third. The examination of the history and work of applicants for pastorates within the state, and the transmission of information obtained to churches making inquiries. This Bureau does not undertake to place men, but simply to furnish information gathered by wide correspondence. No fees or commissions of any kind are charged by the Bureau either to pastors or churches for services rendered, all expenses being met by an appropriation of the State Association.

A few items from the history of the experiment in New York State may be of interest. The Bureau was started five years ago, and was then in charge of one of the pastors in the central part of the state. After two

years of work its usefulness and necessity were very apparent. It was also just as apparent that the work could not be done without compromise and difficulty by a regular settled pastor. It must be done by a man who was intimately acquainted with the character, the life, and the history of the church to which recommendations were to be made. It was as reasonable to expect a physician to successfully recommend one kind of medicine for all diseases as the Bureau representative to recommend one man, no matter how effective he might be, for all conditions and kinds of churches. It was therefore determined that if the Bureau was to be continued, it must be placed under the direction of some state representative who was constantly in touch with, and knew intimately, the history and requirements of each church within the state.

Prompted by these conclusions the State Association made overtures to the State Home Missionary Society to have its secretary act as secretary of the Bureau. This proposition was not received favorably by the Board of Trustees. They foresaw certain complications which they thought might work injuriously to the Home Missionary Society. The failure of some man recommended by the Bureau,—the failure of the Bureau to recommend some man to the church which he desired, and various other questions of this kind, they feared might curtail the usefulness of the secretary and the strength of the Home Missionary appeal. After continued discussion, it was decided to try, for one year, as a matter of experiment, the proposition of the State Association. I might say right here that the difficulties foreseen by the directors have not materialized, and ad-



SECRETARY C. W. SHELTON

vantages not anticipated have been very apparent.

To sum up the experiment, we might say that although undertaken with the greatest apprehension by some of the trustees, it has now the unqualified endorsement of all; so much so, that the pastor of one of our large Brooklyn churches in replying to the question as to how and where relief could be given to our state secretary who was being overworked, said that without discounting the value of his services as secretary of the Home Missionary Society, he believed that at every other point reduction should be made, if necessary, before that of secretary of the Bureau of Pastoral Supply, for in his judgment the value of that service to the churches of the state was greater even than that of the Home Missionary Society.

The work as now carried on requires about one-third of the time of the secretary and his stenographer. To give some idea of its growth. When it was first inaugurated, the correspondence amounted to about 150 letters received and 200 letters writ-

ten. It has now developed so that this last year the Bureau has received 1,100 letters, and has written 1,200 letters. The secretary has traveled between 1500 and 2000 miles in order that he might study conditions in churches and meet committees in conference, and has received over 1,000 calls at the office by committees looking for pastors, and pastors looking for churches.

This, in brief, is the history of the organization and the success of the experiment in New York State.

Quoting from the last report of the Bureau, we find that during the year there were 82 churches which asked for assistance in securing pastors; there were 243 ministers who filed applications with the Bureau. Of the eighty-two churches that asked for the assistance, one paid a salary of \$7,000; four, salaries of \$3,000; three, salaries of \$2,500; four, of \$1,500; seven, of \$1,000; twelve, of \$800; thirty-two, of \$600; twenty-one, of \$500, and six of \$300.

Turning from the churches to the applicants, we find 127 were American born, 57 were foreign born, 111 had graduated from a seminary, 117 from college; 18 had neither college nor seminary training; 36 had either college or seminary, but not both; 86 came from Congregational denomination, and 81 from other denominations.

For the last two years there has been a steady decrease in the number of pastorless churches in the State. There has also been a steady decrease in the length of time necessary in securing pastors for our smaller churches. The number of churches asking for the assistance of the Bureau in securing pastors is about the same to-day as it was at the close of last year, but much less than two years ago. Even with the steady improvement in this respect, churches are still obliged to wait from three to seven months before a suitable man can be secured for the salary which they are able to pay, even though in many

cases it is supplemented with a grant from the Home Missionary Society.

The difficulty in securing thoroughly trained men who are competent to take care of and successfully minister to our smaller churches increases with each year. The added expense of living, the increased cost of securing an education, the constant demand of churches paying higher salaries for our better trained men, has made the work of the Bureau more arduous than ever before. It has also emphasized as never before the value of the aid rendered and the imperative neces-

sity for such outside assistance as the Bureau can furnish. So long as one-half of the churches of the State are not able to pay a salary upon which a married man can live and support a family without Home Missionary aid, and so long as the Home Missionary Society can respond to only about one-half of the churches needing this aid, this problem which annually engages our attention will remain unsolved, and the service which our Bureau is called upon to render will be of necessity a steadily increasing one.

Winifred Adams' Visit to New York and its Outcome

BY JESSIE KEMP HAWKINS

YOU simply cannot imagine how glad I am to see you Elizabeth Rollins! (*Tableau 1.*)* Why, it seems years since we were at College together. I am so glad you are going to make me a good long visit. Perhaps we will be able to say everything we want to this time. If we do, it will be the first time though, won't it?

What was that you said about New York? Oh, yes, I did fully intend making you a visit then, but we were having most serious domestic difficulties at that time at home, all in the region of the kitchen, and as I was housekeeper, it behooved me to return speedily to the seat of war. Why, you never saw such times as we had, Elizabeth Rollins!

You see I considered myself a housekeeper "sans pareil" and also "sans peur et sans reproche." Do you remember those expressions from the days of Mademoiselle Tenet, or must I enlighten you?

Well, my dear, I could very well have dispensed with a little of my education in those days—no I won't say education—but a large amount of

*See foot note p. 406.

theoretical knowledge for a very little good practical common sense. Please note I don't say *would* have dispensed with it—no indeed, I do not really think, judging from my present view point I would have felt it necessary to dispense with anything or add anything—I felt quite sufficient for all things.

Well, to make things brief, I had a moral and mental shake up, and Uncle Bob was at the bottom of it. You know he's fearfully and wonderfully interested in missionary work, and especially city work in his own beloved but degenerate New York. He knew, alas, his niece Winifred was most deficient in all these lines and he set about to remedy it. I do not think you will ask whether he succeeded or not when I finished my tale of woe.

Uncle Bob, you know, is a very tactful man, one of the "as wise as a serpent, but as harmless as a dove" kind. Consequently he did not intend to force matters at all, just let them evolve gradually.

Firstly, he invited me to visit him in New York; secondly, he took me to everything I had ever read about,

been interested in or even faintly wanted to see. Last, but far from least, he asked me how I would like to see an Ocean liner dock some day and the way the immigrants were cared for. Of course I thought that would be simply fine, so altogether different from anything I had ever witnessed.

My dear, I was quite right, it was. You may think you can gain some idea about the arrivals at Ellis Island and of the Immigrant, but you never can. You must get a permit, as we did, from the authorities and see for yourself the "human stream that pours from the steerage of every steamship that docks there, into that huge reservoir, Ellis Island."

You should have seen those people land as I did. The noise was simply indescribable. Families tried to keep together, babies were crying, every other person seemed to be speaking a different language and pandemonium reigned supreme. These masses of people lugging all sorts and conditions of baggage were hurried down the narrow long gang- (*Tableau 2*) way to the pier. All were sworn at for not moving faster, many were punched with a stick, and some treatment given by the stewards fairly made my blood boil, but I was powerless to prevent them or help.

After they reached the pier the confusion was worse than before, if possible. Many thought their baggage had been stolen, mothers were sure their children had been kidnapped or lost—poor souls, as if anyone would want to steal them!—while everyone was tired and hungry, having had no food since early breakfast.

Ellis Island was the next place, and as they climbed the broad stairs in the great building an officer familiar with many languages shouted, first in one tongue then in another, "Get your health tickets ready." And where do you suppose they carried them? Why, in their mouths to be sure, for their hands were full of children or baggage.

(*Tableau 3.*) At the head of the long pair of stairs a uniformed officer met them, took their tickets and stamped them with the Ellis Island stamp. The next officer encountered was a keen eyed doctor, who seemed with one sharp glance to be able to determine what they had, or what they ought to have that they did not have.

He was on the lookout for any signs of disease or deformity, and when anyone was found, the unfortunate possessor of them he received a white chalk mark on his coat or sleeve. That meant the "detention pen" where he must wait a more rigid examination.

(*Tableau 4.*) Officer No. 4 had a towel hanging beside him, a small instrument in his hand, and a basin of disinfectants behind him. Before the poor immigrant suspected what was coming or could say "Jack Robinson" he applied the instrument to his eye turning up the lid and quickly shutting it down again. He then repeated the operation on the other eye.

He also was looking for trouble and if any serious disease was discovered, back the poor man would have to go to his native country.

Officer No. 5, and the last one to be faced, was a woman, and it was her place to discover suspicious characters and either send them to the detention rooms or special inquiry boards. And why was a woman selected for this important task do you ask? Why, Elizabeth Rollins, I'm surprised that you should ask such a question! Woman's intuition of course. The entrance ordeal was not quite over, however, but the poor immigrants were allowed to rest for a little while in curiously railed off compartments marked with large letters, A. B. C. D., etc.

I forgot to tell you that before these people embark for this country each one is given a card with a number and letter on it. Thus he is known as 25 B. throughout the voyage. This card must always be kept in sight as a means of identification.

(*Tableau 5.*) After a short rest officer No. 6 came along with a sheet of paper in his hand marked B. Then everyone in the "B." Compartment had to file out and be asked a lot of questions. If the answers agreed with those given before to similar questions they were ticketed with an O. K. and an R., which meant they were bound for a railroad station. A lame man received a ticket marked "S. I." which meant he had to go before a board of Special Inquiry; on another I read "L. P. C.," "liable to become a public charge." Of course that meant deportation.

You would be surprised to see the ways in which these people try to trick Uncle Sam. "Diseased eyes have been doctored up for the occasion; lame persons have been trained to avoid the fatal limp during that walk between the two Surgeons; a man will hang his overcoat over a useless arm, and one method or another is used to enable them to get into this country."

I just want to tell you of two men who came before the inspector and how they were treated. One was a bookkeeper whose father had given him money and he was coming over here to make his fortune. "The inspector was not satisfied, and he was turned over to the 'S. I.' Board. But his papers, money, and statements were clear and he was admitted; they gave him the benefit of the doubt as they always do. But next in line came a well built stocky Pole, with nothing in the world but a carpet-bag, a few bundles, and a small showing of money. Ambition was written all over his face and he was admitted. 'Now,' said the recorder, to Uncle Bob, pausing for a moment, 'see the difference between these two gents. The first duffer will look around for a job, spend time and money to get something to suit him, and keep his job for a short time; then he will give it up, run through his money, borrow from his friends, and then

give them all the cold hand. He won't wear well, and his dad knew it when he sent him over, but he was glad to get rid of him. So lots of them are. Now look at the difference between him and that Pole. He knows nothing but work. Look at his eyes, mild but good. He has been brought up next to mother earth; turn him loose from the train when he reaches his destination and he will dig. He won't hang around looking for a job, but he will till the soil and before you or I know it he will have crops, and that is what he will live on. He comes from a hard country, is tough, and when you and I are going around shivering in an overcoat, he will be going around in his shirt sleeves. That is the stuff we want here, not the first kind, with flabby hands and sapped vitality.'"

Sure enough, the inspector was right. Uncle Bob saw him a few months later and he said the bookkeeper finally fell into the hands of the police and was sent back to his home.

"The inspectors are wise in showing partiality to the men who have plenty of days' work in them, even if they have less money."

Well do you know I became so interested in watching these people that I felt sorry to see the last one leave. I told Uncle Bob I'd give anything to follow some of them and see what kind of homes they had and how they got along in this country.

He said he had done that very thing and it was most interesting. Of course I wanted to know how he did it and wished to do the same thing right away. You know me well enough, Elizabeth, to know that when I am thoroughly interested in anything I don't intend putting off till tomorrow what can be done to-day. So I asked Uncle Bob if we couldn't follow some immigrant family to their home. He said he had a better scheme than that, we would go up to Fourth Avenue to our Home Mis-

sionary headquarters and perhaps we could make an appointment with one of our workers among immigrants to take us to one of their homes. Of course I jumped at the idea and we started at once for Fourth Avenue.

Well, Dame Fortune favored us my dear, and we found Miss Fratli one of the Italian missionaries at the Rooms. She was very nice, said she was going right down to Mulberry Street to see an Italian family that she thought were in pretty bad shape, and if we liked we could accompany her. It did not take us long to decide, and we started. Miss Fratli was a very bright attractive little woman, and told us many interesting things about her people. She said the people in these foreign quarters are completely cut off from New York City, and often know nothing of life there outside their own doorway. She had seen grandparents whose own children were born in New York but who had never been four blocks from their own homes. They could buy all they needed within those four blocks, all their friends lived there, so why should they go any further? She told us she went to St. Vincent's Hospital once with an Italian woman whose husband had been hurt, and the woman was so terrified she had to hold her hand all the time. She had lived sixteen years in the ward and never been in a street car before. Think of that!

When we reached Mulberry Street strange sights met us at every turn, but I will tell you about them some other time. At last we reached the tenement house where Miss Fratli was going. Elizabeth Rollins, that house was built for twenty-eight families, but it was occupied by fifty-six. As we entered Miss Fratli pointed to a door and said that was the home—I should have said existing place—of fifteen. There were three rooms to start with. A widow with three children of her own took nine men boarders, and finding some additional space left—don't ask me where it was—allowed her nephew and his wife to

keep house there also. "A neighbor of this family, whose own family consisted of four adults and two children, had seven lodgers or boarders at one time. These men owned mattresses which they spread down by night and rolled up by day. One of them had a bride coming from Italy. Two men with their mattresses were ejected and space made for the bride's ornate brass and green bedstead. The wedding was the occasion of great rejoicing, but the very next day the bride was put to work sewing pants." Please note that I do not say trousers, they were not deserving of that name. Miss Fratli said she went there again at the end of a month and found the bride had not left those rooms from the moment she entered them, and that she worked fourteen hours a day, Sunday included. How would you enjoy that kind of a honeymoon? Just excuse me, please!

Well, we entered the next room and such a looking place you never saw! It was so dusky I could hardly see at first, but it did not seem to prevent two women from sewing for dear life. Four children, two boys and two girls, were in *one* bed with something or other, and I was sort of uneasy for fear I might catch it. One of the boys was the brightest chap you ever saw. I talked with him and found he was a most enthusiastic American. He knew more about American history, its heroes (*Tableau 6*) and poetry than anyone of his age I ever met, and he had never been five blocks from the house in which he lived. He removed his hat and shoes when he went to bed in winter; in summer he took off his coat. Imagine it! His mother was getting dinner in the midst of everything. Dirt, disorder, or company never disturb those people you know. One meal is cooked a day, and that at night. The pot or pan is put in the middle of the table and each one helps himself from it. The Italian women are not good housekeepers, but they are homemakers, and as food is what the husband wants that is all

that is necessary. He will help her hang out the clothes or wash the dishes then sit dozing, smoking and talking with her until midnight while she does another big washing perhaps, for the children cannot have their clothes washed until they go to bed. The kitchen we visited was 10 by 12 feet in size, while the bedroom was 8 by 10. Not a ray of sunlight ever penetrated either room, Miss Fratli said, and there those women worked day after day from early morning until late at night earning the large (?) sum of five cents for each pair of pants they finished. By finishing I mean basting the bottoms and putting on the linings. It takes an hour to finish one pair and these two women earned \$2 a week apiece at that business. The husband peddled fish and earned \$1 to \$2 a week. The two rooms rented for \$8.50. That is a good example of the sweat shop system for you though nothing compared with some cases. What do these contractors care about these people or how they live. "Their success depends upon getting the cheapest help, and life is of no account to them." The clothes may be made in foul, damp and consumption or fever-infested cellars; they may be made by dirty and sick men, women or children, but if it is only done cheaply that is all the contractor cares.

Well, I began to feel sick and faint in that awful atmosphere, and was glad when Miss Fratli started to leave.

She asked us how we would like to stop at her afternoon sewing class for a few minutes, and after getting a whiff or two of fresh air, though still somewhat saturated with odors of the Italian district, I decided I could stand it and would rather enjoy it.

This sewing class of Miss Fratli's meets every Tuesday afternoon, and is all too short for the planning, cutting and fitting that goes on there. The women learn to make their husbands shirts, their own clothes and entire outfits for their children.

Oftentimes they have only scraps to work with, but it is wonderful how much they are soon able to make from them. They also learn how to care for the health of their babies, how to do model housekeeping and how to make a small sum clothe and feed a family of nine or ten. The little Luigis and Guidos and Neddes had to accompany their mothers to the sewing class, and although (*Tableau 7*) they made a good deal of noise at times, they seemed to enjoy the good fellowship as much as their mothers did. Really, it would have done your heart good to see those women working away that afternoon. They seemed so happy to think they could make such pretty, serviceable things and they enjoyed every minute of the cheerful, sympathetic atmosphere as well as the companionship they found there.

They about worshipped Miss Fratli and told her all their troubles. She knew every detail of their home lives, visited them when sick and many other times besides, so that they felt she was a friend indeed. After the sewing class she gave them a little talk on home affairs, and then read and explained a portion of the Bible to them.

It was getting late so Uncle and I had to start for home, but I just hated to leave. I came home the next day and I could hardly wait to begin some kind of work for those people. I was so enthusiastic I thought I should burst—I had great visions of what I would do. I began to see the halo of sainthood appearing about my head and I could imagine how people would look at me as I passed and speak in low tones of Miss Winifred's beautiful and unselfish work among the Italians of the town. (You know we have many among us). Just imagine my disgust, my first morning at home, to have Richard, that particular brother of mine, begin to fuss about Kathryn, our maid. He said she was sullen and grumpy, cried half the time, and made him feel as if he

had struck an English fog and would never be able to get out. He wanted me to "fire" her right away. I was wondering what to do, when Flora Jordan rang me up on the telephone. When I got through talking with her I started to look up Kathryn but could not find her anywhere. At last I went up to her room, and there she sat crying as if her heart would break. It seemed that her sister was very sick and had sent for her to (*Tableau 8*) come to her. Of course I had to let her go, but she said she would come back again.

After she left I looked at her room, and I thought if it wasn't enough to give anyone the blues I did not know what was. Nothing in it but the cot bed and one chair. I sat down in the chair, just for the fun of it, and tried to imagine how I would feel if I was working out and had a room like hers. It did not make me feel especially cheerful I can assure you, and I did not wonder that she was what Dick called "Grumpy."

All of a sudden it dawned upon me that Kathryn was an immigrant as well as the Italian I longed to help. She is a Pole you know. Then I thought if Paul could preach me a sermon out of his Acts of the Apostles to-day it would be on the text, "Begin at Jerusalem" and my Jerusalem would be my own kitchen, with my own Polish maid and especially with her room. I made up my mind I would fix up that room before she returned so that she would never know it. Do you remember how, as a child, I was always possessed to clean up dirty places and put them in immaculate order? I never expect to hear the last of that coal bin I cleaned out at Aunt Belle's one summer. You see the coal bin was in the woodshed and all the coal had been used up but dirt, dust, papers, and everything had been tossed into it and confusion reigned supreme. One very rainy day after I had done everything a child could possibly find to do and had tired every one out in the process, I decided

I would like to clean out the coal bin. Mother objected, but father said, "Let her get into some old clothes and go ahead. It will keep her out of mischief." It did, and I cleaned up that coal bin until it fairly shone. I shone too, with wonderfully attractive streaks all over my (*Tableau 9*) face; I guess it took a week to get me clean, but I had the fun of doing it as well as the great honor (!) of being the first member of our family who ever craved such an occupation.

I used to visit another Aunt who also aided and abetted me in any strange and indecorous tastes. It was her silver that always appealed to me, and I longed to have it become very much soiled that I might restore it to its natural color. To satisfy my longings she used to put a few pieces on the top shelf of an unused closet. These pieces would sometimes be almost black. What joy was mine when I was able to polish through the dirt and make them shine again as in the days gone (*Tableau 10*) by!

Well, you see, my dear, that with such strange tastes for renovating, renewing, and restoring what unutterable joy filled me at the thought of a new field to conquer.

I told Dick about my scheme and succeeded in putting it before him in such an attractive way and at such an opportune time (right after an extra fine dinner) that he agreed to help me. We found plenty to do with right in the house, and why the thought of doing it never occurred to us before I cannot tell you. When that room was finished it was a little gem, we thought, though perfectly simple and practical. Dick put down a good straw matting on the floor and hung a few good pictures on the walls. I made the dearest little dressing table out of an old table, some pieces of white dotted muslin and pink cambric lining. We hung a glass over it and it was a work of art. We moved an old bureau into the room, put a white scarf on top of it and several little ornaments found in the

store room. A little table with a discarded, but very good, lamp was placed at one side of the room and several books and magazines laid on it. Two rocking chairs with pretty cretonne cushions were added to the room furnishings, and last, but not least, fresh muslin curtains were put up at the windows. This completed our arrangements and we stood back and surveyed our room with supreme satisfaction and pleasure.

Kathryn's sister recovered and she appeared the next day. I told her we had fixed up her room a little and I hoped she would like it and find it more homelike. Do you know she just broke right down when she saw it. She said she had never had anyone do anything for her before, and she was so accustomed to hard words and unkindness that she did not think anything nice ever could come into her life. When she got over the first surprise and joy of it all, she just opened her heart to me and told me what a hard life she had had. (*Tableau 11*).

It seems that she and her widowed mother came to this country to better their conditions. The mother soon sickened and died, and Kathryn after many discouragements and disappointments went to work in a sweat shop. "By hard work six days in the week, fourteen or more hours a day that young girl was able to make four dollars a week. She said the machines went like mad all day, for the faster they worked the more money they earned. Their fingers often got caught in the machines, the needles going through them and often necessitating amputations."

She said she went to night school for two winters for she wanted to be somebody and know something. Then she lost a finger and made up her mind to go out doing housework, and that is the way we happened to have her.

I had quite a talk with her, and you never saw such a change in a girl in your life. She is as bright and sunny

about her work now and (*Tableau 12*) there is nothing she will not do for us. We told her to invite other Polish girls here to see her and she did and they played games, sewed and had lovely times. At last Kathryn said so many came she did not know what to do with them. We thought it would be nice to form a Polish girls' club and meet once a week at the church, so we talked with friends of ours who had Polish girls and they were as much interested in it as we were.

(*Tableau 13*.) We obtained permission to use the church parlor one afternoon a week for them and they just looked forward to that meeting. Of course we have it Thursday,—the maids afternoon out,—and sometimes there are thirty girls and women there. They have been sewing and making things for a poor Polish family and have just packed a barrel full of nice things to send them. When they get through sewing, two ladies who (*Tableau 14*) employ Polish girls, serve light refreshments. They take turns doing this and the girls enjoy it so much. Two or three times a year they get up a supper and invite their men friends and husbands. Really, this "beginning at Jerusalem" to do home missionary work has been a perfect revelation to me. I have found these people so responsive and appreciative in every way. Why, my little fruit—vegetable man who is a Greek, was so pleased to think I was interested enough in him to say a few pleasant words outside of business that he has shown it in many little ways, and when I was sick last spring kept me supplied with parsley and water cress in order—he told Kathryn—to have my meals look pretty and appetizing when they were taken up stairs to me.

But now for the very best part of it, Elizabeth Rollins. One thing always leads to another, you know, and I began to meet people interested in the same lines of work and be put on various committees with them and I don't know what all. Well, to make

a long story short, do you remember that I, Winifred Adams, said once upon a time—in the prehistoric ages I am sure it must have been—I would *never, never, never* marry a minister? Don't make me blush, but I met such a very nice, really an unusually nice minister in this work and he seemed to think I would be so absolutely necessary to his best usefulness in the world (*Tableau 15*) that when he said, "will you please?" I said, "Yes, thank you."

There I have been running on for an hour talking all about my affairs and you haven't been able to get in a word edgewise. You come (*Tableau 16*) up stairs with me and see the contents of a certain chest in my room, and then I'll sit back and let you admire and talk all you want to. Oh, it is so good to be together again, isn't it?

END

(*Tableau 1.*) Platform represents the "den" in Winifred Adams' house. Elizabeth Rollins a college friend is visiting her. They talk together, eat fudge between times and embroider.

(*Tableau 2.*) The back part of the platform is arranged, by the use of settees, to represent the railed off compartments at Ellis Island. The front part which is screened off from the back and narrow, represents the gang plank from the steamer from which the immigrants are making their way to the dock. (Consult *THE HOME MISSIONARY* for October, 1907, page 161 for the latter and *THE HOME MISSIONARY* for January, 1907, page 273 and "Aliens or Americans?" page 38 for the former). Place large letters A and B over two of the compartments, the word "detention" over the third.

(*Tableau 3.*) Ellis Island. An officer seated at a table, at one side of the platform takes tickets from each immigrant, who carries it in his or her mouth, stamps them with the Ellis Island stamp and returns them. Another officer, a doctor, looks each

one over sharply as he passes, and marks two or three on the arm with white chalk. Those marked are directed to the "detention" pen.

(*Tableau 4.*) Another officer stands by a table on which there is a bowl of disinfectants. He has a towel, hanging by his side and an instrument in his hands. (He examines the eyes of each immigrant. (*October HOME MISSIONARY*, 1903, page 231).

(*Tableau 5.*) All the immigrants are seated in compartments A, B, and "detention." Officer 6 go to compartment A. Each occupant of A files by him, first stopping to answer certain questions he asks. He writes their answers on a piece of paper he holds in his hands. He then places a tag on each one bearing one of the three combinations of letters, "O. K. and R.," "S. I." or "L. P. C." Those in compartment B. go through a similar ordeal and all bearing the letters "O. K. R." leave the platform; all bearing the other combination of letters are detained for further examination.

(*Tableau 6.*) Italian home. (Consult *THE HOME MISSIONARY* for December, 1905, page 229). Pile pans, kettles, dishes, chairs and clothes in a mass and into as small a space as possible. Four children with only their heads showing, are lying in one bed. (For the bed put boards on wooden horses or across chairs, and spread a mattress and old torn, faded puff over it. Two Italian women are working on men's trousers, while another woman is getting dinner. (Working over dishes on a table close by).

(*Tableau 7.*) Seven or eight Italian women sit on the platform sewing. One woman is cutting out clothes on a table in the centre of the platform. Several children are playing on the floor.

(*Tableau 8.*) Platform absolutely bare with the exception of a cot bed (use a couch) and one chair.

(*Tableau 9.*) A girl in a very dirty dress, torn, soiled apron and dirty

face stands in the centre of the platform with sleeves rolled up to her elbow and a broom in her hand.

(*Tableau 10.*) The same girl is seated at a small table polishing silver.

(*Tableau 11.*) Platform arranged to show one corner of the Polish girl's room after its renovation. The furnishings consist of a table with a lamp, magazines and books on it, a work basket underneath, and two easy chairs. The cot bed is made into a couch with pillows on it.

(*Tableau 12.*) Scene the same as in tableau 11. Several Polish girls sit about the room playing games and sewing.

(*Tableau 13.*) Scene the same with the exception of the couch. Eight or ten girls, are cutting out work at tables and sewing. Several are packing a barrel at the back of the platform.

(*Tableau 14.*) Scene the same. Two ladies are passing cocoa and wafers on little trays. The girls lay aside their work and talk together.

(*Tableau 15.*) Scene the same as in tableau 11. • Lamp lighted. A young man stands facing Winifred Adams toward the front of the platform. He holds her hands and she looks down.

(*Tableau 16.*) Winifred Adams and Elizabeth Rollins put their sewing on the table and with arms around each other's waists leave the platform.

When these tableaux are acted out by girls, the officers and all taking men's parts should wear long coats and caps or hat, and wear large signs on which are the words, "I am a man"; "I am a Russian"; "I am a minister"; carrying out the ideas of

the "Ben Greet" Co. in the early plays they give. This might be called "A New Sketch by the Gen Breet Co." Stage properties difficult to obtain may also be substituted by signs stating "This is a cot bed"; "this is a table." etc.

(*Immigrants.*) For pictures, consult the October, 1903 HOME MISSIONARY MAGAZINE. For a Russian group, page 238; for Hollanders, page 243; for women and children with boxes, bundles and tags of identification, page 232; for three Polish girls, page 239 (draw black stocking over the shoes to give the effect of the large boots); for an Irish woman, the *Outlook* for January, 1908, page 952 (a flower girl); for a Scotchman, his two boys and his bagpipe, January *Outlook*, page 949; for an officer's and matron's picture, pages 916, 919 and 920 of the same number. Place tags on each immigrant bearing a number and A. B. (25 A; 14 B).

(*Signs.*) S. I. Special Inquiry.

L. P. C. Liable to become public charge.

O. K. & R. All right. Railroad.

(*Officers.*) I. Calls out, "Have your health tickets ready "in different languages.

2. Takes tickets and stamps them.
3. A doctor looks over each one sharply, marks with chalk.
4. Examines eyes.
5. A woman looks them over.
6. Asks questions and writes down the answers, marks each one with a special sign.

*The tableaux to be used in illustrating this exercise will be found, fully described, at the close of the article.

Little Journeys on the Front Line

Thanksgiving at San Mateo

OUR readers will share the pleasure of Mr. Heald, in the experience he relates below. New Mexico begins none too early to qualify for Statehood with a service of Thanksgiving.

Says Mr. Heald:

I have just had the pleasure of attending a unique Thanksgiving service at San Mateo. The Mexicans are not accustomed to observe Thanksgiving, but at last the festival of the Pilgrims has reached in its onward march the children of the conquistadores. Under the direction of Miss Lamson, who has been for years their beloved teacher, the children brought samples of the harvest yield. These products arranged in the front of the room made an interesting display, and gave visible reason for thanksgiving. A short address was made by the writer and an eloquent sermon preached by the native pastor, Rev. J. M. Moya.

Just Like Other People

Rev. D. S. Bayley, the young pastor at Missoula, Montana, has made a discovery, of the highest importance to pastor and preacher who means to succeed. He says:

So far as the writer has discovered, the people of Missoula are just like other people. Certain it is that they are like others in their great need of the transforming gospel of Jesus Christ; and I can answer for at least one missionary who finds himself mightily thrilled with the privilege of presenting Christ to such both in sermon and in personal conversation. How often I say to myself: "If only Christ and His gospel could be brought to the attention and injected into the intention of these people in a modern, vital, natural way, free from all cant, free from all prejudice, surely they would turn to Him in great numbers." For I find the same evidence here that is discernible elsewhere of the unrest, the unsatisfiedness of people in spite of the profusion and variety of modern means of entertainment and diversion. I feel like taking a bit of liberty with Paul's words and saying: "Him whom ye ignorantly long for, him declare I unto you."

Honor to the Missionary Pastor

Rev. T. S. Winey, General Missionary in Wyoming, tells of the reception of Rev. G. A. Voris, the new pastor at Shoshoni.

We like it and the spirit of the people in the matter is the augury of success. Says Mr. Winey:

Rev. G. A. Voris arrived November 17 to take my place at Shoshoni. He is an able man and is well liked. I suggested that we have a public reception for him at the church. It turned out to be a grand success. The mayor gave the address of welcome in behalf of the people, Mr. Shawver in behalf of the business men, and Prof. Hosick in behalf of the school. Then Rev. Mr. Voris gave a very appropriate address, after which the boys and girls of the High School sang "Wyoming."

Refreshments were served, and after dinner speeches given by the business men. The following Tuesday they gave me a farewell social on the same order as the above reception.

How They Appreciate Fellowship

Rev. Thos. H. Howard, writing from his isolated field in Northern Minnesota, voices the gratitude of many workers for the sympathy conveyed to them in thoughtful letters from Eastern friends. Next to money for his support the missionary prizes these tokens of fellowship: and they are twice blessed. They are meat and drink to the soul of the worker, and they bring a peculiar reward to the writer. Says Mr. Howard:

To the pastors of our churches that so faithfully sustain our Home Mission work, I would say, that your missionary appreciates the generous support that makes this work possible; the kind expressions of personal interest, which, from time to time come to us, and the Christian fellowship expressed in many a kind letter; but asks that you do not for one moment regard him with commiseration; he may have to encounter difficulties and endure hardships; to tramp many long weary miles through summer rains or winter's snows, but he is blessed with robust health and a love

for outdoor life, and the long tramps are a pleasure and the object of them a joy; for to minister to a people whose needs are apparent and whose appreciation is marked is in itself a work which any servant of our King might gladly share.

Consecration—Restitution

Rev. Harry Johnson, in bringing to a close his labors, writes enthusiastically of Northern Minnesota as a missionary field, and incidentally refers to some experiences of a missionary pastor. He says:

Two special experiences are worth repeating: In a moment's greeting on the street with a man, just as we were passing the time of day, it came out that he had been attending a series of meetings and had become decidedly anxious about himself. He could not keep the anxiety concealed. He kept speaking of it. "The preacher asked me if I was saved, and I said no. I could not say yes, could I?" was repeated again and again. I suggested that he ought not to put the matter off—that to-morrow, to-night, might be too late. He was ready to take any step, go with me to any one, shut up his shop, take any step leading to peace. So when I said let us kneel here and make this right, he knelt down in the middle of the day, on the business street with doors open and prayed and asked God to forgive and receive him. He has shown fine courage; stopped drinking, gotten out of a location peculiarly tempting, attended church and is seriously caring for his children. It was only a wayside incident. I would never have thought that a handshake on the street would lead this way.

Another experience was very different. A soul tormented by guilt and unforgiven sins, tortured by the sight of her spoil and property stolen from the department-stores, of the city, simply could not find any rest, and with another, the pastor acted as "go-between" to take back to the owners as much of the pilfered property as had not been used and could be gotten together. Business men forgave her freely. They said they had not seen the like of it. Jewish store keepers were the most generous in the act of forgiveness. No threat of arrest was made. Her diseased condition appealed to them. The springs of their business men in real and genuine way.

An Open Door

BY SUPERINTENDENT JOHN B. GONZALES

Sulphur Mine, Louisiana, is just such a field. Here is the richest sulphur deposit in the world. The mines, valued at \$7,000,000, and not for sale at any price, are owned and operated by the Union Sulphur Company. So vast is the enterprise that sulphur is shipped out by the train load, a solid train-load leaving almost every day in the year. To operate the mines and handle the product the company employs about five hundred men, nearly all of whom live on the field. Many of these are men with families, all living in comfortable homes. This brings the population of the place to about the one thousand mark. These men are for the most part, skilled workmen, all well educated, many of them college bred and all receive unusually good wages.

Here is our Open Door—a little city of one thousand souls. Up to Sunday, December 29, without a Sunday school or a preaching service. Upon one or two occasions feeble efforts have been made by Sunday School Union Missionaries and others to organize and maintain a work, but with no one to follow up the organization and encourage the workers, nothing was accomplished. On Saturday, December 21, Missionary McCoy visited the field, made more than fifty calls, and announced a meeting for the next afternoon and evening. Large crowds of people eager to hear the Gospel attended both services, and many were greatly encouraged in the work. An announcement was made for a meeting on the following Sunday. On that date at three o'clock a Sunday School was organized with a full corps of officers and teachers. At seven in the evening more people came to the service than the school-house could accommodate, and that, in spite of a dark, rainy night and in a village with no sidewalk. How eagerly they listened to the old, old story of love! How anxiously they enquired, "When will you come again."

Missionary Deputations

Moving Pictures From the Mission Field Give New Meaning to Missionary Meetings.

VERY few persons can have the privilege of personally visiting and studying the work on the mission fields to which they contribute. It is now possible, however, for the first time, to bring living representations of that work before the eyes of the entire church membership by means of moving pictures, which representatives of the Young People's Missionary Movement secured in connection with a trip around the world last year.

For the purpose of bringing this graphic review of missionary work before the churches, the Young People's Missionary Movement, in behalf of the various denominational Missionary Boards, will send into a number of cities and towns, during the coming summer, well trained missionary deputations of returned missionaries, detained student volunteers and other experienced missionary workers. These deputations will be equipped not only with the cinematograph or moving picture film, but with a missionary exhibition, which will be open to the public and will represent native customs and religions and the work that is being done by the medical, educational, evangelistic and other forms of missionary activity in relieving and changing unfavorable conditions.

It is expected that the deputation will remain a week in each city, the exhibition being patronized during the forenoons by the Sunday School chil-

dren, under the direction of their teachers; during afternoons by the adults of the church, and the evenings being devoted to the missionary travelogues or cinematograph representations of the work in the various fields.

Less spectacular, but not less important than the agencies mentioned above, will be the conferences which the deputations will hold with Sunday School superintendents, teachers, mission study class leaders, missionary committeemen, and others concerning methods of missionary work in the local church. The aim of these conferences will be to consider and adopt the best plans for deepening the missionary spirit of the church. Permanency of results will be sought by securing the appointment of committees in existing organizations to supervise and promote the work after the departure of the deputation.

It will be possible to send deputations of this character to only a limited number of cities during the coming summer, and those cities will be chosen that give the heartiest and most substantial assurance of local co-operation. Persons who are interested in securing the assistance of these deputations in their respective cities should address their denominational Mission Board Secretary, or the Young People's Missionary Movement, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.



Appointments and Receipts

RECEIPTS

February, 1908.

MAINE—\$425.00; of which legacy, \$100.

Minot, Center, Misses Washburn, 110; Noridgewoock, A Friend, 3; Oxford, N. Fisher, 1; Portland, State St., 200; Searsport, 1st, 11; Skowhegan, Estate of Mrs. I. T. Gray, 100.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—\$382.91.

New Hampshire Home Miss. Soc., A. B. Cross, Treas., 322.78; Derry, Mrs. M. A. Parsons, 5; Exeter, Mrs. D. W. Morgan, 5; Hampton, 8.13; Keene, Mission Band, 5; Laconia, Mary W. Bell, 5; Manchester, "Ch. Member," 30; West Concord, Miss M. C. Rowell, 2.

VERMONT—\$225.45.

Vermont Dom. Miss. Soc., J. T. Ritchie, Treas., 153.30; Brattleboro, Eliz. H. Selleck, 1; Burlington, R. M. Kidder, 2; Castleton, Mary G. Higley, 5; Charlotte, C. M. Byington, 5; Hainesburg, Mrs. A. Sykes, 5; Jacksonville, G. H. Burgess, 10; Jeffersonville, 4; Ludlow, Mrs. D. B. Humphrey, 1; Manchester, Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Orvis, 10; Vergennes, 1st, 14.15; E. S. Colby, 10; "E. & E. B.," 1; Wallingford, Mrs. E. A. Ballou, .25; West Hartford, 1.75; Windsor, Mrs. O. D. Penniman, 2.

MASSACHUSETTS—\$2,479.25; of which legacies, \$183.73.

Massachusetts Home Miss. Soc., Rev. H. N. Hoyt, Treas., 949.66; Allston, F. M. Newcomb, 1; Amherst, Mrs. S. W. Cowles, 1; Andover, A Friend, 25; J. E. Holt, 1; Attleboro, 2nd, S. S., 6.28; O. F. Sherman, 5.86; Auburndale, Mrs. M. H. Kimball, 1; Barre, H. A. Partridge, 1; Becket, Mrs. M. E. Ballou, 1; Belchertown, Mrs. Wm. Ayers, .50; Berkeley, A Friend, 100; Beverly, Washington St., 5; Boston, Estate of Miss E. C. White, 8.73; Miss M. E. Atkinson, 20; Miss A. Poore, 5; Mrs. J. A. Roberts, 3; A Friend, 15; Bradford, Miss J. S. Pond, 2; Bridgewater, James Reed, 5; Brookline, E. C. Newton, 10; Cambridge, N. W. C. Holt, 5; R. L. Snow, 5; Campello, F. P. Mills, 5; Chelmsford, F. L. Kendall, 2; Chelsea, Robt. B. Jeffers, 5; Clinton, E. L. Hobien, 1; Dedham, Miss M. C. Burgess, 10; Dorchester, Mrs. M. T. Shumway, 5; Eastampton, James Keene, 1; East Northfield, Mrs. E. H. Porter, 5; Enfield, Mrs. M. C. Potter, 10; Essex, S. S., 10; Everett, Mrs. F. Corbin, .50; Fisherville, E. E. Howe, 1; Fitchburg, C. S. Tolman & daughter, 30; Gardner, "A. D. T.," 3; Gilbertville, S. S., 15; Gloucester, Mr. & Mrs. R. Brooks, 25; Haverhill, H. H. Stone, 5; Hopedale, W. E. Clifford, 5; Lawrence, So. C. E., 3; L. A. Munger, 1; Leominster, F. A. Whitney, 15; Lexington, J. E. Johnson, 2; Lincoln, J. A. Bemis, 10; Longmeadow, M. C. Goldthwait, 5; Lowell, Wm. K. Aldrich, 2; Jacob Rogers, 50; Ludlow Center, 1st, 6; Maynard, Mrs. L. H. Cobb, 5; Medford, O. Blackinton, 2; Middleboro, Central S. S., 5.12; Putnam C. E. of 1st, 15; 1st, A Friend, 1; New Bedford, No., 81.33; G. E. Howland, 3; Newburyport, Bellville Progressive Miss. Club, 4; Newton, A. Clark, 25; Newtonville, Central, 13; Mrs. E. W. Morris, 10; North Amherst, Estate of Jane H. Howard, 175; Northampton, Dorcas Soc. of 1st, 50; North Billerica, Mrs. E. R. Gould, 2; Northbridge, Rockdale, 15; Palmer, 2nd, 24.25; Peabody, Harriet Rhoades, 5; Princeton, N. S. Howard, 5; Salem, Tab., 121.21; Miss E. E. Kendall, 25; Southampton, 27.65; Southboro, Ladies' Circle, 2; Springfield, Dr. D. F. Atwater, 25; Sunderland, Mrs. A. P. Hubbard, 35; Taunton, Miss M. A. Tidd, 2; Templeton, Mr. & Mrs. B. R. Manning,

and A Friend, 3; Uxbridge, Mrs. J. M. Farnum, 5; Waltham, Mrs. M. C. Roberts, 5; Ware, Mrs. C. E. Blood, 7; E. E. Richardson, 2; Wellesley, A Friend, 50; Westboro, Miss L. H. Brigham, 1; Westfield, 1st, 217.16; West Medway, Mrs. M. A. Bayden, 1; Whitinsville, Mrs. F. M. W. Abbott, 10; Williamsburg, 65; Worcester, Mrs. E. S. Sawyer, 10; D. A. Walker, 5; Woman's H. M. Assoc., (of Mass. and R. I.) Miss L. D. White, Treasurer. Pawtucket, R. I. Lad. Aux., 1st, 10.

RHODE ISLAND—\$97.00.

Newport, "Pax," 2; Providence, Central, 20; Benf. of Home Miss. Band, 65; Mrs. M. E. Fowler, 10.

CONNECTICUT—\$5,802.14; of which legacies, \$804.48.

Andover, Mrs. M. E. and E. B. Hyde, 10; Bethel, F. E. Tomlinson, 76.38; Black Rock, M. B. Woodruff, 10; Bridgeport, 2nd, A Friend, 1; Olivet, Montgomery Miss. Soc., 5; West End, 8.35; L. W. Curtis, 1; Mrs. F. M. Wilson, 1; Bristol, Mrs. D. E. Mills, 1; L. E. Russell, 2; Broad Brook, Mrs. M. R. Reed, 5; Buckingham, 10; Burlington, C. E. Putney, 5; Canaan, Mrs. Fanny C. Eddy, 10; Chester, Miss A. E. Wilcox, 1; Clarks Corner, F. W. Martin, 10; Colchester, M. A. Gillett, 4; Collinsville, S. E. Brown, 4; Connecticut, A Friend of Missions, 25; Danielson, Ladies' Benev. Soc., 5; A Friend, 2; S. S., Hall, 2; Danielsonville, Arthur G. Hill, 1; East Hampton, A. M. Conklin, 5.10; H. D. Chapman, 1; East Hartford, L. G. Recor, 2; East River, Mrs. H. E. Cruttenden, 5; Ellsworth, W. E. Page, 2; Elmwood, Miss J. L. Faxon, 2; Fairfield, Miss C. E. Betts, 5; Farmington, S. S., 40; Mrs. A. D. Vorce, 5; Gilford, Mrs. E. S. Hubbard, 1; Glastonbury, Mrs. D. W. Williams, 100; Greenwich, Mrs. J. R. Bridge, 1; A Friend, 25; Groton, A Friend, 1; Hampton, 12.95; Hartford, Estate of A. R. Barrows, 124; Asylum Hill, 25; 1st, 25; 1st, M. E. Harrison, 50; "B.," 3; F. H. Basson, 5; Miss R. Beckwith, 10; Miss A. E. Bird, 20; Mrs. John W. Cooke, 25; Chas. King, 5; D. B. Hillyer, 50; Mrs. E. H. Knight, 2; A. M. Manning, 25; Miss C. T. E. Sill, 15; Miss A. M. Stearns, 5; A. C. Washburne, 5; Mrs. H. A. Witter, 2; Hockanum, E. M. Brewer, 1; Ivoryton, Mrs. N. D. Willow, 5; Jewett, A Friend, 5; Kensington, John Emerson, 44; Kent, Mrs. E. W. Bull, 1; Mrs. C. S. Smith, 5; Mianus, Mrs. M. W. Brown, 5; Middletown, John D. Johnson, 2; H. L. Ward, 10; Milford, Rev. N. T. Merwin, 1; E. B. Platt, 2; New Britain, 1st, C. E., 30; Mrs. E. S. McManus, 1; New Haven, Center, 103.01; A Friend, 20; A Friend, 1; Mrs. C. M. Hall, 2; Miss H. Higgins & Miss E. A. Beadle, 4; C. M. Mead, 10; R. M. Munger, 4; New Milford, Infant Class of S. S., by Rev. E. P. Herrick, 1.50; North Guilford, A Friend, 20; North Haven, C. B. Smith, 3; Norwalk, J. P. Treadwell, 1; Norwich, Estate of Mrs. M. D. Jones, 495; B'way, "Designated," 2,000; 1st, 16.48; 2nd, S. S., 2.57; Park, 20; Mrs. W. A. Aiken, 10; C. C. Gulliver, 1; Old Lyme, "In Memory of J. E. N.," 200; Plainville, H. A. Frisbie, 5; Mrs. A. H. Dresser, 1; Putnam, 2nd, 81.85; F. C. Paine, 2; Ridgefield, A Friend, 1; A. C. Keeler, 1; Rockville, A Friend, 5; A Member of Union, 25; Mrs. G. N. Brigham, 5; C. F. Jackson, 5; S. T. Noble, 10; J. Symonds, 5; Salisbury, 56.95; South Killingly, Mrs. R. M. Butler, 2; South Manchester, Mrs. M. S. Chapman, 10; Stafford Springs, C. H.

Moore, 50; Stamford, C. E., 5.65; Stratford, Miss S. M. Hawley, 1; Mrs. C. W. Wells, 1; Stony Creek, Mrs. M. K. Northam, 4.50; Suffield, Estate of Susan A. King, 94; 1st, S. S., 10; A Friend, 10; Mrs. D. W. Goodale, 2; Terryville, K. S. Gaylord, 5; Thompsonville, Mrs. S. E. Chapin, 50; Unionville, A Friend, 5; Mrs. S. Richards, 25; Wallingford, 1st, 145.85; Rev. J. B. & E. W. Doolittle, 10; Waterbury, Mrs. Mary L. Mitchell, 1,000; Wauregan, G. V. Gardner, 5; West Hartford, Estate of A. P. Talcott, 73.61; E. G. Sisson, 5; Westminster, 3; Wethersfield, C. F. Willard, 2; Windham, 1st, 15.57; Windsor, "Friends," 50; Woodbridge, 12.25; Woodbury, Estate of Chas. W. Kirtland, 17.87; Mrs. J. H. Linsley, 5; Woodstock, 9.70.

Woman's H. M. Union, Conn., Mrs. J. B. Thomson, Treas., 65; Hartford, Y. W. M. Club, 1st, 25; Hartford, Mrs. F. B. Cooley, 50; New Hartford, "L. A. S.," 4; New Haven, Jr. C. E., 5; Newington, 3. Total, \$152.

NEW YORK—\$1,065.13.

Angola, A. H. Ames, 5; Batavia, Mrs. F. A. Olmsted, 5; Brooklyn, Ch. of the Pilgrims, 474.67; South, 130.81; Fred. Condit, 3; Buffalo, F. N. Fayfield, 5; Howard Winship, 5; Claverack, Mrs. E. C. Porter, 10; Cortland, H. E. Ranney, 100; Crown Point, S. S., 2nd, 25; East Onondaga, D. F. Hayden, 2; Fishkill, M. T. Kittredge, 15; Friendship, Mary Hammond, 1; Moravia, 1st, 17; C. L. Tuthill, 7.50; Munsville, M. C. Gaston, 1; New Lebanon, Miss E. C. Kendall, 3.50; New York City, B'way Tab., "Ladies," 16; Bible School, 50; Christ, 18.05; Mrs. S. F. Blodget, 25; J. G. Cannon, 100; E. J. Jennings, 10; Little Morris Birthday Gifts, "In Memoriam," 2.10; A Friend, 2; Orient, Mrs. L. K. Robbins & Mrs. R. R. Goodes, 7.50; Phoenix, C. E. Hutchinson, 5; Rochester, Rev. J. Cunningham, 5; Syracuse, A Friend, 1; Ralph C. Hannum, 1; Wellsville, A Friend, 5; M. F. Lewis, 2; Woodhaven, S. S., 5.

NEW JERSEY—\$1,268.44; of which legacy, \$500.

East Orange, 1st, 75.73; Trinity, 150.50; Montclair, 1st, Lad. Aux., 100; 1st, W. B. Holmes, 20; Mrs. W. Miller, 10; Mrs. S. P. Marshall, 10; M. E. Wilde, 10; Newark, Estate of Miss K. Denison, 500; "Life Member," 10; Plainfield, Mrs. R. P. Lincoln, 20; Upper Montclair, Christian Un., 137.21; Union, 140; Mrs. C. G. Phillips, 10; A Friend, 75.

PENNSYLVANIA—\$118.75.

Received by Rev. C. A. Jones, Blossburg, 2nd, Y. P. S. C. E., 5; Catsauqua, Welsh, 10; Delta, Welsh, 5; Edwardsville, Welsh & S. S., 20; Monterey, Hawley Mem., 30; Pittston, 1st, Welsh, 20; Scranton, C. J. Foggett, .50; Spring Brook, Welsh, 8.50; Titusville, Swedes, 2.75.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. David Howells, Treas.

Braddock, 1st, Aid Soc., 2; Kane, W. M. Soc., 15. Total, \$17.

MARYLAND—\$58.26; of which legacy, \$48.26.

Baltimore, Estate of Mrs. M. R. Hawley, 48.26; 2nd, 5; S. S., 5.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—\$20.

Washington, Miss A. S. Catlin, 5; W. G. Fowler, 10; E. S. Huntington, 5.

NORTH CAROLINA—\$40.00.

Southern Pines, Mrs. A. M. Foster and Sister, 40.

GEORGIA—\$11.00.

Atlanta, Union Tab., 10; Columbus, North Highland, 1.

MISSISSIPPI—\$1.00.

Moorhead, M. Stanwood, 1.

LOUISIANA—\$33.80.

Jennings, 25; Roseland, 2.65; Vinton, 6.15.

FLORIDA—\$38.00.

..Dayton, C. E., 10; Key West, 1st, 8; St.

Petersburg, Ladies' Miss Soc., 14.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. C. A. Lewis, Treas., Ormond, 6.

TEXAS—\$14.00.

Morrill, 14.

INDIAN TERRITORY—\$1.00.

Vinita, Mrs. J. Swain, 1.

NEW MEXICO—\$20.00.

Received by Rev. G. A. Chatfield, Gallup, 15.49; S. S., 4.51. Total, \$20.

OKLAHOMA—\$107.01.

Received by Rev. C. G. Murphy, Woodstock, Ill., 2; Alpha, 1.40; Cashion, 4.65; Hennessey, 3.50; Parker, 11.11; Binger, 10; Coldwater and Hillsdale, 16.35; Verden, 13; Union Center, 10; Wellston, 5; West Guthrie, 30.

ARIZONA—\$33.30.

Cherry Creek, .45; Gila Bend, .75; Kirkland, 1.25; Wagner, 2; Walnut Grove, 1.35; Humboldt, Mrs. E. Owens, 5; Tempe, 22.50.

TENNESSEE—\$7.00.

Peasant Hill, Mrs. P. S. & Miss E. F. Dodge, 7.

KENTUCKY—\$3.00.

Berea, E. A. Cook, 3.

OHIO—\$86.40.

Ohio Home Miss. Soc., C. H. Small, Treas., 51.00; Chester, 3; Cleveland, H. J. Clark, 5; Conneaut, Dr. B. M. Tower, 10; Cortland, Z. F. Casterline, 1; Hudson, Mrs. M. P. Webster, 5; Norwalk, Mrs. E. A. Penfield, 1; Oberlin, A Friend, 3; Mrs. L. G. B. Hills, 5; Ravenna, A Friend, .50; Toledo, E. Anderegg, 1.

INDIANA—\$77.12.

Fort Wayne, A. G. Berry, 3; Gary, R. R. Quillen, 1; Marion, Temple, 25.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. A. D. Davis, Treas.

Fort Wayne, Plymouth, 20; Indianapolis, Plymouth, S. S., 4; Terre Haute, 1st, W. H. M. S., 20; Plymouth, W. H. M. S., 4.12. Total, \$48.12.

ILLINOIS—\$263.87.

Illinois H. M. Soc., J. W. Iliff, Treas., 111.92; Received by Rev. M. E. Eversz, D. F., Peoria, German Reformed, 5; Chillicothe, E. F. Hunter, 10; Gridley, E. F. Kent, 5; Mattoon, 1st, 22.36; Millburn, 23; Wheaton, College, 34.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. A. H. Standish, Treas.

Douglass Park, S. S., 4; Dundee, C. E., 10; Decatur, W. Soc., 5; Evanston, 1st, 20.69; Ottawa, Jr. C. E., 1; Oak Park, 2nd, Glory M. B., 40; West Chicago, Jr. C. E., 1; Wheaton College, S. S., 1.50. Total, \$52.59.

MISSOURI—\$4.00.

Braymer, Mrs. E. D. Hughes, 2; El Dorado Springs, Miss A. J. Dickinson, 2.

MICHIGAN—\$118.68.

Michigan H. M. Soc., J. P. Sanderson, Treas., 103.68; Milford, Mrs. S. A. Manzer, 15.

IOWA—\$226.97.

Iowa H. M. Soc., A. D. Merrill, Treas., 128.97; Ames, H. P. Savles, 2; Charles City, H. C. E. S. Miller, 10; Eldora, J. F. Hardin, 5; Letts, H. Lieberknecht, 10; Manchester, 20; Red Oak, Mrs. M. H. Elliott, 14; Riceville, Mrs. D. W. Kimball, 5; Sloan, W. J. Whitten, 5; Tabor, H. W. Howard, 5; Walker, Miss S. A. Trevor, 1.

MINNESOTA—\$1,210.30; of which legacy, \$150.

Received by Rev. G. R. Merrill, D. D., Arco, 4.31; Dawson, 50; Minneapolis, Plymouth, 222.96; Rochester, W. J. Eaton, 40; St. Paul, Cyril, 41; Peoples, 140; Stewart, S. S., 2; Tyler, 9.73; Winona, 1st, 225. Total, \$735.

Culdrum, Swedes, 1.50; Little Falls, Swedes,

1.50; Excelsior, 3.43; Lake City, Swedes, 3.25; Lyle, 13; Robbinsdale, Mrs. H. R. Stillman, .48; St. Paul, Estate of Anson Blake, 1.50; Winona, Scands., 1.50; W. H. Laird, 25.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. W. M. Bristol, Treas.

Ada, Aux., 2; Austin, Aux., 9.05; Benson, S. S., 2; Clearwater, Aux., 2.50; Duluth, Pilgrim, Aux., 20; Fairbault, Aux., 15; Hutchinson, Aux., 1.75; C. E., 3.50; Lake City, Aux., 35; Lyle, Aux., 7; Montorville, Aux., 2.50; Marshall, Aux., 3; Minneapolis, Plymouth, Aux., 20; Park Ave., Aux., 35.84; C. E., 10; S. S., Prim., 5; Lyndale, C. E., 5; Lowry Hill, Aux., 10; Fifth Ave., C. E., 10; Linden Hills, C. E., 2.50; Thank Offering Fund, 50; Waterville, Aux., 2; Winona, 1st, Aux., 22. Total, \$275.64.

KANSAS—\$2.00.

Atchison, Miss R. M. Kinney, 2.

NEBRASKA—\$113.09.

Nebraska H. M. Soc., S. I. Hanford, Supt., 83.34; Alliance, German, 4.75; Benson, S. A. Tyler, 20; Rising City, 5.

NORTH DAKOTA—\$452.10.

Received by Rev. G. J. Powell, Abercrombie, 5; Amenia, 81; Beach, S. S., 5; Carrington, 42; Eckelson, 4.52; Fargo, 1st, 26; Getchell, 5; Glennlin, 1.25; Hankinson, C. E., 2.07; Hope, S. S., 10; Inkster, C. E., 5; McHenry, S. S., 4.58; Niagara, 5; Oriska, S. S., 5.10; Pingree, 12; Sanborn, 12.20; S. S., 5.50; Sykeston, 1st, 13; S. S., 10; Valley City, 96.57. Total, \$350.79.

Anawase, 25; Argusville, S. S., 4; Buchanan, 3.31; Esmond, 14; Gackle, German, 2; Grand Forks, Plymouth, 41; Underwood, 5.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. E. H. Stickney, Treas.

Abercrombie, S. S., 2; Jamestown, C. E. Soc., 5. Total, \$7.

SOUTH DAKOTA—\$232.50.

Received by Rev. W. H. Thrall, D. D., Armour, Mrs. Mary H. Robinson, 5; Ashton, Rev. G. L. W. Kilbon, 10; Brentford, 10; Faulkton, 44; Hetland, 1; Revillo, 3; Mrs. Edward Page, Lancaster, Mass., for work among Germans, 5; Westington Springs, 25. Total, \$103.

Aberdeen, Plymouth, 8.02; Blaine, S. S., and Lake, S. S., 13.07; Geddes, 3; Mitchell, 87.61; Selby, German, 6; Heinrich's German Mission, 5.40; Spearfish Valley, 2.50; Valley Springs, 3.

COLORADO—\$41.60.

Boulder, Mrs. F. A. Storrs, 5; Denver, Pilgrim, .75; Longmont, Mrs. G. D. Rider, 10; New Castle, 10; Paonia, 1st, 10.85; Rocky Ford, J. C. Randall, 5.

WYOMING—\$26.00.

Big Horn, 10; Buffalo, Union, 16.

MONTANA—\$22.67.

Received by Rev. G. J. Powell, Wibaux, S. S., 10; Park City, 2; Wibaux, 10.67.

UTAH—\$121.00.

Woman's H. M. Soc., Mrs. P. A. Simpkin, Treas.

Ogden, 1st, Miss. Soc., 5; Salt Lake City, Phillips, 6 Total, \$11
Salt Lake City, Phillips, 100; H. J. Harding, 10.

IDAHO—\$20.00.

Challis, 1st, 28; Weiser, Mrs. H. A. Lee, 1.

CALIFORNIA (North)—\$5.00.

Gottville, Mrs. P. D. Bunnell, 5.

CALIFORNIA (South)—\$101.00.

South California H. M. Soc., Rev. J. L. Maile, Sec., 100; Los Angeles, Mrs. S. A. P. Wheeler, 1.

OREGON—\$25.00.

Beaver Creek, German, 6.35; New Era, German, 1.15; Beaverton, 1; Hillside, 16.50.

WASHINGTON—\$153.55.

Lind, German, 4.20; Lowell, Union, 5; Moxie Valley, 11.25; Natchez Valley, 9; Pleasant Valley, Bethel, 35; Quincy, German, 25; Ritzville, German, 40; Spokane, Corbin Park, 6.35; Stafford, German, W. Schatz, 5; Tekoa, 1st, 5; Warden, Freudenfeld, German, 7.75.

CHINA—\$1.00.

China, "A Missionary," 1.

GUAM—\$5.00.

Guam, Marianas, Rev. H. E. B. Case, 5.

FEBRUARY RECEIPTS

Contributions	\$13,782.91
Legacies	1,786.47
	<hr/>
Interest	\$15,560.38
Home Missionary.....	1,264.20
Literature	244.05
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$17,006.96

STATE SOCIETY RECEIPTS

NEW HAMPSHIRE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Receipts in February, 1908.

Alvin B. Cross, Treasurer, Concord.
Barnstead, S. S., 8; Enfield, 5; Gilmanton, 10; Gilmanton, Iron Works, 5; Keene, 11.04; Lemps ter, 3.11; Nelson, 0; New Ipswich, 10; Pembroke, 16.04; Rochester, 21.95; Stratham, 10. Total, \$109.14.

MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Receipts in February, 1908.

Andover, North, member, 20; Attleboro Falls, Central, 15; Beverly, Washington St., 55; Blandford, 2nd, 1.70; Boston, Boylston, Ellis Mendell Fund, 5; Roxbury, Immanuel-Walnut Ave., 1.17.89; Brookline, Estate of Rebecca B. Stanton, 10; Cambridge, 1st, 88.36; Carlisle, 7; Chesterfield, 10; Chicopee, 3rd, 45.79; Dalton, 1st, 200; Dunstable, 31.04; Everett, 1st, 22.89; Fitchburg, Finn., 10.19; German, 7; Franklin, 15.78; Harvard, 7; Haverhill, West, C. E., 8.60; Heath, Union, 6.50; Holdbrook, Winthrop, 100; Hyde

Park, 1st, 14.11; Ipswich, Linebrook, 12.88; Lancaster, 30; Lawrence, Trinity, 18.18; Littleton, 7.04; E. Longmeadow, S. S., 5; Lowell, 1st, 78.25; Marlboro, Estate of Wm. N. Howe, 25; Marshfield, 1st, 20.29; Merrimac, Pilgrim, 30; Millbury, Estate of Lydia A. Morse, 1.50; Milton, East, 15; Orange, Central, 31.41; Natick, S. S., 21.70; Norfolk, Conn., 12.97; Northbridge Center, 8; Whitinsville, E. C. Dav. Band, 13.24; Plymouth, Pilgrimage, 1.83; Quincy, Park & Downs, 5.90; Revere, Beachmont, 6.62; Revere, Finns, 11.10; Salem, Tabernacle, 121.21; Sharon, 27.86; Shelburne Falls, Estate of Joshua Williams, 5.44; Springfield, Eastern Ave., 7.50; Olivet, 16; Sturbridge, C. E., 7; Swampscott, 1st, S. S., 2.54; Wakefield, 1st, 34.80; Waltham, 1st, 50.51; Wellfleet, 1st, 15.62; Westhampton, 25; West Springfield, Ashley School & Charitable Fund, 107.43; Weymouth, Old So., 3; Willis Fund, Income of, 8.50; Winchendon, 1st, 8; Worcester, Estate of H. W. Damon, 5.50; Designated for salary W. S. Anderson, Berkshire Co., 75.77; Designated for debt C. H. M. S., Beverly, Washington St., 5; Providence, R. I., 10.

W. H. M. A., Lizzie D. White, Treas.
Salaries—American International College, 70; Italian worker, 40; Greek worker, 16.66; Polish worker, 8; Special for Amer. Inter. College, 20;

SUMMARY

Regular (does not include legacies, fund)	\$2,528.30
Designated salary, W. S. Anderson.....	35.77
Designated for debt C. H. M. S.....	15.00
W. H. M. A.....	154.66
Home Missionary.....	12.60
Total.....	\$2,746.33

RHODE ISLAND HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Receipts in February, 1908.

J. William Rice, Treasurer, Providence.
Central Falls, 182.11; Interest, 50; Slatersville,
S. S., 10; W. H. M. Association (Special for
Finns) 30. Total, \$272.11.

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT

Receipts in February, 1908.

Security Company, Treasurer, P. O. Drawer, 58,
Bethel, 15.05; Bristol, 98.50; Berlin, Woman's
Aid Soc. for Italian Mission, 35; Danielson,
12.13; East Hampton, 11.47; Killingworth, 2.84;
Ledyard, 15; Meriden, First, 5; Norwich, First,
32.96; New Haven, Redeemer, 25; New Haven,
United, 165; Orange, 20.44; Old Saybrook, 18.91;
Sharon, 4.60; Somers, 4.40; Somersville, 3.50;
South Glastonbury, 10; South Manchester, Swed-
ish, 6.57; Suffield, 55.39; Torrington, Center,
130.35; Winchester, 26.65; Wolcott, 25.
Designated, \$266.41; Undesignated, \$457.35. 60
per cent. \$274.41.

NEW YORK HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Receipts in February, 1908.

Clayton S. Fitch, Treasurer.
Albany, 1st, S. S., 12.50; Brooklyn, Nazarene,
5; Cortland, H. E. Ranney, 75; Hopkinton, 25;
Lakeview, 3; New York, B'way Tab., 1,090.90;
Longwood Ave., 15; Rome, 2.65; Spring Valley,
41; Tallman, 5; Troy, 1st, 7; Warsaw, 8.09.
Total, \$1,290.14.

OHIO HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Receipts in February, 1908.

Rev. C. H. Small, Treasurer, Cleveland.
Ashland, J. O. Jennings, 5; S. S., 2; Austin-
burg, 12; C. E. Soc., 5; Chatham, Personal, 2;
S. S., 13; Cleveland, Euclid Ave., Mrs. A. J.
Smith, 25; Hough, 3; Pilgrim, C. E. Judd, 5;
Plymouth, Personal, 5; Fort Recovery, Personal,
5; Hamilton, 5; Hudson, Mr. & Mrs. Aller, 5;
Mrs. Lord, 3; Huntsburg, C. E. Soc., 4; Ludlow,
Ky., 4; Mansfield, First, S. A. Jennings, 10;
Mrs. R. S. Avery, 5; Mrs. A. C. Hand,
5; Marietta, First, W. W. Mills, 500;
Pres. A. T. Perry, 5; Nelson, 4; North
Ridgeville, C. E. Soc., 3; Oberlin, First, Prof.
Currier, 4; Oberlin, Mrs. P. A. Crafts, 5; Pier-
pont, 5; C. E. Soc., 5; Radnor, Mrs. G. W.
Jones, 2.50; Ravenna, S. S., 50; Sandusky, 10;
Springfield, Lagonda Ave., Women, 5; C. E.
Soc., 1; Toledo, Birmingham, 4.25; First, 85;
Troy, 3.50; Windham, Mrs. Johnson, 10 Wake-
man, 3.20. Total, \$828.45.
From Ohio Woman's H. M. U., Mrs. George
Brown, Treasurer, Toledo.
Akron, First, W. M. S., 42; Burton, W. M. S.,
2; Cincinnati, Plymouth, L. G., 7; Cleveland,
Euclid Ave., S. S., 10; Park, W. A. S., 4; Pil-
grim, W. A., 20.40; Columbus, Eastwood, W. M.
S., 2.50; North, W. M. S., 2.40; Cuyahoga
Falls, W. M. S., 5; East Cleveland, W. A., 5;
Elyria, Second, Primary S. S., 1; Marietta, First,
W. M. S., 28; Ridgeville Corners, W. M. S.,
1.35; Sandusky, W. A., 5; Springfield, First, W.
M. S., 10; S. S., 25; Toledo, Washington St., W.
M. S., 5; Unionville, W. M. S., 5; Wakeman,

W. M. S., 5.

Total.....\$185.65

Grand total.....\$1,014.10

MICHIGAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Receipts in January, 1908.

Rev. John P. Sanderson, Treasurer, Lansing.
Ada, 1st, Y. P. S. C. E., 2.50; Addison, 2.25;
Allendale, S. S., 1.40; Alpine and Walker, 18.22;
Athens, 3; Baldwin, 4; S. S., 1; Benton Harbor,
19.58; S. S., 26.46; Benzonia, Y. P. S. C. E., 3;
Big Rapids, 1st, Y. P., 10; Carson City, 3.49;
Central Lake, 15; Chelsea, 7.42; Clinton, 5; S.
S., 10; Conklin, 3.51; Constantine, L. M. S., 35;
Detroit, Woodward Ave., 24.25; Brewster, 10.20;
S. S., 8.17; Detroit, North, 50; S. S., 6.60; East
Paris, 6; Finkton, 1; Freeport, S. S., 2.30;
Hetherton, 3.50; Hudsonville, Y. P. S. C. E.,
1.60; Lansing, Pilgrim, 43.54; Olivet, 62.76;
Omena, 5; S. S., 2; St. Clair, 16.98; St. Joseph,
10; Sandstone, 10; South Haven, 19.85; Stanton,
40.48; Vance, 65; Wacousta, 1.25; New York
Fund; E. E. Grierson, Calumet, 20; W. S.
Kimball, Clinton, Mrs. E. D. McBain, Grand
Rapids, 20; E. N. Ely, Olivet, 20; Pontiac, P.
P. S. C. E., 20; C. F. Moore, St. Clair, 20;
78.01; The Seavers, Wilson, Kans, 3; W. H. M.
U. of Michigan, 66.27. Total, \$777.09.

DONATIONS OF CLOTHING, ETC.

Reported at Rooms of W. H. M. A., Boston,
May 1, 1907 to January 1, 1908.

Miss Mary C. E. Jackson, Secretary.

Allston, Aux., bbl., 101.27; Amesbury, Main
St., Ch. Aux., box, 146; Amherst, 1st & College
Churches, box, 203.74; Andover, South Ch., W.
U., 3 bbls., 106.73; Auburndale, L. B. S., box,
57; Becket, Sunshine Circle, pkg., 8; Boston,
Mrs. Annie W. Russell, 2 pkgs., 17; Mt. Vernon,
Ch., S. C., box, 99.58; Old South Sewing Circle,
bbls & boxes, 868.62; Park St. Ch., Homeland
Circle, box, 140; Bradford, L. H. M. S., box,
60; Braintree, Aux., bbl., 50; Brighton, Cong.
Ch., Aux., bbl., 52.40; Faneuil, Ch., box, 35;
Bridgewater, Central Sq., Sewing Soc., box,
88.29; Brockton, Porter Ch., L. B. S., bbl., 94-
75; Brookline, Harvard Ch., Aux., boxes & bbls.,
926.26; Boxford, West, Fem. Char. Soc., box,
41.84; Cambridge, Prospect St. Ch., Aux., bbl.,
55; Campello, Aux., 2 bbls., 99; Central Falls,
R. I., Aux., 2 bbls., 253.16; Chicopee Falls,
Aux., 2 boxes, 194.80; Cliftondale, Aux., pkg,
10; Cohasset, L. B. S., bbl., 103; Concord, Aux.,
bbl., 100.15; Dalton, L. S. S., 2 bbls., 126.64;
Dedham, L. C. S., 2 bbls. & cash, 156.06; Dor-
chester, Harvard Ch., Aux., bbl., 100.45; Second
Ch., 380.38; Village Ch., L. H. M. S., bbl., 60-
52; East Providence, R. L., Primary Dept., New-
man Ch., Xmas box, 8; Fall River, Central Ch.,
Ben. Soc., box, 128; Fitchburg, Rollstone Ch.,
Aux., 2 bbls., 125.85; Framingham, Plymouth
Ch., Aux., box & bbl., 95; South Framingham
Grace Ch., Aux., bbl., 48; Franklin, Aux., 107-
25; Gardner, L. S. & B. C., box, 157.84; Granby,
L. B. S., bbl., 34; Great Barrington, L. B. S.,
box, 100; Greenfield, Second Ch., H. M. B., 3
boxes & cash, 408.77; Groton, Aux., box & chk.,
51; Hatfield, Aux., box, 83; Hinsdale, L. B. S.,
bbl., 50.65; Holliston, Aux., bbl., 54.33; Hudson,
Woman's Union, bbl., 40; Lawrence, Lawrence
St. Ch., S. S. Cl., Xmas box & Cong't., 18.30;
Trinity Ch., "Daughters of Trinity" Xmas box,
30; Leicester, Nelson Mem. Ch., L. S., boxes,
93.43; Lenox, Aux., bbl., 50; Lexington, Han-
cock Ch., 2 bbls., 100; Lincoln, Aux., bbl., 58.50;
Littleton, United Workers, bbl., 25.70; Lowell,
Eliot Ch., S. S. Cl., pkg., 20; Highland, Ch., H.
M. S., box & pkg., 20; Lynn, Central Ch., L. A.
S., box, 159.13; Marion, Aux., 2 bbls., 87.67;
Marlborough, L. B. S., bbl., 75; Maynard, A
Friend, pkg., 5; Medford, Mystic Ch., W. A.
Xmas box & bbl. & box, 269.38; West Medford,
Aux., cash & bbl., 50; Melrose Highlands, pkg.,
6; North Middleboro, Ch., tankard & cups, 10;

East Milton, H. M. S., bbl., 30; Monson, Aux., 2 boxes & cash, 105; Natick, Aux., 2 bbls & cash, 114.85; Mrs. Daniel Wright, hose, 2; Newbury, 1st Ch. Aux., bbl., 76.50; Newburyport, Belleville Ch. Aux., 2 boxes, 153.56; box, 2 bbls & 2 pkgs., 227; Newton Centre, Aux., 1,044.33; Newton Highlands, Aux., 2 bbls., 159.22; Newtonville, Aux., bbl., 105.72; West Newton, Aux., boxes & bbls., 440.51; North Adams, Aux., bbl. & half, 80; North Brookfield, W. U., bbl., 84; Norwood, Aux., cash & bbl., 45; Orange, Aux., 168; Peabody, South Ch., Aux., 2 bbls., 100; Pittsfield First Ch., Ben. Soc., bbl. & box, 128; Free Will Soc., 184.07; Providence, R. I., Beneficent Ch., Aux., box, 21.62; Central Ch., Aux., boxes & bbls., 1,456.77; Union Ch., L. M. S., 616.25; Randolph, L. B. A., 2 bbls., 67.45; Roxbury, Walnut Ave. Ch., Aux., box, 135.05; Immanuel-Walnut Ave. Ch., Aux., bbl., 160; West Roxbury, Aux., bbl., 62.42; Salem, Tab. Ch., Pro. Christo Soc., 5 Xmas boxes, 40; Sharon, Aux., Xmas box & bbl., 189.71; Somerville, First Orth. Ch., Aux., 2 boxes, 38.25; Prospect Hill Ch. Aux., 31; Springfield 1st Ch., Aux., bbls., 461.60; "Gleaners," 3 pkgs., 3.80; Opportunity Seekers, pkg., 15; Memorial Ch., W. H. M. S., bbl., 150; South Sudbury, Mem. Ch., L. M. C., Aux., box, 118; Swampscott, First Ch., Aux., bbl. & box, 104.96; Pro Christo Soc., pkg., 2.50; Taunton, Trin. Ch., Sew. Soc., bbl., 152.13; Waltham, Aux., bbl., 80; Waltham, Aux., bbl., 78; Ware, Aux., 3 bbls., 87; Warren, Aux., box,

77; Watertown, Aux., box, 127.75; Waverley, Aux., bbl., 15.72; Wellesley, H. M. S., 2 bbls., 180; Westboro, H. M. C., bbl., 99.72; West Boylston, pkg., 17; Westfield, First Ch., Aux., 40; Westerly, R. I., bbl., 36.30; Whitinsville, Aux., box, 136.91; North Wilbraham, H. M. S., 2 boxes, 108.50; Wilmington, Sew. Soc., bbl., 42.16; Winchendon, Aux., box & pkg., 106; Winchester, Western Union, of 1st Ch., bbl. & box, 179.23; Second Ch., Aux., box, 70; Woburn, 1st Ch., L. Char. R. Soc., 2 bbls., 99.14; Wolfboro, N. H., bbl., 85; Worcester, Pilgrim Ch., Aux., 2 bbls., 120; W. H. M. A., Rooms (values not reported elsewhere) 35. Total, \$14,009.36.

DONATIONS OF CLOTHING, ETC.

Reported at the National Office in Jan., 1908. Brooklyn, N. Y., Central, L. B. & H. M. S., 7 bbls., \$438.82; Chillicothe, O., 1 box, \$30; Eaton, N. Y., 1 box, \$50; Hartford Ct., 4th, 2 bbls., \$143.70; Harwinton, Ct., 1 box, \$14; Middletown, 1st, L. H. M. S., \$94.54; New Haven, First Ch. of Christ, L. H. M. S., boxes and bbls., \$1,101.13; Norwalk, L. B. A., 1 box and package, \$176.37; Norwich, W. H. M. S., 2 bbls., \$175; Old Saybrook, 1st, L. H. M. S., 1 bbl., \$88; Philadelphia, Pa., Park, 1 bbl., \$53.50; Redding, Ct., Aux., 1 bbl and money, \$100; Stratford, H. M. S., \$50; South Manchester, 1st, L. B. S., 1 box, \$144.64; Wellsville, N. Y., 1 box, \$139; Wilton, Ct., L. H. M. S., 1-2 bbl. and money, \$50.

60 YEARS'
EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Congregational Home Missionary Society

FOURTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

CHARLES S. MILLS, D.D., President

SIMEON E. BALDWIN, Vice-President

HUBERT C. HERRING, D. D.

WILLIS E. LOUGEE

General Secretary

Associate Secretary

JOSEPH B. CLARK, D. D., Editorial Secretary

WASHINGTON CHOATE, D. D., Treasurer

MISS MIRIAM L. WOODBERRY, Secretary Woman's Dept.

Field Secretary, REV. W. G. PUDDEFOOT, South Framingham, Mass.

DIRECTORS

CHARLES S. MILLS, D. D., Chairman, Missouri	MR. C. M. BLACKMAN, Wisconsin
RAYMOND CALKINS, D. D., Maine	MR. F. E. BOGART, Michigan
GEORGE E. HALL, D. D., New Hampshire	MR. W. B. HOMER, Missouri
HENRY FAIRBANKS, Ph.D., Vermont	MR. EDWARD TUCKER, Kansas
MR. ARTHUR F. WHITIN, Massachusetts	W. H. DAY, D. D., Southern California
MR. JOHN F. HUNTSMAN, Rhode Island	JOHN E. TUTTLE, D. D., Nebraska
REV. H. H. KELSEY, Connecticut	R. L. SMITH, D. D., Washington
S. PARKES CADMAN, D. D., New York	MR. DAVID P. JONES, Minnesota
MR. W. W. MILLS, Ohio	MR. JAMES G. CANNON, New York
MR. T. C. McMILLAN, Illinois	W. T. McELVEEN, Ph.D., Massachusetts
REV. CHARLES A. MOORE, Iowa	S. H. WOODROW, D. D., Washington, D. C.
	FRANK T. BAYLEY, D. D., Colorado

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

HUBERT C. HERRING, D. D., Chairman

One Year

MR. WILLIAM B. HOWLAND

MR. JOHN F. HUNTSMAN

OZORA S. DAVIS, D. D.

W. T. McELVEEN, Ph.D.

Two Years

MR. JAMES G. CANNON

MR. W. WINANS FREEMAN

REV. HENRY H. KELSEY

REV. LEWIS T. REED

SUPERINTENDENTS

Moritz E. Eversz, D. D., German Department, 81 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago Ill.

Rev. F. Risberg, Supt. of Swedish Work, 81 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Rev. O. C. Grauer, Supt. of Danon-Norwegian Work " "

Rev. Chas. H. Small, Slavic Department, Cleveland, Ohio.

Rev. A. E. Ricker, Indianapolis, Ind.	Rev. G. J. Powell, Fargo, N. Dak.
Geo. R. Merrill, D. D., Minneapolis, Minn.	Rev. Geo. A. Hood, Denver, Colo.
Rev. W. W. Scudder, Jr., West Seattle, Wash.	J. D. Kingsbury, D. D., Utah & Idaho, S. L. City
Rev. W. B. D. Gray, Cheyenne, Wyo.	Rev. Geo. A. Chatfield, New Mexico and Arizona,
Frank E. Jenkins, D.D., The South, Atlanta, Ga.	Nara Vista, N. M.
W. H. Thrall, D. D., Huron, S. Dak.	Rev. Chas. A. Jones, 75 Essex St., Hackensack, N. J.
Geo. L. Todd, D. D., Havana, Cuba.	Rev. C. G. Murphy, Oklahoma City.
Rev. Arthur J. Folsom, Forest Grove, Oregon	

SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS OF CONSTITUENT STATES

Rev. Charles Harbutt, Secretary, Maine Missionary Society	34 Dow St., Portland, Me.
W. P. Hubbard, Treasurer, " "	Box 1052, Bangor, Me.
Rev. E. R. Smith, Secretary, New Hampshire Home Missionary Society	Concord, N. H.
Alvin B. Cross, Treasurer, " "	Concord, N. H.
Chas. H. Merrill, D.D., Secretary, Vermont Domestic " "	St. Johnsbury, Vt.
J. T. Richie, Treasurer, " "	St. Johnsbury, Vt.
F. E. Emrich, D.D., Secretary, Massachusetts " "	609 Cong'l House, Boston, Mass.
Henry N. Hoyt, D.D., Treasurer, " "	609 Cong'l House, Boston, Mass.
Rev. J. H. Lyon, Secretary, Rhode Island Home Missionary Society	Central Falls, R. I.
Jos. Wm. Rice, Treasurer, " "	Providence, R. I.
Rev. Joel S. Ives, Secretary, Missionary Society of Connecticut	Hartford, Conn.
Security Company, Treasurer, " "	Hartford, Conn.
Rev. C. W. Shelton, Secretary, New York Home Miss. Society	Fourth Ave. and 22d St., New York
Clayton S. Fitch, Treasurer, " "	Fourth Ave. and 22d St., New York
Rev. Charles H. Small, Secretary, Ohio " "	Cleveland, Ohio
Rev. Charles H. Small, Treasurer, " "	Cleveland, Ohio
Secretary, Illinois " "	153 La Salle St., Chicago
John W. Hiff, Treasurer, " "	153 La Salle St., Chicago
Homer W. Carter, D.D., Secretary, Wisconsin " "	Beloit, Wis.
C. M. Blackman, Treasurer, " "	Whitewater, Wis.
Rev. P. A. Johnson, Secretary, Iowa " "	Grinnell, Iowa
Miss A. D. Merrill, Treasurer, " "	Des Moines, Iowa
Rev. J. W. Sutherland, Secretary, Michigan " "	Lansing, Mich.
Rev. John P. Sanderson, Treasurer, " "	Lansing, Mich.
Rev. L. C. Schacke, Secretary, Kansas Congregational Home Missionary Society	Topeka, Kan.
Rev. H. E. Thayer, Treasurer, " "	Wichita
Rev. S. I. Hanford, Secretary, Nebraska Home Missionary Society	Lincoln, Neb.
S. A. Sanderson, Treasurer, " "	Lincoln, Neb.
Rev. John L. Maile, Secretary, South California Home Missionary Society	Los Angeles, Cal.
A. K. Wray, D. D., Secretary, Missouri Congregational Home Missionary Society	Carthage, Mo.
Lewis E. Snow, Treasurer, " "	St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. L. D. Rathbone, Secretary, North California Home Missionary Society	Berkeley, Cal.

LEGACIES—The following form may be used in making legacies:

I bequeath to my executors the sum of _____ dollars, in trust, to pay over the same in _____ month after my decease, to any person who, when the same is payable, shall act as Treasurer of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, formed in the City of New York, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six, to be applied to the charitable use and purposes of said Society, and under its direction.

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS—The payment of Fifty Dollars at one time constitutes an Honorary Life Memmber.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

**A Cream of Tartar Powder
free from alum or phosphatic acid**

MAKES HOME BAKING EASY

MENNEN'S

Borated

Talcum

The
Box that
Lox

TOILET POWDER



At Easter Tide

when custom decrees that men, and especially women, should look their best, the raw spring winds cause much damage to tender skins and complexions.

**Mennen's Borated Talcum
Toilet Powder**

is then doubly necessary. It soothes and heals the skin, prevents Chapping, Chafing, Prickly Heat, Sunburn and all skin troubles of summer. After bathing and shaving it is delightful, and in the nursery indispensable.

For your protection the genuine is put up in non-refillable boxes—the "Box that LoX" with Mennen's face on top. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 1542. Sold everywhere, or by mail 25 cents. Sample free.

GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.

Try Mennen's Violet (Borated) Talcum Toilet Powder—it has the scent of fresh-cut Parma Violets.

SAPOLIO



DOUBLES THE JOY IN

HOUSE-WORK

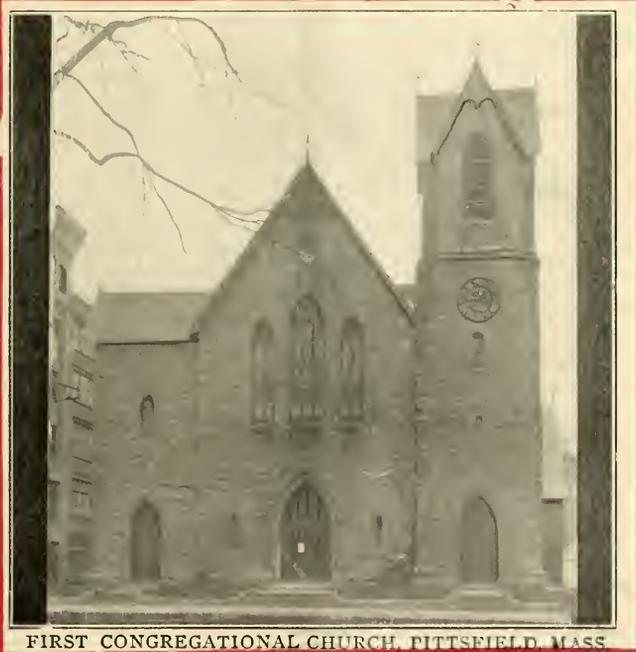
©INNER

MAY

1908

VOL. LXXXII NUMBER 2

THE HOME MISSIONARY



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, PITTSFIELD, MASS.

1908

Entered at the Post Office at New York, N.Y. as second class (mail) matter.

PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A Methodizer,--Does Your Church Need One?

- If it has a deficit in its current expenses—
 - If it has need of more income for its work—
 - If it gives \$2 to itself for every \$1 to benevolences—
 - If it pays its minister less than it knows it ought—
 - If one-fourth of its members do not regularly support it—
 - If its trustees ask for new subscriptions only once a year—
- Then surely something is needed. What is it?

WHAT IT IS

The profession of the METHODIZER is a new one and needed. It is saving thousands of dollars for business houses by installing better methods.

We can furnish such a METHODIZER for your church. It is a fully illustrated booklet of sixty pages, written for us by Rev. Henry E. Jackson, and called

The Individual System of Church Support

- It contains real concrete suggestions
- States the principles underlying them
- Gives working directions for their use

HOW IT WORKS

Nothing is so convincing as a fact. The actual results of the plan in two churches, for example, are as follows:

The Pledged Yearly Income

One Church	Another Church
One year without the plan. \$2,753.06	One year without the plan. \$4,500.00
The next year with the plan. \$4,008.94	The next year with the plan. \$7,000.00

Benevolences in the same two Churches

One year Foreign Missions..\$24.58	One month Home Missions..\$79.84
Next year with the plan.....\$146.26	Same month next year.....\$137.21

Where to get it

Orders for the booklet and the supplies described in it, may be sent to either of the following addresses. To secure booklet, send ten two-cent stamps to the publisher.

THE CHURCH SYSTEM SUPPLY COMPANY,
Montclair, New Jersey.

Or orders may be sent to

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
Fourth Ave. and 22d St., New York City.

CHESTER CREST

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

The New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men, formerly located at Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth street, New York City, was an out growth of the great Hippodrome meeting conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey in 1876.



EIGHT THOUSAND MEN representing the best families in the country have come under the influence of this most unique and definitely **CHRISTIAN INSTITUTION**.

THE MANAGER, Rev. **GEORGE S. AVERY**, was ordained an **EVANGELIST** by a **CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL** in **BOSTON** and has served the Christian Home ten years. The number of men now received each year is about four hundred and fifty.

The accommodations for unfortunate men are so arranged as to give men of means the very best money can furnish, and men of less means are provided accordingly. Those living in Greater New York who have no money are welcomed to the limit of the number of **FREE BEDS**.

The work is partially supported by voluntary contributions and it is governed by a Board of Managers representing various denominations. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, John Noble Stearns, Cornelius Bliss, William E. Dodge, James Talcott and other well known philanthropists were among the founders.

Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, President
Willis E. Lougee, Secretary
William S. Edgar, Treasurer

Address all communications to
G. S. Avery,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Whitman College

"THE YALE OF THE WEST"

It Stands for the Highest in Scholarship and Character.

A NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE IN THE NORTHWEST.

..Entrance Requirements, 16 credits (same as Harvard).

HOME MISSIONS DEMAND CHRISTIAN COLLEGES.

Make your will in favor of
The Board of Trustees of Whitman College

WALLA WALLA,
Washington.

DOANE COLLEGE

Crete, Nebraska

OF HOME MISSIONARY ORIGIN
AND LOYAL TO HOME MISSION-
ARY WORK.

D. B. PERRY, President

The College Motto:

"We Build on Christ."

ROLLINS COLLEGE, Winter Park, Florida

THE COLLEGE, THE ACADEMY, THE SCHOOLS OF MUSIC, FINE ARTS, EXPRESSION,
DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS, BUSINESS

THERE ARE THOUSANDS of young people in the North whose health is threatened by the rigors of the climate or by close confinement in ill-ventilated and superheated schoolrooms; Rollins offers them refuge from these perils and the promise of a longer and more vigorous life, together with instruction in every way equal to that which they could find anywhere else.

THERE ARE THOUSANDS of parents who would spend their winters in the Sunny South if they knew that they could find there a school of the highest grade for the children whom they cannot leave behind them, but whose studies they do not wish to interrupt; Winter Park offers to such parents the finest climate on earth, a good hotel, pleasant boarding houses, furnished or unfurnished cottages, cultivated and agreeable society, fine drives, good fishing and hunting—and to their children of all ages the best instruction, through Rollins College and the excellent Public School, in any study.

INFORMATION AND CATALOGUES may be had by addressing the president, William Fremont Blackman, Ph. D.

1850

Ripon College

1908

A Strong Faculty of twenty-three specialists, who are thorough teachers. Wholesome Christian Atmosphere. Eight buildings. Large beautiful Campus and Athletic Field. Good equipment in Laboratories and Library. Comfortable Modern Dormitories. Group system of courses. Full information furnished promptly upon request.

RICHARD C. HUGHES, President,

Ripon, Wisconsin.

YANKTON COLLEGE

Yankton, So. Dakota

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR

Twenty-two teachers, 300 students.
Scholarly standards, Christian influences.

WRITE FOR A CATALOGUE

Marietta College

Marietta, Ohio

A CHRISTIAN COLLEGE OF THE
HIGHEST GRADE

Cherishing the loftiest college ideals and ministering to a large and developing field. Rated by the Carnegie Foundation as ranking with the best in America in scholarly standard. Of the men graduated since 1900 over twenty per cent. have entered the ministry.

FARGO COLLEGE, Fargo, North Dakota.

Cor. Seventh Ave. and Seventh St. South,

Regular College Course with many electives, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Preparatory Department with full Commercial work, if desired.

FARGO COLLEGE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. Office: Stone's Block,
616 First Avenue North.

Twenty-one teachers, New Gymnasium, Scientific and Commercial Equipment.



Departments

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS, SCHOOL OF FORESTRY,
Edward S. Parsons, Dean. William C. Sturgis, Dean.
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, SCHOOL OF MUSIC,
Florian Cajori, Dean. Edward D. Hale, Dean.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR WILL BEGIN
IN SEPTEMBER, 1908
WILLIAM F. SLOCUM, President

Iowa College

GRINNELL, IOWA

John Hanson Thomas
Main, President.

Faculty of forty-five.
Large and completely
equipped buildings;
Laboratories, Library,
Museum, Chapel and
Associations Building;
fine Gymnasiums for
men and women.

Departments:

COLLEGE OF
LIBERAL ARTS,
THE GRINNELL
ACADEMY,
THE GRINNELL
SCHOOL OF
MUSIC.

For catalogues address
the President,
J. H. T. MAIN.

WHEATON COLLEGE, Wheaton, Illinois

A CHRISTIAN SCHOOL FOR MEN AND WOMEN

LOCATION—Twenty-five miles west of Chicago.

OBJECT—To train men and women for good citizenship and
Christian service.

RESULTS — About forty per cent. of graduates in the ministry, mis-
sionary service, and service of Christian societies.

EXPENSES—Students need not spend over two hundred and fifty
dollars per year.

GIVERS who desire to invest their money in men and women to do
Christian work in home and foreign lands, are request-
ed to write to the president, Charles A. Blanchard, or
the treasurer, Prof. H. A. Fischer.

Fairmount College

Fairmount College laid the Corner Stone of its
new Carnegie Library on March 10th and inaugurat-
ed its new president the same day. It was a great
day of rejoicing for the City and Community.

The College has a student body of 300 and is
meeting the demands of first-class college oppor-
tunities in one of the strongest portions of the
West. There are about 600,000 people in the
Wichita commercial district to which this College
specially ministers. The location is one of the most
beautiful in the state.

Address the President, Wichita, Kansas.

TABOR

THE COLLEGE OF
SOUTHWEST IOWA

Offers Superior Advantages:

Faculty specialists; courses
strong; group system; ex-
penses minimum; influences
character-forming; location
most healthful.

Departments: College, Acad-
emy, Conservatory, Art, Busi-
ness,

Send for literature; cor-
respondence cordially invited.

President,

GEORGE NORTON ELLIS, A.M.
Tabor, Iowa.

Pomona College

CLAREMONT, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Pomona is quite the strongest college west of
Colorado. There are 290 students of college rank.
Standards of admission and scholarship are identical
with those of the best American colleges. For
catalog and information address as above.

CONTENTS



For MAY, 1908.



PORTRAIT OF DR. CLARK.....	Frontispiece
THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT, Illustrated C. C. Michener.....	415
IS MISSION STUDY A FAD? Rev. F. H. Means.....	419
THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL....	421
THE PILGRIM BROTHERHOOD CONVENTION.....	422
THE PITTSBURG CONVENTION.....	423
EDITOR'S OUTLOOK, The Study of Missions.....	425
EDITORIAL NOTES.....	426
June Home Missionary--Frontier--International Council-- Christian Giving--Scudder on Comity--General Agent-- Transfer of Mr. Puddefoot--Home Missions Council-- Retirement of Mr. Jones--Slavic Department--A Beginner-- Trips by Secretaries--Minnesota to the Front--Summer Conferences--Speakers from Western Fields--Prayer for Annual Meeting--Appreciative Word.	
THE RETIREMENT OF DR. CLARK, By L. L. T.	430
THE CHURCHES OF PITTSFIELD, By a Member of one of them, Illustrated.....	431
ANNUAL MEETING, Illustrated.....	433
THE TREASURY.....	435
HOW PROTESTANTS DWELL TOGETHER, Illustrated Rev. W. W. Scudder, Jr.	436
INTERDENOMINATIONAL RELATIONS.....	440
WOMEN'S WORK AND METHODS, Illustrated.....	440
Women's Conferences. New Mission Study Books. Annual Meeting of Federation.	
APPOINTMENTS AND RECEIPTS.....	442

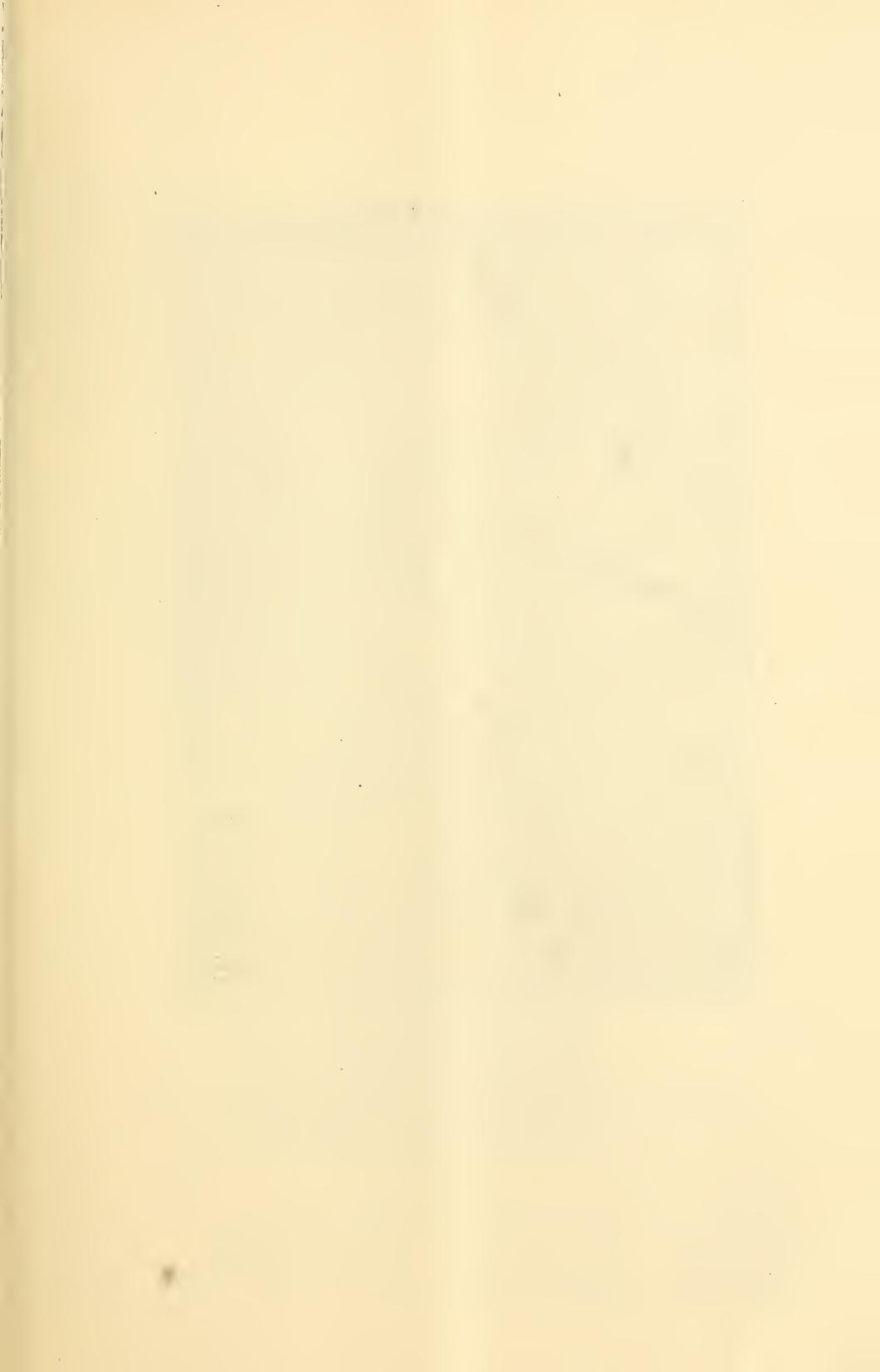
PER YEAR, FIFTY CENTS

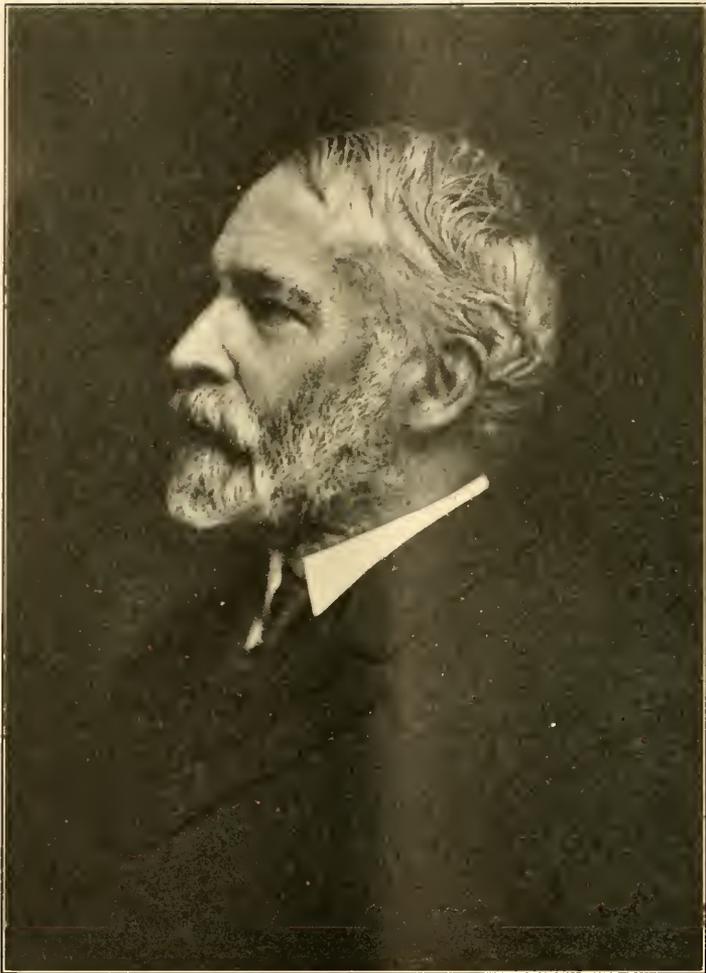
THE HOME MISSIONARY

Published Monthly, except in July and August, by the

Congregational Home Missionary Society

287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY





REV. JOSEPH BOURNE CLARK, D.D.

Secretary Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, 1879 to 1882.
Corresponding Secretary, Congregational Home Missionary Society, 1882 to 1903.
Editorial Secretary, Congregational Home Missionary Society, 1903 to 1908.
Honorary Secretary, Congregational Home Missionary Society, 1908.—

THE HOME MISSIONARY

VOL. LXXXII

MAY 1908

NO. 2.

The Young People's Missionary Movement

BY C. C. MICHENER

THE Young People's Missionary Movement had its origin in the minds of the secretaries of mission boards. The response on the part of the church

at large to the missionary obligation had been so meagre that it was found necessary to engage the members of these churches in a definite study of the whole missionary enterprise. Instead of each of these boards attempting a work which was common to all independently, they federated their interests and brought into being the Young People's Missionary Movement. The Movement is controlled by representatives of the home and foreign mission boards of the United States and

Canada. It was organized by these representatives a little less than six years ago at Silver Bay, on Lake George, New York.

Its object is to lead especially the young men and young women and children of the present generation to fulfill their obligation with refer-

ence first to the people of their own country and then to the people of the less favored nations of the world. When two-thirds of the church members give nothing at all to the missions, either home or foreign, it is evident that these mission boards have not been misled in attempting to broaden the interests, activities, prayers, and gifts of the coming leaders of the church at large.

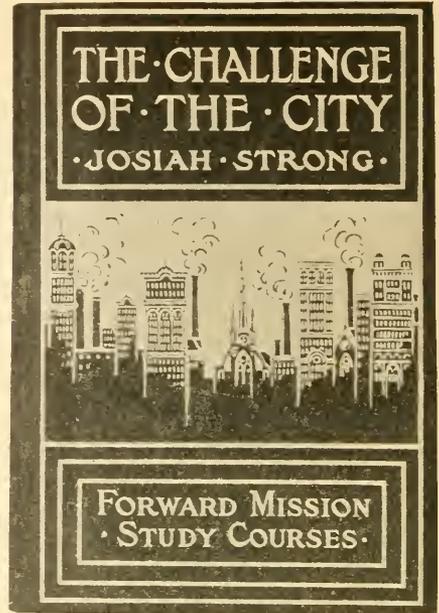
In order to accomplish a purpose so large in its general aspects and so far-reaching in its results on the life

of the members of the North American churches, a most complete plan of education had to be outlined. The first work undertaken was the pre-



C. C. MICHENER,
GENERAL SECRETARY, YOUNG PEOPLE'S
MISSIONARY MOVEMENT

paring of text-books for mission study classes in the churches. Very few such classes had ever been held. A plan of the organization of classes had to be perfected. There were practically no books in existence which could be used by the home mission boards in organizing classes for the study of their problems. It was only four years ago that the first home mission study text-books were attempted. The first book had a sale of approximately fifteen thousand copies; the second one, a sale of about forty thousand copies; and the book of this past year has had a sale of over fifty thousand copies. In order that these classes might be for study and not reading, it was necessary to secure libraries for collateral reading to accompany these text-books. Many hundreds of sets of these mission study libraries have been sold for use in these classes. In order that the leadership of the classes might be the best, it became necessary to organize summer conferences. There will be seven conferences held in 1908, including the one on the Sunday School and Missions. These summer conferences are usually in session about ten days. The time is occupied in the study of the methods to be employed by the mission boards in their campaign of missionary education. They are not conventions primarily for great addresses, but gatherings where persons may learn how to do the specific things which are needed in the local churches. The inspirational side is, however, not lacking. As an example of the result of a conference, last year one mission board secretary thought he saw in a high-school teacher a desirable mission study leader. She was not especially interested in missions. He persuaded her to attend a summer conference. As a result, in addition to her work in the high school, she has this winter already trained thirty-eight study class leaders and organized forty-three mission study classes. It is this quality of work which is attempted in



HOME MISSION TEXT-BOOK FOR 1907-08

these summer conferences. These conferences are very representative in character. For instance, at the Silver Bay Conference, in 1907, there were twenty-four denominations represented. It is the policy of the Movement to have the delegates selected by their mission boards, in order that their cooperation may be with the boards rather than with the Movement. The Movement holds the conferences without expense to any of the boards, and assembles the best teachers from all the denominations to assist in training the leaders of the Church for the organization of mission study.

In order that there may be a larger number of persons available for this rapidly growing work than is possible through the agency of the summer conferences, Institutes have been held in some of the larger cities of the country. These Institutes gather for two or three days the persons in each city who should teach mission study classes. They also bring together those in the Sunday School who are in a position to introduce missionary in-

struction in their schools. These Institutes, during the past year, have been the means of training hundreds of leaders, enrolling many thousands in mission study classes, and introducing missionary instruction into scores of Sunday Schools. Some of the results of an Institute held in Topeka, Kansas, the first week of January, are interesting.

One young lady is teaching a class of fifteen, each of whom has pledged to lead a mission study class. Three have volunteered for the foreign mission field. A united missionary policy has been outlined by the churches, which provides for securing fifty missionary candidates from the city. One denomination organized eleven mission study classes in one week. An extract from a letter from a pastor, written about five weeks after the Institute closed, read as follows:

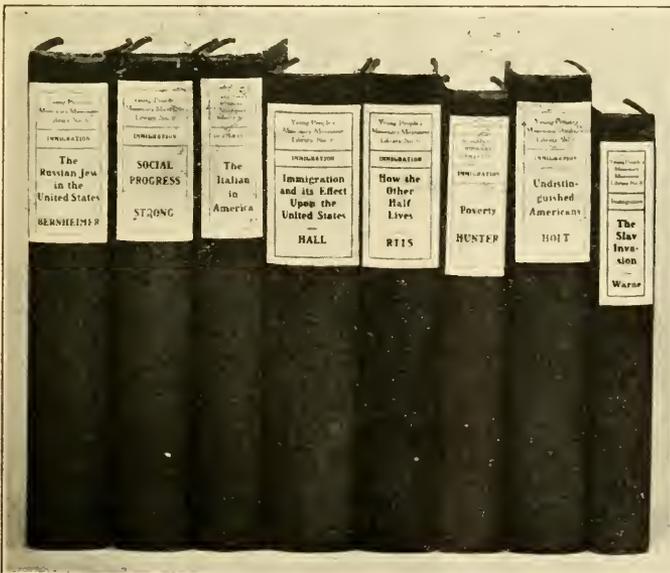
"The great work of the recent Institute is being felt in all Topeka churches. We have seven mission study classes in our church at present; two of my best young men have become volunteers since that time, giving us six now in my church. Yester-

day, the Day of Prayer for Colleges, I preached on 'The Claims of the Ministry upon the College Student,' and three more are now seriously considering going on through college and the seminary with a view to giving their lives either in the home or foreign field."

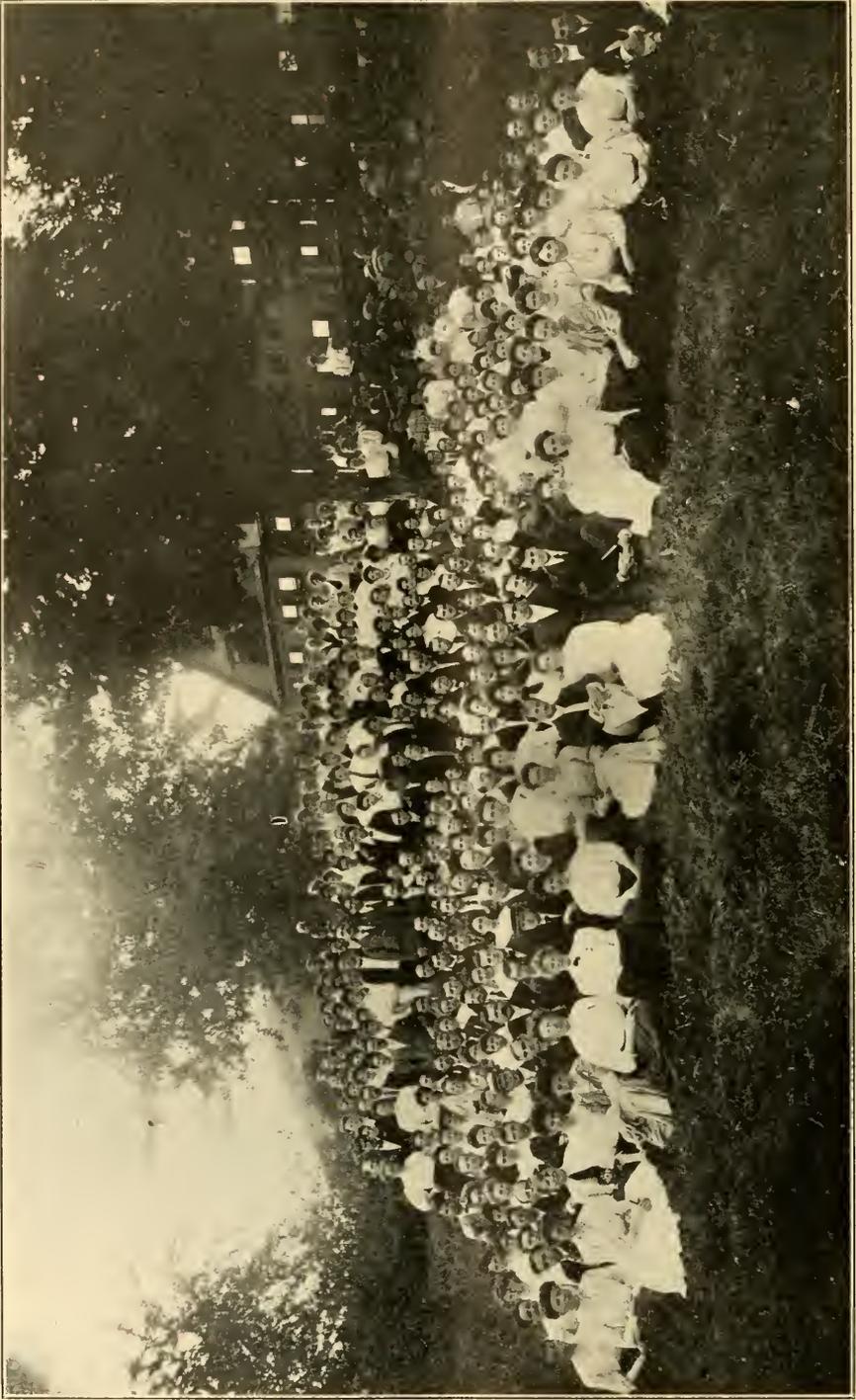
It has been found necessary also to attempt some very large things in connection with missions in the Sunday Schools. This is largely done through supplementary lessons and missionary programs. The plans proposed have met with such universal approval on the part of the Sunday School authorities that mission study of some kind in connection with the Sunday School is now considered to be necessary in the work of the best schools. In addition to these methods of mission study, the Movement has one of the very best collections of missionary pictures in existence. These pictures are available in form of lantern slides, programs for the general missionary exercises of the Sunday School, enlargements, postcards, stereographs and other forms of material which are now used by many of

the teachers in the schools. It has also about four miles of moving picture film describing missionary conditions in North America as well as in other continents. Other plans for the distribution of missionary information to the churches at large are already under consideration by the Board of Managers.

The Young People's Missionary Movement serves the mission boards in



YOUNG PEOPLE'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT, LIBRARY NO. 6.



YOUNG PEOPLE'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT CONFERENCE, SILVER BAY, N. Y., 1907.

their work among the organizations in the Church in which the boards have deemed it wise to carry on a campaign of missionary education. At the beginning, the work was almost entirely with the persons connected with the different young people's organizations. From time to time different mission boards have wished to extend their field for missionary instruction, so that in many of the churches, the facts about missions are being brought to the attention of the different church organizations. Thus the work required of the Movement increases as the mission boards broad-

en their fields of missionary instruction. The Movement has no specific field or constituency of its own outside of the boards. It must simply cooperate with the mission boards in the different departments of the Church in which they may ask for assistance. All the material which the Movement has is supplied to the local churches through the mission boards. Interest in any phase of this question should lead to correspondence with The Congregational Home Missionary Society, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and not The Young People's Missionary Movement.



Is Mission Study a Fad?

BY REV. F. H. MEANS, WINCHESTER, MASS.

A PASTOR and his wife went to a church where there was "no interest in missions." Total benevolent gifts the year before had amounted to \$11.00, against \$1,645.00 for home expenses.

Presently a group of ladies was induced to study "Dux Christus." Their interest in it resulted in the formation of a Foreign Missionary Auxiliary. Next the Ladies' Aid Society took up the study of "The Challenge of the City." The young people of that church are no longer "scared stiff at the mention of missions." To say that gifts are seven times what they were does not make a magnificent total. But to say, what is also true, that this particular Congregational church in Massachusetts is waking up to the fact that it forms part of a large missionary body—that does mean great things for its future life and work.

The regular study of missions is a new method, which is still on trial. "By its fruits" it must be known. It is too soon to pronounce a final judgment. Opinions thus far formed are conflicting. Many are enthusiastic

about it. Many more are indifferent. Some regard it as a waste of time and effort. They say, "Oh, it's nothing but a fad! These young people like to amuse themselves by reading about missions, but they won't do anything more themselves."

Is mission study, then, a mere passing fancy, the whim and fashion of the hour? Has it so little practical purpose and effect that it will soon be discarded? The answer must depend on no theory, but on facts. Yet we do well to recall that the theory of the Sunday School and of Christian Endeavor was regarded as foolish until proved by facts. When social settlements were in their infancy, it was often said that "slumming" was becoming a fad. And doubtless there has been about these, and other new movements, a fringe of people attracted by the mere novelty of the thing, without any definite or serious purpose. But the body of these fabrics has been durable, nevertheless.

Let us look at a few facts concerning mission study, with especial reference to its value in winning sup-

port for home missions. The aim that is constantly held before every member of a mission study class, by the text-book and by every teacher who is in earnest, is *not mere knowledge* of the subject, *but an intelligent sense of responsibility*. At the earliest session of any summer conference in which "Aliens or Americans?" was the text-book (in June, 1907) a member of the class summed up the impression of the opening chapter in three words, "immigration means obligation." When such an impression can be repeated and deepened by the study of chapter after chapter, it is bound to accomplish more lasting results than an occasional missionary address,—unless the principles of psychology and pedagogy are all at fault.

The kind of interest naturally to be expected in connection with the study of "Aliens" is described in a letter from a delegate who was at Silver Bay in 1907. "I have been teaching two classes. One has twenty-six members, of whom about twenty are Sunday School teachers or workers. The other class was ten strong, and was composed mostly of young people from our Christian Endeavor Society. . . . An Italian branch of our Sunday School has recently been started, and this did a good deal to interest the young people in mission study, and made the use of the text-book very practical. All the young people working in the Italian school have been members of the mission study class." In that instance a missionary spirit already existing was quickened and made more effective by the study.

Another delegate who returned from Silver Bay that summer with an earnest purpose to push mission study, was the pastor's assistant in a strong city church. For eight weeks that fall its Christian Endeavor Society became a mission study class. Its members were interested enough to get out in good numbers through a drenching November storm. A dozen or more of the young ladies, as a result of

their studies, went out every Saturday to teach Bohemian girls in sewing classes. Afterwards the entire Sunday School studied Dr. Grose's book, and all except the youngest classes voted it a success. Those scholars will know that the church has a work to do for the "imported Americans." With a work so near at hand, and so immense, about which the churches as a whole are comparatively little concerned as yet, we cannot expect instruction to result in action immediately, or in every single case. If some of the seed springs up and bears fruit, the sowing is not in vain.

A pastor near Boston recently called my attention to the efficient president of his Ladies' Home Missionary Society. He told me that a few years ago she took no interest in either home or foreign missions. Membership in a class studying foreign missions had first aroused her. She had then joined in a study of home missions also, which had given her, as she told him, "a new sense of the great task and work." (This, by the way, was not in the same church referred to at the beginning of this article.)

A "new sense" of the matter is certainly what our churches need, to bring them to a more hearty support of all our missionary enterprises. That this way of creating a new sense of opportunity and responsibility is proving effective in many places, cannot be denied. But it is not yet, in our churches, what it has become in the Methodist denomination, "a great educational movement," with 22,684 members enrolled in 1906-07. In that year, about 100,000 copies of the text-books of the Young People's Missionary Movement alone were issued, not counting the other series. This year the number already sold has much exceeded that figure. Yet it is doubtful whether our Congregational churches have used more than 5,000 copies out of the 40,000 of Dr. Strong's "Challenge of the City."

We can accomplish much more for

the new Americans by working with other denominations. Common courses of mission study may prove a great help in bringing this about. In Cleveland, for instance, a Mission Study Committee, representing the Pastors' Union and the Young People's organizations, prepared a pamphlet for the use of all the churches and missionary societies on "The Invasion of Cleveland by Europeans," to make the demand clear to the Christian people. Why should not similar things be done in other cities?

Glancing again at more simple and concrete results of mission study, mention may be made of several members of a class who are now teaching Italians in evening classes, and of six young ladies from another class who have joined together in taking charge of a little club of Jewish girls, meeting on Saturday afternoons in a downtown mission.

Similar results might be traced in many directions if time permitted. But we may sun up the whole case with the words of two pastors, one of whom has Albanians, Greeks, and Swedes meeting in his church. He said that his people's study of the problem had given them "*a decidedly new appreciation of the need and the opportunity.*" The other wrote, "*whatever draws the attention of our Christian people, so accustomed to doing things through agents working at a distance, to the pressing need of personal service right at home, is a good thing.*"

So, if mission study be a "fad," the more such faddists we have, the better. If, however, it is a thing of lasting worth, let us recognize it and encourage it, that it may become a permanent factor in winning increased support for home as well as for foreign missions.



The First Conference of the Home Missions Council

THE Home Missions Council is an organization recently formed by the Home Missionary Societies in and about New York, and designed to include in its membership all the national homeland Societies. On February 20th the first conference under its auspices was held in New York. Its topic was "The Religious Care of the Immigrant." About one hundred persons participated, representing all types of home missionary effort. Those present were, of course, mainly from New York, but the attendance ranged geographically from Boston to Chicago. To the great disappointment of the conference, Prof. Steiner and Mr. Watchorn, who had planned to be present, were detained at the last moment by unavoidable causes.

Four topics were discussed, "The Training of Workers for Immigrant Work," "The Local Church and the Foreigners at its Door," "The Possibilities of Interdenominational Co-operation," and "The Missionary Work at Ellis Island." The conclusions upon which the conference found itself in substantial agreement may be summarized as follows:

1. The present growing concern of the churches on behalf of the immigrant peoples, is not only justifiable, but is far less than the situation demands.

2. This field of effort calls for and permits a larger degree of interdenominational co-operation than any other. In the training of workers, in the preparation of literature, and in social effort for the immigrant, there

is not the slightest necessity of drawing denominational lines. Moreover, since these people are for the most part without denominational predilections, it should be easy to divide the field, assigning to each denomination a definite responsibility.

3. No large achievements can be looked for except as our English-speaking churches shall show a spirit of Christian neighborliness to the aliens who settle about them. The experience of a few churches which have vigorously undertaken to show such a spirit, conclusively demonstrates that the foreigners will be found responsive.

4. One chief need of the present time is leadership. The problem, while not new, has taken on a new aspect. Only now are the Home Missionary Societies facing it in any large way. Experts must be developed. Several societies are engaged in the search for a great-hearted, strong-brained man to guide the work.

5. It is fundamentally necessary that work begin on the other side of the water, so that the immigrant may feel the contact of Christian care from the time he leaves home until he is brought to the attention of a Christian pastor where he settles. The Young Men's Christian Association has made a beginning in this matter, and manifestly by them or other interdenominational agency the plan must be worked out.

6. The significance of work for foreign peoples is not chiefly in results among those of the first generation. It is in the tie established between American Protestantism and the children of immigrants that the

large fruitfulness of present effort will appear. Whatever the form of work undertaken it should have the children in full view.



The Pilgrim Brotherhood Convention

The first convention of the Pilgrim Brotherhood, to be held in Detroit just as this issue appears, ought to be a profoundly significant meeting. It is the first endeavor on a large scale in our denomination to bring laymen to the front. It is a fresh recognition of the fact that when Jesus Christ, who was a layman, called about Him twelve other laymen, He organized a layman's Church. It is also a movement to secure balance in our force. In our church membership as a whole there are two women to one man. In some local churches there are three or four. It is time for men to begin to work for men. There are at least four patent lines of effort which the Brotherhood can take up in any community. The first is Bible study. The men of our churches will neither be helped nor helped except as they get the strength of the old Book into them. The second is personal evangelism. Like Andrew of old, each must bring his brother to Jesus. The third is the promotion of missions. One layman in each church with heart on fire can give that church a missionary character. The fourth is social service. Everywhere there are wrongs to be righted, the weak to be helped. Who should do it if not Christian men? May the Detroit meeting open a great forward movement on all these lines!



The Pittsburg Convention

ON March 10th, at the call of the Young People's Missionary Movement, over 2000 delegates gathered at Pittsburg to talk and pray about world-wide missions. When it is remembered that each delegate paid his own expenses and an additional two dollars as a registration fee, it is easy to believe that some people are concerned about missionary work. Forenoon, afternoon, and evening, for three days, Music Hall, seating 3500 people, was crowded full. On the platform were men and women from every corner of the Union and from Canada. Masters of speech and song were there, and generous response of eager ears and kindling eyes was given to their appeal. But the best and strongest and most hopeful thing was the spirit of prayer. Through the whole assembly there seemed a new consciousness that the Kingdom of Christ cannot grow save as through channels of human faith and prayer the power of the grace of God is poured into the world's life.

At no point in the Convention was the interest so intense as when Mr. Speer, in simplest, directest fashion, but with the sweep of a great conviction, urged the vital, indispensable need of larger prayer as the main support of missionary endeavor.

Congregationalists are few and far between in the region of Pittsburg. Naturally, therefore, the Congregational delegation was small as compared with many others. But a good company of them gathered in the chapel of the Second Presbyterian Church on the afternoon devoted to denominational rallies, and discussed with great earnestness methods and means for effectively pressing the mission cause home upon the hearts of our people. It so happened—if it did happen—that the denominational rally of the United Brethren was held in the

same church just the other side of a partition. So at the close of the afternoon the Congregationalists invited themselves into that meeting, and a half hour was spent in exchange of greetings. After this a delegation of Congregationalists proceeded to the Methodist Protestant publishing house, where more fraternal speeches were made.

Before the close of our denominational rally the following minute was adopted, which gives expression to some of the thoughts uppermost in the minds of missionary workers at the present time:

"First of all we would express our gratitude for this great convention held in the interests of missionary education and effort among the young people of the church. The gathering in Pittsburg of 2000 delegates, the majority of them leaders in young people's work, drawn from the various denominations, is an evidence of an awakening church on the subject of missionary work at home and abroad. We welcome this new international interdenominational organization as an efficient means for economizing and making more effective the work of the various denominational Boards.

"Our suggestions for pushing the new movement among Congregational churches follow closely the ideas and methods found to be effective in the church at large.

"The call to mission study has been the dominant note of this convention. In the forefront of our recommendations we would urge the importance of such study for the young people of our Congregational churches.

"The mission study class, as a distinct institution apart from other organizations in the church, has become a mighty agency in missionary work. We strongly urge the organization of such classes wherever conditions allow. We believe such study

is essential for the training of leaders in the local church, without which other lines of missionary effort are liable to lag, and that by such study we can best promote in the rank and file of our numbers an intelligent participation in the work of the denomination.

"We consider that the Sunday School presents the best opportunity for training the church in the work of missions, and we rejoice that the Young People's Missionary Movement and the Sunday School Boards are providing lesson helps which emphasize the essentially missionary nature of the Bible and the supreme place of missionary work in the life of the modern church. We urge our Congregational Sunday Schools to make use of the special courses on missions which the Congregational Sunday-School and Publishing Society will provide.

"For Christian Endeavor Societies, Young Men's and Young Women's Clubs we believe the activities of our Congregational Boards in work at home and abroad offer a fruitful field for study and effort, and we urge that all such organizations should do their part in helping our denomination meet its missionary responsibilities.

"We have had the advice of a group of earnest pastors in our Congregational rally, and as expressing their views and as reflecting the general sentiment of the meeting we would say that in marshalling the forces of the church, especially among the young, in the interests of the missionary operations of the denomination, the pastor to-day finds his largest opportunity. We firmly believe that our churches cannot expect the divine blessing upon their work in the local community if they neglect participation in the larger interests of the Kingdom. We call upon our pastors to take the lead in all these things, and to seek to inspire and organize their

churches as essential factors in the world work of Christ.

"We desire to call attention to the value of the summer assemblies conducted by the Young People's Missionary Movement at such places as Silver Bay, New York; Lake Geneva, Wisconsin; Whitby, Ontario; Pertle Springs, Missouri; and Alliance, Ohio. These gatherings have proved as valuable as they are delightful. They are essentially training schools for young people desiring to engage in mission study in the special class or Sunday School, and in practical Christian work. A pastor can do a great service to his church and the cause of missions by persuading promising young men and women to attend one of these assemblies.

"The work of missions at home and abroad has been the chief glory of our Congregational churches in past generations. God has enabled us to be the leaders in the great advancing movements of the last century. If we are to be worthy of this richest of all heritages, if we are to maintain our position among the religious forces of America, and if we are to meet the vast responsibilities God has placed upon us as a distinct department in the one great Kingdom, we must give ourselves to the work of this generation under the forms of service and organization God is now placing before us, and in the spirit of the Pilgrim Fathers who first brought missionary ideals and institutions to our shores. We who are privileged to be at the Pittsburg Convention here and now pledge ourselves anew to Jesus Christ as our Great Leader in the saving of our country and our world, and to the cause of missions. We go to our homes, pledging ourselves to do our utmost in our local churches and in our denominational circles to carry out the recommendations we have expressed. May God make us willing in the day of His power, and bless Congregationalism at home and abroad."



Editor's Outlook



The Study of Missions

WE pray, "Thy Kingdom come." Sincerity compels us to inform ourselves of the progress of the Kingdom. How many of us by this test must accuse ourselves of praying with empty words? Are we never as those who profess concern for the ship which sails but do not watch for news that she is safe in port? We call ourselves disciples. But a disciple is a learner. Does the name describe us well? Are we never as those who enroll in a school but are seldom seen in its halls? Nowhere does the reproach of this touch us more closely than in the field of mission knowledge. Concerning the plans, the scope, the methods, the agencies, the achievements, the personalities of modern missions a great section of the church knows nothing. The years come and go, but their vision of the Kingdom is bounded by the same narrow horizon.

There are signs of better things. This issue of the HOME MISSIONARY tells of lines of mission study which are full of promise. There are others. The Laymen's Missionary Movement is an effort to find out what is doing in missions, as well as an effort to aid. National and international policies are increasingly taking account of missionary effort. The great magazines find place for it. We hope—we believe—that it finds ever larger place in pulpit themes.

In the effort to promote this growth some things must be remembered. Prominent among these is the need of variety of method. Every Christian can be made interested in missions. But not everyone along the same line. Study classes are for some. Stereopticon presentation is for some. Magazine articles are for some. But if all are to be reached there must be vigorous combination of all the methods by which thought and interest are kindled. Equally necessary is variety of theme. The statistical side of missions has its uses. The romantic side has value. Both perhaps have been somewhat overworked. In any event, there are a score of other aspects which need to be pressed upon the attention of the church. And underneath all, if mission study is to grow, must be the growing knowledge of Him in whom alone missions have meaning.

It is because the Young People's Missionary Movement is endeavoring in a wise and varied way to lead in the new era of mission study which is opening, that its work is so greatly prized by the Missionary Boards. It is in recognition of its service that we give the place of honor in this issue to an account of its history and plans, by its General Secretary, Mr. C. C. Michener.

Our Society desires to be of largest service in promoting mission study. Some agencies for this end we already possess. On one of the cover pages of this issue will be found a list of books and leaflets which we can furnish. Draw upon us at your will. Write us concerning anything you would like to know. We will be glad to use the pages of the HOME MISSIONARY to reply to questions. And as the months go by we hope to find new ways of increasing home mission knowledge among the churches.



Editorial Notes



The next issue of this magazine will be devoted to the interests of the home missionaries. Not the work they are doing, but themselves, their homes, their problems, their trials, their rewards. Among other things we hope to have a page or two of the pictures of veterans. Few realize that there is a man living who began service under the commission of this Society when it was only seventeen years old, sixty-five years ago. There are many things that can be said and ought to be said about home missionaries and their wives. We shall put as many as possible into the June number.



The Home Mission study books for the coming year are on "The Frontier." They will be three in number, one for children, one for women's organizations, and one for young people. Names of authors and titles will be found on inside of back cover. It would be hard to imagine a more interesting subject. It includes the thrilling history of the settling and subduing of our land; the marvelous story of its development and its present possessions; the prophecy of the future found in the achievements of the present; and running through all, the effort of the Church of Christ to claim in His name the swift unfolding life of our great nation. The whole church ought to be studying this theme the coming year. Especially there ought to be an effort to realize what the frontier of to-day is and what it needs in the way of home mission effort.

The Third International Council of Congregationalists meets in Edinburgh, July 1-9. About 150 delegates will attend from the United States. Missionary interests will have place on the program, Dr. Barton, of the American Board, speaking on Foreign Missions, and Dr. Herring, of our Society, on Home Missions.



The HOME MISSIONARY is in receipt of a copy of a little book by Rev. Christian Langdon Quimby, of Gardiner, Maine, entitled, "Record of Our Payments to God." It is a very careful and effective setting forth of the principles of Christian giving, coupled with the outline of a plan for gathering and recording gifts. Any who are interested in this central theme of the Christian life should correspond with Mr. Quimby.



On another page under the title, "How Protestants Dwell Together," Scudder on Rev. W. W. Scudder, Jr., of Washington, gives utterance to convictions which spring from many years experience as Superintendent of Home Missions. No more pressing and vital question is before the churches of our day. The time when any shadow of excuse for sectarian crowding could be found, has passed away. "Together" is the watchword of our time. On the page which follows Mr. Scudder's article, the historic and present attitude of this Society on this subject is set forth.

In the early days of the Society certain of its representatives were known as "Agents." For a part of the past year Rev. Dr. T. O. Douglass has been a sort of General Agent for our work. Being released from his long responsibility as Secretary for the Iowa Society, he has visited the Seminaries in the endeavor to enlist new missionaries, has spoken in churches and at rallies, and has gathered funds for the treasury in Minnesota and South Dakota. His service has been indispensable and greatly valued.

✻

Rev. W. G. Puddefoot, for twenty-one years past Field Secretary of the Society, became April 1st Superintendent of its work in Indiana. In recognition of this long and successful period of service in an important and exacting department, the Executive Committee passed at its March meeting the following resolution:

"The members of the Executive Committee of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, in view of the transfer of Rev. W. G. Puddefoot from the Field Secretaryship to the Superintendency of a state, desire to express their warm appreciation of his abundant labors in behalf of the Society during the last twenty-five years. In hundreds of churches and communities his visits have been welcomed, and a countless company of people have heard from his lips the home mission message. We shall pray for the same measure of blessing to rest upon his new work which has accompanied his labors in the past. We rejoice, as will many others, that it has been possible so to arrange that he can still respond in some measure to the calls of friends, old and new, for addresses in the interest of the cause."

As Mr. Puddefoot will still respond during part of the year to calls for home missionary addresses, it has been arranged that he shall reside in Chicago. This arrangement is entirely feasible, from the fact that nearly all the Society's work in Indiana is in the north half of the state.

No event in home mission circles for many a day has contained larger possibilities than the formation of the Home Missions Council, whose first conference is described on another page. It is confessedly a great weakness of the home mission cause that there has been so little of co-operation between different evangelical denominations. The fact that we as Congregationalists have not been responsible for this has not prevented us from sharing its evil effects. If the Home Missions Council can bring in a new and better era, it will not only greatly increase the effectiveness of home mission effort, but will give it a fresh place in the interest of Christian people.

✻

Rev. C. A. Jones, for four years past the Society's loyal and faithful Superintendent in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland, will return to the pastorate April 1. Rev. A. E. Ricker, for the past year Superintendent of Indiana, will take up his work, giving his time entirely to the state of Pennsylvania. Arrangements will be made for the care of the comparatively small amount of Congregational work in the other states named above. The Executive Committee passed the following resolution in appreciation of Mr. Jones's service:

"The Executive Committee of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, in view of the prospective retirement of Rev. C. A. Jones from the Superintendency of the Pennsylvania district, desire to place on record their warm appreciation of the fidelity with which he has discharged the exacting duties of that task during the past four years. With marked unselfishness and with constant loyalty to the interest of the Society and of Christ's Kingdom, he has served the churches and the people of his large parish. We shall pray for the abundant grace of God to rest upon his future work, and shall rejoice in every blessing which crowns his efforts."

Rev. C. H. Small, Secretary of the Ohio Missionary Society, has recently added to his duties the Superintendency of the Cleveland City Missionary Society. This change compels him to give up the care of the Slavic work of the National Society which he has had since the death of Dr. Schauffler. Prof. O. C. Grauer, of Chicago Seminary, will take his place, combining the oversight of the Slavic churches with that of the Danish and Norwegian churches, of which he has been Superintendent for a year past.

The Slavic
Department



Rev. Edward Evans, Jr., for two years past at work in the sand hills of Nebraska, has been visiting for some weeks at his father's home in Holbrook, Massachusetts. At the request of the Society he has told in a number of places the story of his work. Everyone is enthusiastic over his stirring addresses, but the facts as Secretary Hanford describes them are more stirring still. They show what a young man of sense and tact and pluck, with the Gospel of Christ in his heart and the message of Christ on his tongue, can accomplish in a difficult field.

A Beginner



In addition to short trips to eastern meetings of various sorts, all the Secretaries at the home office are making extended trips this spring in the West. Secretary Herring has spent the most of April speaking at various western state and other meetings and visiting mission fields in Minnesota and North Dakota. Miss Woodberry filled many engagements in March and April at points in Wisconsin, and later on will visit Indiana and Iowa. Secretary Lougee will speak at the South Dakota state meeting in June, and will spend some time among the churches of that region.

Trips by
Secretaries

The Congregationalists of Minnesota for some time have been planning to go alone in home missionary matters. It has not seemed to them wise to take the formal step of becoming a Constituent State, but the experience of the present year suggests that it will not be necessary to postpone doing this very long. The receipts from the state for the year ending March 31, including a small legacy, somewhat more than equaled the amount expended within the state. Superintendent Merrill and his co-workers are to be congratulated on this result from their efforts and on the promise which it

Minnesota to
The Front



The Young People's Missionary Movement will hold seven conferences the coming summer, the places and dates being as follows:

Summer
Conferences

- Pertle Springs, Mo.....June 12-19
- Lake Geneva, Wis.....June 23 to July 1
- Whitby, Ontario, Canada.....July 2-9
- Asheville, N. C.....July 3-12
- Sunday School Conference,
- Silver Bay, N. Y.....July 16-23
- Silver Bay, N. Y.....July 24 to Aug. 2
- Alliance, Ohio.....August 11-19

The aim of these conferences is not merely to arouse missionary enthusiasm, but to give definite training to those who shall be leaders in mission study and effort in their own localities. Only delegates accredited by the Missionary Societies of their own denomination are enrolled. Congregationalists should apply to Rev. C. H. Patton, D. D., Congregational House, Boston, who is chairman of a committee representing all the Societies. These conferences are destined to have a very important bearing on the future of missionary effort in this country. At a number of the places named above the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. will hold conferences just before or after the missionary conference.

Superintendent Gray, of Wyoming, will be in the East throughout the month of May, and Assistant Superintendent Gonzales, of Texas, will be available for addresses the last half of the month. Both men have a message of interest and power. Each has a few dates still unfilled. Invitations are solicited from pastors and conference secretaries.

✻

We are putting forth every effort to make our annual meeting, announced elsewhere, a strong one, both in program and in attendance. But full pews and vigorous utterance will accomplish little for the end in view unless large place be made for the Spirit of God. We therefore ask our friends to join us in prayer that all who assemble may do so with hearts open to His entrance. There are hard

Speakers from
Western Fields

Prayer for

Annual Meeting

questions to be solved—a heavy task to be faced. We need His upholding and guiding power. We shall be especially grateful to pastors who will remember our meeting in the public prayer of Sunday, May 10.

✻

Rev. J. D. Kingsbury, D. D., for some years the Society's representative in the inter-mountain region, has for the past few months been telling in Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin of the work he knows and loves so well. As an indication of the impression he has made, these words may be quoted from a letter of Secretary Carter, of Wisconsin:

"I want to express hearty thanks and enthusiastic appreciation for Dr. Kingsbury's service in our state, and to bespeak his presence at our annual meeting the first week in October. Everybody is in love with him."

✻

✻

✻



GRAVE OF JOSH BILLINGS, LANESBORO, NEAR PITTSFIELD, MASS.

The Retirement of Dr. Clark

ON April 1st, after twenty-six years in its active service, the Rev. Joseph B. Clark, D. D., became Honorary Secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society. He came to New York in 1882 as Corresponding Secretary and continued in that office until 1903. The duties of the Editorial Secretary then fell to his lot and to these he devoted himself up to the date of his retirement. Dr. Clark was Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for three years before entering the service of the National Society.

At its March meeting the Executive Committee adopted the following minute:

"In view of the action of the Board of Directors by which Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., becomes Honorary Secretary on April 1st, 1908, the Executive Committee desires to add its testimony to the value of his long and varied service in the Secretaryship of the Congregational Home Missionary Society. Through his twenty-six years of leadership in the Society he has been identified in lesser or larger measure with every important activity of our denomination and of our nation. In recent years, by his exploration of home mission history and by his discovery of new veins of home mission information and inspiration, he has placed the churches under heavy debt. We shall feel his loss from the office, from the councils of the Committee, and from personal fellowship. It is our united prayer that the coming years may bring to him abundant blessing, and that the light of the Gospel hope may shine ever brighter upon his path unto the coming of the perfect day."

To the motion under which this expression of appreciation was adopted how many would have been glad to speak! How many, as they read it, will add the tribute of their own hearts, recalling the devoted spirit, the friendly ways, the hearty greetings, the brotherly hand-clasps, the stirring words of the veteran Secretary! Many, surely, must wish that they could return to him with interest the good cheer which has come to them from him during the years that are past. Superintendents, missionaries, pastors, households in which he has been a guest, all over the land, and those who have known him only on the platform and in the pulpit, join in the recognition of his noble qualities and of his part in "leavening the nation" with the Gospel of Christ.

As for the good wishes which follow Dr. Clark into his retirement, the words that were waiting in all hearts to be spoken have been most happily framed by the committee, and they will be ratified, and said over again, far and wide, wherever they are read and he is known.

The churches and people of the Pilgrims unite in saying to one who has served with them so long and faithfully and so well in furtherance of the Gospel, as he lays down the cares of office—

The Lord bless thee and keep thee:

The Lord make His face shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee:

The Lord lift up His countenance upon thee, and give thee peace.

L. L. T.

The Churches of Pittsfield

BY A MEMBER OF ONE OF THEM

IN coming to Berkshire County, Massachusetts, for its anniversary, the National Home Missionary Society of our church is really coming to its own; for it is doubtful if any other region of New England, according to its population, has sent

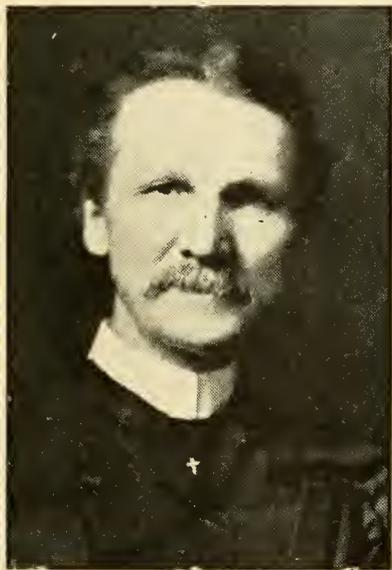
doing. Not a chip of the old block, but a block of itself,—which is illustrated in a religious way by the fact that the Unitarian Controversy of eighty years ago, which so divided the churches to the eastward, could gain no foothold here.

The type of mind revealed by President Mark Hopkins, one of her most distinguished sons, always seems to have characterized Berkshire thought—a certain large way of thinking which has often precluded controversies that have rent asunder other communities.

Pittsfield, where the anniversary this year is to be held, is the geographical center and chief city of this quite independent state,—one of a group of typical New England towns including Great Barrington, Stockbridge, Lee, and Lenox on the south, and Dalton, North and South Adams to the north, each one proud of its local beauty, of its cultured homes and vigorous churches. It can truthfully be said that the note of discouragement is rarely or never heard in these churches.

They are all strong in membership and influence. The sons of the fathers keep faithfully to them, and are eager to maintain their honorable traditions.

Pittsfield itself has four churches of our order,—the First, Second, South, and Pilgrim Memorial. The First Church, where most of the meetings of our anniversary are to be held, stands on ground taken from the primeval forest in 1763. Its history of almost a century and a half has been most honorable. Its first pastor for forty-six years was the famous "fighting parson," Dr. Thomas Allen, who in the Revolution went from his pulpit of a Sunday to fight at the Battle of



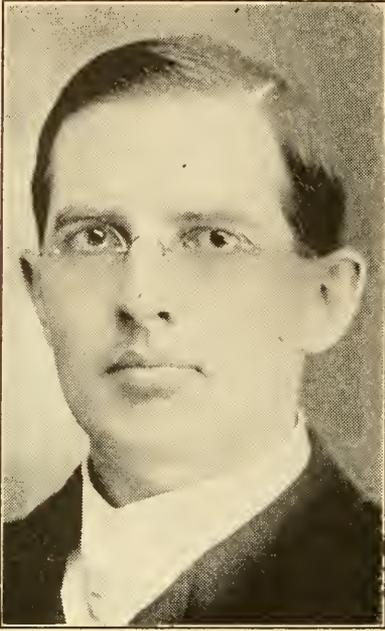
REV. W. V. W. DAVIS,
PASTOR FIRST CHURCH, PITTSFIELD

westward a larger quota of its sons to help make the nation and quite uniformly to become leaders wherever they have gone.

Also by its local college at Williamstown, of which all Berkshire men are justly proud, it has done much to raise up leaders of thought throughout the western land.

Shut within its broad valley among some of New England's most beautiful mountains, Berkshire has had its own distinctive history. Though true to New England traditions, it has always had its own way of thinking and

Bennington on a Thursday, and was back to preach on the following Sunday.



REV. WALTER AUSTIN WAGNER,
PASTOR SOUTH CHURCH, PITTSFIELD

He had as his contemporaries Jonathan Edwards at Stockbridge, and Samuel Hopkins at Great Barrington. Among his notable successors have been Heman Humphrey, afterward the revered president of Amherst College; Henry P. Tappan, later the distinguished president of Michigan University; and John Todd, widely known as preacher and author.

The South Church, which shares in the entertaining of our Society this year, was originally a colony of the First Church, sent forth some fifty-four years ago, led by men who were zealous in the Abolition cause, and it has always since maintained a tradition of ready interest for every progressive movement. It, too, has had a most honorable line of pastors, perhaps the best known being the late

Prof. Samuel T. Harris of Yale Theological Seminary.

All the churches of Pittsfield of every name are notable for their very kindly and close relations one with another. Denominationalism has been little emphasized, and a real federation realized without conscious effort. The churches of Pittsfield have united in a wide and generous invitation to all friends of Home Missions to be their guests at this time, in the hope that they may do something still more to increase the rapidly reviving interest in the great cause of Christian patriotism.

There seems a peculiar fitness in meeting thus in the old First Church of Pittsfield, since it is the first church of our order, we believe, to assume the burden of its own special home missionary, the Rev. T. S. Winey of Wyoming. On its weekly calendar, together with the names of its pastor and assistant pastor are the names of its Foreign Missionary, its Home Missionary, its Missionary to the French peoples of the city, and its missionary to the Italian peoples.

Thus one church is trying to meet the demands of the hour.



SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
PITTSFIELD

Annual Meeting

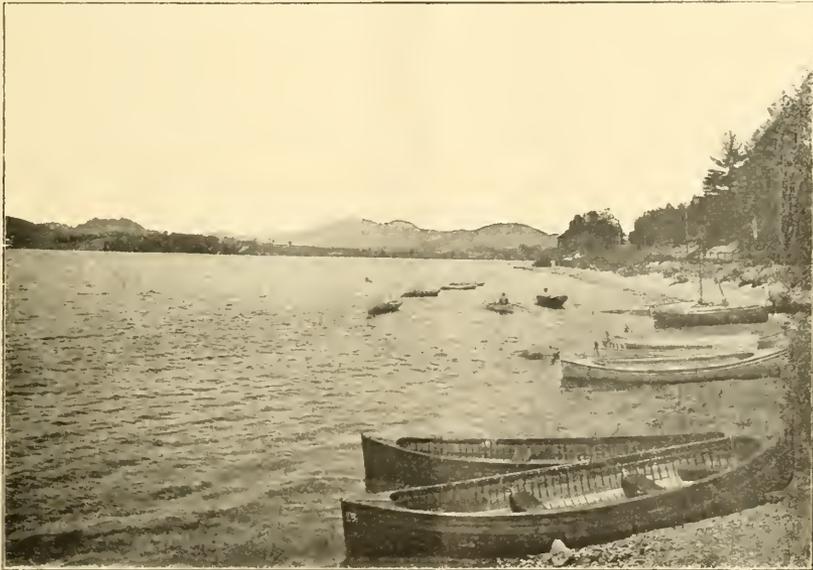
*Of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts,
From Tuesday evening May 12, to Thursday evening, May 14.*

Delegates chosen by State Missionary Societies and Life Members who became such prior to 1902; also officers of the Society.

The churches of Pittsfield have generously undertaken to furnish lodging, breakfast, and supper to all delegates and speakers, and to all others from a distance who desire to attend the meetings. A very hearty invitation is extended to all friends of the Society to be present. Those who desire entertainment will kindly write to Associate Secretary W. E. Lougee, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York City, who will certify their names to the committee. Officers and speakers will be arranged for without application.

The New England Passenger Association has granted a rate of one and one-third fare on the certificate plan. It is expected that the Trunk Line Association will do the same. Pay full fare at your station and secure a certificate from the agent. This certificate, when signed by the special agent at Pittsfield, will entitle you to one-third fare returning. A fee of 25 cents will be charged for each certificate signed. Only those whose tickets cost 75 cents or more are entitled to the reduced return rate.

The territory covered by the Associations named above runs as far west as Buffalo and Pittsburg. Passengers from west and south of these points should secure tickets to the nearest city within the boundaries of



PONTOOSUC LAKE, NEAR PITTSFIELD, MASS.

the Trunk Line Association and repurchase from that point to Pittsfield, securing certificate.

The main line of the Boston & Albany runs through Pittsfield, and all trains stop. The Berkshire Division of the N. Y., N. H. & H. runs south to New Haven and New York. Passengers from the north can come via North Adams on the Boston & Albany.

The annual meeting of the Federation of Woman's State Home Missionary Unions will be held at the same time and place with this meeting. Information can be obtained of your state officers. Let there be a great rally. Entertainment the same as in the case of delegates to the Congregational Home Missionary Society.

Very live and pressing questions are to be discussed, and strong speakers have been secured to present them. It is not possible at the date of going to press to give the entire program in detail, but in outline it will be as follows:

Tuesday Evening, May 12

An address by Hon. T. C. MacMillan, Moderator of National Council and member of Board of Directors of the Congregational Home Missionary Society.

An address on "The New Southwest," by Rev. J. B. Gonzales, Assistant Superintendent in Texas.

An address by Rev. C. W. Shelton, Secretary of the New York Home Missionary Society, on "The City."

Wednesday Forenoon

General topic, "The Church and Industrial Relations"—

The first address will be by Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D., author of "Our Country" and "The Challenge of the City." Dr. Strong brings to this question the results of a lifetime of study. The next address will be given by Mr. C. R. Towson, Secretary of the Industrial Department of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations. After another address, to be announced later, there will be discussion and action upon the question, "Shall this Society establish a Department of Industrial Relations?"

Wednesday Afternoon

General topic, "Evangelism"—

Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., the well known evangelist whose work in New England the past winter has been so fruitful, has consented to be present and speak. His address will be followed by another, to be named later. Rev. W. T. McElveen, D. D., Chairman of the National Council's Evangelistic Committee, will speak to the question, "Shall this Society establish a Department of Evangelism, as suggested by the National Council?" Discussion and action will follow.

Wednesday Evening

General topic, "The Great New Northwest"—

Addresses by Rev. F. K. Sanders, D. D., Secretary of the Sunday-School Society; Rev. W. B. D. Gray, Superintendent of Wyoming; and Rev. G. J. Powell, Superintendent of North Dakota and Montana.

Thursday Forenoon

Annual business meeting—

Report of Board of Directors—Election of officers—Vote on changes in the Constitution. At the close of the session Rev. C. H. Richards, D. D., Secretary of the Congregational Church Building Society, will speak, and should there be time, there will be a platform meeting.

Thursday Afternoon

General topic, "The Immigrant"—

Addresses by Miss Donna Panayotova, Missionary at Ellis Island; Rev. F. Pesaturo, pastor of the Italian church in New Haven; Rev. S. A. Apraham, pastor Armenian church in Marlboro, Conn.; and Rev. F. K. Henrikson, Finnish Theological School, Revere, Mass.

After these there will be an address by Rev. Raymond Calkins, D. D., pastor State Street Church, Portland, Maine, on the theme, "What Are the Possibilities of Enlargement in Immigrant Work?"

Following this, representatives of the Woman's Federation will speak; also Miss Woodberry, Secretary Woman's Department of the National Society, and Miss Hartig, one of the staff of "Pastors' Helpers" in Connecticut.

Thursday Evening

Lecture, "Home Missions in Real Life," illustrated by moving pictures and stereopticon views, by one of the secretaries of the Young People's Missionary Movement.

Report at First Congregational Church on arrival at Pittsfield, for registration and assignment.

Come early and stay late.



The Treasury



ONE of the most encouraging features of the financial work during the last three months of our fiscal year, was the receipt of over 1,500 personal contributions which were sent directly to this office, the aggregate amount being nearly \$20,000. A large proportion of these gifts came from new donors. An analysis of these contributions shows that there were over 900 gifts of \$5 and under—334 of \$5, 156 of \$2, 325 of \$1 each. There were 157 who gave \$10. These contributions were accompanied by letters expressing the deepest interest and sympathy in the cause of Home Missions, which have brought much encouragement and comfort to those bearing the financial burden. We fully believe that there are thousands of our readers who could and would send us from \$1 to \$10 each if the matter was brought rightly to their attention, and thus become partners in the nation-wide movement for the building up of the Kingdom. We have entered upon what promises to be one of the best years in the history of the Society, and we need to increase the number of friends who will take a personal interest in the maintenance of its work. We hope that many of our readers may see their way clear to thus become partners in the work of winning the people of this land to the service of Christ, in order that through their help we may win the world to Him. If everyone interested will help a little, according to their means, the old debt will be removed and those doors of opportunity entered which we dare not pass through under present conditions.

How Protestants Dwell Together

BY REV. W. W. SCUDDER, JR.

THIS subject opens the great sore of Protestantism. Sectarian competition is our chief scandal—the fruitful source of denominational waste and wickedness.

Let us frankly admit that the Kingdom owes much to the denominational zeal which has carried the church and its blessings up every stream, along every shore, over every trail, through forest and desert, over mountain and plain, in the stupendously swift national development of the last century. Let us further admit that the blessings of this advance far outweigh the evils that sectarian strife has nurtured,—that it is better to have had these churches with their deplorable friction than not to have had them at all.

Nevertheless it remains true,—a truth that will rise up in the judgment against the religious leaders of this generation,—that all these blessings we might have had in richer volume and power, and all these curses we might have escaped, had the Kingdom been above the sect, and had brotherly professions been more sincere. It is not too much to claim a manifold larger power for Protestantism, had divisive competition given place to co-operative effort of our denominational hosts. And yet there is absolutely no Christlike reason why this has not been so, nor why the present condition should continue for another day.

Before discussing

THIS REPROACH OF OUR COMMON CHRISTIANITY

we should recall certain admissions in which nearly all Protestant denominations agree.

1. We call one another "brother," recognizing each the other as a follower of Christ and entitled to the



REV. W. W. SCUDDER, JR.

name Christian. Those who to-day would refuse to do this are in any communion a hopeless minority, whose view would be indignantly repudiated by the reputable body to which such barnacles still sometimes adhere.

2. In free acknowledgment of this fundamental fact, our ministers, our churches, and their members increasingly unite their forces, exchange courtesies and services, and in scores of ways publicly admit the family bond that makes us all, of whatever name, one in Christ.

3. In theory, even the narrowest sect leader will acknowledge that the progress of a sister denomination is a progress of the Kingdom. When we come together we all climb eagerly on that platform. The Methodist who declares that no community is supplied with gospel privileges till his methods are there; the Episcopalian or Disciple who considers his church

the only true one; the Baptist or the Free Methodist who imagines that he alone obeys the commands of his Master, is the specimen of arrested development that each church, in any interdenominational function, prefers to keep in the background.

These admissions being generally accepted,—as I believe they are,—it would seem that any evangelical church, going into an unchurched community, would in the main be considered by the others as

CARRYING THE ESSENTIAL GOSPEL,

and in so far entitled, in the interest of our common Christianity, to as free a field for the Christianizing of its community as the others would desire for themselves. It may not carry our peculiar views or excellencies. It may even carry what we consider are minor errors. But it carries Christ. We all know that. And it is not necessary, in order to protest against that minor error, that we smash the golden rule by rushing in to split that little town.

But just here it is that these brotherly theories have been repudiated. Not by all. Two or three denominations have in theory and practice persistently advocated and illustrated co-operative principles. But it is equally true that, because of the over emphasis on religious nonessentials and their consequent intense denominational zeal, several large denominations, as well as a host of lesser sects, have shown these ideals scant courtesy, if not open opposition. In the great western home missionary advance, it has been the rule with such denominations that each has walked when it wished into a little town already sufficiently churchied, as though no one else was there. If it had been one of its own churches whose field it was dividing, the intrusion would have been promptly stopped as a sinful waste. Because, however, although soundly Christian, that church bore another name, it was considered denominational wisdom and righteous

aggressiveness to take a course that was sure to cripple it. Romanists are not so foolish; how long shall we be? To be sure, some progress has been made. But, while there has been a gratifying advance in public sentiment, and lately in two or three states a splendid co-operative movement embracing all the principal denominations, it is yet true that hitherto in no general national way have they joined in this reasonable procedure.

THE RESULTS OF THIS ARE WIDELY EVIDENT.

1. Waste. Two churches, two buildings, two ministers, two budgets of expense, two missionary grants in many places where one would do the work and do it better. Consequently,

2. Inefficiency. Poor equipment, poor salaries, poor service, and resultant poor training, with little hope of improving it. Worse than all,

3. Rivalry. Competitive drain and disaster, irritations, jealousies, envyings, bitterness, harsh judgments, estrangements, factions, hatred. Further,

4. The well merited contempt of the world over a strife-born poverty, mendicancy, powerlessness, and cramped vision.

Granted that a church is often stirred out of sloth by the incoming of a rival. It still remains true that it is not thus roused to the highest type of life, and that we have taken the unfriendly rather than the friendly co-operative method to awaken it to occupy its rightful field. We never think of whipping or stinging one of our churches into line by planting another of the same denomination by its side, a fact which should show us the hollowness of this popular plea that we can thus best aid the Kingdom.

Let it be granted that these sectarian depredations are

OFTEN CONSCIENTIOUSLY MADE.

They are not therefore necessarily of the Spirit. The Holy Spirit is a Spirit of sanity. Such waste is spiritual

insanity. The Holy Spirit is a Spirit of unity. Divisive influences are from beneath, not from above.

Granted again that good has sometimes seemed to come through Divine overruling of such evil practices. Yet James's blunt rebuke is true: "If ye have bitter jealousy and faction in your heart, glory not and lie not against the truth. This wisdom is not a wisdom that cometh down from above, but is earthly, sensual, devilish. For where jealousy and faction are, there is confusion and every vile deed."

We turn now from this dark background to the brighter part of the picture, and ask what is being done to stop these abuses. Apparently little,—yet much every way. Wonderful has been the change from the violent antagonisms of even fifty years ago. Powerful tides of sentiment have set towards better things. Society is everywhere turning from competitive to co-operative ideals. The church is doing the same. Thousands of ministers are heartily ashamed of unbrotherly methods and arguments. Students for the ministry are pledging themselves against this sin. States like Maine, Ohio, and Wisconsin are leading in successful comity agreements.

Gigantic dangers, too, are warning us to get together; the scorn of practical peace-loving men; the wide spread indifference to a religion of warring sects; the secret disgust of our laymen over deeds under the cloak of Christianity that a hard business world would be ashamed to own, presaging if continued the speedy turning of their gifts into less wasteful channels; the growing Roman power; the alien populations; the debauched cities; the great evils whose rout awaits only a harmonized Christendom. We are compelled to come together.

WHAT ARE WE OURSELVES DOING to bring this about? The relation of Congregationalism to comity has been an honorable one. We have of course made mistakes.

We share the infirmities of human nature. Under the pressure and irritation of rivalry, we have doubtless at times done things that we must regret. But in the main we have contended eagerly for this principle, and have striven honestly to observe it, even under circumstances of the most trying sort.

Congregationalists have ever stood for the democracy of denominations, urging the equal right of each to respect and consideration. They have put the Kingdom above denominational advancement, as has been abundantly shown:—

(a) by their stout advocacy of comity principles;

(b) by their broad brotherly faith and attitude;

(c) by their support of union movements, a large share of which they have initiated;

(d) by their freedom from sectarian bias, scarcely cultivating even a denominational spirit;

(e) by their willingness to promote the welfare of others, as was shown by their fifty years plan of union under which they helped the Presbyterians build 2,000 churches, and

(f) by their well established custom of entering no small community that is being already served by an evangelical church.

Two other denominations join in the above platform. The Home Missionary Boards of the Presbyterian and Reformed churches agree with us not to enter any town of less than 5,000 inhabitants, where there may be a work of any one of us requiring home missionary aid.

Within the limits of this alliance these principles are in the main accomplishing their purpose, though, it must be confessed, in a formal and in some cases not too cordial way. Our attitude is often that of an armed truce, with a very watchful eye on the other fellow. Our comity rules are

NEGATIVE, NOT POSITIVE.

They are framed to keep us from hurting one another rather than to

open the way for co-operation. What we need is to get together. Sores and suspicions should not be allowed to exist. Requests for conference over difficulties should be instantly and heartily met. The respect and love of a closer acquaintance would soon change a formal, sometimes fratricidal, relation to a fraternal co-operation that would really line us up as brothers—a great mutually respecting force for the Kingdom. Several millions of church members practicing thus a genuine fraternal comity, and insisting on like courteous and just treatment on the part of present transgressors, would soon end this offense in the church of Christ.

We Congregationalists are sometimes told that comity agreements with us are impracticable, as our churches are independent, and we have no authority to carry out our part of the compact. This we deny. It is true we have no highly developed legal system. But we have an enlightened public opinion. And we can repudiate stolen goods when we find them in our camp. If we are found offending against the principles of comity, the act does not represent the denomination, much less the Home Missionary Society, but some local group of people whose deed we stand ready to disown.

Lest the relation of our Congregational churches to all this matter has not been clearly enough stated in this article, let me say again to our constituency most emphatically:—the

RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPETITIVE CROWDING

has not been ours. To-day we are the strongest influence in Christendom for genuine co-operation. Our churches by polity and principle are the chief breeders of these union ideas. In no way can these ideals be more successfully advanced than by multiplying and strengthening the Pilgrim Churches in the land, since such advance has not been and will not be

pushed in violation of our comity principles. Are we not working in a number of overchurched towns? We are. But in nearly every case we were first on the field. Had we closed our work on the crowding in of others, we should soon have had to adopt that as a continuous program, proving faithless to our local constituencies and to our missionary givers, losing our chance for protest and for influence for better things, thus encouraging the very evil we desired to lessen. The surest way to secure Christian comity is for churches who believe in it to enlarge their work, spread their ideas, firmly stand for their rights and principles, and refuse to be driven from the field by the methods they are fighting against. It is safe to say that outside of our great cities 90 per cent. of our Congregational churches, when organized, represented the first work done in their respective communities, so careful have we been in this regard. With heartiest confidence, therefore, can Congregationalists back up their own home missionary work in the assurance that such support is the surest way to hasten the death of these evils we deplore.

The practical, sensible, feasible thing to do is this: let the great denominations unite in forming a commission in every state which shall act as a committee of inquiry, a court of arbitration, and an agency of adjustment in all these matters.

Then with a thorough campaign, pushed vigorously into every state by authorized and authoritative representatives of the denominations that really want to see a union of our forces, surely a new day would dawn. Certainly the lion will not lie down with the lamb, nor the child and the asp play together in that mountain of the Lord where none shall hurt nor destroy, until the followers of that Prince of Peace shall learn to treat one another and one another's work as the Master's own.

Interdenominational Relations

The Ideal

with many special adaptations, but broadly, is:—

1. Mutual confidence and helpfulness.
2. The exalting of agreements and the minimizing of differences.
3. The division of work so that each denomination may have definite responsibility, both local and general.
4. Solicitous care not to weaken or hinder the work of a sister denomination.
5. The promotion of joint effort in every place and to the utmost degree possible.

The above will be accepted by most as a fair statement of conditions in the past, only slowly improving in the present.

The **Congregational Home Missionary Society**, being obliged to deal daily with this problem, is guided by the following principles:

1. The purpose to enter no field already adequately cared for by Protestant churches.
2. The anxiety to welcome every opportunity of joint action for the growth of Christ's Kingdom.
3. The willingness to submit any and every question upon which there is division of judgment, to an impartial committee of arbitration.

In view of the situation described above, we conceive that our championship of these principles is no insignificant part of our usefulness.

Will you help us in this championship?

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, New York.

The Actual

with wide variations, but too largely, is:—

1. Fraternal confidence with some mental reservations.
2. The emphasizing of denominational interests.
3. Pressing of denominational enterprises without conference, with result that some places are over-churched and others uncared for.
4. Good will toward other denominations, with great carelessness as to their welfare.
5. Much reluctance to do anything which shall lessen denominational prestige.

Women's Work and Methods

Women's Conferences

THE Interdenominational Committee of Women for Home Mission Conferences for the East and West, plan two meetings this coming summer, one at Winona Lake, Indiana, and another at Northfield, Massachusetts. The dates for the latter are July 16 to 20, inclusive.

The summer Sunday School Conference will run parallel with that of the Home Mission Conference for two days at Northfield. Weston Hall

has been suggested as headquarters. The following rates are offered:

Weston Hall, one in a room, \$10 for the Conference. Two in a room, \$7.50 each. East Hall, and if necessary, Hillside Cottage, one in a room, \$7.50 for the Conference. Two in a room, \$6.50 each.

Information regarding programs and railroad rates will be given as soon as possible.

The Interdenominational Committee now includes nine denominations, the Woman's Home Missionary

Organization of the Christian Church having joined last month. Begin now to plan to attend this Conference.



The New Mission Study Books

MISSION Study is no longer an experiment. The marvelous sale of the text-books; the steady and continued growth of Summer Conferences, followed by the multiplication of small classes all over the country, causes the doubter to at least stop, take notice, and acknowledge that Mission Study text-books have taken a place and will stay.

All students of American problems will welcome two new books on Home Missions which will be ready soon. Miss Katharine R. Crowell, of the Presbyterian Board, from her wealth of experience as a writer for children, has added a new story, "The Pioneer." There are seven chapters treated under the following titles:

1. With Ax and Rifle.
2. Saddle-Bags.
3. Down Stream.
4. On the Warpath.
5. The Long Trail.
6. Driving the Golden Nail.
7. Twentieth Century Pioneers.

This is designed especially to meet the needs of all Junior Leaders, Mission Bands and individual Sunday School classes. It is profusely illustrated and attractively bound.

For the first time we are ready to announce that the new Mission Study book for women, "The Call of the Waters," by the same author, is compiled, and will be ready about July 1, 1908. This fills a long-felt want, and we trust all societies or individuals intending to study this book during the coming year will apply for it early, in order that they may get the benefit of the editorials, leaflets, and helps that will be published from time to time.



MISS KATHARINE R. CROWELL

At the Summer Conference at Northfield in July, both these books will be presented by able teachers. No one who is planning to teach next year should fail to attend.



Annual Meeting of Federation

THE third annual meeting of the National Federation of Women's Congregational State Home Missionary Organizations will be held in Pittsfield, Mass., May 12-14, in connection with the annual meeting of the Congregational Home Missionary Society. The headquarters will be at the First Congregational Church. There will be meetings for the election of officers, reports, etc., and special conferences of unusual importance will be called at the convenience of the officers and delegates. It is the earnest desire that there shall be a large representation of Congregational women at these gatherings.

Appointments and Receipts

RECEIPTS

March, 1908.

MAINE—\$106.98.

Alfred, Miss G. M. Ridley, 1; Auburn, Miss H. L. Jones, 5; A Friend, 1; Bath, Winter, 50.83; Belfast, Mrs. S. M. Craig, 2; Miss L. A. Palmer, 2; Bluehill, Miss A. H. Peters, 2; Brunswick, E. A. Woodruff, 1; Calais, Miss S. Allen, 2; Gorham, Mrs. M. H. Leavitt, 1; J. A. Waterman, 1; Hallowell, South, 20; New Castle, 17; Norridgewock, Mrs. M. S. Hopkins, 4.50; North Bridgton, 8; Orono, Mrs. A. J. Cowan, 1; Portland, 2nd, Parish, J. W. Stevenson, 5; J. W. Griffin, 5; Miss A. E. Simpson, 10; South Paris, G. D. Robinson, 50; Temple, G. T. Jenkins, 3; Wells, Mrs. J. W. Hubbard, 2; West Brookville, 1.65; Winthrop, M. G. Besse, 1.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—\$1,139.13.

N. H. M. Soc., A. B. Cross, Treas., 146.20; Acworth, E. C. Davis, 1; Amherst, D. A. Peabody, 1; Atkinson, Depot, Mrs. H. Noyes, 1; Candia, J. P. French, 8; Chester, C. S. Goldsmith, 1; E. M. Moore, 2; Claremont, V. A. Buckley, 3; Concord, North, C. E., 5; South, "G.," 20; Miss I. F. Bunker, 3; J. N. Flanders, 2; M. E. Lund, 5; J. T. Sleeper, 5; John C. Thome, 10; 1st, A Friend, 10; Deerfield, Mrs. F. J. Batchelder, 1; Dover, A Friend, 1; Frances-town, S. S., 6.50; Franklin, M. A. Ford, 5; D. S. Gilchrist, 2; Goffstown, Miss M. A. Hadley, 5; F. A. Parker, 15; Greenland, J. H. Pickering, 1; Hampstead, 7.58; Hancock, 6.25; Mrs. F. Homes, 3; Hanover, Ch. of Christ, Dartmouth College, 100; C. H. Hitchcock, 10; A. H. Washburn, 5; Hinsdale, Mrs. J. W. Jones, 5; L. Stebbins, 1; Hollis, Emily K. Jewett, 1; Mrs. R. T. Richardson, 5; Keene, 1st, "Every Day Club," 20; E. D. Porter, 5; Frank B. Sawyer, 5; A. M. Smith, 15; C. C. Sturtevant, 5; A Friend, 20; Lancaster, Mrs. K. B. Fletcher, 10; Lempster, H. Bingham, 1; Lisbon, Miss S. E. Merrill, 2; Lyme, Miss H. Franklin, 2; A. G. Washburn, 2; Miss A. Whittemore, 1; Manchester, 1st, 19; M. A. D. Allison, 5; I. G. Mack, 5; S. S. Mardin, 5; Mrs. H. P. Watson, 2; "P. E. M.," 300; Milford, Mrs. A. J. Follett, 1; A Friend, 1; Nashua, Mrs. A. Chase, 10; Rev. C. Richardson, 5; Special; S. W. Kendall, 5; Mrs. J. B. Spalding, 5; New Boston, J. H. Clark, 10; North Hampton, E. H. Dalton, 1; Peterboro, Union, 12.60; C. E., 5; Portsmouth, Rev. W. W. Dow, 5; Mrs. J. O. Ham, 1; Mrs. E. P. Kimball, 25; Mrs. J. A. Sanborn, 20; Rochester, Mrs. D. M. Ames, 1; Tamworth, 4.50; Mrs. L. D. Blake, 5; Troy, W. F. Lowe, 10; Wilton, Mrs. H. I. Russell, 2; Winchester, Mrs. P. C. Wheelock, .50.

F. C. I. and H. M. Union, Miss A. A. McFarland, Treas.
Concord, 200.

VERMONT—\$654.37.

Vermont, Dom. Miss. Soc., J. T. Ritchie, Treas., 358.18; Barre, O. E. Stickney, M. D., 10; Barton Landing, I. J. Winslow, .50; Bellows Falls, "E.," 5; Brattleboro, Mrs. W. H. Bigelow, 5; Geo. H. Clapp, 5; Mrs. H. A. Goddard, 5; Burlington, G. H. Perkins, 10; Cambridge, Mr. & Mrs. S. M. Safford, 5; Mrs. L. Wheelock, 1; Miss H. C. Hopkins, 1; Cambridge Center, G. R. Varnum, 25; Chester, Mrs. S. S. Haynes, 1; Cornwall, 11.54; East Charleston, Plymouth, 4; East Hardwick, 11.24; Essex 1st, 3; Greensboro, Mrs. W. W. Goss, 2; Milton, Geo. N. Wood, 1; Newbury, H. E. Keyes, 20; Mrs. J. B. Laurie, 5;

Newport, C. F. Ranney, 5; North Pomfret, 7; Orwell, 34.60; Proctor, Mrs. R. C. Mead, 5; Randolph, Rev. W. T. Sparhawk, 5; Randolph Center, A Friend, 20; Rochester, 21.76; Rupert, 14.55; Mrs. K. R. Moore, 1; Rutland, Henry S. Parker, 2; Springfield, L. P. Hartness, 25; Vershire, 14; Westminster, West, Walter F. Buxton, 5; White River Junction, Mrs. H. E. Carpenter, 5.

MASSACHUSETTS—\$7,122.48; of which legacies, \$1,983.46.

Massachusetts H. M. Soc., Rev. H. N. Hoyt, Treas., 262.60; Adams, 132.73; Amesbury, Annie M. Blaisdell, 1; A Friend, 1; Amherst, Ch. of Christ, 5; Ch. of Christ, College, 65.74; North, 5; D. E. Sikes, 6; Mrs. E. E. Thompson, 10; Andover, Miss C. E. Chandler, 1; E. T. Strong, 5; Mrs. M. B. Skinner, 10; A Friend, 1; Arlington, G. A. Kimball, 1; Athol, Mrs. W. H. Brock, 5; Attleboro, L. C. Blanding, 1; Auburndale, Evang. W. H. Cooley, 10; Extra Cent a Day Band, 11; A. S. Cooley, 5; Miss M. I. Ward, 5; Bedford, Miss E. M. Davis, 2; Belchertown, Mrs. A. L. Kendall, 1; Beverly, Mrs. M. F. Messer, .50; Boston, S. R. Bartlett, 5; Rev. F. E. Clark, D. D., 10; Miss M. E. Cook, 1; Miss C. L. Cushing, 10; A. Fairbanks, 10; "F. C.," 5; J. E. Goldthwaite, 10; E. C. Mills, 50; J. P. Spaulding, 10; A Friend, 25; Braintree, Miss M. E. Gibbs, 1; Bridgewater, A Member of Central Sq., 5; Brookline, Harvard, 50; Geo. P. Davis, 25; Miss P. P. Edwards, 20; M. D. Whitney, 10; Cambridge, D. G. Aiden, 2; Mr. & Mrs. H. L. Clark, 5; Miss E. Dart, 10; H. H. Perkins, 5; Mrs. Helen G. Renwick, 10; Campello, G. C. Keith, 25; Chelsea, Central, 6.46; Mrs. R. H. Allen, 2; Chelmsford, A. E. Earnshaw, 5; Miss M. A. Ashworth, 6; A. M. Hagerman, 1; Chicopee Falls, C. S. Terry, 5; Cummington, Mrs. E. F. Warner, 1; Dalton, P. W. Fritsch, 1; Mrs. E. M. Tooley, 1; Danvers, A. J. Bradstreet, 2; Two Friends, 2; Dedham, 1st, 102.72; Annie G. Chute, 1; Dorchester, W. L. Greene, 5; Dunstable, Mrs. L. A. Swallow, 1; Easthampton, 1st, Friends, 16; Geo. C. Marsh, 1; Easton, Evang., 69.50; East Weymouth, T. N. Emerson, 5; East Whately, M. J. Bartlett, 1; Elmwood, A Friend, 3; Enfield, Estate of J. B. Woods, 80; Mrs. C. S. Bartlett, 1; M. A. Smith, 100; Everett, Mrs. S. H. Cole, 1; A. A. Kimball, 1; Mrs. Geo. S. Marshall, 3; Fall River, Central, 301.82; Fitchburg, Annie W. Dole, 3; S. N. Holton, 10; Mrs. S. E. Kendall, 1.25; "A Life Member," 2; Foxboro, Mrs. E. F. Corney, 2; Framingham, Miss M. S. Stone, 200; Franklin, Mrs. E. F. Richardson, 5; Gilbertville, A. Bacher, 1; Gloucester, Mrs. M. A. Abbott, 1; "B.," 2; Granby, S. B. Dickinson, 10; Great Barrington, Mrs. E. S. Beckwith, 1; Greenfield, W. A. Brown, 1; F. O. Rugg, 5; Greenwich Village, Friends, 1; Hadley, S. S. J., 5; C. E., 5; Haverhill, West, A Friend, 1; C. Crowell, 5; S. N. Kittredge, 300; W. O. Pike, 2; Holbrook, F. B. Diman, 5; Holyoke, D. E. Barkalow, 1; Miss M. E. Dougherty, 1; D. H. Newton, 5; Hopedale, Mrs. L. M. Clifford, 1; Hopkinton, M. E. Putnam, 10; Housatonic, Miss L. A. Fuller, 2; A. R. Turner, 5; Hubbardston, 15.50; Hyde Park, O. J. Perry, 5; Ipswich, A Friend, 10; Jamaica Plain, Chas. T. Bauer, 3; Lakeville and Taunton, 20; S. S., 5.85; Lawrence, So., C. E., 2; S. C. Parsons, 2; Lee, R. L. Savage, 10; Leominster,

Mrs. C. E. Bigelow, 25; C. E. Bigelow, 5; N. M. Wetherbee, 1; F. A. Whitney, 15; Lexington, Miss F. W. Sweetser, 1; Lincoln, Miss A. E. Weston, 6; Lowell, Mrs. W. L. Davis, 5; M. J. Marsh, 1; H. P. Mitchell, 10; Miss J. E. Ward, 1; E. W. Whitcomb, 10; Ludlow, Mary E. Isham, 2; Malden, Mrs. S. A. Dowse, 2; E. Gay, 25; A. T. Tufts, 10; Manchester, A. E. Low, 2; Marblehead, Miss C. L. Hamelin, 1; Marshfield, L. T. Ames, 1; Mrs. A. E. Barnes, 3; J. H. Bourne, 5; Medfield, E. F. Wood, 3; Melrose, A. Dutton, 5; Merrimac, F. A. Sargent, 2; Millbury, Rev. Geo. A. Putnam, 1; Mrs. G. A. Putnam, 1; Mittineague, 21.40; Monson, A Friend, 1; Montague, W. H. Nims, 2; Natick, A. G. Brewer, 1; Mrs. G. T. Forbush, 2; Mrs. A. A. Pebbles, 1.50; Mrs. A. A. Walker, 10; Needham, Miss M. H. Flint, 1; Elizabeth Pease, 1; New Bedford, B. Baker, 10; G. L. Colburn, 1; F. L. Read, 5; Wm. A. Read, 25; Mrs. F. B. Robbins, 5; Newburyport, Prospect St., 53.45; Bible School, 2.15; E. Lunt, 5; S. E. Stickney, 10; Newton, Estate of Danl. L. Furber, 1,900.38; J. W. Bacon, 15; Mrs. O. Mason, 1; Mrs. H. P. Kenway, 5; Miss E. F. Wilder, 10; Newton Center, 1st, 73.71; Miss H. S. Cousens, 50; M. D. Emerson, 2; A Friend, 1; Newton Highlands, Mrs. S. E. Cutler, 5; A. C. Greenwood, 2; A Friend, 3; Newtonville, Central, 11.20; Mrs. L. C. Allen, 3; Mrs. A. F. Blackburn, 1; North Amherst, Mrs. A. F. Loomis, 1; Elizabeth Stearns, 1; Mrs. J. Stearns, 1; A Friend, 2; Northampton, M. A. Bliss, 10; Miss F. H. & Miss D. R. Caverno, 5; Mrs. M. L. Clapp, 1; Edwards, 186.12; Miss L. W. King, 1; Mrs. J. H. Searle, 10; "S.", 5; North Andover, 17.94; S. S. class, 7.50; D. W. Carney, 2; A Friend, 1; North Cambridge, Mrs. J. E. Drew, 2; Mrs. S. E. Haynes, 5; North Brookfield, Mrs. D. W. Knight, 5; L. H. Montague, 5; F. M. Pearson, 3; A. C. Stoddard, 1; Mrs. A. J. Stone, 2; North Chelmsford, L. W. Goodhue, 5; O. P. Wheeler, 2; Northfield, "Lyn", 5; Mrs. F. J. Stockbridge, 5; North Hatfield, Mr. & Mrs. E. W. Field, 8; Mrs. G. B. McClellan, 1; Mrs. H. A. Wilder, 3; North Middleboro, A Friend, 1; North Scituate, Mrs. N. G. Cushing, 2; Norton, S. H. Cobb, 5; Norwood, A Friend, 2; Oakham, Mrs. K. M. Ayres, 1; Oxford, Mrs. E. H. Smith, 5; Pepperell, Mrs. L. J. Goodwin, 3; Petersham, Miss E. B. Dawes, 100; "A. D. M.", 100; Pittsfield, H. A. Brewster, 5; A Friend, 2; Quincy, Mrs. C. W. Miller, 5; Randolph, J. V. Beal, 5; Reading, M. S. Cobb, 1; Rehoboth, 12.15; Richmond, Mrs. J. R. Ayer, 5.10; Rochester, Mrs. C. E. Phipps, 1; Rockdale, Mrs. H. Richardson, 1; Rockland, B. D. Hicks, 2; Roslindale, Mrs. A. M. Davis, 2; A. Lincoln, 1; Roxbury, S. J. Bolster, 2; E. M. Richardson, 1; L. E. Richardson, 2; Mrs. A. C. Thompson, 100; Rutland, Mrs. H. D. Smith, 1; Salisbury, W. B. H. M., 10.35; Shelburne, Miss E. Hardy, 1; P. J. Stone, 1; A Friend, 1; Shrewsbury, J. F. Larkin, 10; A. H. Sedgwick, 5; Smiths, Mrs. Henry M. Smith, 50; South Amherst, W. H. Atkins, 25; Southampton, C. Edwards, 5; Mrs. R. C. Parsons, 1; South Attleboro, C. F. Hunt, 5; Southbridge, Charles Hyde, 10; So. Byfield, C. A. Dawson, 5; South Dartmouth, 10; South Deerfield, Mrs. L. M. Smith, 5; South Dennis, Mrs. J. C. Labarre, 5; South Easton, M. M. Dean, 10; South Framingham, "L. A. E.", 5; Mrs. F. A. Evans, 1; Mrs. E. A. Freeman, 25; Mrs. M. A. D. Grace, 3.50; South Grafton, Union, 10; South Hadley, E. P. Bowers, 5; Miss Mary Ellis, 5; Mrs. C. P. Judd, 2; Mrs. C. P. Stevens, 1; South Weymouth, A. O. Crawford, 2; Mrs. H. T. Dye, 1; Mrs. A. B. Robinson, 1; Mrs. T. S. Torrey, 1; Spencer, C. W. Powers, 1; Mrs. S. A. Temple, 5; Springfield, North, 50; Faith, 28.50; Mrs. J. O. Adams, 2; Mrs. A. Bradley, 2.50; C. W. Kilbon, 5; H. Noble, 7; Mrs. E. W. Shattuck, 2; Trustee, 100; Mrs. E. J. Wilkinson, 20; Stockbridge, A. Brewer, 1; Miss E. Wells and Sisters', 2; Sturbridge, E. Hutchins, 1; J. E. Hyde, 10; L. K. Snell, 1; A Friend, 2; Sunderland, G. L. Cooley, 5; Swampscott, O. B. Ames, 25; H. C. Childs, 1; R. B. Segar, 1; Taunton, 5; M. S. Dean, 5; Mrs. F.

Farnsworth, 1; Rev. G. H. Johnson & wife, 5; Mary E. Pinkerton, 1; A Friend, 10; Templeton, Mrs. M. Leland, 5; Tewksbury, 10.22; Mrs. J. H. Nichols, 10; Topsfield, Justin Allen, 2; Townsend, Estate of W. J. Ball, 3.08; Waltham, M. A. Cummings, 5; Mrs. S. S. Webber, 2; Ward Hill, H. P. Waldo, 2; Ware, "S. E. G.", 1; Helen E. Marsh, 2; S. A. Spooner, 10; Watertown, Miss F. L. Carter, 5; Mrs. P. T. Fuller, 5; A. F. Pierce, 10; Webster, Mrs. A. B. Church, 2; L. S. Houghton, 2; F. L. Upham, 1; A Friend, 1; Wellesley, Geo. Gould, 5; M. E. Horton, 8.50; Wellesley Farms, Miss S. E. and M. F. Wheeler, 15; Wellesley Hills, Mrs. F. B. Davis, 1; Miss C. J. Peck, 5; E. W. Putney, 8; Westboro, Miss E. Phillips, 2; West Brookfield, Mrs. E. Brooks, 100; Mrs. B. M. Howe, 5; West Chesterfield, E. M. S. Rose, 5; Westfield, Miss F. A. Chadwick, 25; M. E. Richardson, 5; Mrs. E. D. Savage, 7; West Lynn, M. F. Delnow, 2; West Newbury, G. S. Goodrich, 5; S. C. Thurlow, 5; West Roxbury, Mrs. M. M. Cook, 1; Mrs. E. A. Hamner, 1; West Stockbridge, G. E. Dresser, 5; Weymouth, M. F. Rand, 3; Whitinsville, "I. V. H.", 5; "A. L. W.", 30; Windsor, Mrs. P. E. Turner, 2; Worcester, Mrs. E. C. Bardwell, .50; O. J. Billings, 10; Esther C. Emmons, 5; G. F. Forbes, 2; Miss L. A. Giddings, 2; A. L. McCullough, 5; Miss H. E. Miller, 10; A. L. Smith, 25; "E. P. S." and "J. E. S.", 5; Miss M. G. Whitcomb, 5; "A Helper," 20; Wrentham, Mrs. E. A. Sanger, 5.

Woman's H. M. Assoc., Mass., Miss E. A. Smith, Asst. Treas., 866.

RHODE ISLAND—\$93.00.

Central Falls, A. A. Mann, 35; Newport, "Pax," 3; Pawtucket, Miss N. R. Bushman, 5; Peacedale, J. R. Carpenter, 1; H. G. Rodman, 2; "O. C. G.", 5; Providence, E. Barrows, 5; Mrs. J. E. Brown, 1; S. A. Crawford, 1; Mrs. A. H. and Miss E. W. Olney, 5; S. B. Prentice, 10; A. B. Whipple, 5; Mrs. H. A. Whitmarsh, 5; Tiverton, Miss A. E. Brown, 3; Wood River Junction, Ida E. Thayer, 1; Woonsocket, Globe, C. E., 6.

CONNECTICUT—\$54,326.66; of which legacies, \$51,058.67.

Missionary Soc. of Conn., Security Co., Treas., 783.92; Berlin, 2nd, 50; Branford, F. M. Cook, 1; Henry G. Harrison, 25; Bridgeport, Miss H. B. Calef, 1; Miss E. F. Eames, 5; Mrs. A. L. Porter, 2; R. A. Sterling, 5; Mrs. E. O. and Miss N. M. Wakeman, 3; Bristol, 1st, 5; Mrs. M. F. Martin, 5; E. Peck, 15; Brookfield Center, Mrs. F. S. Curtis, 5; Brooklyn, Ch. & S. S., 50; Burnside, John D. Henderson, 5; Chaplin, 11.36; Clintonville, A Friend, 1; Colchester, I. M. Keigum, 1; Mrs. M. T. Linsley, 1; Columbia, Miss A. J. Fuller, 2; Darien, J. C. Mather, 5; W. M. Nash, 1; Derby, A. B. Chidsey, 1; East Hampton, Mrs. P. Bevin, 2; East Hartford, 1st, 36.02; 1st, Jr. Dept. S. S., 16.74; Ellington, Estate of Rev. Luther H. Barber, 1,050; Mrs. J. T. Kimball, 10; Falls Village, Miss H. M. Millard, 1; Glastonbury, Miss J. W. Broadhurst, 100; Mrs. M. Cameron, 5; Greenwich, Mrs. J. G. Mead, 5; Griswoldville, Ch. C. E., 5; Hartford, Legacy of C. E. Hillyer, 50,000; Farmington, C. E., for Cuba, 100; Fourth, 124.96; Mrs. A. H. Andrews, 3; F. N. Taylor, 5; "M. W.", 100; Harwinton, Mrs. E. Barber, 5; Lebanon, Friends, 5; Middletown, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Bunce, 20; Milford, A few members of Plymouth Ch., 30.50; E. B. Platt, 10; Naugatuck, Mrs. F. A. Smith, 3; New Britain, South, Two Friends, 7; C. Silliman, 2; A Friend, 5; New Fairfield, A Friend, 5; New Haven, Center, 5; Howard Ave., 38.20; Mrs. J. Crosby, 1.50; Miss H. W. Hough, 5; Henry G. Newton, 10; Miss S. L. Stone, 10; Mrs. S. H. Thurston, 5; Mrs. E. A. Whittlesey, 5; New London, Miss C. W. Newcomb, 2; New Milford, Mrs. A. J. Bennett, 2; A Friend, .50; Norfolk, 311.65; North Haven, Mrs. A. E. Bishop, 1; North Windham, 2.67; Norwalk, Mrs. E. J. Dayton, 1; Norwich,

Greenville, 1.45; 2nd, "Four Members," 5; A Friend, 5; A Friend, 1; Norwich Town, 1st, W. H. M. S., 15.76; Emily P. Wattles, 25; Plainville, M. L. Pierce, 5; Putnam, M. J. Chase, 1; Ridgefield, A Friend, 1; Rockville, W. F. Pitkin, 2; Rowayton, Estate of Wm. J. Craw, 500; Saugatuck, T. B. Hill, 10; Saybrook, Miss C. E. McCall, 1; A Friend, 25; Seymour, 10.24; Mrs. M. E. Benedict, 9.30; South Britain, Miss M. C. Bradley, 6; South Glastonbury, E. R. Thompson, 1; South Norwalk, S. M. Bonton, 5; A Friend, 10; Southport, R. P. Wakeman, 1; Stafford, Chas. Phillips, 3; Suffield, Miss H. E. Parsons, 1; Mrs. J. R. Henshaw, 5; Talcottville, J. G. Talcott, 10; Terryville, 147.09; Thompson, R. C. Paine, 1; Washington, Mrs. H. W. Seeley, 1; Waterbury, Chas. D. Nye, 1; Wauregan, C. E., 10; Mrs. S. S. Draper, 5; West Cornwall, Dwight Rogers, 10; West Hartford, Estate of Mrs. H. N. Chappell, 400; West Haven, C. F. Beckley, 1; E. F. Perry, 5; West Suffield, Benj. Sheldon, 2; Westville, 15.75; West Winsted, G. M. Carrington, 5; Winsted, 1st, 42.48; Rev. J. B. Cook, 3.50; R. S. Frary, 5; Woodbury, Estate of C. W. Kirtland, 8.67.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. J. B. Thomson, Treas.

Hartford, 1st, Y. W. M. S., 25; Newington, Aux., 18.75; Pequonock, C. E., 8.65. Total, \$52.40.

NEW YORK—\$4,200.03; of which legacies, \$813.16.

N. Y. H. M. Soc., C. S. Fitch, Treas., 1,079.15; Albany, S. E. Houghton, 1; Mrs. D. A. Thompson, 10; Angola, Miss A. H. Ames, 5; Emily M. Gazley, 2; Auburn, M. Parsons, 1; Barryville, K. McE. Gardner, 5; Bedford Park, 5; Binghamton, Mrs. W. H. Osterhout, 50; Brooklyn, Bushwick Ave., 20; Central, "L. A. S.," 50; Puritan, 94.16; "Carl," 5; F. Condit, 3; Mrs. T. R. Davis, 10; Mrs. C. M. Ebenezer and C. W. Marvin, 1; L. A. Jones, 5; Mrs. M. H. Morris, 2; Mrs. M. M. Prescott, 3; Geo. C. Stebbins, 10; Miss F. N. Tyler, 2; Mrs. E. G. Warner, 10; Carrie M. Woods, 1; A Friend, 1; Bronxville, Mrs. A. H. Bacon, 2; Buffalo, J. M. Nicholson, 1; Canaan, Mrs. C. P. B. Williams, 2; Canandaigua, M. Antes, 1; Mrs. S. D. Backus, 100; Miss I. P. Granger, 5; H. S. McGlashan, 20; Candor, H. P. Potter, 20; Castle, Mrs. J. H. Van Arsdale, 1; Churchill, A Friend, 1; Copenhagen, Mrs. Austin, 1; Danby, Mrs. B. F. Tobey, 3; Delhi, Mrs. M. R. Whitney, 5; Dobbs Ferry, Mrs. M. A. Sparks, 1; East Onondaga, D. F. Hayden, 1; Edmeston, C. D. Campbell, 5; Eldred, 10; Fairport, C. E. Cowles, 10; Mrs. J. E. Howard, 10; A. M. Loomis, 10; Flatbush, 42.43; Franklin, 46.34; Fredonia, H. T. Fuller, 8; Greene, Estate of J. Hammond, 213.16; 1st, 16.65; Mrs. E. O. Porter, 1; Homer, S. M. Arnold, 1; Leroy, A Friend, 25; Lisbon, Adams Moore, 1; Lockport, A Friend, 1; Massena, C. E., 5.75; Mexico, Mrs. Wm. Stevens, 1; Middletown, Mrs. A. E. Fish, 3; Mt. Kisco, Mrs. Benj. Durham, 5.64; Mt. Vernon, Mrs. F. M. Bean, 5; New Lebanon, Mrs. M. McWilliams, 2; New York City, Bequest of Mrs. Almira P. Smith, 600; Mrs. H. M. Alger, 2; Malvina P. Augur, 5; Mrs. J. Billings, 100; Jas. G. Cannon, 100; Mrs. M. S. Carleton, 1; E. E. Cooley, 10; Mrs. M. E. Dwight, 25; C. H. Holbrook, 5; M. C. Kellogg, 10; Dr. Jos. F. Land, 5; Miss S. F. Lincoln, 5; M. H. MacGregor, 2; Dr. F. C. Smith, 2; Miss F. R. Smith, 15; Miss E. H. Talcott, 5; L. P. Treadwell, 1; A Friend, 5; A Friend, 5; A Friend, 2; North Evans, S. S., 3.25; Norwich, Mrs. M. A. Hopkins, 2; Norwood, Mrs. C. C. Hall, 2; Mrs. D. A. Kinsman, 1; Orient, 19.68; Ossining, G. I. Adams, 5; Oswego, 8; Mrs. L. A. Burnham, 5; W. H. M. S., A Friend, 5; Owego, S. S., 5; Palatine Bridge, Mrs. H. D. Walker, 5; Portchester, Miss E. K. Mellen, 5; Mrs. M. A. West, 5; Riverhead, J. H. Young, 1; Rochester, H. S. Wilbur, 10; Roscoe, 7; Scarsdale, Jas. G. Cannon, Jr., 1; Sherburne, Mrs. M. C. Brooks, 25;

Mrs. Ida O'Brian, 1; South Edmeston, Mr. & Mrs. J. L. W. Bell, 3; Spencerport, Rev. A. Clements, 2; Springville, S. P. Joslyn, 1; Syracuse, H. A. Flint, 2; Geddes, 55.77; Walton, 5.56; Mrs. A. B. Fitch, 2; Warsaw, M. L. D. Jenks, 2; Waterville, Miss J. Hughes, 2; W. Winfield, Shelton Bissell, 2; White Plains, Mrs. J. J. Kling, 1; N. M. Peck, 5; Woodville, 24.75; Yaphank, Rev. F. E. Allen, 1; Yonkers, O. S. Doolittle, 10.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. J. J. Pearsall, Treas.

Bingham, 1st, H. M. S., 50; Brooklyn, Central, Lad. Soc., 200; Zenana Band, 250; Willoughby Ave. Chapel, W. B. A., 10; Mrs. W. P. McCarter, 25; Mrs. L. W. Allen, 5; Buffalo, Niagara Sq., C. E., 10; Mrs. C. E. Curtis, 5; Camden, L. M. S., 40; Canandaigua, "In Mem." M. G. Parmelee, 100; W. H. M. S., 30; Cortland, 2nd, L. M. S., 2; Danby, C. E., 5; Dell River, C. E. S., 7; Fulton, Oswego Falls, 10; Honeoye, L. M. S., 10; Moravia, Mrs. C. L. Tuthill, 75; New York City, B'way Tab., 71; S. W. W., 27; New York Mills, C. E., 5; Perry, W. H. M. S., 33.08; Syracuse, Plymouth, 42.41; Goodwill, W. G., 25; Danforth, Y. L. A., 10; Walton, W. H. M. S., 50; West Winfield, W. H. M. S., 25. Total, \$1,122.49.

NEW JERSEY—\$1,134.13.

Asbury Park, 1st, 50; Bound Brook, 49.10; Closter, 4; Dover, Bethlehem, Scand., 2.45; East Orange, Rev. D. B. Eddy, 50; J. R. Eddy, 50; Miss A. Pierson, 4; J. Wood, 2; Egg Harbor, Emmanuel, 7.50; Freehold, A Friend, 1; Jersey City, 1st, W. M. Soc., 10; Montclair, 1st, 300; Mrs. E. P. Ingersoll, 25; Morristown, Mrs. H. M. Carruth, 1; Newark, Dr. C. Morrison, 5; Orange, Mrs. A. W. Hilsinger, 1; Woman's Soc., Mrs. O. S. Thompson, 10; Paterson, Swedes, 1; Plainfield, 316.08; Ridgewood, Mrs. M. Merrill, 5; Upper Montclair, Mrs. L. E. Brown, 5; Mrs. F. D. Greene, 5; Mrs. L. M. Gurney, 3; W. M. A. S., Special, 20; Vineland, S. S., 5; Westfield, S. H. Ames, 2.

Woman's H. M. Union, of the N. J. Assoc., Mrs. M. C. Buell, Treas., 80; Montclair, 1st, W. H. M. S., 100; A Friend, 20. Total, \$120.

PENNSYLVANIA—\$304.35.

Received by Rev. C. A. Jones, Scranton, Providence, Welsh, 15; Allegheny, Mrs. T. Hovan, 5; Miss E. G. Johnston, 2; Bangor, Welsh, 5; Berwyn, J. C. Newcomb, 10; Blossburg, 2nd, S. S., 1.60; Braddock, 1st, S. S., 2; Slovak, S. S., 5; Catasaugua, Welsh, 1.66; S. S., 10.34; Chandlers Valley, Swedes, 2; Coaldale, S. S., 5; Duquesne, 6.70; Woman's Soc., 5; East Smithfield, 7.50; Honesdale, Mrs. E. Sawin, 5; Irwin, C. L. Palmer, 10; Philadelphia, Miss M. F. Stone, 2; F. C. Warren, 25; Mt. Airy, S. R. Weed, 30; Ridgeway, "L.," 5; Mrs. C. B. Ruggles, 2; W. M. Soc., 15.55; Scranton, Thos. Eynon, 10; Mrs. J. A. Sears, 5; Miss R. J. Sears, 5; Sharon, Woman's Soc., 3; Ulysses, Mrs. A. L. Crum, 100.

Woman's Miss Soc., Pa., Mrs. David Howell, Treas.

Guys Mills, 3.

DELAWARE—\$10.00.

Newark, Miss M. M. Foote, 10.

MARYLAND—\$15.00.

Baltimore, Canton, 5; Frederick, M. G. Beckwith, 10.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—\$818.23.

Washington, 1st, 617.23; 1st, W. M. S., Mrs. M. G. Hughes, 2; Mount Pleasant, Special, 75; Dr. A. Mrs. W. Irving, 4; F. W. Lyman, 100; S. L. Pratt, 10; D. R. Wright, 10.

VIRGINIA—\$1.00.

Miller School, C. E. Simon, 1.

WEST VIRGINIA—\$1.00.

Received by Rev. F. E. Jenkins, 1.

NORTH CAROLINA—\$75.27.

Received by Rev. F. E. Jenkins, 2; North Carolina, Two Friends, 3.50; Southern Pines, 51.77; Tryon, Ch. of Christ, by Rev. E. A. Lathrop, 18.

SOUTH CAROLINA—\$5.00.

Received by Rev. F. E. Jenkins, 5.

GEORGIA—\$352.90.

Received by Rev. F. E. Jenkins, 251.68; Atlanta, Central, 59.35; Marietta St., "L. A. S.," 11.51; Baxley, Friendship and Mt. Olivet and Surrency, New Home, 2; Columbus, 1st, 6; Dacula, Ewing Chapel, 10; Ft. Valley, Mrs. E. T. Bassett and Miss M. F. Bassett, 5; Hartsfield, I. W. Rouse, 1; Lawrenceville, New Trinity, 4.5; Oakwood, Liberty, 3; Ocee, .50; Tucker, Union, 2.41.

ALABAMA—\$21.95.

Received by Rev. F. E. Jenkins, 12.45; Dothan, Newtons Chapel, 1; Huntsville, P. M. Green, 5; Rosehill, .50; Thorsby, Union, 3.

LOUISIANA—\$330.94.

Received by Rev. F. E. Jenkins, 318; Lake Charles, C. E., .5; Manchester, S. S., 6.44; New Iberia, Lad. M. Soc., 1.50.

ARKANSAS—\$10.50.

Received by Rev. F. E. Jenkins, .50; Rogers, 1st, 10.

FLORIDA—\$452.29.

Received by Rev. F. E. Jenkins, 87.60; Bonifay, New Home and Caryville, New Effort, .75; Coconut Grove, Union, 19; Daytona, 1st, 91.62; Eden and Jensen, 16.05; Elarbee, Pearl Chapel 3; Formosa, Mrs. F. Bellows, .50; Hampton, B. E. Van Burn, 5; Interlachen, 1st, 6; Rev. S. J. Townsend, 5; Lake Helen, 1st, 25; Melbourne, 1st, 35; Orange City, 37.10; Sanderson, Oak Grove, 2; West Palm Beach, Union, 97.67; Winter Park, 21.

TEXAS—\$87.00.

Received by Rev. F. E. Jenkins, 65.75; Dallas, Mrs. A. L. Farr, 1; El Paso, 3; Farwell, 2.50; Fort Worth, 1st, 8.40; Paris, Rev. Luther Rees, 5; Pruitt, 1st, 1.35.

OKLAHOMA—\$630.50.

Received by Rev. C. G. Murphy, Altona, 11; Anadarko, 1st, 10; Cashion, 2; Hopewell, 1.50; Hydro, 11.50; Jennings, 3; Kingfisher, 17.09; Ladies, 8.66; Lawnview, 6; Manchester, 3.61; Oklahoma City, Harrison Ave., 6.25; Pilgrim, 754 Ladies' Soc., 1.30; Pond Creek, 17.25; Seward, 4.50; Victory, 4.11; Vittum, 3.48. Total, \$186.25.

Agra, 1st, 10; Alva, Olivet, 10; Bethel, 8; Harmony, 12; Breckenridge, 1st, 10; Carrier, 16.54; Chickasha, 1st, 30; Drummond, 3.80; Ladies' Aid, 5; C. E., 1; Enid, Plymouth, 20; Hopewell, 18.57; Lawton, 1st, 14.29; Manchester, 1st, 5; Medford, 9.01; Meridian, 10; Mount Hope, 8.60; Oklahoma City, Pilgrim, S. S., 67.07; Plymouth, 16; Okarche, 7.40; Ridgeway, 3.25; Turkey Creek, 12; Vinita, 35; J. W. Gaston, 1; Lad. Miss. Soc., 2.20; Waukomis, Plymouth, 7; Waynoka, 1st, 10; Weatherford, 1st, 14.35; S. S., 3.65; Woman's Soc., 5; Wellston, 1st, 10; Willow Creek, Otter Creek and Doby, 7.

Woman's H. M. Union, Okla., Mrs. A. R. Hyatt, Treas.

Hennessey, 10.70; Kingfisher, S. S., 5.13; Medford, W. M. U., 3.17; S. S., 1.83; Oklahoma City, Pilgrim, W. M. U., 16.95; Pond Creek, 3.24; Union Center, 2.50; West Guthrie, W. M. U., 3; C. E., 5. Total, \$51.52.

NEW MEXICO—\$20.00.

Cubero, Mrs. L. A. Collins, 20.

ARIZONA—\$40.65.

Junction, 1; Nogales, 3.95; Pearce, 35.70.

TENNESSEE—\$64.20.

Received by Rev. F. E. Jenkins, Tenn., 59.20; Nashville, Miss A. W. Tilton, 5.

OHIO—\$237.09.

Ohio H. M. Soc., C. H. Small, Treas., 95.32; Akron, Mrs. C. H. Ashmun and Daughter, 1; Archbold, W. B. Tubbs, 14 Atwater Center, Miss A. Hutchinson, .12; Chippewa Lake, J. D. Chase, 2; Cincinnati, J. W. Hall, 1; E. A. Richardson, 5; A Friend, 5; Cleveland, Mrs. L. D. Eldredge, 5; Miss L. T. Guilford, 1; J. F. Jackson, 15; Mrs. P. H. Sawyer, 3; E. Tomlinson, 5; Columbus, W. A. Mahoney, 5; Granville, Mrs. A. A. C. Merwin, 1; Hudson, G. H. Allen, 5; G. L. Starr, 1; Mrs. G. L. Starr, 1; Mansfield, Mrs. R. L. Avery, 15; Mrs. S. G. M. Smith, .50; Marietta, Prest. A. T. Perry, 10; Medina, Mrs. S. Eddy, 1; Mrs. J. S. Mason, 1; Mt. Vernon, Mrs. M. Cooper, 1; O. P. Murphy, 1; New London, D. K. Fair, .50; Oberlin, 1st, 5; Geo. W. Andrews, 5; "C.", 10; Rev. A. H. Currier, D. D., 0; M. L. Fowler, 5; Mount St. Michaels, 1; Mrs. J. Safford, 2; Miss S. A. Watson, 1; Painesville, H. Holcomb, 5; Shelby, Mrs. Wallace, 2; South New Lyme, Mrs. E. E. Tuckerman, 5; Thurman, S. S., 2.65; Willoughby, E. R. Hilbon, 5.

INDIANA—\$491.83.

Alexandria, 1st, 25; Anderson, Mrs. W. B. Campbell, 1; Mrs. W. Carr, .50; Mrs. G. Cheney, .50; Miss P. Jethers, .50; Mrs. E. Lee, 1; Mrs. G. S. Parker, 1; Rev. and Mrs. W. R. Parr, 5; J. E. Spaulding, .50; Miss E. Turner, 1; Brazil, 1st, 130; Mrs. C. S. Andrews, 2; East Chicago, 9.55; Fairmount, 24; Fort Wayne, Mrs. J. Gilbert, 10; Indianapolis, Brightwood, 20.84; Maytower, 32; Peoples, 20; Kokomo, Mrs. J. A. Brukhalter, 1; Terre Haute, Mrs. C. D. Cowgill, 1; Whiting, 24.75.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. A. D. Davis, Treas. Anderson, W. H. M. S., 3; Cardonia, W. H. M. S., 2.26; Elkhart, Jr. C. E., 1; Indianapolis, Peoples W. H. M. S., 15; Plymouth, U., 59; Trinity, W. H. M. S., 1; Kokomo, W. H. M. S., 90; Jr. C. E., 5; Terre Haute, Plymouth, W. H. M. S., 4.43. Total, \$180.69.

ILLINOIS—\$1,608.82; of which legacies, \$510.

Illinois H. M. Soc., J. W. Iliif, Treas., 315.97.

Received by Rev. M. E. Eversz, D. D., Chicago, German, 10; Alton, Mrs. I. D. Gilman, 1; Mrs. E. M. Sawyer, 2; Amboy, Mrs. E. Slanter, 25; Bloomington, Miss M. E. Smedley, 5; Buda, T. J. Haley, 5; Byron, E. C. Knowlton, 1; Cambridge, Estate of H. G. Griffin, 10; Canton, Mrs. W. W. Sloss, 1; Champaign, Mrs. C. E. Maltby, 1; Chenoa, M. A. Ketcham, 7; Chicago, C. C. Crocker, 1; M. G. Howe, 4; M. E. B. Howe, 4; Miss A. C. Tuck, 10; De Kalb, Swedish, 3; Elva Station, Mrs. J. W. Ward, 2; Farmington, I. Steenburg, 1; Galva, Dyer Ford, 1; Geneva, A Friend, 50; Greenville, F. W. Maynard, 5; Highland Park, R. W. Patton, 25; Kewanee, Mrs. G. N. Palmer, 5; Lacon, Thomas Smithson, 2.50; Loda, Miss N. E. Slocum, 10; Manteno, Mrs. E. W. Hume, 1; Morrison, R. Wallace, 250; Oak Park, Estate of Mrs. M. W. Love, 500; A. E. S. Beard, 5; Ottawa, D. H. Wickwire, 5; Paxton, J. B. Shaw, 100; Peoria, J. T. Rogers, 25; Pittsfield, E. Doocy, 10; Mrs. E. A. Noyes, 5; Princeton, 1st, A Member, 1; J. B. Allen, 1; Rockford, W. Dobson, 2; Dr. T. N. Miller, 1; J. G. Penfield, 2; C. Sabin, 5; W. H. M. U., 1; Rockport, S. Herrick, 10; Sandwich, J. C. Taylor, 1; Stark, D. C. Snare, 2.50; Watertown, Mrs. W. M. Driggs, 2; Wilmette, S. B. Wilson, 1; Witt, Mrs. M. Carrier, 2; Woodstock, 1st, 20.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. A. H. Standish, Treas.

Blue Island, W. Soc., 5; Decatur, 1st, W. S., .25; Galesburg, Central, W. S., 50; Metropolis, S. S., .40; Oak Park, 2nd, L. A. S., 9; Glory, M. B., .60; Ottawa, Jr. C. E., 1; Peoria, Plymouth, 8; Leavitt St., 1st, Ger., .60; Port Byron, W. S., 2; Rockford, 1st, W. S., 5; 2nd, W. S., 63.50;

Rollo, M. B., 1.50; Misses Wyckoff, China, 2. total, \$148.85.

MISSOURI—\$1,459.17.

Missouri Cong. H. M. Soc., L. E. Snow, Treas., \$1,435.17; Brookfield, E. W. Williams, 5; Joplin, Mrs. H. H. Jennings, 1; New Cambria, Mrs. I. N. Bundren, 1; St. Joseph, L. R. Tupper, 1; St. Louis, L. M. Brown, 5; A Friend, 1; Vista, S. T. Tracy, 10.

MICHIGAN—\$996.50; of which legacy, \$300.

Michigan H. M. Soc., Rev. J. W. Sanderson, Treas., 120.75; Allegan, Miss L. Hudson, 2; Ann Arbor, Prest. J. B. Angell, 25; Detroit, Estate of John S. Jenness, 800; Mrs. A. H. Barber, 5; L. J. Curtiss, 1; G. M. Lane, 3; Dexter, A Friend, .25; Douglas, Grace L. Taylor, 5; Grand Rapids, J. A. Manley, 5; Mrs. A. E. Porter, 1; Mrs. M. C. Ruhman, 1.50; A Friend, 1; Highland, J. Leek, 1; Kalamazoo, Mrs. E. M. Knapp, 10; North Adams, Mrs. E. Stevens, 2; Pittsburg, Mrs. Jas. Robins, 1; St. Clair, Miss M. Moore, 10; Sault Ste Marie, Mrs. F. B. Fox, 1; South Haven, A Friend, 1.

WISCONSIN—\$407.88.

Wisconsin H. M. Soc., C. M. Blackman, Treas., 116.93; Beloit, 1st, A Friend, 5; Beloit, E. B. Kilbourne, 10; Bloomington, M. A. Thornton, 1; British Hollow, Thos. Davies, 25; Chilton, 1.25; Eau Claire, Mrs. H. Wilcox, 5; Ekdall and Grantsburg, Scands., 1.75; Footville, E. Gooch, 5; Ft. Atkinson, 2.20; Kansasville, D. N. Collar, 1; La Crosse, Geo. E. Marriner, 1; Madison, Norwegian, 5; A. Kerr, 1; S. L. Sheldon, 5; G. H. Wells, 25; Menasha, L. F. and H. C. Rounds, 5; Milwaukee, H. S. Crane, 5; South Milwaukee, Ger., S. S., 3; Stockbridge, 5.50; Union Grove, A Friend, 1; Wausau, Mrs. C. G. Warren, 1.25; West Salem, L. D. Brown, 1; Mrs. H. D. Griswold, 1; Weyauwega, C. P. Baldwin, 50; White Water, C. M. Blackman, 25; Wisconsin, A Friend, 100.

IOWA—\$234.61.

Iowa H. M. Soc., A. D. Merrill, Treas., 140.30; Avoca, German, 22; Charles City, Mrs. C. E. Kellogg, 5; Cherokee, Mrs. C. E. Wellman, 1; Dubuque, E. H. Dickinson, 1; F. H. Williams, 5; Mrs. S. J. Williams, 5; Glenwood, Mrs. J. W. Mickelwait, 5; Grinnell, Mrs. T. Fuller, 1; Iowa City, Rev. J. E. Jones, 2; Keosauqua, "A Life Member," 10; Marion, Mrs. E. M. Knox, 1; Newburg, 17.31; New Hampton, Mrs. J. H. Powers, 1; Otho, L. Hart, 5; Ottumwa, J. Spaulding, 2; Salem, Miss M. A. French, 1; Stanley, Jr. C. E., 5; Tabor, H. W. Howard, 5.

MINNESOTA—\$2,126.63; of which legacy, \$300.

Received by Rev. G. R. Merrill, D. D.
Anoka, 10.35; Barnesville, 5; Duluth Pilgrim, 150; Hon. W. Ames, 25; Elk River, 15; Freeborn, C. E., 5; Glenwood, 38.71; Kragness, 10; Little Falls, 62.50; Marshall, 37; Minneapolis, 1st, 400; Plymouth, C. A. Bovey, 100; Mrs. I. T. Hale, 50; Miss M. T. Hale, 25; G. R. Lyman, 10; Pilgrim, 27; S. S., 12.88; Tremont Ave., 40; Park Ave., 17.50; Como Ave., 15.28; Lyndale, 51.50; St. Louis Park, 10.72; Monticello, 11.75; Owatonna, Rev. E. Lesher, 25; Plainview, 25; Princeton, 25; St. Charles, 10; St. Paul, G. D. Hammond, 5; Sauk Center, 20.05; Sauk Rapids, 2.95; Spring Valley, 5.50. Total, \$1,248.69.

Austin, J. S. Decker, 2; Backus, Union, .86; Burtrum, Swanville and Grey Eagle, 5; Cannon Falls, Swedes, 1.50; Cass Lake, 40; Custer, 4; Dodge Center, Claremont St., 6; Excelsior, 5; Garvin, 3; Lake City, Mrs. M. A. Sparrell, 1; Mahnomen, 1st, 6.30; Marshall, Mrs. B. O. Webber, 3; Minneapolis, Forest Heights, 7.75; S. Northrop, 5; Mrs. E. A. Tupper, 5; Mrs. A. W. Wood, 5; New Ulm, Mrs. H. L. Beecher, 2; North Branch, 1st, 2.50; Northfield, Mrs. S. C. Dean, 3; Mrs. L. Little, 2; Mrs. J. Washburn, 1; Mrs. Wm. Watson, 1; Princeton, M. A. Hatch, 1; St. Paul, Estate of Anson Blake, 300; Boh.

S.S., 2; C. S. Pond, 5; Mrs. G. G. Sanborn, 1; Silver Lake, Bohemian, 12; Spencer Brook, Swedes, 9.38; Waseca, C. E., 7; Waterville, 1st, 10; Waverly, Mrs. A. B. Morse, 5; Winona, Geo. W. Gregory, 1; Zumbrota, A Friend, 5.
Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. W. M. Bristol, Treas.

Austin, Aux., 10.75; Bagley, 2; Belgrade, 2.50; Big Lake, 2.50; Brainerd, 1st, Aux., 4; Brown-ton, Aux., 1; Cannon Falls, Aux., 6; Elk River, Aux., 3; Fergus Falls, Aux., 7; Hawley, Aux., 1.50; Mantorville, Aux., 5; Marshall, Aux., 10; Minneapolis, 1st, 39; Plymouth, 73.70; Park Ave., 43.05; Como Ave., 24; New Ulm, Aux., 3; Orroock, S. S., 2; Pelican Rapids, S. S., 10.85; Shelburn, Aux., 3; St. Paul, Minn., Aux., 23; Peoples Aux., 22; Park Mrs. H. B. Gates, 50; Tyler, Aux., 6; Ulm, S. S., 2.80; Waseca, Aux., 5; Thank Offering Fund, 45. Total, \$407.65.

KANSAS—\$685.92; of which legacy, \$500.

Kansas H. M. Soc., H. E. Thayer, 136.42; Centralia, Mrs. J. P. Jackson, 5; Mrs. A. C. Reding, 1; Clay Center, Miss E. P. Morse, 1; Kansas City, Mrs. A. L. Norton, 2; Lawrence, Mrs. M. G. Manley, 1; L. B. Skofstad, 1; McPherson, 1st, 5; Manhattan, Mrs. P. E. H. McKeen, 1; F. A. Moses, 1.50; Estate of Thomas C. Wells, 500; Nickerson, Mrs. R. McAllister, 2; Olathe, Mrs. W. S. Brockway, 2; Overbrook, A. G. Carruth, 1; Stafford, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Mayo, 10; Topeka, P. Fisher, 1; Mrs. S. E. Platt, 5; Wabauusee, J. F. Willard, 5; Wakarusa Valley, 5.

NEBRASKA—\$398.86.

Nebraska H. M. Soc., S. I. Hanford, 41.67; Albion, E. M. Weitzel, 1; Beatrice, Mrs. H. F. Reed, 12; Blair, S. S., 12.24; Cedar Creek, 3; Franklin, A Friend, 10; Grand Island, German, Evangelical, 7; Omaha, E. F. Jordan, 25; Scribner, H. A. Bowlus, 10; Seward, M. T. Potter, .50; Stockham, Ger., 2.75; Wilcox, Mrs. F. Le Bar, 2; Mr. & Mrs. W. Equall, 1; Mrs. J. Morrison, 1; York, H. M. Childs, 10.

NORTH DAKOTA—\$398.86.

Received by Rev. G. J. Powell.
Abercrombie, S. S., 2.50; Cleveland, S. S., 2; Cummings, 4.46; Fargo, 1st, 34; Fessenden, 4; Gardner, 10; Harvey, 6.78; S. S., 5.31; Hillsboro, 11.31; Melville, S. S., 5; Richardson, S. S., 3.75; C. E., 1.75. Total, \$90.86.
Ambrose, 1.86; Baden, S. S., 1.27; Benedict, S. S., 1.12; Bowman, 1st, 6; Conlee, S. S., .87; Deering, 5; S. S., 2.50; Dogden, Ch. and S. S., 2.50; Eureka, 10; Fargo, Plymouth, 20; Garrison, 2.37; Granville, 8.15; add., 1.25; Gwinner, Scands., 5; Harvard, "L. A. S.," 2.50; Kenaston, S. S., .27; Lawton and Tolna, 6.60; Lignite, S. S., 1.67; Loma, .30; Mohall, 1.50; Nekoma, .91; New Home, P. Norden, 5.

Plaza and Shell Creek, 7.50; Sawyer, S. S., 5; Sentinel, Butte and Wibaux, Mont., 5.50; Tasker, M. Pickering, 3; Underwood, 5.50; Velva, 3.85; Williston, E. R. Brownson, 5.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. E. H. Stickney, Treas.

Barlow, L. A. S., 5; Beach, L. A., 4; Cando, L. A. S., 5; Colfax, Lad. Soc., 1; Dwight, L. A. S., 8.41; Elbowoods, L. M. S., 3; S. S., 3; Esmond, L. A. S., 5; Eureka, L. A. S., and S. S., 10; C. E., 3; Fargo, L. A. S., 23.50; Fargo, 1st, L. M. S., 5; Plymouth, 20; Forman, L. A. S., 10; Hillsboro, L. A. S., 5; Lakota, Lad. Soc., 10; Maxbass, L. A., 5; Mayville, Lad. Soc., 20; Medina, L. A., 5; Michigan, L. M. S., 5; Pingree, L. A. S., 5; Portland, Lad. Soc., 3; Rutland, L. A. S., 2; Sanborn, Helping Hands, 10; Tolna, S. S., 5; Valley City, Lad. Guild, 5. Total, \$185.91.

SOUTH DAKOTA—\$588.26.

Received by Rev. W. H. Thrall, D. D.
Alcester, 39.50; Beresford, 18; Canova, 15; Clark, 17; Erwin, 11.80; Gothland, 3.45; S. S., 1; Huron, add., 1; Milbank, 10; Pierre, 69.11; Turton, 25.20; Wakonda, 20.05; Wessington

You are ALL CONFUSED

—You want the sweetest toned
—You want that sweet tone to last
—You dislike to spend any more
money than necessary:—But every adviser, and so-called expert, recommends a different make. You are like a man lost in the woods. You don't know which way to turn. This surely describes your position.

about Pianos!

R THE REMEDY:—Educate yourself on the subject! Study—read—Read more—Study more. Then listen in the quietness of your own parlor to the tone of the highest grade piano you can get, but without agreeing to purchase it. Call in all those musical friends who you *know* are not under past obligations to any piano dealers or friends of dealers. Resolve you will study attentively piano tone and will be deaf, while studying, to the magnetic talk and persuasiveness of salesmen. This is the *intelligent* way. It's the way you planned your own home. You made a long study of it calmly, thoroughly, and you became quite an expert. You can be just as expert about pianos.

We are willing to send you free two books:

One officially entitled "The Book of Complete Information about Pianos."

YOU NEED THIS BOOK of 156 Pages handsomely bound, if you *ever* intend to buy a piano, no matter what make.

It tells how to test a piano and how to tell good from bad: what causes pianos to get out of order. It makes the selection of a piano easy. If read carefully it will make you an expert judge of piano tone, of action, workmanship and of durability.

It tells everything that any one can possibly want to know about pianos; gives a description of every part of the piano, how put together and all the processes of manufacture. Gives description of the new invention for aiding learners to play called **THE NOTEACCORD** (endorsed by Paderewski and other great pianists). It explains Agents' and Dealers' Methods and Devices. It tells about the very first piano,

the qualities of labor, the felt, ivories and woods used in every high-grade piano, and compares high qualities with the cheaper kind (used in inferior pianos). Describes what constitutes a musical-piano-tone, and in fact is a complete *encyclopedia*.

You need and should have **THIS EDUCATIONAL BOOK** to thoroughly inform you whenever **CONFUSED ABOUT PIANOS**.

Its scores of illustrations (all devoted to piano construction) are not only interesting but are *instructional*—to children as well as to adults.

You will certainly learn a great deal about pianos that you could not hear of or read **ANYWHERE ELSE** for it is absolutely the *only* book of its kind *ever published*. Nevertheless we send it free.

The other book is also copyrighted but is a short *story* named "JOHN HONEYWELL'S REASONS." The story of an

average American family which was **ALL CONFUSED** about Pianos—it is interesting, readable and prettily illustrated—gives a little hint of a love affair which the piano helped along, as many pianos have done.

These two books cost quite a sum to produce, print, bind, illustrate and mail. Upwards of 400,000 have been issued and without a single exception have been highly commended.

SO FAR not one word about ourselves. We are and have been the manufacturers of **THE FAMOUS WING PIANO** for the past 39 years!

Name _____
Address _____
WING & SON
358-391 West 13th St., N. Y.
You may send me "The Book of Complete Information" and the "Story Book," but without any cost to me or obligation on my part.

We Have Supplied Over 40,000 American Homes With WING PIANOS

We refer to Banks, Governors of many States, and Judges; to Merchants, Conservatories of Music, Singers and Professors of Music. We have been students of vibration and of musical tone and strength of materials during all these 39 years. The first patent issued to our Mr. Wing, Senior, for improvement on pianos was in 1876, and other improvements have been invented since at the average rate of more than one yearly. These facts prove our skill and long experience, but would not be mentioned if we did not wish to show you that we know the piano subject as few others have had the opportunity; for 39 years is a long—long time for a business house to "live and learn" and constantly prosper.

Write for the books at once or fill in the coupon. Take it out and mail to us now while you think of it (and while you have the coupon). You will be under no obligations whatever.

WING BUILDING

358-391 West 13th Street, New York

WING & SON



Springs, 2.25. Total, \$233.36.

Aurora, Friends, 143; Chamberlain, 13.50; Eureka, Mrs. H. Hietzler, 5; Gregory, Union, 5; Henry, .30; Iroquois, 10; Lead, Mrs. K. H. Clark, .50; Spearfish, 40.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. A. Loomis, Treas., 137.60;

Errata in January Receipts.

Cresbard and Mitchell should be Cresbard and Myron. Beresford, Mrs. M. S. Bridgman, 1; Hurdsville should be under No. Dak.

COLORADO—\$1,982.63.

Colorado Cong. H. M. Soc., A. D. Moss, Treas. Buena Vista, 1st, 22.45; Boulder, Friends, 56.67; Jr. E., 5; Colo. Sps., 1st, 144.82; Hillside, 7; Cripple Creek, 26.65; Craig, 15; Denver, 1st, 57.86; Ohio Ave., 95.98; Pilgrim, 2; Fourth Ave., 20; Englewood, 16; Eaton, 20; Ft. Collins, Plymouth, 41; Fondis, 5; Fruita, Union, 25.50; Greeley, 96.81; Hayden, 22.50; Highland Lake, 4; Kremmling, 4; Lafayette, 15; Longmont, 10; Pueblo, Pilgrim, 28; Steamboat Sps., Euzora, 21; Rye, 1. Total, \$763.24.

Received by Rev. G. A. Hood, Denver Park, 30; Arriba, 10.95; Boulder, Mrs. F. A. Storrs, 5; A Friend, 25; Bovina, 2.65; Brighton, Platt Valley, 5.50; Colorado Springs, Hillside, G. B. Nettleton, 3; R. B. Harper, .50; L. Bonser, .50; Mrs. Hollingsworth, 11; A. C. Cobb, 10; Cope, 1st, 4.50; Denver, Berkley, 3; Plymouth, 520.81; Mrs. Geo. Soule, 5; German, Rev. A. Traudt, 2.50; Flagler, 9.26; Fort Morgan, German, 5; Fountain, 1st, 1; Highland Lake, 3.75; Kremmling, 1st, 2; Manitou, 10; Pueblo, 1st, 15.65; Minnequa, 16.35; Irving Place, 2; Seibert, 16.47; Telluride, G. A. Nicol, 2; Trinidad, 1st, 5; Wray, Mrs. P. L. Woods, 1.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. L. D. Swett, Treas.

Colorado Springs, 1st, 100; Denver, 1st, 50; 2nd, 76.85; W. S., 42; S. S., 18.17; C. E., 14.20; 3rd, 12.85; Boulevard, 50.65; Park, 5; Plymouth, W. A., 50; S. S., 18.48; Pilgrim, 5; Greeley, 12.25; Hayden, 15; Montrose, 14.55; Steamboat Springs, 5; Whitewater, 10. Total, 500.

WYOMING—\$23.00.

Rock Springs, 23.

MONTANA—\$50.22.

Absarokee, 12.50; Great Falls, 1st, 24; S. S., 8.30; Missoula, 1st, 4.10; Terry, Union, 1.32.

UTAH—\$7.00.

Vernal, Kingsbury, 7.

IDAHO—\$77.01.

Boise, 1st, 33; Mountain Home, 25.01; Weiser, 10.

Woman's Miss. Union, Mrs. G. W. Derr, Treas. Mountain Home, Aux., 9.

CALIFORNIA (North)—\$557.50.

North California H. M. Soc., G. T. Hawley, Treas., 500; Berkeley, Rev. H. H. Wilkoff and wife, 2; Rev. S. H. Willey, D. D., 5; Bethany, T. H. Henderson, 2; Crockett, Mrs. D. Edward, 1; Mountain View, Mrs. E. L. Kimball, 2; Oakland, E. P. Flint, 10; J. M. Chase, 10; Miss K. Gilbert, 5.50; E. B. Thomson, 10; Pacific Grove, Mr. & Mrs. N. E. Bunker, 10.

CALIFORNIA (South)—\$578.00.

So. Cal. H. M. Soc., Rev. J. L. Maile, Sec., 450; Pasadena, E. S. Baldwin, 2; Miss H. Blake, 1; Pomona, H. Linsley, 5; Redland, Mrs. E. P. R. Crafts, 5; Rialto, Louise Oliver, 1; San Diego, Dea. R. B. Lacey, 5; San Jose, Mrs. S. F. Armstrong, 2; Mrs. J. G. Gleason, 5; W. E. Hazeltine, 100; West Saticoy, M. M. Snell, 2.

OREGON—\$38.10.

Hubbard, Smyrna, 4.10; Ontario, 1st, 5.50; Portland, 1st, W. M. S., 15; Mrs. M. D. Kelsey, 2; St. John's, 1st, 11.50.

WASHINGTON—\$2,864.18.

Washington Cong. H. M. Soc., Rev. H. B. Hendley, Treas., 2,806; Anacortes, Mrs. R. Brooks, 5; Christopher, 18; Doty, 2.50; Endicott, German Evangelical, 28.13; Hillyard, 1st, 1; Redmond and Plymouth, 1; Seattle, Union, 1.55; Washtucna, Avondale, 1.

MARCH

Contributions\$30,795.14
Less Refunded..... 36.06 \$30,759.08

Legacies\$56,865.29
Less Refunded..... 100.00 \$56,765.29

\$87,524.37

Interest\$1,087.15
Home Missionary..... 350.82
Literature 14.58 \$1,452.55

\$88,976.92

Total Income for the year ending March 31, 1908.

Contributions\$147,359.60
Legacies 134,334.56 \$281,694.16

Income from Investments, Home Missionary receipts and literature sales\$18,087.12

\$299,781.28

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

**TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.**

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. **HANDBOOK** on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Things you may need to know

The Home Missionary is published monthly except in July and August. Subscription 50 cents a year. Under the ruling of the Post Office Department, subscribers four months in arrears must be dropped from the list.

About one hundred leaflets issued by the Society, covering many phases of Home Mission work. New ones are constantly being added. A catalogue will be sent on application. Leaflets are sent to individuals or churches without charge.

Handbooks for Home Mission Study can be furnished by the Society as follows:

"Heroes of the Cross in America," by Don O. Shelton, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.

"Aliens or Americans?" by Rev. Howard B. Grose, D. D., cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.

"The Challenge of the City," by Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D., cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.

"The Frontier," by Rev. E. T. Tomlinson (ready in July), cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.

"Leavening the Nation," by Rev. Joseph Bourne Clark, D. D., cloth, \$1.00; paper, 50 cents.

"Coming Americans" (for children), by Katharine R. Crowell, cloth, 35 cents; paper, 25 cents.

"Pioneers" (for children), by Katharine R. Crowell (ready in June), cloth, 40 cents; paper, 25 cents

"Citizens of To-Morrow," by Alice M. Guernsey, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 30 cents.

"The Call of the Waters" (a study of the frontier for Women's Societies), by Katharine R. Crowell (ready in July), cloth, 50 cents; paper, 30 cents.

We can furnish "Helps for Leaders" in connection with each of the first four books named above, at 10 cents each; a "Manual of Mission Study" at 10 cents; a set of six large pictures of Home and Foreign Missionary scenes, for use in Sunday School exercises, etc., at 75 cents per set; an immigration wall chart at 50 cents; Home Mission illustrated postal cards at 5 cents per dozen, 35 cents per hundred. In all shipments, the cost of carriage is paid by the Society.

Conditional gifts are solicited. The Society will receive any sum you may desire to place in its hands, and pay you an annual interest thereon during your life, varying according to your present age. This gives the donor an assured income for life, with the certainty that his gift will be used as he desires after his death. Write to the Treasurer.

Legacies to the Society should be made in the following, or equivalent form:

"I bequeath to my executors the sum of dollars, *in trust*, to pay over the same months after my decease, to the person who, when the same is payable, shall act as Treasurer of The Congregational Home Missionary Society, formed in the city of New York in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said Society, and under its direction."

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY
Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, New York.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

**A Cream of Tartar Powder
free from alum or phosphatic acid**

MAKES HOME BAKING EASY

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER

"A SAFE HIT"

When Mennen's was first introduced it made a hit immediately, and was then and is now specially recommended by physicians everywhere as perfectly pure and safe. It has proven a summer necessity, a boon for comfort of old and young.

**MENNEN'S
BORATED TALCUM
TOILET POWDER**

prevents and relieves Chafing, Chafing, Prickly Heat, Sunburn, and all skin troubles of summer. After bathing and shaving it is delightful; in the nursery, indispensable.

For your protection the genuine is put up in non-refillable boxes—the "Box that Lox," with Mennen's face on top. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 1542. Sold everywhere, or by mail 25 cents. Sample free.

**Gerhard Mennen Co.
Newark, N. J.**

Try Mennen's Violet (Borated) Talcum Toilet Powder—it has the scent of fresh-cut Parma Violets.

**The Box
that lox.**



SAPOLIO



DOUBLES THE JOY IN

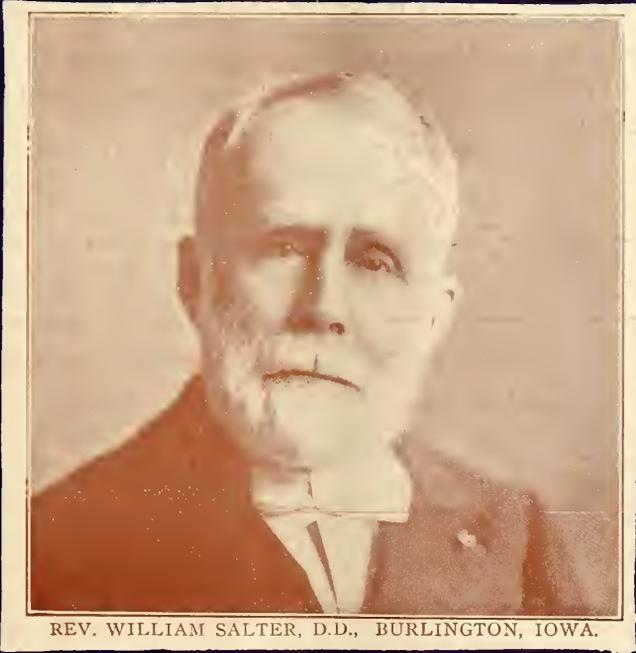
HOUSE-WORK

©INNER

JUNE 1908

VOL. LXXXII, NUMBER 3

THE HOME MISSIONARY



REV. WILLIAM SALTER, D.D., BURLINGTON, IOWA.

1908

Entered at the Post Office at New York, N.Y. as second class (mail) matter.

PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A Methodizer,--Does Your Church Need One?

If it has a deficit in its current expenses—
If it has need of more income for its work—
If it gives \$2 to itself for every \$1 to benevolences—
If it pays its minister less than it knows it ought—
If one-fourth of its members do not regularly support it—
If its trustees ask for new subscriptions only once a year—
Then surely something is needed. What is it?

WHAT IT IS

The profession of the **METHODIZER** is a new one and needed. It is saving thousands of dollars for business houses by installing better methods.

We can furnish such a **METHODIZER** for your church. It is a fully illustrated booklet of sixty pages, written for us by Rev. Henry E. Jackson, and called

The Individual System of Church Support

Orders for the booklet and the supplies described in it, may be sent to either of the following addresses. To secure booklet, send ten two-cent stamps to the publisher.

THE CHURCH SYSTEM SUPPLY COMPANY,
Montclair, New Jersey.

Or orders may be sent to

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
Fourth Ave. and 22d St., New York City.

A Significant Book

Do you understand the South? Do you know this great movement?

Anglo-Saxon Congregationalism in the South

By **FRANK E. JENKINS, D. D.,**

Assisted by

Smith Baker, D. D.; Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, Ph.B.; Pres. E. Lyman Hood, Ph.D.; Pres. W. F. Blackman, D. D.; Acting Pres. H. C. Newell, B. S.; Mrs. H. S. Caswell-Broad.

Fully Illustrated

- | | |
|--|--|
| I. Congregationalism: Mission, Message. | VII. Atlanta Theological Seminary. |
| II. What Congregationalism Represents. | VIII. Rollins College. |
| III. The New Testament Church: The Church of the Future. | IX. Piedmont College. |
| IV. History of Congregationalism in the South. | X. Congregational Academies and Institutes. |
| V. Congregationalism and the Race Question. | XI. The Congregational Alphabet. |
| VI. The Growing South. | XII. A Suggested Program for Congregationalism in the South. |

Price \$1.00, postage prepaid.

Sent to any subscriber of "The Home Missionary" or to any name in the Year Book on receipt of order; price to be sent within ten days after receiving the book.

Order from Publishers, The Franklin-Turner Company, or from Rev. Frank E. Jenkins, Atlanta, Georgia.

CHESTER CREST

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

The New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men, formerly located at Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth street, New York City, was an out growth of the great Hippodrome meeting conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey in 1876.



EIGHT THOUSAND MEN representing the best families in the country have come under the influence of this most unique and definitely **CHRISTIAN INSTITUTION**.

THE MANAGER, Rev. **GEORGE S. AVERY**, was ordained an **EVANGELIST** by a **CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL** in **BOSTON** and has served the Christian Home ten years. The number of men now received each year is about four hundred and fifty.

The accommodations for unfortunate men are so arranged as to give men of means the very best that money can furnish, and men of less means are provided for accordingly. Those living in Greater New York who have no money are welcomed to the limit of the number of **FREE BEDS**.

The work is partially supported by voluntary contributions and it is governed by a Board of **Managers** representing various denominations. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, John Noble Stearns, Cornelius Bliss, William E. Dodge, James Talcott and other well known philanthropists were among the founders.

Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, President
Willis E. Lougee, Secretary
William S. Edgar, Treasurer

Address all communications to
G. S. Avery,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Whitman College

"THE YALE OF THE WEST"

It Stands for the Highest in Scholarship and Character.

A NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE IN THE NORTHWEST.

Entrance Requirements, 16 credits (same as Harvard).

HOME MISSIONS DEMAND CHRISTIAN COLLEGES.

Make your will in favor of
The Board of Trustees of Whitman College

WALLA WALLA,
Washington.

DOANE COLLEGE

Crete, Nebraska

OF HOME MISSIONARY ORIGIN
AND LOYAL TO HOME MISSION-
ARY WORK.

D. B. PERRY, President

The College Motto:
"We Build on Christ."

ROLLINS COLLEGE, Winter Park, Florida

THE COLLEGE, THE ACADEMY, THE SCHOOLS OF MUSIC, FINE ARTS, EXPRESSION,
DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS, BUSINESS

THERE ARE THOUSANDS of young people in the North whose health is threatened by the rigors of the climate or by close confinement in ill-ventilated and superheated schoolrooms; Rollins offers them refuge from these perils and the promise of a longer and more vigorous life, together with instruction in every way equal to that which they could find anywhere else.

THERE ARE THOUSANDS of parents who would spend their winters in the Sunny South if they knew that they could find there a school of the highest grade for the children whom they cannot leave behind them, but whose studies they do not wish to interrupt; Winter Park offers to such parents the finest climate on earth, a good hotel, pleasant boarding houses, furnished or unfurnished cottages, cultivated and agreeable society, fine drives, good fishing and hunting—and to their children of all ages the best instruction, through Rollins College and the excellent Public School, in any study.

INFORMATION AND CATALOGUES may be had by addressing the president, William Fremont Blackman, Ph. D.

1850

Ripon College

1908

A Strong Faculty of twenty-three specialists, who are thorough teachers. Wholesome Christian Atmosphere. Eight buildings. Large beautiful Campus and Athletic Field. Good equipment in Laboratories and Library. Comfortable Modern Dormitories. Group system of courses. Full information furnished promptly upon request.

RICHARD C. HUGHES, President,

Ripon, Wisconsin.

YANKTON COLLEGE

Yankton, So. Dakota

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR

Twenty-two teachers, 300 students.
Scholarly standards, Christian influences.

WRITE FOR A CATALOGUE

Marietta College

Marietta, Ohio

A CHRISTIAN COLLEGE OF THE
HIGHEST GRADE

Cherishing the loftiest college ideals and ministering to a large and developing field. Rated by the Carnegie Foundation as ranking with the best in America in scholarly standard. Of the men graduated since 1900 over twenty per cent. have entered the ministry.

FARGO COLLEGE, Fargo, North Dakota.

Cor. Seventh Ave. and Seventh St. South,

Regular College Course with many electives, leading to degree of Bachelor of Arts. Preparatory Department with full Commercial work, if desired.

FARGO COLLEGE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. Office: Stone's Block,
616 First Avenue North.

Twenty-one teachers, New Gymnasium, Scientific and Commercial Equipment.



Departments

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS, Edward S. Parsons, Dean.	SCHOOL OF FORESTRY, William C. Sturgis, Dean.
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, Florian Cajori, Dean.	SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Edward D. Hale, Dean.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR WILL BEGIN
IN SEPTEMBER, 1908
WILLIAM F. SLOCUM, President

Iowa College

GRINNELL, IOWA

John Hanson Thomas
Main, President.

Faculty of forty-five.
Large and completely
equipped buildings;
Laboratories, Library,
Museum, Chapel and
Associations Building;
fine Gymnasiums for
men and women.

Departments:

COLLEGE OF
LIBERAL ARTS,
THE GRINNELL
ACADEMY,
THE GRINNELL
SCHOOL OF
MUSIC.

For catalogues address
the President,

J. H. T. MAIN.

WHEATON COLLEGE, Wheaton, Illinois

A CHRISTIAN SCHOOL FOR MEN AND WOMEN

LOCATION—Twenty-five miles west of Chicago.

OBJECT—To train men and women for good citizenship and
Christian service.

RESULTS — About forty per cent. of graduates in the ministry, mis-
sionary service, and service of Christian societies.

EXPENSES—Students need not spend over two hundred and fifty
dollars per year.

GIVERS who desire to invest their money in men and women to do
Christian work in home and foreign lands, are request-
ed to write to the president, Charles A. Blanchard, or
the treasurer, Prof. H. A. Fischer.

TABOR

THE COLLEGE OF
SOUTHWEST IOWA

Offers Superior Advantages:
Faculty specialists; courses
strong; group system; ex-
penses minimum; influences
character-forming; location
most healthful.

Departments: College, Acad-
emy, Conservatory, Art, Busi-
ness.

Send for literature; cor-
respondence cordially invited.

President,

GEORGE NORTON ELLIS, A.M.
Tabor, Iowa.

Fairmount College

Fairmount College laid the Corner Stone of its
new Carnegie Library on March 10th and inaugurated
its new president the same day. It was a great
day of rejoicing for the City and Community.

The College has a student body of 300 and is
meeting the demands of first-class college oppor-
tunities in one of the strongest portions of the
West. There are about 600,000 people in the
Wichita commercial district to which this College
specially ministers. The location is one of the most
beautiful in the state.

Address the President, Wichita, Kansas.

Pomona College

CLAREMONT, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Pomona is quite the strongest college west of
Colorado. There are 290 students of college rank.
Standards of admission and scholarship are identical
with those of the best American colleges. For
catalog and information address as above.

CONTENTS

For JUNE, 1908.

THE HOME MISSIONARY HOME. Illustrated Rev. T. O. Douglass, D. D.	449
THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY AND THE HOME MISSIONARY Rev. William I. Haven, D. D.	452
SHORT MESSAGES TO OUR HOME MISSIONARIES. NO. 1 By the General Secretary.....	454
THE STARRED NAMES.....	455
EDITOR'S OUTLOOK Our Veterans.....	456
Editorial Notes	457
THE TREASURY.....	460
FIELD OF THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY A MAP.	461
SOME FEATURES OF THE EIGHTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING. Illustrated. Rev. A. E. Ricker.....	462
ACTION TAKEN ON IMPORTANT QUESTIONS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING. By the General Secretary	467
EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.....	468
SPLINTERS FROM SPEECHES.....	471
THE NEEDS OF THE NEW SOUTH.....	472
REASONS FOR HOPEFULNESS.....	473
ALL TOGETHER.....	473
WOMANS DEPARTMENT The Annual Meeting.....	474
APPOINTMENTS AND RECEIPTS.....	476

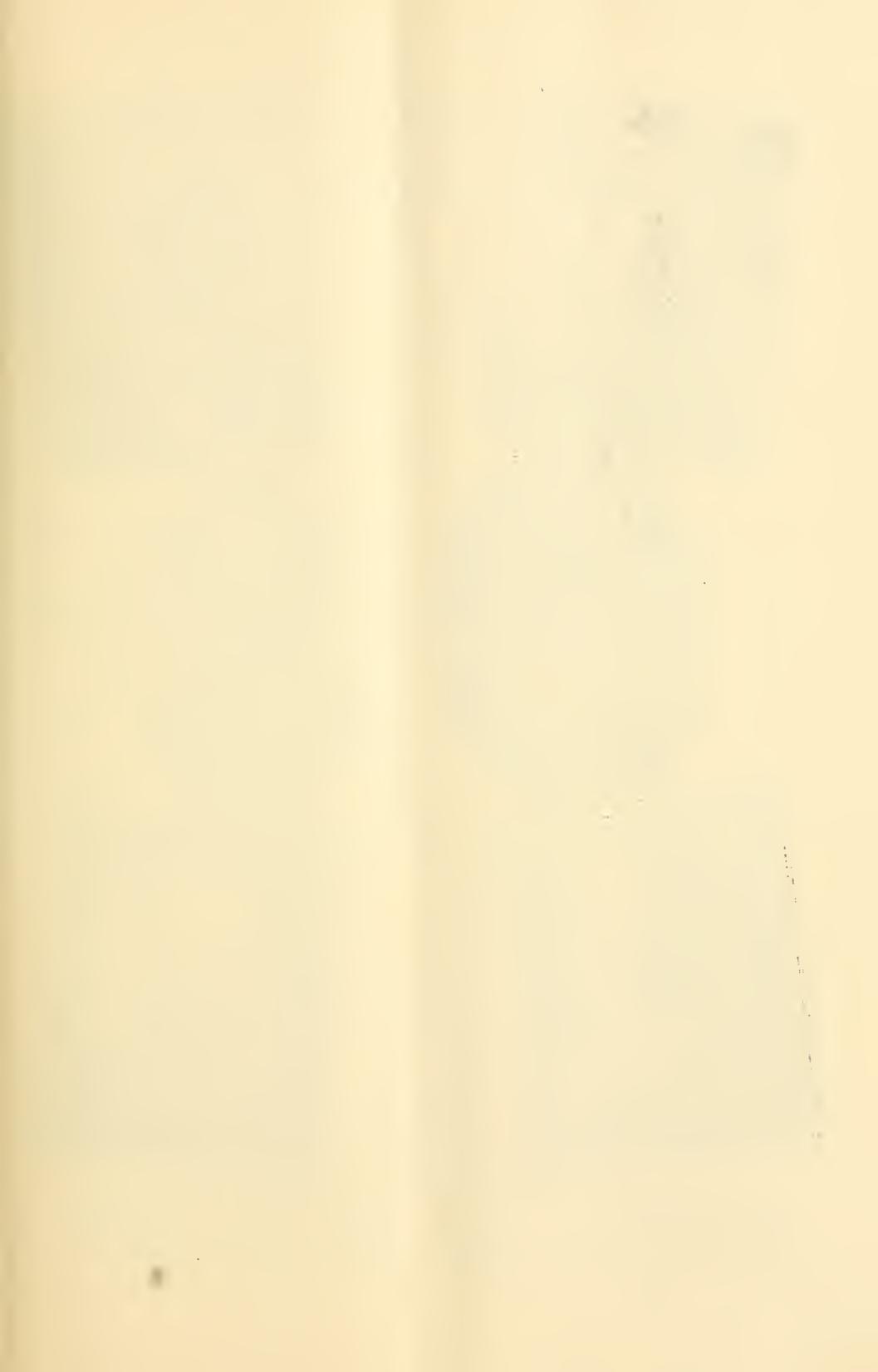
PER YEAR, FIFTY CENTS

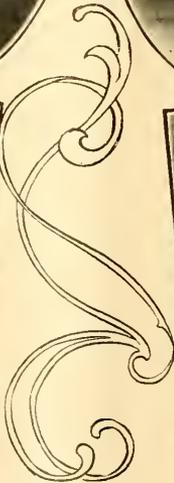
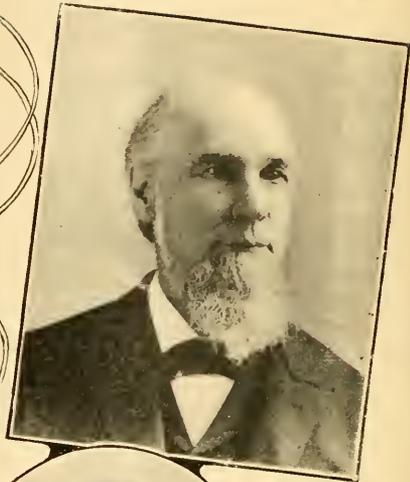
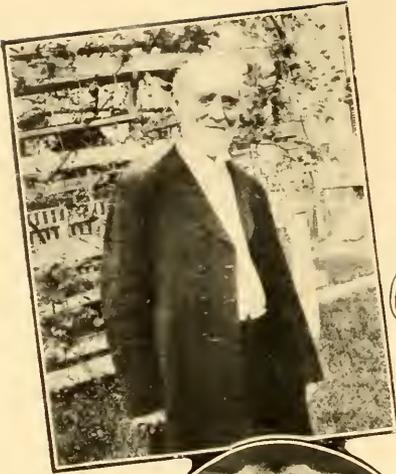
THE HOME MISSIONARY

Published Monthly, except in July and August, by the

Congregational Home Missionary Society

287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY





REV. AUSTIN GARDNER.
REV. P. S. KNIGHT.
MISS MARIE REITINGER.

REV. S. H. WILLEY, D.D.
REV. A. A. BROWN.
REV. JOHN GIBSON.

THE HOME MISSIONARY

VOL. LXXXII

JUNE 1908

NO. 3.

The Home Missionary Home

BY REV. T. O. DOUGLASS, D. D.

PRESIDENT Julian M. Sturtevant of Illinois College, in an address before the American Home Missionary Society in 1853, gives us a perfect picture of the home missionary home.

He says: "I will not go to Carlyle for heroes, or to the battlefield. I will go to the cabins of the missionaries in the far West, and there I shall find often one of the noblest spectacles on earth. I shall not find a wretched family. I may find coarse fare. I may find hard toil, and, for this world, poor pay; but I will find a cheerful, jovous, gladsome family, where it will do my heart good to commune with the precious spirit that encircles it and dwells in it. The sacrifice of the home missionary is for the most part an uncomplaining sacrifice. Their communications are dispatches from the regular army. They deal with the cause and not with the man. Their own privations are not to be reported."

This is a faithful and true copy of many a missionary home. There is coarse fare, of course, and scanty supply in this home, rough floors and bare floors, and rag carpets, and furniture made out of boxes, etc., etc. With the salary \$600 or \$500 or \$400, or less, how could it be otherwise? Julius A. Reed reports that the salary

of "Father Turner" for at least ten years after coming to Iowa, was only \$300; and that at one time the part of it paid by the people was two years in arrears; and he adds, "I have seen his children more than once making their supper wholly of stewed pumpkins and milk." In 1841 a missionary writes: "We have not only been short of provisions, but we have been absolutely destitute some portion of the time. For two or three months you might have seen our table spread with not a solitary article of food but bread and potatoes and a little salt; and our poor horses, which served us so faithfully on our long journey from Vermont, were doomed to live simply on the leaves of the forest, till one died of actual starvation, and the other became so emaciated that I sold him for a trifle." This is ancient history, but the scant table still is common. I have been guest in a family of an even dozen where the principal dish at dinner was the thinnest kind of bean soup, but we had "lots of fun," and the dinner was served with a touch of pomp and ceremony—more pomp than provender—the hostess managing to make three courses of that scanty meal.

To every home comes real distress, misfortune, sickness, death; and the missionary home is not exempt. Ellis,

of Jacksonville, Illinois, Agent of the Home Missionary Society, went out on a missionary tour; he returned to find his whole family dead and buried, swept away by the dread disease, the cholera. Elijah P. Lovejoy was murdered by a pro-slavery mob down there at Alton; and more than one missionary out here in the Middle West has "had trial of cruel mockings and scourgings," their barns and stacks of grain and hay burned, and their homes threatened.

Here in Iowa recently, day after day, a man, insane in his rage against Protestant Christianity, would stand over against one of our home missionary homes, and curse its inmates and threaten them with all sorts of dire calamities; and he continued this for weeks, until at last he was taken in hand by an officer of the law.

The missionary has his trials, but he makes light of them. There is no whining in the missionary home—or almost none. In all my experience I remember only one whining missionary. Here is one of his letters: "I am in a desperate condition. I am perhaps on the hardest field in our church. To seek to win men to

heaven and at the same time to see your family suffering need is indeed a trying position. We cannot go further. This is not a threat, but the cry for help from a father of a family. There is no money in the house, and there is no credit. Both of my children have been sick for a week, but I have not been able to get a physician to this day because I do not know with what to pay him. I write these lines with a bleeding heart." Did I hasten to the relief of this man? Indeed I did not. A novice might have been moved by the appeal, but a tough old seasoned secretary could easily detect the whine and the sham. He soon dropped out of missionary service because not worthy of the high position.

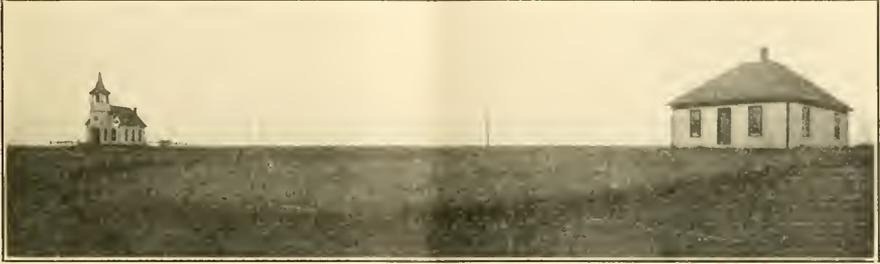
To the true home missionary home the ravens of God are frequent visitors. No distress that can be reached by human sympathy and love is suffered long in this home. When the clothing of the family is becoming threadbare here comes the home missionary box! And there is a big time in that household! Mrs. Matron Sedate, now living over in Nebraska, do you remember the box coming to an



AFTER A WESTERN STORM

Iowa parsonage, and that you, a lass of twelve, tried on every article of clothing, including the trousers of your brothers, and pronounced each garment "a perfect fit," "a perfect fit"?

complete and incurable. What can be done? Must the family be broken up? The Iowa Home Missionary Society comes to the rescue with its Relief Fund to the amount of \$300 a year.



PLENTY OF FRESH AIR

I spent a Sunday, about the coldest of a decade, in one of our missionary homes. The two nights I was there the missionary sat up to feed the little stove, which cost \$1.50, to keep the house from freezing up. Do you suppose that little miserable excuse for a stove was allowed to remain in that house? Within two days a splendid heater was installed in its place, and the missionary, too, could lie down and sleep.

At the table of a missionary the good lady excused the tea; there was no milk for it. "We are building a church," she said, "and we have sold our cow to help on the work." Do you suppose that cow did not come back to the parsonage barn? The next Sunday, in my old parish, I told the story of the cow in the meeting-house. After taking a collection of \$200 Senator Sweney arose and said, "I think now we should proceed to take a collection and get that cow out of the meeting-house, for she has been there long enough." So we took a collection of \$31.60 and got the cow out of the meeting-house.

But here is distress indeed: A young man, thirty-five years of age, with wife and six children, stricken down in a moment with paralysis

But, driven from one shack to another, the family needs a house. "Shall we not provide a home, raising fresh funds for the purpose?" "Do you think you can do it? Then go ahead," said the Executive Committee. Within a month it was done, and the family installed in a comfortable house; and now, after ten years of aid, the children have brought the household to self-support. No home missionary home is long left comfortless.

But the missionary home is more than comfortable; oftentimes it is hilarious. It is not only not wretched; it is "cheerful, joyous, gladsome." It is often a "house of mirth." There is in it laughter, and song, and instrumental music, and conundrum, and story, and repartee, and good reading, and all the accessories and essentials of a happy home. I know, for I have been there a hundred times, and a hundred times.

Better yet: The missionary home is one of affluence, opulence, abounding in good things. It is quite apt to be "a full house." I visit sometimes a home missionary family where there are eight girls, and each girl has a brother. How many children are there? I often wonder how that other missionary with ten children, on a salary

of \$600, can provide for them all and keep out of debt. But he does it, and two or three of the children have been to college, and two or three of them are in college now.

The missionary home abounds in love and the spirit of sacrifice. We got the cow out of the meeting-house but she has been back several times since. Here is a missionary who allows himself only twelve meals a week. I storm at him in my expostulations, but he quietly responds, "Daughter working her way through college. I must help her."

Go to any of our colleges in the Middle West, and there you will find our home missionary children; and you will find them in the front rank in character and scholarship. And, later on, you will find them in their own households; and in banks, and stores, and schools, and offices, and mission fields at home and abroad, and College and University pulpits and professorships, and high offices of State, and all sorts of positions of power and influence. I know, for I

have seen them grow from babyhood up into these high stations, and I could give you names and dates and particulars. There is no better starting place for a grand career than the threshold of a home missionary home.

Still I plead for the home missionary home, that its burdens be somewhat lightened, and its children have a way not quite so rugged. Some years ago a lady wrote me. I have forgotten her name and place of residence. I tried to forget and I have succeeded. Her letter was of this fashion: "I want to help a missionary, but it must be a case of real need; the family living on an earth floor, and the wife barefooted, and the children barefooted; a case of real need." Shame on that woman! Shame on this mean conception of the home missionary service! But is it not to a great extent the popular conception?

I plead for the home missionary home; that in this grandest of all great enterprises, it be royally supported, and thoroughly furnished for its great work.



The American Bible Society and the Home Missionary

BY REV. WILLIAM I. HAVEN, D. D.

THESE is perhaps no more important foundation work connected with Home Missions than the circulation of the Scriptures by the missionary. Oftentimes this is the only open door that can be entered. In many of our great cities, and especially among peoples of a strange speech, living under strange conditions, the home is closed to the one who comes with a message that is supposed to be hostile to the religious convictions or affiliations that charac-

terize that home. Many a time the earnest worker is repelled unless he carries something with him that excites curiosity and leads to further intimacy. Mrs. Kate Douglass Wiggin in her "Rebecca's Chronicles" tells of the trials of a band of girls who attempted to do home missionary work, and dwells especially on the instruction given by the president to the poor child upon whom the lot fell to approach the one whom they considered the wickedest person in the com-

munity. The advice of the president was, "Be careful how you lead up." In the excitement of the moment the little missionary did not "lead up" at all and came off discomfited. Now this has been the fate of many a home missionary, about whose person there is nothing to create interest as is the case with the missionary in foreign lands. In such circumstances there is no better "open sesame" than a copy of the New Testament or one of the Gospels, or one of the Diglots, that is, a parallel version in two or more languages, where the desire to know something of English is ministered to and at the same time the seed is sown in the language familiar from childhood. It is also frequently impossible at first to get these hesitant and diffident, and occasionally suspicious persons to come to a mission hall or to a mission church. All of the inertia of their training is against it.

In these cases where access is difficult to the home or it is hard to get persons to come to the newly opened preaching place, the carrying of copies of the Scriptures to sell, or to give away where there is real destitution, creates good fellowship and establishes a relationship of which the missionary can take advantage later for the work of his Master. This has been long considered a proven fact in foreign lands. I have had one of the most experienced missionaries of China tell me that in the early days he never thought of starting on a missionary tour without taking with him a large supply of Gospels and Testaments. The missionaries in Arabia find the little book-shops which they have opened for the selling of the Scriptures to be one of their best instrumentalities for coming into contact with the people. And what has proven true in Mohammedan and pagan and Roman Catholic countries is equally full of possibilities in our own home land.

Sometimes the home missionary might to advantage supervise colportage work even where he had no time

to engage in it himself. In Korea, in the Philippines, in China, and elsewhere, the colporteur and the missionary are at home in mutual relations of this sort.

The American Bible Society's relation to this work and to Home Missions is four-fold. First. It has six Agencies covering two-thirds of the states of the Union, through which it is doing an increasing colportage work, and preparing the way for the home missionary. In one of these Agencies last year through the co-operation of home missionary forces five new churches were organized. Second. The Auxiliaries of the American Bible Society, numbering over four hundred, are doing this same work in sections not covered by the Domestic Agencies, and in counties and cities inside the Domestic Agencies. These Auxiliaries are everywhere ready to co-operate with the home missionary activities of their community. Third. The Society stands ready according to its resources to assist all Home Missionary Societies with special rates on the Scriptures which enable them, where there is absolute destitution, to make even free grants of portions of the Scriptures. Fourth. The Society publishes or procures, and has ready for distribution Scriptures in more than sixty languages for use by home missionaries in this Republic.

The Bible has a wonderful power. One of our former representatives entitled it "The Silent Missionary." It awakens, oftentimes by the influence of simple curiosity, the deepest possibilities of the soul. There is something living and vital about it that makes it next to the spoken word the most powerful stimulus to the spiritual life. The home missionary can use no better agency than the Scriptures in his work, whether of awakening or training, and the American Bible Society stands at his right hand to help him minister this Word of Life to the people.

Short Messages to our Home Missionaries

BY THE GENERAL SECRETARY

No. I

DEAR BRETHREN :

I am just back from a two weeks' visit to Minnesota and North Dakota. Most of the time was spent in making calls, longer or shorter, upon our home mission churches. It did me a great deal of good. I hope it was helpful to the brethren. Having been a home missionary myself, I was of course familiar with some of the tasks and problems you have to face. But this trip made me familiar with others. I have brought back mental pictures which will not soon fade and which I hope will enable me to serve you and our common work more effectively.

Perhaps the most vivid of these pictures is that of a Thursday afternoon when I faced in a little town in the woods—tar paper houses much in evidence—sixty or more people, men, women, and children, and learned in many ways direct and indirect how the pastor there is shepherding his flock in the name of the great Shepherd. He is not largely trained in the learning of the schools, but his eyes have seen the Lord and his tongue is quick to tell of His redeeming love. The people of that village and several others near by have no other and need no other leader in the things of the Spirit. Many a city pastor may well envy him his opportunity.

Scarcely less distinct is the memory of the little woman who is the moving force of the church in a certain town where there is no English preaching except by our missionary, who comes over from a place near by each Sunday. "Sixty-six in Sunday School last Sunday," she told me. It may not seem a large work, but I know that if I had a boy or girl living in that town I should consider it the most important work in Minnesota.

And there are a hundred boys and girls there.

I walked one evening as the sun dropped into the western plain, with the pastor of two of our churches, each the only church in its community, while he told me of the burdens and the joys of his work and touched lightly upon his loneliness away from all his loved ones. When we knelt together later in his little room, I realized with new keenness how much one situated as he is must needs lean on the unfailing strength of God.

I saw the church in a leading city, where the faith and determination of a home mission pastor have built a \$12,000 building in which gathers a congregation a few months ago disheartened and almost ready to disband, but now enthusiastic and full of expectation. If we could carve this man into small bits, with the potency of the whole in every part, we could make splendid use of him in some hundreds of places right away.

I called on a brother who is wrestling with the old, old problem of denominational rivalry. Our church was first on the ground, and all through the years has been strongest. But the strange zeal of others who crowded in later has prevented it from coming to vigor and efficiency. Again and again, both formally and unofficially, it has sought for union, but without result. At last it has come to pass that ours is the only English-speaking minister residing on the field. He has an ample parish, but his work is crippled by the events which lie behind. When will this folly cease? He who thinks such situations easy to cure does not know the problem. But at least we can do as we have done in the past, strive to keep ourselves free

of offense. We will not crowd others. But as Mr. Scudder said in his article last month, we cannot retire from every field into which some overzealous denomination may crowd.

But I must not try to tell of every visit I made—of the church where all the members I met, including the pastor, were from other denominations but zealously engaged in building up Congregationalism—of our minister in a certain lumber town fighting fearlessly and effectively for public decency—of a city pastor with a bishop's large heart ministering in

Christ's name to the regions about—and so on through the list. I can only say that we must all draw nearer together in the fellowship of prayer and effort. For it is a hard task which is set us to do, and many are the perplexities which beset us. May God give you all of His rich grace, enabling you with patience and wisdom and persistence and power to do the work to which you have set your hands!

Fraternally yours,

HUBERT C. HERRING.

The Starred Names

Year by year we are obliged to record a list of deaths among the missionaries under the commission of the Society. For the year just closed the list was sadly long. Some of them, like Mr. Bennett of Nebraska, died at the very threshold of their work. Some, like Mr. Harrison of California, were broken down by long years of self-sacrificing labor. All of them, having lived in the fellowship of Him "whom not having seen we love," are entered into life. May the protecting and providing care of God be with the households left desolate!

These are the names of those who dropped from our ranks:

Henry C. Colburn, Dalton, N. H.,
 Leonard W. Bacon, Assonet, Mass.,
 George Roger, Union, Conn.,
 G. F. Wright, Lyme, Conn.,
 Jos. Bennett, Farnam, Neb.,
 J. R. Mowery, Garrison, N. D.,
 J. W. Moore, Douglas, Wyo.,
 Clinton Douglas, Ceres, Calif.,
 T. R. Earl, San Francisco, Calif.,
 J. K. Harrison, Berkeley, Calif.,
 J. D. Jones, Spokane, Wash.,
 Miss E. Gibbs, Los Angeles, Calif.,
 Mrs. J. G. Brooks, Kewanee, Ill.,
 V. Totusek, Stockdale, Pa.,
 C. Wuerrschmidt, Ysleta, Texas.



Editor's Outlook



Our Veterans

THE difference between a home and a foreign missionary is not merely geographical. It is chiefly in the relation which each has to the usual life of a minister of the Gospel. The foreign missionary goes into unfamiliar surroundings with a life service in view, becomes a member of a distinct arm of the church, and has henceforth little necessary concern as to his place of labor or means of subsistence. The home missionary goes into conditions little different from those in which other pastors live, does not ordinarily expect to remain a missionary for more than a limited time, is identified with the general body of the ministry and must constantly bear the responsibility of securing a field of labor and providing for the coming day of need. A "veteran" home missionary is therefore not ordinarily one who has always held a commission from a home missionary society, but one whose service, long or short, dates back to an early time and whose ministerial life has been more or less definitely connected with home mission work. We present this month the pictures of several such veterans.

Upon the front cover is the face of Rev. William Salter, D. D., for sixty-two years pastor of the First Congregational Church of Burlington, Iowa. He is the only survivor of the "Iowa Band," so famous in the history of our denomination. His first home mission commission was in 1843. A few years ago at the unveiling of a portrait of Dr. Salter in the Iowa State Capitol the Governor said, "Men of his character and of his class are the men that have made Iowa what she is—a great, noble, peerless Christian commonwealth."

First in the group of portraits of our frontispiece is Rev. Austin Gardner, of Willington, Connecticut. Mr. Gardner, after graduating from New Windsor (now Hartford) Theological Seminary in 1860, was ordained pastor at West Granville, Massachusetts. During the forty-eight years intervening down to the present day he has worked in Massachusetts and Connecticut, "not a fortnight without a people." How happy are the memories which cluster about the evening of his life!

The next picture is that of Rev. P. S. Knight, of Salem, Oregon. His whole ministry has been spent in that state, beginning at Oregon City in 1865 and continuing to the present time, when he has charge of the Central Church of Salem. Mr. Knight's forty-three years of ministry sit lightly upon him, and he is ready for tasks new or old.

At the bottom of the column is the face of Miss Marie Reitingger, who ap-

pears, not because she has reached advanced years, but because she has been longest in service of our Bible readers. She came from Moravia at Dr. Schauffler's invitation in 1886, and after three years at the training school began and has continued ever since in her work of visiting among the Slavic people as a messenger of Christ. During part of the time she has also taught in the Schauffler Memorial School. Hers has been a pioneer task in the great field of caring for the stranger within our gates, and faithfully has she done her work.

At the top of the next column is Rev. S. H. Willey, D. D., of Berkeley, California. Dr. Willey went to California in 1848. His whole life has been dedicated to that state. Going there in the midst of the excitement of gold seeking, he preached his first sermon on the theme, "The Gospel and the Gospel Only is Our Errand to California." He has been spared for sixty years to live and preach that Gospel. Men are still needed to go to the new parts of our country with the same singleness of purpose.

The next is Rev. A. A. Brown, of Gregory, South Dakota. He began as a home missionary in Canada in 1857. Afterwards for sixteen years he was a pastor in Indiana. In April, 1883, he was commissioned by the Congregational Home Missionary Society and began work in South Dakota. Except for a few years in Nebraska, the years since have been given to that state, largely in pioneer work in the Black Hills. About a month ago Mr. Brown laid down his work, feeling that his decreasing strength summons him to rest. After fifty-one years of service, he is surely entitled to a vacation.

And lastly comes Rev. John Gibson, of Iron River, Wisconsin. Mr. Gibson's ministry began in 1865 in England. Since 1883 he has lived and worked in the United States, mainly in Illinois and Wisconsin. He is now one of the valued members of the force of the Wisconsin Home Missionary Society. He began his present pastorate at Iron River seven years ago. It is just such steady, solid construction work as his which counts for the enlargement of the Kingdom.

✻

Editorial Notes

✻

With the first of April the Missionary Society of Northern California became a Constituent State Society. The **The Seventeenth Constituent State** spirit with which it enters upon the new relation is sufficiently indicated by the fact that in March its officers sent to the National Society a present of \$500. Our heartiest gratitude for the gift and for the fraternal good will which prompted it.

Owing to the change of the date of the annual meeting from May 26-28, as first planned, to May 12-14, it becomes possible to include in this issue a report of the proceedings. As a result, it is necessary to devote only a limited portion of our pages to the topic announced last month, namely, the special interests of our missionaries. Later on we shall make additions. This

number will reach its readers a little late, owing to the necessity of holding its columns open for the reports of the Pittsfield meeting. Beginning with the next issue, in September, we shall endeavor to reach our subscribers by the first of each month.



All our circle of home mission workers and all who have known Dr. Choate in his long connection with our Society, join in extending to him and his household their warmest sympathy in the bereavement which has come upon them. Mrs. Choate had for some years suffered from the malady which finally caused her death on the 18th of April. She will be greatly missed by the members of the Connecticut Woman's Union, of which she had long been President, and by a wide circle of kindred and friends and co-workers.



Rev. Dr. Frank K. Sanders, Secretary of the Sunday-School and Publishing Society, has resigned to accept the Presidency of Washburn College, at Topeka, Kansas. When we remember Dr. Sanders's fitness for educational work, as well as his experience in it and enthusiasm for it, we cannot be surprised that this call has won him away from a Secretary's desk. But none the less, it is hard to reconcile ourselves to the thought of losing him from the fellowship of our missionary societies. No one has ever more self-sacrificingly thrown himself into the task than he. His large hearted brotherliness, shown not only to the missionaries of his own organization, but to all mission workers, will be an inspiration to those whose lives he has touched. The Home Missionary Society especially owes him a debt of gratitude for his constant willingness

to co-operate and helpfulness in co-operation. May abundant blessing rest upon his efforts in his new work!



One of the most original contributions to the literature of home missions made for many a day is to be found in a little book just published, entitled "Missions Striking Home," by Mr. Joseph Ernest McAfee, Educational Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. The book consists of a series of papers and addresses prepared for different occasions. But it is unified by the underlying thought of missionary effort as something which will have vitality and wholesome growth only as it finds fundamental expression in personal effort for the unsaved at our door. We cannot be too much concerned about the negro on the Congo. But it is an unhealthy concern unless one of its fruits be a concern for the negro in our own town. The book contains some radical utterances to which we cannot fully subscribe, but its main contention is sound and of large significance, and is presented with freshness and power.



In the cities of Missoula, Montana, and Grand Forks, North Dakota, our Society is aiding in the resurrection of Congregational churches which had become practically extinct. One chief reason why this seems to us a clear duty is because each place is the seat of a State University. In Missoula there are three hundred students; in Grand Forks one thousand. Both Universities will progress with rapid strides. Both will be greatly influenced by the church life in the cities where they are located. We cannot decline to bear our share in this great responsibility. The his-

Death of
Mrs. Choate

Back to His
First Love

Two Important
Churches

toric relation of Congregationalism to education makes the duty more imperative. Fidelity to past traditions and present ideals demands that we not only found and maintain institutions of learning, but that we endeavor to win and hold our great state schools for Christ. In the two cities named the task is the easier because both are important and growing commercial centers. We expect these churches speedily to be able to stand alone, especially as they are under the leadership of ministers exceptionally devoted and able.



After many years of service as Superintendent of Congregational home missions in Missouri, Rev. A. K. Wray, D. D., retired on May 1. Dr. Wray has the love and esteem of every person in Missouri who knows him, and the number who know him would run up into the thousands. He is not by any means purposing to rust out in idleness, but has already begun the pastorate of the little church where he was converted. He will still be among the assets of our denomination and of the Kingdom, in the state to which he has given the bulk of his life.



The Illinois Home Missionary Society, which has been without a leader for several months owing to the resignation of Rev. R. B. Guild, has called to the Superintendency Rev. George T. McCollum, of Marseilles, Illinois. Everybody who knows Mr. McCollum is perfectly confident as to the prosperity of the Illinois Society under his guidance. Earnest and enthusiastic, practical and democratic, devoted to Christ and to Congregational principles, he will be very happy and very successful in

his guidance of the Society. We welcome him to the home mission ranks, and shall count on him as one of the important factors in our forward movement.



Oklahoma City is this year to entertain the Annual Missionary Convention of the Baptist denomination. The meeting will be held on a spot which nineteen years ago was uninhabited plain. Now the Baptist Church of Oklahoma City has a membership of a thousand, and worships in a \$100,000 building. Surely the Baptist Home Missionary Society has received prompt and large returns from its initial investment there. May their meeting be full of enthusiasm and of spiritual aggressiveness!



No department of the Society has had more robust and steady growth than the German. The past year has been no exception. Eighteen new churches have been organized, in every case on the petition of a group of people earnestly desirous not only of enlisting in Congregational ranks, but of supporting the work to the extent of their ability. Neither these additions nor those of the previous years have added to the total expenditure of the Society for this department. Twelve new churches and five parsonages were built during the year. The total value of church property now occupied by our German-speaking churches is \$460,000. Their contributions to all benevolences last year were \$10,388. Secretary Eversz and his co-workers are to be congratulated.

ERRATUM—The headings of percentage columns in table on page 474 should be transposed.

The Treasury

	Churches		Sunday Schools		C. E. Societies		Woman's Soc.		Individuals		Consti. States		Total
	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07
April	\$5,404.67	\$223.96	\$60.12	\$88.12	\$1,603.33	\$1,061.91	\$31.00	\$1,812.25	\$1,085.55	\$12,182.98	\$9,443.25	\$1,918.08	\$11,667.37
May	5,809.13	3,911.66	173.36	65.44	2,993.72	3,759.01	769.00	122.26	2,970.36	2,055.95	6,646.96	9,187.37	7,129.16
June	3,534.14	3,976.44	167.30	40.35	1,797.78	865.41	2,097.00	312.59	2,135.59	1,500.03	923.44	5,537.64	4,545.64
July	3,838.00	3,591.82	82.03	85.22	337.89	317.75	3,714.47	88.39	1,764.95	304.45	862.19	4,436.45	5,977.46
August	2,389.80	1,951.52	12.50	14.94	494.74	465.47	901.48	5,270.39	1,387.05	8,303.28	10,515.07	13,604.80	10,515.07
September	1,563.80	1,949.36	35.82	19.75	1,890.63	1,446.54	1,572.50	3,003.10	2,824.59	4,339.33	5,270.39	8,303.28	10,515.07
October	3,395.66	3,302.61	117.41	83.40	2,296.50	2,608.65	1,970.38	615.20	2,559.44	845.41	4,627.31	16,569.24	20,366.14
November	3,926.92	3,479.38	278.03	65.70	419.75	848.59	543.35	8,303.10	5,840.79	2,005.55	6,436.81	13,782.91	30,759.08
December	7,379.38	7,440.41	493.09	54.03	1,171.62	1,221.53	1,917.33	7,740.66	5,982.58	19,150.86	\$14,044.16	\$29,081.90	\$147,359.60
January	7,402.03	8,665.90	459.16	79.10	1,679.36	1,840.00	6,104.18	8,303.10	8,303.10	8,303.10	8,303.10	8,303.10	8,303.10
February	4,196.26	4,785.47	197.38	46.90	612.36	834.35	897.05	5,840.79	5,840.79	5,840.79	5,840.79	5,840.79	5,840.79
March	13,232.57	12,577.72	296.45	123.20	1,253.30	4,171.48	2,004.94	7,740.66	7,740.66	7,740.66	7,740.66	7,740.66	7,740.66
	\$63,747.49	\$61,036.06	\$2,594.72	\$766.75	\$868.98	\$17,006.98	\$20,340.69	\$22,261.41	\$33,857.65	\$14,044.16	\$29,081.90	\$147,359.60	

For the year ending April 1, 1908, the total receipts of the National and State Societies were..... \$544,720.11
 For the year ending April 1, 1907, the total receipts of the National and State Societies were..... \$478,576.57

Net increase in receipts of..... \$66,143.54

Net reduction of the debt..... \$33,640.80

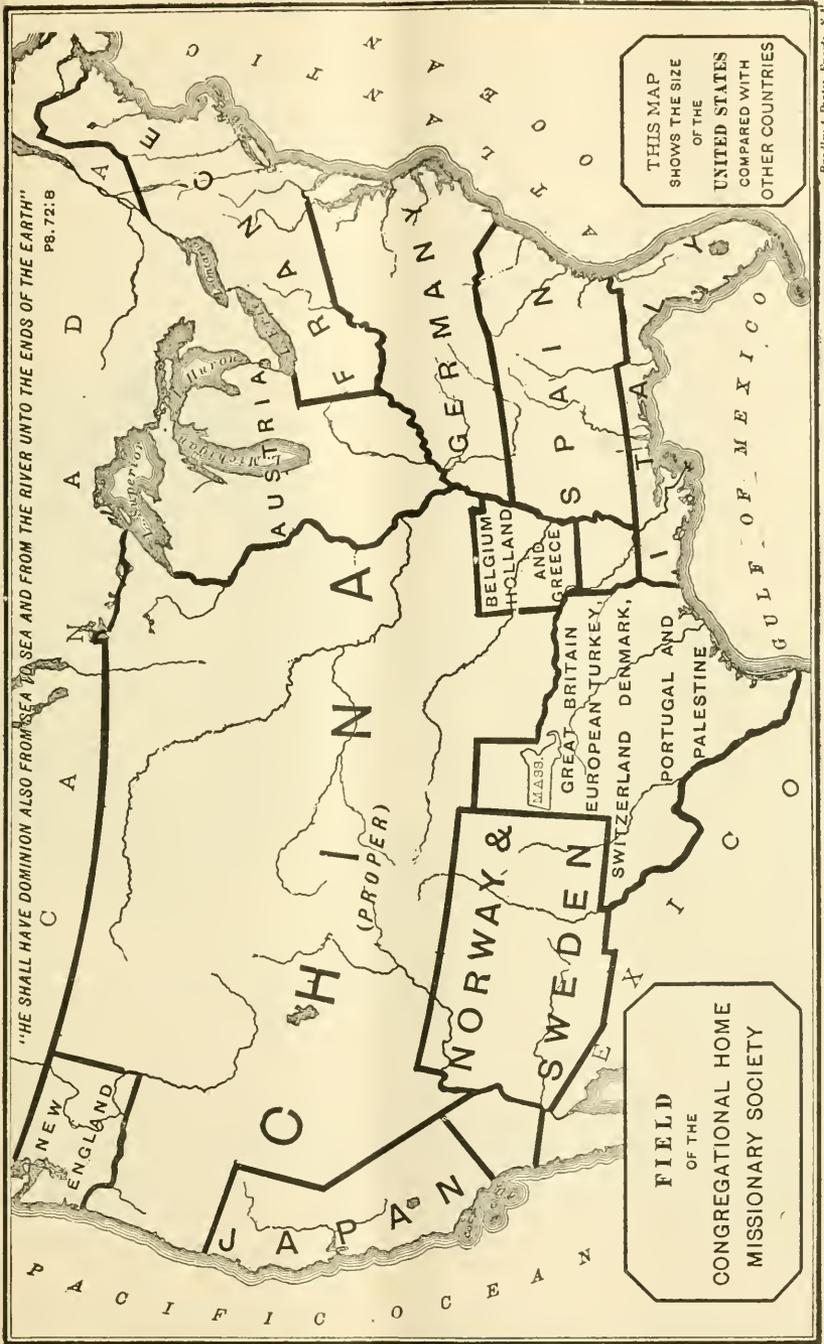
On April 1, 1907, the net indebtedness of the Society was..... \$179,926.67
 On April 1, 1908, the net indebtedness of the Society was..... 146,283.87

It is gratifying to note the substantial increase in contributions from nearly every section of the country as compared with the previous year. This is especially noticeable in the southern states, on the Pacific Coast, in the Northwest, and in the New England states. In the latter group every state shows an encouraging gain. Another significant feature is in the increase in the number of personal donors. This means much for the future of our work. Is it too much to ask that every reader of THE HOME MISSIONARY should become a sustaining annual member of the Society by the payment of \$1, \$2, \$5, or \$10, or more? If this result could be accomplished the problem of paying our debt and entering the present doors of opportunity would be speedily solved.

The Society is carrying on work in every State and Territory in the United States save four, also in Alaska and Cuba.

Congregational Home Missionaries are preaching in German, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Polish, Bohemian, Slovak, Croatian, French, Spanish, Italian, Finnish, Armenian and Greek.

The Home Missionary Cause needs—not a collection, an offering, a contribution—but a SUBSCRIPTION annually from each Christian.



Bradley & Eschsch, Engle, N. Y.

Some Features of the Eighty-second Annual Meeting

BY REV. A. E. RICKER

PASSENGERS in trains approaching the Berkshire hills had felt the discomforts of heat and dust, and were in a frame of mind to appreciate the first arrangement for their comfort as they entered historic Pittsfield. This took the form of a cooling and refreshing shower, that laid the dust, cleared the air, and made the splendid elms and glorious hills appear at their best. Committees at the trains with automobiles served visible notice that no common effort had been made for the comfort and happiness of guests. The gracious and carefully pre-arranged hospitality, the corps of guides placed at the service of guests, the complete arrangements in the splendidly equipped church, together with the watchful and tactful courtesy of the pastors and their helpers, told effectually of the forethought and energy with which every possible provision had been made for the entertainment of the Home Missionary Society and its friends.

The solid and classical building of the First Church stands on ground hallowed by 150 years of use for the worship of God. Its memorial tablets contain venerable names—Thomas Allen, John Todd, Heman Humphreys. In the clustering hills to north and south lie the towns of Lee and Lennox and Dalton and Stockbridge and North and South Adams and Great Barrington—all full of suggestion to Congregationalists.

It was a goodly gathering, whether counted, weighed, or tested by psychological and spiritual equality. Three hundred and thirteen names went down on the registry book. The Pittsfield churches grappled courage-

ously with the inflow, and managed with the help of outlying towns to care for all. At least half the com-



REV. JAMES E. GREGG,
PASTOR PILGRIM MEMORIAL CHURCH,
PITTSFIELD

pany were young people, not a few of them chosen by Christian Endeavor Societies and Sunday Schools to represent them there. Of ministers there was not quite the usual number. The multiplicity of State Associations and other gatherings in the weeks before and after is the patent reason. The minister must spend some time at home and bestow a part of his ample income upon other objects than the railways. But laymen were there in compensating measure. Among them were David N. Camp, of Connecticut,

venerable but alert in promoting all good things; A. F. Whitin, of Massachusetts, loved and honored for his service and his beneficence; J. G. Cannon, a prominent leader in the financial affairs of New York City; Hon. Galen C. Moses, of Maine, an example of the type of Pine Tree State product which has given it fame; Mr. W. W. Mills, of Ohio, one of the strong stays of the Congregationalism of that commonwealth; Dr. L. H. Hemenway, a well-known physician of Manchester, Vt.; and many others, men and women, who are carrying the burdens of Church and State. Leaders of the Women's Home Missionary Unions from many states were there, and their meetings went on parallel to the meetings of the So-

represented, a token of the spirit of co-operation which is growing day by day. Among them were Secretaries Sanders, Tead, Ryder, Emerson, Richards, Gutterson, and Strong.

There was much prayer in the meeting, sometimes in half-hour services, sometimes in special prayers for various needs. Perhaps at no time did we feel ourselves nearer to one another and to God than when, in connection with the annual report of the Board of Directors, the audience stood while the names of the fifteen missionaries who died during the year were read, and Secretary Merrill of Vermont led in a sympathetic and tender prayer. This death roll is unusually large, and taken with the report of the Society's superintendents



PILGRIM MEMORIAL CHURCH, PITTSFIELD, MASS.

ciety. In both rooms the practical was above the theoretical. "What shall be done about this?" was the constant question. Several other missionary societies of our denomination were

that 362 men are now needed to supply vacant fields, gives sad force to the Master's words, "The laborers are few."

Especial interest was aroused by an

address on "The City," the speaker being the inimitable and unreportable Secretary of the New York Society, Rev. C. W. Shelton. Everything that was rapid, everything that was vast, everything that ran into the millions as to figures, and, as to nature, into human life and pathos and need and tragedy and appeal, was poured out upon us in mighty flood. Problems! The theme was as full of them as a cyclone is of perils, as an Anarchist's bomb is of destruction. The problem of concentration of population, of the coming balance of power in the cities, of the breaking down of democracy in city government, of nationality—foreign cities in New York larger than the greatest cities of most of the nations of earth—200,000 more people of a single European nationality than there are of American born parentage; and so on, *ad in finitum, ad amazam!* But it was a message of hope—the hope and the certainty of victory—victory for the cross of Jesus Christ. The demand of all nationalities for our free and simple church life. A program in which "I love Thy Kingdom, Lord" is sung in ten languages at once—promise of a Pentecost to come that shall make our modern American city the home and dwelling place of our God—these are some of the things set before us in sentences that were pictures, in diction that was power.

In like manner "the Great New Northwest" loomed large before our eyes as described by the three speakers named above. Without stopping to attribute statements to speakers, we will jot down some of the impressions made.

1. The vastness of the field. One-third, or more, of all the area of the United States—a region, counting seven states from Lake Superior, as large as all the States east of Illinois and north of Tennessee. In this area a population of 4,000,000. But when population is as dense as in New England, there will be 50,000,000 people. And the population is American,

Scandinavian, German, and Canadian; a virile, thrifty, and promising stock.

2. The vastness of resources. It produces two-thirds of the world's supply of iron—200,000,000 tons—enough to encompass the old earth with sixteen lines of railroad; 17 per cent. of the lumber of the country; 25 per cent. of the world's supply of copper from Montana alone; 12,000,000 sheep, in two of those states, furnish 40 per cent of the wool of the United States; and one-third of the country's bread comes from the wheat fields of the Northwest. Think of 77,000,000 bushels of wheat; this was North Dakota's yield in one year. The year's wheat of the Northwest, as flour in barrels, would surround New England with a wall of barrels sixty feet high. Besides all this are the vast forest reserves; the water power of some of the world's mightiest rivers; the marvelous possibilities of irrigation, which has already made productive many hundred thousand acres of hitherto waste land; and the large opportunities of "dry farming." This mighty new Northwest is to be the Mecca of the land-hungry and the scene of unpredictable wealth and development.

3. What has been accomplished. In thirty years, in North Dakota, 180 Congregational churches have been planted. Last year twenty were organized and in the past eight years 100, so that now this new state has more Congregational churches, in proportion to the population, than any other state, and is a magnificent Christian commonwealth.

In Montana we have lagged behind our opportunities and have only some twenty churches. But the spirit of hope and progress is moving. Some new churches have been planted in the newly irrigated districts, and a great period of upbuilding is before us. Our cry for Montana is: In the next ten years, 200 Congregational churches and a Christian college!

Let the appeal of Kipling's lines bid us, as Christian workers, to re-

spond to our great mission in the great new Northwest:

"Something hidden—go and find it;
Go and look behind the foot-hills—
Something lost behind the ranges—
Lost and waiting for you, go."

Wednesday forenoon was given to consideration of the duty of the Church in the field of industrial re-

fied interest of the Church in industrial problems. With telling argument and apt illustration, he presented the economic, ethical, social, and political phases of this great problem. If the Church has any concern for society; if the Church has any concern for civilization; if the Church has any concern for the Kingdom of Jesus Christ; then is it vitally concerned



HON. SIMEON E. BALDWIN,
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY

lations. The first speaker, whose invaluable services to the home missionary cause were effectively stated by President Mills, was Dr. Josiah Strong, of New York. Speaking with all his well known mastery of facts, with a clear grasp of the present situation in the world of toil and industrial struggle, with masterful insight and analysis and logic, Dr. Strong made his plea for the intensi-

with industrial problems. From different standpoints, but with equal insistence on fundamental Christian duty to the laboring man and employer alike, and with the same broad sympathy, the subject was presented by Mr. H. R. Monro, of New York, Vice-President of the Niagara Lithograph Co., and by Mr. C. R. Towson, Secretary of the Industrial Department of the International Committee

of Young Men's Christian Associations.

Next a half day was given to the subject of Evangelism. Dr. McElveen was detained by illness. Mr. Cannon spoke in vigorous, practical vein on "The Needed Emphasis Today," a printed paper was presented, prepared by the Executive Committee of the Society, outlining the possibilities of a department of evangelism if one should be established, a number of ringing addresses were made, and a resolution adopted which is reported elsewhere.

In addition to the business meeting on Thursday morning, Dr. McLane, of New Haven, spoke on the "Apportionment Plan," and Dr. Richards, of the Church Building Society, of the outlook upon our common work.

Then there was a fellowship meeting, in which words of congratulation over the advance made the past year were uttered and a Godspeed given to those who must bear the responsibilities for the year to come. Read the report of the Board and see how ample are the grounds for congratulation.

The immigrant interest, more and more felt by all the churches to be one of our most insistent missionary fields of action, was effectively presented on Thursday afternoon. Neither the frown of watery skies nor the approach of the end of the meeting prevented the attendance of a representative congregation. The wisdom of having this interest presented in the concrete, by actual workers among our friends from other shores, was amply demonstrated. Difficulties of speaking in an unfamiliar tongue did not hinder these workers from captivating all hearts. Miss Donna Panayotova told with simple but irresistible grace of first ministries to the immigrant at Ellis Island; Rev. F. Pesaturo of work among the Italians; while Rev. S. A. Apraham, with the facility of speech characteristic of his race, presented the issue as it appears to the Armenian Christian. It was

good to be thus brought into actual contact with these vast issues, and to know, through Rev. K. F. Henrikson, of the school for Finns at Revere, Massachusetts. A very remarkable utterance was that of Dr. Raymond Calkins on the same afternoon upon the theme, "Possible Developments of our Home Missionary Program." Speaking with the vigor of a trained brain and a warm heart, with the additional glow which a minister feels when in a familiar pulpit and in the presence of old friends, he gave an outline of the present day home mission problem, and pressed home with power the demands which it makes upon us. None who listened will soon forget the message of that hour.

Seven addresses filled the three evening sessions. Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, unfolded the large home mission possibilities of our denomination because of its inclusive and tolerant spirit in faith and in polity. Rev. J. B. Gonzales told of the great Southwest, where a new empire is rising. Revs. F. K. Sanders, W. B. D. Gray, and G. J. Powell spoke of the Northwest, where our workers are made so welcome that it is sometimes known as our "Congregational Specialty." And on the last evening Mr. Harry Myers, of the Young People's Missionary Movement, with the aid of the stereopticon made a survey of many lines of home mission work.

And so the last day faded into the night, and the delegates faded away from the streets and homes of Pittsfield; the literature table was cleared up, the information and registration booths were dismantled, and the eighty-second meeting of the Congregational Home Missionary Society was over. May God grant His blessing that the upward movement of the past year may continue until the Society attains its old-time vigor and is able to bear its full share in the evangelizing of the land!

Action Taken on Important Questions at the Annual Meeting

BY THE GENERAL SECRETARY

THE meeting at Pittsfield was unique in the number and character of important questions submitted for consideration. Friends of the Society will doubtless be interested in a brief statement of the disposition made of these matters. In a general way it should be said that the Directors have felt keenly the necessity of proceeding with caution and conservatism as to proposals involving change of policy or of the scope of the Society's work. At the same time they have not felt at liberty hastily to dismiss them lest they be found in opposition to the leading of the Providence of God. In the endeavor to secure the fullest interchange of views, some of the questions before the Board were presented to the annual meeting for discussion. The first of these was the proposal of the National Council's Industrial Committee that the Society establish a

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

After three addresses upon this theme and a lengthened discussion the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, Acting on the suggestion of the National Council, the Industrial Committee of that body has requested the Congregational Home Missionary Society to establish a department of industrial relations; and

Whereas, There rests upon our generation the tremendous responsibility of the old social problems grown more acute and of new problems born of new conditions—problems which can only be solved by the application of the Gospel of Jesus Christ;

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that such a department ought to find a place on the program of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, and they earnestly request the Board of Directors to give the subject

their immediate and earnest attention, and to take such measures as to them may seem expedient for its creation and sustentation.

It is further the judgment of the Society that the great work of the approach of the Church to the industrial problem should be undertaken co-operatively by the different churches and that the Department be requested to seek to attain such co-operative effort in the prosecution of its great task.

The Board, in a session following the meeting, appointed a committee to lead in the establishment of such a department and to digest the matter for presentation at the January meeting of the Board.

In like way, on the afternoon of the same day there was discussed the question of

AN EVANGELISTIC DEPARTMENT.

The suggestion that such a department be established by the Society was made by a special committee of the National Council and has been reinforced by action of the National Evangelistic Committee. Following the addresses and after the presentation by the Executive Committee of a suggested plan of procedure in case such a department should be established, the following action was taken:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the churches need some practical plan for service in the line suggested by the Executive Committee, and we commend it to the Board of Directors for their further action and development.

The Board of Directors, facing the complexities of the proposed task and mindful of the varied financial responsibilities which rest upon the Society, voted to ask the Executive Committee to take the matter up for further consideration and to report at the mid-winter meeting. This action is

not to be understood as indicating lack of sympathy with the end in view, but as expressive of the Board's sense of the gravity and importance of the question in itself and as related to all the other obligations of the Society.

On another page of this issue, in the report of the Board, will be found a statement

REGARDING CUBA.

It only needs to be added here that the Executive Committee were directed by the Board to take action in the line of the utterance above referred to. It is exceedingly unpleasant to think of reducing our work there, but after nearly two years of consideration the Directors are convinced that a due regard for proportion of effort and

fidelity to the work which lies most patently at our doors compels it.

It may be added with reference to the scope of the

WORK OF THE CURRENT YEAR

that the Directors at the meeting last January voted that the total expenditure should be as nearly as possible that of the year just closed. The slight increase of grants to the missionary field was, as elsewhere noted, mainly compelled by increased cost of travel and of living expenses. These conditions will doubtless continue for the current year. It is hoped, however, that with the careful utilization of our force gains may be made similar to those of the year past without essential increase of expenditure.



Extracts from Report of Board of Directors to the Annual Meeting

THE number of commissions issued was 1677, an increase of 106 over the previous year; the total years of labor were 1,220, an increase of 209; the number of churches and preaching stations was 2,312, a gain of 431; 118 churches were organized, a gain of 78; 98 churches built houses of worship, a gain of 42; 39 built parsonages, a decrease of 6. It is believed by our General Secretary that the actual increase is not so large as appears on the face of the figures, the system of reporting being different from last year and probably more effective in securing full returns. However, the gain has been substantial, and gives occasion for liveliest gratitude. It should be noted that the larger volume of work has not involved any material enlargement of expenditure. Both the National and State Societies are following the rule that no essential increase of grants shall be made, except as the churches

issue the command of enlarged gifts. It is true that the National Society expended the past year \$15,000 more on the missionary field than the year previous. But a large share of this was called for by the increased cost of travel on the part of our Superintendents (all special railway privileges having been withdrawn) and by a slight increase in the meagre salaries of our missionaries. Beyond these items, the margin of increase is not large. In like way the Constituent States increased their outgo only in small amounts—in many cases not at all.



The increase in receipts of the National Society was \$26,937.09 from living donors, \$21,857.21 from legacies and conditional gifts, and \$7,172.24 from invested funds and miscellaneous sources, a total increase of over \$55,967.74. The increase in

receipts of Constituent State Societies was \$10,175.80. The total increase of National and State receipts was thus \$66,143.54. We are very grateful to be able to report this gain, doubly so when we remember that the year has been one of commercial depression. Let us press forward with faith in God and His people until the receipts of the Society shall enable it to resume its old-time volume of work.

During the year, the Board has followed the policy hitherto outlined with reference to the handling of the Society's debt. No special appeals have been made for the debt, although of course it has appeared in our statements as a feature of our financial obligation. It is not unlikely that it may seem wise the coming year to endeavor to clear it off by the private presentation of the subject to a group of generous men of means in each of our States. The representatives of several States have expressed a desire that a certain portion of the debt be recognized as theirs, and are eager to co-operate in any way possible to extinguish it. Your Board is deeply grateful for these assurances and anxious to respond to them as may seem feasible.



No specific progress has been made toward the consolidation of the missionary magazines. The American Board feels compelled to decline to enter such an arrangement. Your Directors have voted to combine with other homeland societies of our denomination in establishing a single magazine. It remains to be seen whether such plan will meet their approval.



The relation between the National Society and the Constituent State Societies provided for in our constitution has now been in force for a full year. It bids fair to realize in fullest measure the end in view, viz., to combine local responsibility with na-

tion-wide interest. Since the last annual meeting, the California Missionary Society, whose field is the northern half of that State, entered into the Constituent relation, gracefully celebrating its entrance by sending the parent Society a present of \$500. Missouri, which became a Constituent State last July, has given proof of its vitality by refunding to the National Society all money spent within its bounds during the three months of the fiscal year which preceded that date. Its gifts for Home Missions tripled those of the previous year. Minnesota and Washington will assume self-support in 1910 unless plans miscarry. Several others will not be far behind.



Your Board at its meeting last January found itself compelled to make explicit decision as to what fields of effort should be emphasized, since our resources are utterly insufficient to cover all the work which is open to us. You will readily understand how perplexing and painful was the task. After protracted consideration your Board reached a clear and unanimous conclusion, which will be followed unless you direct otherwise, until circumstances suggest a change. That conclusion is briefly this: So far as the work under the immediate direction of the National Society is concerned, there are two tasks which should receive primary emphasis. One is our work in the portion of the country which is in the formative stage. Between a line running north and south at Kansas City, and the eastern border of California, are fourteen states and territories. They contain fully one-half the area of the United States, and have a population of not less than ten millions. It is here that foundations are being laid of future centers of power. The \$90,000 which we were able to appropriate for the current year for all this vast region is miserably inadequate. We can never bear our due share of the responsi-

bility for the moral and religious development of that country until we shall at least double this appropriation. More than this, the conditions in the north half of that territory are such as to call for the most swift and energetic action. We are endeavoring to follow the guidance of these providential signs.

The other task is offered us by our immigrant population. From the Atlantic to the Pacific we are confronted by the duty of caring for the alien. Our responsibility is not merely for those who come to us from the Old World without God and without hope; it includes those who have lost their religious footing by the transfer to a new home and those who bring with them formal or superstitious types of Christian faith. This responsibility has been thus far but distantly met. If the present decrease in the volume of immigration continues for some time, it will give us opportunity in a partial way to repair our fault. Your Board has created the position of General Superintendent of Immigrant Work and at an early day hopes to designate a man to fill it who shall be able to furnish wise and aggressive leadership in this entire department.

It would be hard to overemphasize the other two main departments of our task: the city and the depleted village. But (speaking still of the field of the National Society) they are relatively better cared for than those first named. For the present we must focus our emphasis there.

In the endeavor to meet these major claims we naturally were compelled to refuse to enter new territory, to leave certain fields with meagre appropriations, and to consider seriously whether in some regions the work might be reduced. Not to speak of the cases where all advance was forbidden, we desire to call your attention especially to action taken concerning Cuba. Your Board has been for two years in serious doubt whether this Society ought to continue to conduct work in Cuba. There is no question that Prot-

estant missions are needed there, but grave question whether, with our straitened resources and the enlarging responsibilities in our own land, a due regard for proportion of effort permits us to attempt to share in meeting that need. Last January this doubt reached the stage of conviction, and it was voted to ask the American Missionary Association to assume the Cuban work. That body, after careful consideration, has decided that it ought not to add to its present obligations. We must now decide promptly upon our course of action. In view of all the considerations just named, and others which the limits of this report forbid us to enumerate, we have reached the conclusion that it is unwise and unjust to refuse entirely to bear our share in the evangelization of this important and needy island. We must therefore do the only other thing possible for us, viz., reduce our expenditure in Cuba by turning over certain stations to other denominations. We can then concentrate upon those remaining, and endeavor to carry them on effectively, pending the guidance of future events. We have reason to expect that the Congregational Church Building Society and the Education Society will co-operate with us in the maintenance of such a type of effort in Cuba.

Not for several years have the clans gathered at the annual meeting with so hopeful a spirit as they did last week at Pittsfield. They were agreeably surprised by the attendance, much larger than had been expected. The work of the past year, in spite of the burden of debt and the inadequate resources, has developed encouragingly and shows already larger results than had been anticipated. Definite plans for the coming year and years to follow were before the Society, and its officers and directors were agreed on future campaigns.—*Congregationalist*.

Splinters from Speeches

Every mason in the quarry,
 Every builder on the shore,
 Every woodman in the forest,
 Every boatman at the oar;
 Hewing wood or drawing water,
 Splitting stone or cleaving sod,
 All the mighty ranks of labor
 In the regiment of God.

—QUOTED BY MR. TOWSON.

✻

Much of our organized church life is *insulated*. Our conventionalism prevents transmission of power by contact. We lack directness in the application of our power.—MR. TOWSON.

✻

The greatest blessings the world enjoys to-day were the gift of the Christian church—freedom of conscience, civil liberty, exalted womanhood, personal freedom, and an uplifting environment. All these and more have come with Christian truth.

—MR. TOWSON.

✻

Our immigrant friends have thrift and habits of economy. A friend in Pittsburg recently said, "I don't like the increasing cost of living. When I first came here it cost me \$4.00 a month to live and now it costs me \$7.50."—MR. TOWSON.

✻

Someone was conversing with the late Frances E. Willard in regard to the correspondence in which Conan Doyle, writing to Hamilton W. Mabie, spoke of "that eternal duel between man and woman." With a smile Miss Willard asked, "Did he not say 'eternal duet'?" Between capital and labor it ought to be, not an eternal duel, but a duet.—DR. STRONG.

Industrial workers are mindful especially of living conditions, working conditions, and recreation conditions. Can Christian forces be directed so as definitely to affect these conditions?

—MR. TOWSON.

✻

In Jesus Christ's presentation of the Kingdom of God there are three fundamental conceptions. They are the law of love, the law of service, and the law of sacrifice. Stated in other words, it is service inspired by love and measured by sacrifice. That is Christianity.—DR. STRONG.

✻

We need to recognize the meaning of the fact that Europe is capable of sending three million people annually to our shores, and yet continue increasing the supply at home. That is, in the twentieth century Europe is capable of sending three hundred million people to become American citizens, and yet continue to grow in population!—DR. STRONG.

✻

Unity is to be obtained by modern Christian churches, less by taking on some things that are new than by taking off some things that are old.

—JUDGE BALDWIN.

✻

We have a Church free to reason for itself; free to advance for itself; free, as our country is free; free, as our century is free. Only such a Church can be large enough to make room for men of all schools of Christian faith; to have room on one side for those to whom the Calvinism of Calvin still speaks with power, and on the other side for men to whom the love of God seems so boundless that none can ever, or forever, fall outside of it.—JUDGE BALDWIN.

It is through the upbuilding of churches where there are none; in the strengthening of churches when they are weak; that Christianity is best promoted. The individual Church is the unit of Christian organization.

—JUDGE BALDWIN.



A prosperity association is touring the country in the interests of hopefulness in business matters. Their emblem is that most toothsome of New England products, the doughnut, and under the picture is the motto, "Keep your eye on the doughnut, and not on the hole."—DR. RICHARDS.



A man asked an Irishman about his ancestors. "What are ancestors?" he inquired. "Why, ancestors are the people you sprung from." The Irishman replied, "Then I never had any. The O'Connells never spring from any man; they spring at him."

—SECRETARY SMITH.



The only reason why a Congregational Church, or any other Church, should enter a given community, is that, if it enter not, there will be certain souls, who, when their Lord shall come at last, shall be unfit to see His face.—DR. CALKINS.



Many of our churches lose force because they do not study their field of labor and adopt a clearly defined and comprehensive policy covering their work. How many churches have such a policy looking forward say three or four years?—MR. CANNON.



Men admire the heroic. Doing something is what appeals to them. Our churches need the incentive of some large work to be done. Most of them are ready to do it provided they can be shown the way.—MR. CANNON.

The Needs of the New South

FROM THE ADDRESS OF REV. J. B. GONZALES

First, we need men. Men who know the Lord; men who believe the world needs a Saviour and that God has provided one in Christ Jesus. We need men. The work we can do in the South to-day is limited only by the number of men of the above type we can get to take hold of pioneer work. This is not a theory with me. It has been demonstrated in Fort Worth and Austin, Texas; in Kinder, Vinton, and just now, in Fisher, Louisiana.

Second, we need the sympathy and the hearty co-operation of our entire denomination. We believe it is to the interests of the Congregational Church of the future, and of the Kingdom of God, that we be national in the field of our operations. If Congregationalism be a good thing for New England and the Middle West and the great Northwest, why is it not a good thing for the great New South? * * *

As a denomination we always have been and always will be interested, vitally so, in the mental, moral, and spiritual development of the negro in the South. Into this work we have poured our millions of money and to it given thousands of our noblest and best men and women. And may the millions increase and the men multiply! To-day I plead that we may be as vitally interested in the mental, moral and spiritual welfare of the needy white brother at his side. Is there need of it? In Louisiana alone there are at least a dozen parishes without a Sunday School of any kind. There are thousands upon thousands of boys and girls growing up who have never heard an intelligent presentation of the Gospel message. There are villages of from 50 to 500 and even 800 souls where a sermon is never heard, except from the traveling missionary who comes in to organize a school—leaving it to die, because there

is no one sufficiently interested or sufficiently qualified to keep it alive. Why do these places not call a minister? Pray, whom shall they call? Such men as are available they will not listen to, nor would they be profited if they did. Surely there is need. We ought to be interested. The white work in the South ought to have the most loyal and hearty support of every man and woman interested in the future of our Church and of our country and of the Kingdom of God.

Then, of course, we need money. However, if we but become vitally interested in the problem and this work, the money will come. May God open our eyes to see the need, forever to cease doubting, to become vitally interested in this our last frontier, our greatest opportunity, and Congregationalism's greatest modern privilege in home missionary enterprise! May we lay hold of this work with a faith, a zeal, a love, and a loyalty worthy of our fathers and of the great Captain of our Salvation!



Reasons or Hopefulness

FROM THE ADDRESS OF REV. C. H.
RICHARDS, D. D.

1. The harnessing of man power to our churches as never before in our history.
2. The new and growing spirit of evangelism. In the 3,892 churches aided by the Church Building Society, 5,000 additions on confession were reported last year.
3. The newly aroused conscience of the Church.
4. The great increase of late of Congregational co-operation.
5. The new fashion of service.

Then, in substance, Dr. Richards said:

Look at the young people of rich families who have volunteered for settlement work. Look at the host of student volunteers who have devoted

themselves to the foreign field. Look at the vast sums poured out from all classes for educational, philanthropic, and religious causes. Why, Dr. Mills, that debt of yours is going to be paid. The churches and Christian people of our land will stretch forth their hands and take that burden off your backs. Besides that, they will give for the forward movement until your great Home Missionary Society has what it ought to have for its mighty field, one million dollars a year. And our Society will have what the National Council has said it needs, four hundred thousand dollars per year. It is the spirit of Christian service that has possessed our Knights of the Cross on the frontier, and has inspired them in their heroic service. And many of those Knights are women. * * * I tell you the Church is not asleep. The Church has not lost the spirit of courage and sacrifice. It is not effete and decadent. This work of redemption is going on until our men of the West are won to God; until the wickedness of mountain towns is subdued by the Gospel; until Christian character and righteousness and peace are the heritage and the appreciated boon of our people from sea to sea.



All Together

While the Pittsfield meeting was in terms and officially a gathering of the National Society only, it was designed to be representative of the work of the sisterhood of Constituent State Societies which have place in the structure of the National Society. In the presentation of city, rural, immigrant, and industrial problems, as well as in the statistical reports, their interests and responsibilities were in view. It is the plan under our present form of organization that this shall be increasingly the case from year to year. The ideal looks toward the time when all our home mission bodies

—national, state, city, women's, and young people's—shall come together annually for review of the field, for conference and fellowship, and for prayer. We cannot have too many organizations, provided each has its own distinct field which no other can fill so well, and provided also that the efforts of all are thoroughly co-ordinated to a common end. With closer conference we shall know which ones to eliminate. In this connection it may be well to recall once more the two bonds which in a formal way bind together the National and State Societies. One is the fact that each Constituent Society nominates a member of the Board of Directors, so that seventeen of the twenty-four men on that Board are in vital relations with the state from which they come. The other is the plan by which gifts from

living donors within the state are divided on a percentage basis between National and State work. This applies to all such gifts, whether received by the National or a State treasury. The percentage is fixed each year. For the current year it is as follows:

	Per Cent. To the Nat'l Society	Per Cent. To the State Society.	Amt. above which all goes to the Nat'l Society
Maine	90	10.....	\$16,000
New Hampshire..	50	50.....	15,000
Vermont	67	33.....	6,500
Massachusetts ...	60	40.....	70,000
Rhode Island.....	80	20.....	5,000
Connecticut	40	60.....	40,000
New York.....	90	10.....	30,000
Ohio	87	13.....	12,000
Michigan	85	15.....	19,500
Illinois	80	20.....	18,500
Iowa	80	20.....	22,000
Wisconsin	90	10.....	17,000
Kansas	95	5.....	10,000
Nebraska	95	5.....	10,000
South California..	95	5.....	14,000
North California..	95	5.....	11,000
Missouri	95	5.....	8,500

❁
Woman's Department
❁

The Annual Meeting

TO be absolutely accurate, this article should begin "The Third Annual Meeting of the Federation of the Congregational Women's Home Missionary Organizations was held at Pittsfield, May 13th and 14th, 1908." But a three year old organization would never have rallied representatives from twenty-three states in the Union, and so filled the auditorium on one afternoon (the afternoon when the women joined with the National Society) that our Italian pastor began his address by leaning over the pulpit and asking "Where are the men?"

This Federation really started in 1848, when in the quaint wording of Congregational records is found this question: "Is there not a commission

of sisters as well as of brethren? Are not the hallowed influences of these annual assemblies as needful and useful for wives as for husbands?" Evidently it was decided in the affirmative, for later we read, "they did come, renewing old and forming new friendships, recounting the goodness of God in the past, and gathering new strength, hope, courage, and consecration that made them better helpers in the home mission work."

Sixty years have passed, and the Congregational women of our country, bound together by the ties of a Federation in which Illinois furnishes the President, Massachusetts and Vermont Vice-Presidents, Michigan the Secretary, and New York the Treasurer, spend a day and a half

hearing reports, discussing methods and plans for the future, and return feeling they have indeed gathered "strength, hope, courage, and consecration."

The reports from the different Unions were of great value. A few are old enough to have headquarters and offices, a strong pledge list, issue a paper, and their gifts to the five National Societies keep many a worker in the field. Others are emerging from pioneer conditions, and the story of their few strong churches holding the state to self-support is one of sacrifice and self-denial. Some are battling in the very center of frontier problems. The conditions remind one of the description of the farmers "mowing where there were two rocks to one grass." The New England States have increasingly heavy burdens. The once strong rural churches are almost deserted, many applying for aid instead of contributing, while the city church must march up to the incoming tide of immigration that is fast turning the once aristocratic streets into Bohemia, Little Italy, Ghettos, etc.

The review of national problems is not discouraging, but inspiring, for here are assembled the leaders, the consecrated women who, secure in the knowledge of the Scriptures, are not dismayed when Christianity means warfare, and relying on the promise, prove that in bearing one another's burdens strength is given for the whole.

For the first time the secretaries from the five National Societies met the Federation to talk over the scope of the women's work, especially in connection with Christian Endeavor Societies and intermediate and senior Sunday Schools. The business session closed with an address by Rev. J. B. Gonzales, of Texas, on the importance of planting Sunday Schools in the South.

The public meeting was held in joint session with the National Society. A brief survey of foreign work by home missionaries, born across the

seas but working among their own people under the Stars and Stripes, gave us an opportunity to see face to face our Bulgarian worker at Ellis Island, an Italian pastor from Connecticut, a Finnish teacher from Massachusetts, and the Armenian who wound up a snappy little sketch of his own life by saying he was "bringing up four boys, all of whom looked forward to being President of the United States, and a little girl who might some day be Queen of England."

This was a good introduction to the strictly Federation part of the program. Mrs. Firman, the President, fresh from a tour in the West and Southwest, introduced Miss Hartig, a pastor's assistant in the hill towns of Connecticut. She was followed by Mrs. B. F. Hamilton, of the Woman's Home Missionary Association of Massachusetts and Rhode Island; then came greetings from Miss Emerson, of the American Missionary Association, and an address by Miss Woodberry. A collection of over \$61 was a cheering incident of the afternoon.

But a deeper and more sacred memory marks this third annual meeting. Twice has God spoken, and two State Presidents have left their work for other hands to do; Mrs. Blodgett of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and Mrs. Choate of Connecticut. A third, Mrs. Runnells of Missouri, is hourly expecting the summons. "May all that was noble in their lives and excellent in their characters be with us that remain, to stimulate and to cheer, till our race, too, shall be run."

One new worker, about to start for home missionary service in Nebraska, was given Godspeed. The report from Georgia, our smallest W. H. M. U., will give us new impetus, if ever a note of discouragement shall be sounded: "We have thirty-one members, all faithful and financial." We know that on many a field where otherwise there might be lonely work, the sympathetic chord of fellowship is felt because of the Federation.

Appointment and Receipts

APPOINTMENTS

March, 1908.

Adams, Hubert G., Columbia, So. Dak.
 Allen, E. R., Mullan, Idaho.
 Babcock, Milton H., Washtucna, Wash.
 Baldwin, Fritz W., Melbourne, Fla.
 Barnett, John H., Granada, Minn.
 Bjnge, Carl B., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Blosser, John W., Atlanta, Ga.
 Brooks, I. W., Ogden and Huntsville, So. Dak.
 Brown, Daniel M., Chamberlain, So. Dak.
 Clark, Allen G., Nekoma, Adams and Loma, No. Dak.
 Collins, Geo. B., Manchester, Okla.
 Dahlgren, John A., Dover, N. J.
 De Groff, C. F., Waubay, So. Dak.
 Dickson, J. M., Moxee Valley, Wash.
 Dunham, D., Pearl, Idaho.
 Ebertz, Louis, McLean Co., No. Dak.
 Ellis, J. L., Hillyard, Wash.
 Evans, John E., Bonesteel, So. Dak.
 Evans, J. J., and Ella, Long Prairie, Loon Lake and Springdale, Wash.
 Fletcher, R. W., Allyn, Wash.
 Frizzell, John W., Washington, D. C.
 Gregory, Alfred E., Webster, So. Dak.
 Haggquist, Frank G., Cannon Falls, Minn.
 Hall, G. A., McHenry, No. Dak.
 Huleen, John J., Everett, Wash.
 Hammer, H. A., Binger, Okla.
 Herring, J. P., Redmond and Avondale, Wash.
 Hover, Seth W., Berthold, No. Dak.
 Hughes, Mrs. J. E., Murdo and Draper, So. Dak.
 Hyden, G. D., Tolt, Wash.
 Imlay, John, Bowdle, So. Dak.
 Iorns, Benj., Carthage, Glenview and Redstone, So. Dak.
 James, Benj., Arnot, Penn.
 Jenkins, Richard C., Garvin, Minn.
 Jones, James A., West Pittston, Penn.
 Jones, Richard, Herrick, So. Dak.
 Keeler, Arza B., Henry, So. Dak.
 Keene, Josiah L., Kellogg, Idaho.
 Kelley, E. W., Mohall, No. Dak.
 Loud, Oliver B., Lawton, Okla.
 Longnecker, G. W., Minot, Drake, Plaza and Shell Creek, No. Dak.
 McKay, R. A., Center, Ga.
 McCullough, C. E., Charmian, Penn.
 Martin, Cyril P., Sherman, Tex.
 Meyer, Wm. H., Arleta, Ore.
 Michael, Geo., Walker, Minn.
 Mueller, R. C., Cleveland and Medina, No. Dak.
 Owen, Geo. D., Underwood, So. Dak.
 Paxton, R. F., Priest River, Idaho.
 Pleasant, E. E., Lakota, No. Dak.
 Ruring, V. H., Plaza and Shell Creek, No. Dak.
 Snider, W. E., Max, Endres and outstations, No. Dak.
 Simmons, W. B., Enid, Okla.
 Spittell, J., The four tables, So. Dak.
 Sutherland, H., Forks, Wash.
 Tingle, Geo. W., Wellston, Okla.
 Thomas, Daniel T., Portland, Ore.
 Wetherbee, Miss Ethel, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Whitton, E. P., Pleasant Valley and Duncan, So. Dak.
 Williams, R. H., Perkins and Olivet, Okla.

April, 1908.

Avery, Oliver P., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Bayley, Dwight S., Missoula, Mont.
 Bekeschus, Edward, Garden City, Kan.
 Boardman, Charles P., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Bond, Andrew W., Ontario, Ore.
 Burgess, Edmund J., Pond Creek, Okla.
 Cass, F. M., New England and Horswell, No. Dak.
 Dahlstrom, Aug. H., Kasota, Minn.
 Dickensheets, J. O., Wall, So. Dak.
 Duncan, Calvin W., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Friedstrom, Carl E., Renovo, Penn.
 Fuller, G. M., Huntley, Custer and Hardin, Mont.
 Harris, Miss N. E., Cottonwood, So. Dak.
 Hernandez, S. L., Los Ranchos de Atrisco, New Mex.
 Holloway, John W., Newark, N. J.
 Hullinger, Frank W., Colorado City, Colo.
 Ibanez, J. M., ElPaso, Tex.
 Jones, John B., Sharon, Penn.
 Jones, William C., Pittsburgh, Penn.
 Kershaw, John, Braddock, Penn.
 Knight, Plutarch S., Salem, Ore.
 Kovac, Andrew, Allegheny City, Penn.
 McKay, R. A., Atlanta, Ga. and Stroud, Ala.
 McKinley, G. A., Clear Lake, So. Dak.
 Moya, Jesus M., San Mateo, New Mex.
 Olsen, Austin, Ekdall, Wis.
 Olson, Carl F., Spencer Brook, Minn.
 Panayotova, Miss Donna, Ellis Island, N. Y.
 Pershing, James E., Vinita, Okla.
 Pflueger, Rudolph, Endicott, Wash.
 Powell, Mrs. K. W., Custer, So. Dak.
 Randles, W. M., Minersville, Penn.
 Richards, Wm. J., Egg Harbor, N. J.
 Thomas, Owen, South Sharon, Penn.
 Thoren, H. H., Big Timber, Mont.
 Upshaw, Wm. L., Eastern Ore.
 Utterwick, Henry, Rutherford, N. J.
 Wagner, Conrad J., Walla Walla, Wash.
 Ward, J. P., Jerome, Ariz.
 Whitney, H. E. K., Winona, Minn.
 Williams, Benj. J., Glenlyon, Penn.
 Williams, William T., Shamokin, Penn.
 Young, Mrs. A. G., Abercrombie, No. Dak.
 Young, John M., Washburn and Underwood, No. Dak.

RECEIPTS

April, 1908.

MAINE—\$494.00.

Maine Miss. Soc., W. P. Hubbard, Treas., 490;
 Belfast, S. C. Matthews, 1; Harpswell, S. S., 3.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—\$727.51; of which legacy,
 475.

New Hampshire H. M. Soc., A. B. Cross,
 Treas., 140; Concord, Estate of Frank Coffin, 475;

Dover, 1st, 45.51; Frankestown, 21.82; Hinsdale,
 3.18; Manchester, Mrs. H. P. Huse, 5; Rochester,
 M. P. Horr, 10; H. M. Plumer, 25; Sanbornville,
 M. L. Page, 2.

VERMONT—46.09.

Manchester, Dr. L. H. Hemenway, 25; West-
 minster, West, 21.09.

MASSACHUSETTS—\$4,177.95; of which legacies, \$3,217.10.

Massachusetts H. M. Soc., H. N. Hoyt, Treas., 126.83; Amherst, Ch. of Christ, Amherst Coll., 5; Ashburnham, 1st, C. M. Proctor Fund, 4; Berkley, C. E., 2; Boxford, 1st, S. S., 20; Bradford, "F.", 1; Braintree, Miss A. T. Belcher, 5; Cumington, E. H. Porter, 2.50; Dorchester, 2nd, 42.29; East Wareham, S. B. Burgess, 2; Fall River, Central, 33.72; Gloucester, Trinity, C. E., 3; Haverhill, A Friend, 5; Haydenville, 4.46; Interlaken, 3.59; Lee, Bradley Bros., 1.00; Leominster, F. A. Whitney, 15; Mattapoisett, 18; Melrose Highlands, 10.95; Middleboro, 1st, 18.15; S. S., 10; Monson, 107.13; North Brookfield, Estate of W. H. Howe, 17.10; Norton, Estate of John Ashton, 2.700; Plymouth, Estate of Amasa A. Brown, 3; Salem, Miss S. A. Driver, 2; Sheffield, 13.80; South Egremont, S. S., 1.67; Springfield, Estate of Harrison Cowl, 500; O. F. Swift, 1; South, 45.75; Sterling, 9.61; Taunton, Miss E. P. Rand, 10; West Brookfield, Mrs. L. I. Combes, 2; Worcester, Piedmont, 9; S. Averill, 5; Miss H. M. Prentiss, .50; T. W. Thompson, 25.
Woman's H. M. Assoc., Miss E. A. Smith, Asst. Treas., 292.

RHODE ISLAND—\$1,335; of which legacy, \$1,000.

Kingston, 186.44; Pawtucket, Estate of Abner Atwood, 1,000; Providence, Benef., 37.16; Central, 110.40; J. H. Larry, 1.

CONNECTICUT—\$1,390.57; of which legacy, \$335.85.

Canterbury, 1st, 10.32; Colchester, Mrs. G. L. Edwards, 1; Connecticut, A Friend, .45; Cornwall, Estate of S. C. Beers, 35.85; East Hartford, South, 10; Glastonbury, Miss A. Goodrich, 20; Greenwich, A Friend, 1; Hartford, Mrs. A. E. Sanborne, 1; Lebanon, 1st, 15.30; S. S., 9; Middlebury, "C. E.", 12; Middletown, Miss E. H. Bacon, 25; Milford, 1st, 26.44; Naugatuck, 100; New Haven, Ch. of Christ, Yale University, 225.51; Ch. of the Redeemer, 163.40; Howard Ave., Lad. H. M. Soc., 10; Norwich, Park, 133.08; Plainville, Mrs. C. E. Blakeslee, 5; Pomfret, C. W. Grosvenor, 10; Poquonock, 9.33; Preston City, A Friend, 4; Southington, 1st, S. S., 13.30; Stratford, Estate of Cornelia I. Curtis, 300; Vernon Center, C. E., 5; Wethersfield, S. S., 15; Woodstock, 1st, S. S., 30.50.
Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. J. B. Thomson, Treas.

Hartford, South, Aux., 10; 1st, W. H. M. S., 50; Meriden, 1st, Guardian Soc., 10; New Britain, 1st, H. M. Soc., 100; Norwalk, 1st, 20. Total, \$190.

NEW YORK—\$1,445.48.

Alhany, Individuals, 16.50; Bangor, 19.75; Brooklyn, Plymouth, 429.75; South, 112; Miss A. E. Halliday, 25; Buffalo, Wm. H. Hill, 10; Clayton, 3; Deansboro, 4.25; Ithaca, 1st, S. S., 15; Mt. Sinai, 15; New York City, Mrs. J. Billings, 200; Phoenix, 1st, 15.85; Riverhead, Mr. & Mrs. D. H. Young, 5; Rushville, 1st, 5.75; Springfield, Mrs. S. P. Joslyn, 1; Walton, 2nd, 7.30.
Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. J. J. Pearsall, Treas.

Brooklyn, Central, 60; Ch. of the Pilgrims, W. H. M. S., 100; Puritan, S. S., 17; Tompkins Ave. Ch., L. B. S., 200; Gloversville, L. B. S., 46; Greene, Miss Soc., 16.62; Morrisville, W. M. S., 15; New York City, B'way Tab., S. S., 8; Niagara Falls, W. M. S., 23; Owego, Mrs. E. B. Clark, 1; Poughkeepsie, S. S., 6.80; Roscoe, Jr. C. E., 3.66; Sherburne, W. M. S., 50.25; Riverhead, South Ave., S. S., 10; Woodhaven, W. M. S., 3. Total, \$560.33.

NEW JERSEY—\$145.00.

Little Ferry, 5; New Jersey, "K.", 125; Upper Montclair, Watchung Ave., S. S., 15.

PENNSYLVANIA—\$81.05.

Braddock, Slovak Mission, 5; Centerville, 13; Chambersburg, M. B. Sewall, 1; Glenlyon and Wanamie, 5; Le Raysville, 6; McKeesport, 1st,

5; Pittsburg, Puritan, 10; Swedes, 4; Ridgeway, C. D. Osterhout, 15; Sharon, 1st, 1.50; Taylor, L. Jones, 6.45; West Pittston, 4.
Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. D. Howells, Treas. Williamsport, Mrs. E. M. Bates, 1; Mrs. E. A. Page, 5. Total, \$6.

MARYLAND—\$3.20.

Frostburg, 3.20.

NORTH CAROLINA—\$1.25.

Sedalia, 1st, 1.25.

GEORGIA—\$3.00.

Columbus, North Highland, 1; Lifsey, Liberty, 2.

ALABAMA—\$5.50.

Floralia, 2.50; Hanceville, Mt. Grove, 2.50; Tallassee, 1st, .50.

LOUISIANA—\$64.50.

Kinder, 1st, 10; Welsh, 1st, 54.50.

FLORIDA—\$41.73.

Chipley, Shilo, 3; Cottondale, County Line, .25; Hastings, M. Perkins, 2; Sanford, 15.78; Tampa, 1st, 4.70; West Tampa, Union, 2.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. C. A. Sims, Treas. Lake Helen, W. Soc., 4; Tavares, W. Soc., 10. Total, \$14.

TEXAS—\$47.43.

Ft. Worth, 39.43; Sherman, St. Paul's 6; Tyler, Rev. T. H. Triplett, 2.

OKLAHOMA—\$62.60.

Chickasha, 30; Oktaha, 33.26; Wainwright, 1.93.

Correction.

Less \$2.50; erroneously reported in March from Manchester, Okla.

ARIZONA—\$47.00.

Iron King, 3.50; Jerome, 5.35; Prescott, 1st, S. S., 30; Tempre, 1st, S. S., 8.15.

OHIO—\$1,248.10; of which legacy, \$969.50.

Ohio H. M. Soc., Rev. C. H. Small, Treas., 270.60; Cleveland, Mrs. S. J. G. Simmons, 2; Lima, Isaac Jones, 1; Salem, Estate of David A. Allen, 969.50; Wauseon, Mrs. G. D. Green, 5.

INDIANA—\$16.86

East Chicago, 1st, S. S., 10; Porter, 2.50; Shipshewana and Ontario, 4.36.

ILLINOIS—\$249.82.

Illinois H. M. Soc., J. W. Helmer, 100.60; Chicago, Forest Glen, S. S., 3.87; Union Park, 25; Mrs. O. J. Vogel, 5; La Harpe, Miss L. S. Maynard, 1.35; Port Byron, A. Alford, 5; Sycamore, Miss E. S. Wood, 10.

MISSOURI—\$1.00.

El Dorado Springs, A. J. Dickinson, 1.

IOWA—\$6.00.

Des Moines, J. B. Greenwood, 5; Osage, Mrs. H. O. Dickinson, 1.

MICHIGAN—\$1,048.06.

Michigan H. M. Soc., J. P. Sanderson, Treas., 1,041.06; Calumet, Mrs. C. L. Johnson, 1; Dexter, Mrs. J. Kenney, 1; Honor, J. A. Gifford, 5.

WISCONSIN—\$61.30.

Wisconsin H. M. Soc., C. M. Blackman, Treas., 67.68; Burlington, 5.22; Cashton, 2.40; Ft. Atkinson, 2; Madison, Mrs. V. A. Hemwood, 1; Racine, Mrs. M. A. E. Frost, 1; Viola, 2.40; Viroqua, 5; Waupun, A Friend, 1; Wood Lake, Swedes, 3.60.

MINNESOTA—\$428.36.

Received by Rev. G. R. Merrill, D. D., Appleton and Corell, 10; Austin, 104.62; Elmore, 1.55; Fertile, 8.35; Grand Meadow, John De Young,

25; McIntosh, 8.50; Minneapolis, Lyndale, 15; S. S., 19.09; Plymouth, 138; Paynesville, 15; Robbinsdale, 13.45; Tintah, 5.10. Total, \$363.66.

Brainerd, E. C. Schutz, .50; Hopkins, Mizpah, 1.50; Marietta, Ch. and S. S., 7; New York Mills, 1; St. Paul, University Ave., 15; Silver Lake, Boh., 29.70; Springfield, S. S., 4; Zumbrota, M. H. Scofield, 1; Winona, 2nd, 5.

KANSAS—\$38.56.

Kansas H. M. Soc., H. E. Thayer, Treas., 33.06; Sedwick, N. D. Goodell, .50; Waukarusa valley, 5.

NEBRASKA—\$84.75.

Nebraska H. M. Soc., Rev. S. I. Hanford, 50; Crawford, 1st, 10; Inland, Ger., 2; Lincoln, 1st, German, 7.75; Milford, F. L. Johnson, 10; Wilcox, S. S., 5.

NORTH DAKOTA—\$160.71.

Received by Rev. J. G. Powell.
Antelope, S. S., 1.50; Barrie, 4.47; Berthold, 9.60; Buxton, 3.65; Drake, S. S., 2.53; Fargo, 1st, 42.75; S. S., 2.73; Minot, 5.33; New Rockford, 17.86; S. S., 10; C. E., 10; Oriska, 33.
Total\$143.42
Less exps. 54.70

Total.....\$88.72

Colfax, 5; Hettinger, Hendley and Gilstrap, 12; Hurd, 5.12; Maxbass, 15; Lakota, 5.50; Nekomo, Adams and Loma, 3; Overly, 2; Sentinel Butte, 8.24; Stowers, 1.13.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. E. H. Stickney, Treas.

Gardner, S. S., 5; Williston, W. M. Soc., 10. Total, \$15.

SOUTH DAKOTA—\$35.50.

Clear Lake, 15.50; Custer, 10; Webster, 1st, 10.

COLORADO—\$269.10.

Colorado H. M. Soc., A. D. Moss, Treas.
Boulder, 1st, 9; Denver, 3rd, 78.50; City Park, 54.15; Fountain, 1st, 17.80; Grand Junction, 89; Montrose, 10. Total, 258.45.
Denver, Berkeley, .65; Molina, 10.

WYOMING—\$32.07.

Received by Rev. W. B. D. Gray.
Douglas, 18; Green River, S. S., 9.07; Torrington, 5.

MONTANA—\$59.86.

Received by Rev. G. J. Powell.
Laurel, 11.10; C. E., 5. Total, \$16.10.
Glendive, 6.70; Helena, 25; Missoula, Swedes, 5; Park City, 5; Terry 2.06.

IDAHO—\$25.00.

Burke, Union, 12; Kellogg, Plymouth, 5; Westlake, 1st, 8.

CALIFORNIA—(North)—\$5.00.

Oakland, Mrs. S. T. Fisher, 5.

CALIFORNIA—(South) \$30.35.

South California H. M. Soc., Rev. J. L. Maile, Sec., 28.35; Compton, Mrs. S. W. Seely, 5; Pasadena, H. C. Prinz, 5; Redland, K. C. Wells, 1.

OREGON—\$16.60.

Hood River, 5; Hubbard, 9.10; Salem, Central, 2.50.

WASHINGTON—\$436.90.

Washington H. M. Soc., Rev. H. B. Hendley, Treas., 140; Brighton, 21 Seattle, Olivet, 10; Everett, Swedes, 2.25; Five Mile Prairie and Lidgerwood, 5; Hillyard, 1st, 6.55; Kalama, 1st, 5.50; Leavenworth, 2.50; Lopez Island, 46; Natchez Valley, 10; Orchard Prairie, 25; Rosalia, Carey, 17.50; Seattle, Judge W. D. Wood, 100; Sunnyside, 1st, 25; Touchet, 1st, 3.50; Wallula, 1st, 2.10; White Salmon, Bethel, 15.

APRIL RECEIPTS

Contributions	\$8,414.49	
Legacies	5,997.45	\$14,411.94
Interest		241.25
Home Missionary.....		355.67
Literature		15.35
Total.....		\$15,024.21

STATE SOCIETY RECEIPTS

NEW HAMPSHIRE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Receipts in March, 1908.

Alvin B. Cross, Treas., Concord.
Andover, 8; Concord, 1st, 76.58; Dover, S. S., 52.92; Dunbarton, 6.50; Mason, 6.25; No. Hampton, 10; Newtoning, 6; Rye, 10; Washington, 7. Total, \$183.25.

MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Receipts in March, 1908.

Rev. Henry M. Hoyt, Treas., Boston.
Andover, Free Christian, 30; Seminary, 50; North, 10; Ashby, 14.87; Belmont, Plymouth, 15.05; Boston, Armenian, 50; Old South, 100; Union, 154.28; Dorchester, Central, 50; Second, 10; E. C. A. Day Band, 5; Mrs. Crehore, 3; Boxboro, 10; Boxford, West, 2nd, 3; Boylston, 18; Bridgewater, E. Union, 24.93; Brimbecom Fund, Income of, 20; Brimfield, 1st, 50; Brookline, Harvard, 142.45; Cambridge, H. S. Drew, 25; Chicopee Falls, 2nd, 39.05; Coventry, Conn., 2nd, 5; Douglas, East, Swede, 5; East Braintree, Weymouth and Braintree, Union, 30.10; Easthampton, 1st, 25.03; Enfield, Packardville, 5; Erving, 2.74; Fall River, Broadway, S. S., 1.65; C. E., 1; Fowler, 10; S. S., 1.70; Fitchburg,

Finn, 7.18; Rollstone, 43.70; Framingham, Plymouth, 65; Granville, W., 5.10; Gurney Fund, Income of, 20; Hale Fund, Income of, 30; Hatfield, 40.83; Haverhill, West, 3.09; Hopkinton, 1st, 21.95; Hudson, 1st, 27.46; Lincoln, 28; Lowell, Pawtucket, C. E., 5; Medford, West, 15.40; Mrs. Ham, 10; Medway, West, 20; Milford, Swedish, 5; Monague, Millers Falls, 3; Natick, John Eliot, S. S., 1.50; Newton Center, 50.70; Highlands, 50; Norwood, Prim. Dept. S. S., 5; Pepperell, East, 21.72; Plymouth, Manomet, 13; No. Italian, 120; Providence, R. I., Elmwood Temple, S. S., 4; Quincy, Washington St., 3.60; Reading, 15; Reed Fund, Income of, 187.50; Revere, Finns, 11.77; 1st, 8.07; Rockport, Pigeon Cove, 5; So. Hadley Center, 19; Falls, 14.28; Scituate, 1st, 5; Somerville, Broadway, 45.20; Highland, 20.68; Springfield, Faith Mission Circle, 5; Tolland, 5.30; Townsend, Estate of Mary H. Graham, 1,000; Wakefield, 31.93; Walpole, 34.14; Estate of Abigail Guild, 1,000; Estate Clarissa Guild, 2.50; Waltham, Swede, 6.39; Estate Elizabeth Townsend, 508; Ware, East, 230.64; Wareham, 9; Wayland, Trin., 16.60; Wellfleet, So., 5; Westboro, Estate H. S. Cady, 25.50; Evang., 1; S. S., 3; West Boylston, 1st, 22; West Brookfield, Bible Class, 2.15; G. C. White, 2; C. L. Pierce, 2; Whitcomb Fund, Income of 80; Whittin Fund, Income of, 25; Williamstown, 1st, 170; Winchendon, No., 38.50; Worcester, Plymouth, 210.34; Designated for special work, Boston, 30; Chatham, 5; Designated Easter

School, Adams, 15; for Greek work, Williamsburg, Haysville, 6.55; for Italian work, Boston, E. C. Hood, 236.37; Designated for C. H. M. S. Debt, Boston, Friend, 10; Ware, 1st, Lad. Benev. Soc., 4; Williamstown, White Oaks, S. S., 3.89.
 W. H. M. A., Lizzie D. White, Treas.
 Salaries, Amer. International College, 70;
 Italian worker, 40; Greek worker, 16.66; Polish worker, 8.

SUMMARY

Regular, (does not include legacies and income)	\$2,401.07
Designated specials	35.00
Designated for Easter School	15.00
Designated for Greek work	6.55
Designated for Italian work	236.37
Designated for C. H. M. S. Debt	17.89
W. H. M. A.	134.66
Home Missionary	7.20
Total	\$2,853.74

Receipts in April, 1908.

Andover, Ballardvale, Union, 31.81; Auburn, Me., Friend, 5; Belmont, Plymouth, 1.70; Berkeley, 6; Boston, A. S. H., 12; Finns, 2.44; Greeks, 3; South, Phillips, 46.06; Dr. W. B. Bancroft, 5; Boylston, 16.24; Ellis Mendell Fund, Income, 10; Dorchester, Romsey, 8.53; Neponset, Trin., 12.66; Brackett Fund, Income of, 80; Braintree, A. T. B., 15; Brockton, Campello, So., S. S., 17.75; Cambridge, Pilgrim, 9.32; Chelmsford, Central, 35.50; Cohasset, Beechwood, K. K. K., 3.55; Concord, Trin., 36.76; Erving, 1.82; Everett, Courtland St., Taft Thank Offering, 5; Farley, 6.25; Fitchburg, Finn, 5.95; Swede, 15; Estate H. T. Burnap, 1,000; Framingham, So., Grace, 69.10; General Fund, Income of, 202.25; Gt. Barrington, Housatonic, 46; Greenfield, 2nd, 39; J. W. Lyman, 10; Gurney Fund, Income of 6; Hale Fund, Income of, 30; Haverhill, Ward Hill, 6; Hawley, 3; Holyoke, 2nd, 200; Hyde Park, Clarendon Hills, 5.25; Lawrence, United, 10; Lowell, French, 15; Marblehead, 1st, 55.18; Marion, J. Pitcher Fund, Income of, 46.65; Medfield, 4.50; C. E., 2; Medford, Union, 16; Melrose, 53.26; Melrose, Jun., C. E., 2; Middleboro, 33.77; Monson, Swedish, 2.65; New Bedford, Trinity, 64.49; Newton, Eliot, 153; Highlands, C. E., 25; Northbridge, Whitinsville, 1,910.65; Estate W. H. Whitin, 500; Provincetown, 10; Readville, Blue Hill, 5.30; Reed Fund, Income of, 112; Revere, Finns, 9.87; Rollins Fund, Income of, 20; Salem, Crombie St., 33.50; South Hadley, 26.52; Southboro, 4.58; Somerville, Broadway, 10.05; West, Day St., 17.83; Springfield, Hope, 40.08; Olivet, 17; Stoneham, 14; Wall Fund, Income of, 118; Ware, 1st, 20.25; Watertown, Phillips, 137.25; West Boylston, 1st, 8.98; West Springfield, Park, 40; Westwood, Islington, 1; Whitcomb Fund, Income of, 38.50; Whitin Fund, Income of, 225; Whiting Fund, Income of, 70; Whitman, 24; Worcester, Finn, 7.30; Old South, S. S., 26.07; Designated for East Boston Italian Mission, Boston, Roxbury, Immanuel-Walnut Ave., 5; Hyde Park, 1st, C. E., 25; Designated for A. I. College, Boston, Roxbury, Immanuel-Walnut Ave., 5; Designated for Parish House, W. Cunningham, Newton, West, 2nd, S. S., 30; Designated for salary of W. S. Anderson, Berkshire Co., 8.87; Designated Specials, Boston, Roxbury, Immanuel-Walnut Ave., 10.05; Northbridge, Whitinsville, A. F. Whitin, 500; South Hadley Falls, Miss E. Gaylord, 500; Designated, C. H. M. S., Salary, W. B. D. Gray, Wellesley Hills, 1st, 3.20; Salary, Mr. Bailey, Wellesley Hills, 1st, 60.74; Missionary in Alaska, Northbridge, Whitinsville, C. E., 45.

W. H. M. A., Lizzie D. White, Treas.
 Salaries Amer. International College, 70; Salary Italian worker, 40; Salary Greek worker, 16.66; Salary Polish worker, 8.

SUMMARY

Regular, (does not include Legacies and income from Funds)	\$3,481.79
Designated for Italian work	30.00

Designated for Amer. Internat'l College	5.00
Designated for W. Cunningham	30.00
Designated for C. H. M. S.	108.94
Designated, Specials	1,018.92
W. H. M. A.	134.66
Home Missionary	4.35
Total	\$4,813.60
Legacies and Income, \$2,453.40.	

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT

Receipts in March, 1908.

Security Company, Treas., P. O. Drawer, 58, Hartford.
 Bloomfield, C. E., 8; East Haddam, 22.53; East Haven, 34.50; Easton, 10; Harwinton, 2; Kensington, 15; Litchfield, C. E. for Bridgeport, Italian, 23.42; Marlboro, 10; Middlesex Co. Conference, 10.72; Middletown, First, 27.26; New Britain, South, 532.73; New Haven, Redeemer, for Italian work, 25; New Milford, S. S., 30; Stamford, Long Ridge, 6; Sound Beach, 20; Friend, .05; Thomaston, for Eagle Rock Chapel, 21.10; Thompson, 19; Torrington, 8.24; West Haven, 17.65; Westport, 11.60; Income from legacy of Emblem L. Williams, Canterbury, 11.91; H. C. Wells, East Windsor, 100.
 Designated, \$134.20; Undesignated, \$832.51; C. H. M. S., \$10.

Receipts in April, 1908.

Security Company, Treas., P. O. Drawer, 58, Hartford.
 Bristol, 51.50; Burlington, 6; Canton Center, 35; Haddam, 15; East Hartland, 10; Hartford, First, 156.81; Hartford, First, S. S., for Italian work, 17.36; Higganum, 2.40; Lisbon, 10.55; Meriden, First, 360; Naugatuck, 150; New Britain, South, 48.55; New Haven, Plymouth, 13.25; New Haven, Redeemer, 25; Newington, Auxiliary, W. C. H. M. U., 1; North Madison, 10.50; Plantsville, 54.34; Simsbury, 16.95; Somersville, 3.25; Stonington, Second, 16.86; Washington, Swedish, 5; Westford, 5; Wethersfield, 106.30; Harriet W. Hough, New Haven, 100; Washington, 18.75; Winsted, First, 42.48.
 Designated, 219.39; Undesignated, 1,062.46.

NEW YORK HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Receipts in March, 1908.

Clayton S. Fitch, Treas., New York.
 Antwerp, 32.57; Brooklyn: Willoughby Ave., 8.09; Puritan, 10.50; Parville, 10.05; Swedish, 8; Borough Park, 5; First German, 29; Clinton Ave., 1,194.53; Cortland, 2nd, (2), 44; Center Lisle, 3.50; Coventryville, 6.10; Dunton, 21.65; Gloversville, 170.81; Grand Island, 10.50; Henrietta, 16.29; Howells, 10.83; Middletown, North, 7.55; Mt. Vernon Heights, 30; North Java, 5; North Evans, 5; Oriskany Falls, 3.30; Ogdensburg, 21.85; Rensselaer Falls, A Friend, 5; Rutland, 5; Rutland S. S., 4; Salamanca, 20.50; Spencerport, 1st, 33; Syracuse, South Avenue, 12; Syracuse, Pilgrim, 6.35; Sloan, 2; Willsboro, 3.50; W. H. M. U., as follows: Cambria, C. E. S., 2; Cambria, W. M. S., 15; Middletown, 1st, W. S., 76; W. H. M. U., 7. Total, \$1,845.47.

Receipts in April, 1908.

Clayton S. Fitch, Treas.
 Burrville, 11; Buffalo, Pilgrim, 14.50; Chenango Forks, 3.30; Clayton, S. S. B. O., 6; Gaines, Ch. & S. S., 21.93; Newburgh, 1st, 21.05; New York, Finnish, 5; New York, Forest Ave., Friend, 10; Niagara Falls, 1st, 23; Richville, 6.40; Riverhead, Sound Ave., 66.89; W. H. M. U., as follows: New Village, W. M. S., 5; Norwood, L. S., 13; Rensselaer Falls, C. E. S., 8.38; Brooklyn, Central, L. B. S., 25; Ogdensburg, W. M. S., 10; Syracuse, Plymouth, W. G., 50; Woodhaven, W. M. S., 10.50; Sidney, W. M. S., 22; Jamestown, Mrs. E. O. Morgan, 10; Patchogue, S. S., 5;

Jamestown, Pri., 8; Gaines, M. U., 9; Brooklyn, Clinton Ave., W. L., 50; Candor, L. M. G., 4.20. Total, \$419.15

OHIO HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Receipts in March, 1908.

Rev. C. H. Small, Treasurer, Cleveland.
 Alexandria, 10; Andover, 6.25; Ashtabula, First, 25; Finnish, 5; Second, 6; Swedish, 5; Belpre, 13.30; Brownhelm, 13.50; Centennial, 2; Centre Belpre, 4.05; Ceredo, W. Va., 2; Chagrin Falls, C. E., 2; Chardon, C. E., 3.30; Charlestown, 3; Chatham, 21; C. E., 3; Chillicothe, 10; Cincinnati, N. Fairmount, 11.23; Storrs, 24.65; Storrs, W. S.; Walnut Hills, 38.77; Per., 10; Claridon, C. E., 5; Clarksheld, 4; Cleveland, Archwood Ave., 15; Bethlehem, 63.78; S. S., 1.78; Denison Ave., 5; Euclid Ave., 44.37; Highland, 10; Hough, 5; Kinsman St., 36.15; S. S., 10; Madison Ave., 8.24; North, 5; Park, 28.38; Pilgrim, 200; Plymouth, 56; Trinity, 8.89; Per., 25; Columbus, Eastwood, 1; Plymouth, Per., 10; Collinwood, 25; Conneaut, 14.55; Coolville, 11.47; Cuyahoga Falls, 12.60; Edinburg, 5.50; Elyria, First, 23.77; W. Per., 5; Fitchville, 3; Fort Recovery, 20; Garrettsville, 5; Geneva, 24.75; Glenville, 5; Grafton, 6.82; Greenwich, 4.05; Per., 1; Greenfield, 85; Hudson, C. E., 10; Per., 7; Huntsburg, Per., 5.60; W., 10; Ireland, 5.45; Int. on Penfield Fund, 2.30; Int. on Mantua Fund, 4.64; Jefferson, 26.25; Kelleys Island, 4.06; Mrs. S. C. Kellogg, 2; Lawrence, 4.50; Lima, West, 2.50; Litchfield, 8; Little Muskingum, 3; Lodi, 17.35; C. E., 5; Per., 6; Lorain, First, 41; W., 14; S. S., 4; Lorain, 2d, 10; Lucas, 8; Lyme, 11.01; Mansfield, First, 122.89; Marietta, First, C. E., 6.45; Harmar, 5.15; Second, 3.50; Marysville, 14.67; Medina, 51.50; Nebo, 3.10; Nelson, 1.71; C. E., 2.79; Newark, First, 7; Plymouth, C. E., 4; Newport, Ky., 17; S. S., 8; North Bloomfield, 2; North Monroeville, 7.75; Norwalk, 10; North Amherst, 12.88; Oberlin, First, 86.67; Second, 114.53; Painesville, First, 15; Penfield, 5.50; Plain, 5; Sandusky, 5; Shandon, S. S., 5; W., 5; Shawnee, 5; Siloam, 1.50; Somerdale, 1.18; South Newbury, 2; Springfield, First, 12.96; C. E., 25; W., 1; Per., 2; Stanleyville, 2.64; Sullivan, 12; Sullivan, S. S., 8; Tallmudge, 65; S. S., 39.18; W., 5; Thompson, 5; Toledo, Central, 35.68; Per., 9; First, 40; Washington St., 20.12; Tyne Rhos, 1; Vermilion, First, 17; S. S., 5; C. E., 6; Washington, 15; Wauseon, 21.70; Wayland, 4; Wellington, 30; West Williamsfield, 22; West Andover, 8; York, S. S., 2; Youngstown, Plymouth, Per., 10; Zanesville, 8; C. E., 5. Total, \$2,485.86.

From Ohio Women's H. M. Union, Mrs. George B. Brown, Toledo, Ohio, Treas., March, 1908.

Akron, First, W., 5; Andover, W., 5; Chatham, W., 8; Claridon, W., 4; Chillicothe, W., 10; Cincinnati, Walnut Hills, W., 12; Cleveland, Denison Ave., W., 5; Euclid, Y. L., 4; Euclid, W., 16.25; Franklin Ave., W., 2; Kinsman St., W., 5; Union, W., 5; Conneaut, W., 5; Cuyahoga Falls, W., 5; Y. L., 10; Elyria, First, W., 4; Geneva, W., 20; Huntington, W. Va., W., 7; Lima, W., 1.50; Madison, W., 8.40; Mansfield, Mavflower, W., 10; Medina, 23; Newark, First, C. E., 5; Norwalk, W., 4.50; North Amherst, C. E., 5; Oberlin, First, W., 75; Ridgeville Corners, W., 3.25; Strongsville, W., 5; Sullivan, W., 2; Tallmudge, W., 9; Toledo, Central, W., 11; Plymouth, W., 5; Jr. C. E., 1; Washington St., W., 34; Twinsburg, C. E., 1.85; Wauseon, W., 15; Youngstown, Plymouth, W., 8.40.

Total\$ 360.15
 Grand total.....2,846.01

Receipts in April, 1908.

Chas. H. Small, Treas.
 Atwater, 10.12; Belpre, C. E., 5; Brecksville, 15; Brownhelm, 1.50; Ceredo, W. Va., 3.50; Clarksville, 4.50; Cleveland, Emmanuel, 12; Park Ch., 2.25; Eagleville, S. S., 4.69; Gustavus, 4.25;

Ravenna, S. S., 20; Sandusky, 2.50; Saybrook, S. S., 3; Toledo, First, 50; West Millgrove, 2.63; Zanesville, S. S., 2.67. Total, \$143.61.

Receipts in April, from the O. W. H. M. U., Mrs. George B. Brown, Treas., Toledo.

Ashland, W. M. S., 2.85; Belpre, W. M. S., 6.35; Chagrin Falls, L. A., 5.25; Cleveland, First, W. A., 14; Hough, W. A., 17.50; Trinity, 3; Columbus, Eastwood, W. M. S., 25; Lindenville, W. M. S., 4; Mansfield, Mayflower, C. E., 10; Marietta, First, W. M. S., 3.42; Marysville, W. M. S., 3; Painesville, W. M. S., 3; Ravenna, 10; Sandusky, W. M. S., 1.33; Toledo, Second, J. M. C., 2.50; Williamsfield, W. M. S., 3.10. Total, \$114.30; Grand total, \$257.91.

MICHIGAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Receipts for February, 1908.

John P. Sanderson, Treas., Lansing.

Allenville, 4; Baldwin, .50; Baldwin Y. P. S. C. E., .50; Benzonia, 103.47; Benzonia Town Line S. S., 1.20; Benzonia S. S., 4.20; Ceresco, .71; Chippewa Lake, 10; Clare, S. S., 1.34; Constantine, Y. P. S. C. E., 4.50; Constantine, Y. P. S. Junior, .50; Cooks, 1; Dowagiac, 35; Echo, 1; Essexville, 5.50; Farwell, 1; Grand Junction, 8.34; Grass Lake, 8.35; Grass Lake, Y. P. S. C. E., 5; Hetherton, .50; Honor, 13; Lake Linden, 10; Mancelona, 9; Maybee, 3; Merrill, 15; Newwaygo, 13.20; South Haven, 28.93; Traverse City, Oak Park, 2; For New Work Fund, Detroit, North, Women's Soc. and Business Men's Class, 20; Johannesburg, Church, 20; Romeo, M. I. Brabb, 20; For Congregational Michigan, 12.50; For Library Fund, 1; Whittaker Church by vote of church, 280; W. H. M. U. of Michigan, by Mrs. H. A. Stoneman, Treas., 326.89; Congregational Home Missionary Society, 56.95. Total, \$1,023.08.

THE MISSOURI CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Receipts for year ending March 31, 1908.

Lewis E. Snow, Treas., St. Louis.

Amity, 1.51; Aurora, 91.50; Bevier, First, 19.75; Bevier, Welsh, 5.50; Bonne Terre, 200; Breckenridge, 20; Brookfield, 5; Cameron, 71; Carthage, 95.05; Cole Camp, 23.60; Dawn, 13.90; De Soto, 20; Eldon, 49.41; Granby, 5.50; Grandin, 25; Green Ridge, 46.50; Herculeanum, 15; Iberia, 15; Joplin, 5.20; Joplin, East, 1.02; Kansas City, First, 1,462.28; Tabernacle, 78.79; Westminster, 809.03; Beacon Hill, 14; Ivanhoe Park, 45.25; Prospect Avenue, 41.90; Roanoke, 10.50; Walter Scott, 1; Kidder, 35.85; Lamar, 10; Lebanon, 100; Meadville, 28; Meta, 2; Neosho, 58.75; New Cambria, First, 33.60; Pierce City, 63.02; Republic, 10; St. Joseph, Tabernacle, 239.03; Plymouth, 10; St. Louis and St. Louis County, First, 492.52; Pilgrim, 2,324.82; Fountain Park, 170.67; Swedish, 10; Compton Hill, 129.75; Hyde Park, 28.50; Memorial, 58; Union, 43.25; Olive Branch, 16.10; German, 14.50; Redeemer, 20; Hope, 20.76; Immanuel, 2; Reber Place, 41; Bethlehem, 20; Webster Groves, 422.60; Old Orchard, 7.30; Maplewood, 92.45; Greenwood, 2; L. M. Brown, 1; Sedalia, First, 99.40; Second, 24.95; Springfield, First, 157.87; German, 29.60; Pilgrim, 12.60; Swedish, 2.05; Thayer, 17.25; Willow Springs, 2.10; Windsor, 2.50; New Florence, John Jeffers, 9; Mexico, Mrs. E. F. Sewell, 1; Pleasant Hill, Geo. M. Kellogg, 100; Bramyer, Mrs. E. E. Hughes, 2; Eldorado Springs, Mrs. A. J. Dickinson, 2; Doe Run, F. P. Graves, 10. Total, \$8,176.88.

DONATIONS OF CLOTHING, ETC.

Reported at Rooms of W. H. M. A., Boston, January 1, 1908—April 1, 1908.

Mary C. E. Jackson, Secretary.

Amherst, Estate of Mrs. Louisa S. Baker, clothing, 50; 1st. & College Ch., box, 75; North, Aux., 2 bbls.; Andover, Free Ch., bbl., 107.16;

You are ALL CONFUSED about Pianos!

—You want the sweetest toned
 —You want that sweet tone to last
 —You dislike to spend any more money than necessary:—But every adviser, and so-called expert, recommends a different make. You are like a man lost in the woods. You don't know which way to turn. This surely describes your position.

R THE REMEDY:—Educate yourself on the subject! Study—read—Read more—Study more. Then listen in the quietness of your own parlor to the tone of the highest grade piano you can get, but without agreeing to purchase it. Call in all those musical friends who you know

are not under past obligations to any piano dealers or friends of dealers. Resolve you will study attentively piano tone and will be deaf, while studying, to the magnetic talk and persuasiveness of salesmen. This is the *intelligent* way. It's the way you planned your new home. You made a long study of it calmly, thoroughly, and you became quite an expert. You can be just as expert about pianos.

We are willing to send you free two books:

One officially entitled "The Book of Complete Information about Pianos."

YOU NEED THIS BOOK of 156 Pages handsomely bound, if you ever intend to buy a piano, no matter what make.

It tells how to test a piano and how to tell good from bad; what causes pianos to get out of order. It makes the selection of a piano easy. If read carefully it will make you an expert judge of piano tone, of action, workmanship and of durability.

It tells everything that any one can possibly want to know about pianos; gives a description of every part of the piano, how put together and all the processes of manufacture. Gives description of the new invention for aiding learners to play called **THE NOTEACCORD** (endorsed by Paderewski and other great pianists). It explains Agents' and Dealers' Methods and Devices.

It tells about the very first piano,

the qualities of labor, the felt, ivory and woods used in every high-grade piano, and compares high qualities with the cheaper kind (used in inferior pianos). Describes what constitutes a musical-piano-tone, and in fact is a complete *encyclopedia*.

You need and should have **THIS EDUCATIONAL BOOK** to thoroughly inform you whenever **CONFUSED ABOUT PIANOS**.

Its scores of illustrations (all devoted to piano construction) are not only interesting but are *instructive*—to children as well as to adults.

You will certainly learn a great deal about pianos that you could not hear of or read **ANYWHERE ELSE** for it is absolutely the *only* book of its kind *ever published*. Nevertheless we send it free.

The other book is also copyrighted but is a short *story* named "JOHN HONEYWELL'S REASONS." The story of an

average American family which was **ALL CONFUSED** about Pianos—it is interesting, readable and prettily illustrated—gives a little hint of a love affair which the piano helped along, as many pianos have done.

These two books cost quite a sum to produce, print, bind, illustrate and mail. Upwards of 400,000 have been issued and without a single exception have been highly commended.

SO FAR not one word about ourselves. We are and have been the manufacturers of **THE FAMOUS WING PIANO** for the past 39 years!

Name _____
 Address _____
WING & SON
358-391 West 13th St., N. Y.
 You may send me "The Book of Complete Information" and the "Story Book" but without any cost to me or obligation on my part.

We Have Supplied Over 40,000 American Homes With WING PIANOS

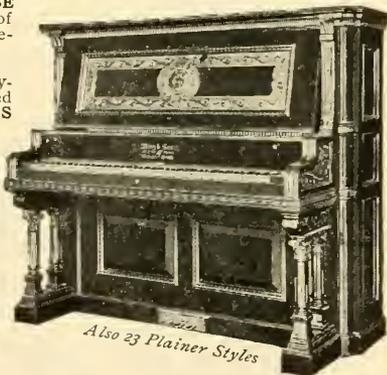
We refer to Banks, Governors of many States, and Judges; to Merchants, Conservatories of Music, Singers and Professors of Music. We have been students of vibration and of musical tone and strength of materials during all these 39 years. The first patent issued to our Mr. Wing, Senior, for improvement on pianos was in 1876, and other improvements have been invented since at the average rate of more than one yearly. These facts prove our skill and long experience, but would not be mentioned if we did not wish to show you that we know the piano subject as few others have had the opportunity; for 39 years is a long—long time for a business house to "live and learn" and constantly prosper.

Write for the books at once or fill in the coupon. Take it out and mail to us now while you think of it (and while you have the coupon). You will be under no obligations whatever.

WING BUILDING

358-391 West 13th Street, New York

WING & SON



Also 23 Plainer Styles

Seminary Ch. Ben. Soc. bbl., 75; Auburndale, Aux., bbl., 192.15; Belchertown, L. A. Soc., bbl., 62.18; Beverly, Washington St. Ch., H. M. S., bbl., 70; Boston, Old South Sewing Circle, 3 bbls., 203.18; Brighton, W. A., bbl. & half, 170.25; Brookline, Harvard Ch. Aux., 2 bbls., 439.35; Leyden Ch. Aux., box & bbl., 103; Cambridge, Pilgrim Ch. Aux., box, 30; Prospect St. Ch., Aux., 2 bbls., 115; Campello, Aux., 2 bbls., 88.49; Charlemont, H. M. Soc., bbl., 25; Cliffdale, Aux., Xmas box, 11.74; Dorchester, Harvard Ch., Aux., bbl., 47.75; Pilgrim Ch., Aux., bbl., 141.55; 2nd. Ch., Aux., 2 bbls.; Everett, 1st. Ch., Aux., bbl., 60.57; Florence, Aux., box, 80; Holbrook, L. B. S., 2 bbls., 103.39; Holliston, Aux., bbl., 36.35; Jamaica Plain, Central Ch., Aux., 2 bbls., 214.76; Malden, Maplewood, Ch., L. S. U., Box, 40; Lee, box, 125.60; Littleton, Aux., bbl., 29.93; Lowell, Kirk St. Ch., Aux., bbl., 126; Malden, 1st. Ch., L. B. S., cash & box, 40; Medford, Mystic Ch., clothing, 20; Millbury, 1st. Cong. S. S., books & games; Newburyport, Prospect St. Ch., Aux., 2 bbls., 90; Newport, R. L., Union Ch., Aux., box, 138; Newton, Eliot Ch., Aux., 3 bbls., 123; Newton Centre, Aux., chk. & bbl., 85.81; Northampton, 1st. Ch., Dorcas Soc., box, 94; Norwood, Aux., bbl., 25; Oxford, W. H. M. S., bbl., 56.60; Peabody, South Ch., Aux., bbl., 45; Pittsfield, 1st. Ch., "Free Will Soc.," box, 168; Providence, R. L., Beneficent Ch., H. M. Band, bbl., 102.20; Central Ch., Aux., 2 bbls. & box, 592.33; Union Ch., Aux., 2 boxes & 2 pkgs., 340; Quincy, Bethany Ch., L. B. C., bbl., 121.15; Randolph, Aux., bbl., 58.45; Rowley, L. B. S., pkg., 10; Roxbury, Mrs. Zeigler, pkg.; Mrs. S. A. Brackett, Bible; Rutland, W. U., Aux., box, 17.70; Salem, Tabernacle Ch., Aux., bbls., 237.09; Southampton, 2 bbls. & box, 95; Spencer, Aux., box, 62.56; Springfield, 1st. Ch., Aux., 2 bbls. & box, 273.06; Sterling, bbl., 40; Ware, East, Ch., W. C., bbl., 75; Watertown, Phillips, S. C., box, 195; Wellesley, A Friend, pkg., 2.50; Westfield, 2nd Cong. Ch., bbl., 60.65; Wilmington, Aux., bbl., 50; Winchester, Western Miss. Soc., bbl., 90.77; Woburn, L. C. R. S., bbl., 74.39; Wollaston, Aux., bbl., 80; Worcester, Piedmont Ch., II. M. Dept., bbl., 65. Total, \$6,711.66.

Reported at the National Office in February and March, 1908.

Binghamton, N. Y., 1st, 2 bbls., 136; Bridgeport, Ct., So., Wednesday Workers, box & bbl., 293.50; Brooklyn N. Y., So., 1 box, 289.51; Burlington, Vt., box, 200; Concord, N. H., bbl.,

81.24; Danville, Vt., bbl., 87; Danielson, Ct., Westfield, L. B. S., bbl., 52; Dover, N. H., 1st, bbl., 83.50; Hartford, Ct., Glenwood, H. M. S., box, 13.50; Hollis, N. H., Lad. Read. & Char. Cir., 2 bbls., 84.25; Center, 3 bbls., 230.60; Kensington, Ct., 2 boxes, 35; Manchester, N. H., Franklin St. L. B. S., 2 bbls., 163; Middletown, Ct., So., Union Soc., bbl., 89.15; Milford, Ct., 1st, L. B. U., 200; Montclair, N. J., 1st, W. H. M. S., box & bbl., 115; New Britain, Ct., 1st Ch., of Christ W. II. M. S., 105; New Haven, Ct., Ch. of the Redeemer, 2 bbls., 170; L. A. S., bbl., 122.75; New London, Ct., 2nd, Dorcas Soc., bbl.; Southport, Ct., L. M. S., box, 73.14; Stafford Springs, Ct., box & bbl., 160; Wallingford, Ct., 1st, L. B. S., bbl., 95.11; Warsaw, N. Y., bbl., 133.

Correction: In the February magazine, New Medford, Ct., 1-2 bbls., 96; Carriage, 125; money, 30; should have been New Milford, Ct.

Reported at the National Office in April, 1908. Brooklyn, N. Y., So. Ch., L. B. S., 1 box, 130.42; Canandaigua, N. Y., W. H. M. S., 4 bbls., 212.10; Cleveland, O., Plymouth, W. A., 1 bbl., 12.50; Hartford, Ct., So. Ch., L. S. S., 1 bbl., 167.55; Kittery, Me., L. S., 3 bbls., 313.67; New Britain, Ct., So. Ch., W. H. M. S., 2 boxes, 145.91; Pembroke, N. H., L. A. S., 57.65; Scarsdale, N. Y., Westchester Ch., L. A. S., 1 bbl., 130; Wethersfield, Ct., L. A. S., 2 bbls., 190.97. Total, \$1,369.77.

CONGREGATIONAL SUMMER ASSEMBLY

Frankfort, Mich.

A BIBLE SCHOOL

A RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE

A DENOMINATIONAL RALLY

A SUMMER COLONY

SESSION OF 1908

July 29 to August 18

Drs. Frank K. Sanders and Edward R. Harper, Bible Lecturers. The Quartet of Fisk University will sing throughout the season. Preachers and lecturers of national repute will speak.

For information address

REV. J. H. HULL,
Frankfort, Mich.

DIRECTORS

Rev. Dan F. Bradley, D. D., Cleveland, Ohio.
Rev. I. Edward Kirby, D. D., Medina, Ohio.
Rev. I. R. Nichols, D. D., Marietta, Ohio.
Rev. W. W. Warren, D. D., Detroit, Mich.
Rev. Geo. A. Davis, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Rev. Howard M. Jones, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mr. J. F. Hofstetter, Frankfort, Mich.
Rev. H. S. Mills, Benzonia, Mich.
Rev. F. L. Graff, Port Huron, Mich.
Mr. J. A. Gifford, Honor, Mich.
Rev. Sidney Strong, D. D., Chicago, Ill.
Rev. W. F. McMillen, D. D., Chicago, Ill.
Rev. A. B. Pennman, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. H. H. Hart, LL.D., Chicago, Ill.
Mr. R. J. Bennett, LL.D., Chicago, Ill.
Rev. E. F. Williams, D. D., Chicago, Ill.
Rev. F. T. Lee, Topeka, Kan.
Rev. E. E. Flint, Creston, Iowa.
Rev. R. M. Higgins, Berlin, Wis.
Rev. Henry Stauffer, Milwaukee, Wis.
Rev. A. R. Thain, D. D., Wauwatosa, Wis.
Rev. H. C. Herring, D. D., New York.
Prof. A. M. Wilcox, Ph.D., Lawrence, Kan.
Rev. L. O. Baird, Omaha, Neb.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

**TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.**

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. **HANDBOOK** on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Things you may need to know

The Home Missionary is published monthly except in July and August. Subscription 50 cents a year. Under the ruling of the Post Office Department, subscribers four months in arrears must be dropped from the list.

About one hundred leaflets issued by the Society, covering many phases of Home Mission work. New ones are constantly being added. A catalogue will be sent on application. Leaflets are sent to individuals or churches without charge.

Handbooks for Home Mission Study can be furnished by the Society as follows:

"Heroes of the Cross in America," by Don O. Shelton, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.

"Aliens or Americans?" by Rev. Howard B. Grose, D. D., cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.

"The Challenge of the City," by Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D., cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.

"The Frontier," cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.

"Leavening the Nation," by Rev. Joseph Bourne Clark, D. D., cloth, \$1.00; paper, 50 cents.

"Coming Americans" (for children), by Katharine R. Crowell, cloth, 35 cents; paper, 25 cents.

"Pioneers" (for children), by Katharine R. Crowell (ready in June), cloth, 40 cents; paper, 25 cents.

"Citizens of To-Morrow," by Alice M. Guernsey, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 30 cents.

"The Call of the Waters" (a study of the frontier for Women's Societies), by Katharine R. Crowell (ready in July), cloth, 50 cents; paper, 30 cents.

We can furnish "Helps for Leaders" in connection with each of the first four books named above, at 10 cents each; a "Manual of Mission Study" at 10 cents; a set of six large pictures of Home and Foreign Missionary scenes, for use in Sunday School exercises, etc., at 75 cents per set; an immigration wall chart at 50 cents; Home Mission illustrated postal cards at 5 cents per dozen, 35 cents per hundred. In all shipments, the cost of carriage is paid by the Society.

Conditional gifts are solicited. The Society will receive any sum you may desire to place in its hands, and pay you an annual interest thereon during your life, varying according to your present age. This gives the donor an assured income for life, with the certainty that his gift will be used as he desires after his death. Write to the Treasurer.

Legacies to the Society should be made in the following, or equivalent form:

"I bequeath to my executors the sum of dollars, *in trust*, to pay over the same months after my decease, to the person who, when the same is payable, shall act as Treasurer of The Congregational Home Missionary Society, formed in the city of New York in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said Society, and under its direction."

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY
Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, New York.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

**A Cream of Tartar Powder
free from alum or phosphatic acid**

MAKES HOME BAKING EASY

MENNEN'S

Borated
Talcum

TOILET
POWDER



**"The Month
of Roses"**

calls for special complexion safeguards, to insure a summer of perfect skin condition and comfort.

Mennen's Borated Toilet Powder

used after bathing, keeps the skin smooth and healthy, prevents **Prickly Heat, Chafing** and **Sunburn**, insuring the much coveted "browning" without burning. After shaving it is delightful.

For your protection the genuine is put up in non-refillable boxes—the "Box that Lox" with Mennen's face on top. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 1542. Sold everywhere, or by mail, 25 cents. **Sample free.**

Gerhard Mennen Co., Newark, N. J.

Try Mennen's Violet (Borated) Talcum Toilet Powder—it has the scent of fresh-cut Parma Violets. **Sample free.**

Mennen's Sen Yang Toilet Powder, Oriental odor } No samples
Mennen's Borated Skin Soap (blue wrapper) }
Specially prepared for the nursery

SAPOLIO



**DOUBLES
THE JOY
IN**

HOUSE-WORK

SEPTEMBER 1908

VOLUME XXXI NUMBER 4

THE HOME MISSIONARY

GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH, LONDON, ENGLAND



Of the men of our generation most dauntless in
effort to save the city

1908

Entered at the Post Office at New York, N.Y. as second class (mail) matter.

PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

A Methodizer,--Does Your Church Need One ?

If it has a deficit in its current expenses—
If it has need of more income for its work—
If it gives \$2 to itself for every \$1 to benevolences—
If it pays its minister less than it knows it ought—
If one-fourth of its members do not regularly support it—
If its trustees ask for new subscriptions only once a year—
Then surely something is needed. What is it?

WHAT IT IS

The profession of the METHODIZER is a new one and needed. It is saving thousands of dollars for business houses by installing better methods.

We can furnish such a METHODIZER for your church. It is a fully illustrated booklet of sixty pages, written for us by Rev. Henry E. Jackson, and called

The Individual System of Church Support

Orders for the booklet and the supplies described in it, may be sent to either of the following addresses. To secure booklet, send ten two-cent stamps to the publisher.

THE CHURCH SYSTEM SUPPLY COMPANY,
Montclair, New Jersey.

Or orders may be sent to

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
Fourth Ave. and 22d St., New York City.

A Significant Book

Do you understand the South? Do you know this great movement?

Anglo-Saxon Congregationalism in the South

By FRANK E. JENKINS, D. D.,

Assisted by

Smith Baker, D. D.; Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, Ph.B.; Pres. E. Lyman Hood, Ph.D.; Pres. W. F. Blackman, D. D.; Acting Pres. H. C. Newell, B. S.; Mrs. H. S. Caswell-Broad.

Fully Illustrated

- | | |
|--|--|
| I. Congregationalism: Mission, Message. | VII. Atlanta Theological Seminary. |
| II. What Congregationalism Represents. | VIII. Rollins College. |
| III. The New Testament Church: The Church of the Future. | IX. Piedmont College. |
| IV. History of Congregationalism in the South. | X. Congregational Academies and Institutes. |
| V. Congregationalism and the Race Question. | XI. The Congregational Alphabet. |
| VI. The Growing South. | XII. A Suggested Program for Congregationalism in the South. |

Price \$1.00, postage prepaid.

Sent to any subscriber of "The Home Missionary" or to any name in the Year Book on receipt of order; price to be sent within ten days after receiving the book.

Order from Publishers, The Franklin-Turner Company, or from Rev. Frank E. Jenkins, Atlanta, Georgia.

CHESTER CREST

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

The New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men, formerly located at Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth street, New York City, was an out growth of the great Hippodrome meeting conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey in 1876.



EIGHT THOUSAND MEN representing the best families in the country have come under the influence of this most unique and definitely CHRISTIAN INSTITUTION.

THE MANAGER, Rev. GEORGE S. AVERY, was ordained an EVANGELIST by a CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL in BOSTON and has served the Christian Home ten years. The number of men now received each year is about four hundred and fifty.

The accommodations for unfortunate men are so arranged as to give men of means the very best that money can furnish, and men of less means are provided for accordingly. Those living in Greater New York who have no money are welcomed to the limit of the number of FREE BEDS.

The work is partially supported by voluntary contributions and it is governed by a Board of Managers representing various denominations. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, John Noble Stearns, Cornelius Bliss, William E. Dodge, James Talcott and other well known philanthropists were among the founders.

Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, President
Willis E. Lougee, Secretary
William S. Edgar, Treasurer

Address all communications to
G. S. Avery,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Whitman College

"THE YALE OF THE WEST"

It Stands for the Highest in Scholarship and Character.

A NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE IN THE NORTHWEST.

Entrance Requirements, 16 credits (same as Harvard).

HOME MISSIONS DEMAND CHRISTIAN COLLEGES.

Make your will in favor of
The Board of Trustees of Whitman College

WALLA WALLA,
Washington.

DOANE COLLEGE

Crete, Nebraska

OF HOME MISSIONARY ORIGIN
AND LOYAL TO HOME MISSION-
ARY WORK.

D. B. PERRY, President

The College Motto:
"We Build on Christ."

ROLLINS COLLEGE, Winter Park, Florida

THE COLLEGE, THE ACADEMY, THE SCHOOLS OF MUSIC, FINE ARTS, EXPRESSION,
DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS, BUSINESS

THERE ARE THOUSANDS of young people in the North whose health is threatened by the rigors of the climate or by close confinement in ill-ventilated and superheated schoolrooms; Rollins offers them refuge from these perils and the promise of a longer and more vigorous life, together with instruction in every way equal to that which they could find anywhere else.

THERE ARE THOUSANDS of parents who would spend their winters in the Sunny South if they knew that they could find there a school of the highest grade for the children whom they cannot leave behind them, but whose studies they do not wish to interrupt; Winter Park offers to such parents the finest climate on earth, a good hotel, pleasant boarding houses, furnished or unfurnished cottages, cultivated and agreeable society, fine drives, good fishing and hunting—and to their children of all ages the best instruction, through Rollins College and the excellent Public School, in any study.

INFORMATION AND CATALOGUES may be had by addressing the president, William Fremont Blackman, Ph. D.

1850

Ripon College

1908

A Strong Faculty of twenty-three specialists, who are thorough teachers. Wholesome Christian Atmosphere. Eight buildings. Large beautiful Campus and Athletic Field. Good equipment in Laboratories and Library. Comfortable Modern Dormitories. Group system of courses. Full information furnished promptly upon request.

RICHARD C. HUGHES, President,

Ripon, Wisconsin.

YANKTON COLLEGE

Yankton, So. Dakota

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR

Twenty-two teachers, 300 students.
Scholarly standards, Christian influences.

WRITE FOR A CATALOGUE

Marietta College

Marietta, Ohio

A CHRISTIAN COLLEGE OF THE
HIGHEST GRADE

Cherishing the loftiest college ideals and ministering to a large and developing field. Rated by the Carnegie Foundation as ranking with the best in America in scholarly standard. Of the men graduated since 1900 over twenty per cent. have entered the ministry.

FARGO COLLEGE, Fargo, North Dakota.

Cor. Seventh Ave. and Seventh St. South,

Regular College Course with many electives, leading to degree of Bachelor of Arts. Preparatory Department with full Commercial work, if desired.

FARGO COLLEGE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. Office: Stone's Block,
616 First Avenue North.

Twenty-one teachers, New Gymnasium, Scientific and Commercial Equipment.

COLORADO COLLEGE, Colorado Springs, Colo.



Departments

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS, Edward S. Parsons, Dean.
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, Florian Cajori, Dean.
SCHOOL OF FORESTRY, William C. Sturgis, Dean.
SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Edward D. Hale, Dean.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR WILL BEGIN
IN SEPTEMBER, 1908
WILLIAM F. SLOCUM, President

WHEATON COLLEGE, Wheaton, Illinois

A CHRISTIAN SCHOOL FOR MEN AND WOMEN

LOCATION—Twenty-five miles west of Chicago.
OBJECT—To train men and women for good citizenship and Christian service.
RESULTS—About forty per cent. of graduates in the ministry, missionary service, and service of Christian societies.
EXPENSES—Students need not spend over two hundred and fifty dollars per year.
GIVERS who desire to invest their money in men and women to do Christian work in home and foreign lands, are requested to write to the president, Charles A. Blanchard, or the treasurer, Prof. H. A. Fischer.

1847 1908

Iowa College
GRINNELL, IOWA

John Hanson Thomas
Main, President.

Faculty of forty-five. Large and completely equipped buildings; Laboratories, Library, Museum, Chapel and Associations Building; fine Gymnasiums for men and women.

Departments:
COLLEGE OF
LIBERAL ARTS,
THE GRINNELL
ACADEMY,
THE GRINNELL
SCHOOL OF
MUSIC.

For catalogues address
the President,
J. H. T. MAIN.

TABOR

THE COLLEGE OF
SOUTHWEST IOWA

Offers Superior Advantages:
Faculty specialists; courses strong; group system; expenses minimum; influences character-forming; location most healthful.

Departments: College, Academy, Conservatory, Art, Business.

Send for literature; correspondence cordially invited.

President,

GEORGE NORTON ELLIS, A.M.
Tabor, Iowa.

Fairmount College

Fairmount College laid the Corner Stone of its new Carnegie Library on March 10th and inaugurated its new president the same day. It was a great day of rejoicing for the City and Community.

The College has a student body of 300 and is meeting the demands of first-class college opportunities in one of the strongest portions of the West. There are about 600,000 people in the Wichita commercial district to which this College specially ministers. The location is one of the most beautiful in the state.

Address the President, Wichita, Kansas.

Pomona College

CLAREMONT, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Pomona is quite the strongest college west of Colorado. There are 290 students of college rank. Standards of admission and scholarship are identical with those of the best American colleges. For catalog and information address as above.

The Congregational Home Missionary Society

FOURTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Charles S. Mills, D. D., President
 Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, Vice-President
 Hubert C. Herring, D. D., General Secretary Willis E. Lougee, Associate Secretary
 Joseph B. Clark, D. D., Honorary Secretary
 Washington Choate, D. D., Treasurer
 Miss Miriam L. Woodberry, Secretary Woman's Department

DIRECTORS

Charles S. Mills, D.D., Chairman.....	Missouri	Mr. F. E. Bogart.....	Michigan
Raymond Calkins, D.D.....	Maine	Mr. William B. Homer.....	Missouri
Rev. Lucius H. Thayer.....	New Hampshire	Mr. George A. Guild.....	Kansas
Mr. W. J. Van Patten.....	Vermont	Mr. C. B. Anderson.....	Nebraska
Mr. Arthur F. Whitin.....	Massachusetts	Rev. Charles R. Brown.....	North California
Mr. John F. Huntsman.....	Rhode Island	W. H. Day, D.D.....	South California
Watson L. Phillips D.D.....	Connecticut	E. L. Smith, D.D.....	Washington
	New York	H. P. Dewey, D.D.....	Minnesota
Mr. W. W. Mills.....	Ohio	Mr. James G. Cannon.....	New York
Mr. T. C. MacMillan.....	Illinois	W. R. Campbell, D.D.....	Massachusetts
Charles A. Moore, D.D.....	Iowa	S. H. Woodrow, D.D.....	Washington, D. C.
Mr. C. M. Blackman.....	Wisconsin	Ozora S. Davis, D.D.....	Connecticut

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Hubert C. Herring, D. D., Chairman

One Year:

Mr. James G. Cannon
 Mr. W. Winans Freeman
 Rev. Henry H. Kelsey
 Rev. Lewis T. Reed

Two Years:

Mr. William B. Howland
 Mr. John F. Huntsman
 Ozora S. Davis, D. D.
 W. R. Campbell, D. D.

SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS OF CONSTITUENT STATES

Maine Missionary Society.....	{ Secretary, Rev. Chas. Harbutt, 34 Dow St., Portland. Treasurer, W. P. Hubbard, Box 1052, Bangor.
New Hampshire Home Miss. Society..	{ Secretary, Rev. E. R. Smith, Concord. Treasurer, Alvin B. Cross, Concord.
Vermont Domestic Miss. Society.....	{ Secretary, C. H. Merrill, D.D., St. Johnsbury. Treasurer, J. T. Ritchie, St. Johnsbury.
Massachusetts Home Miss. Society...	{ Secretary, F. E. Emrich, D.D., 609 Cong'l House, Boston. Treasurer, H. N. Hoyt, D.D., 609 Cong'l House, Boston.
Rhode Island Home Miss. Society....	{ Secretary, Rev. J. H. Lyon, Central Falls. Treasurer, Jos. Wm. Rice, Providence.
Missionary Society of Connecticut....	{ Secretary, Rev. Joel S. Ives, Hartford. Treasurer, Security Company, Hartford.
New York Home Missionary Society..	{ Secretary, C. W. Shelton, D.D., 287 Fourth Ave., New York. Treasurer, Clayton S. Fitch, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.
Congregational Conference of Ohio..	{ Sup't, Chas. H. Small, D. D., } { Prospect Ave. and Treasurer, John G. Frazer, D. D., } { E. 22d St., Cleveland.
Illinois Home Missionary Society.....	{ Sup't, Rev. Geo. T. McCollum, 153 LaSalle St., Chicago. Treasurer, John W. Iliff, 153 LaSalle St., Chicago.
Wisconsin Home Missionary Society..	{ Secretary, Homer W. Carter, D.D., Beloit. Treasurer, C. M. Blackman, Whitewater.
Michigan Home Missionary Society..	{ Sup't, Rev. J. W. Sutherland, Hollister Blk., Lansing. Treasurer, C. A. Gower, Hollister Blk., Lansing.
Iowa Home Missionary Society.....	{ Secretary, Rev. P. A. Johnson, Grinnell. Treasurer, Miss A. D. Merrill, Des Moines.
Kansas Cong. Home Miss. Society...	{ Secretary, L. C. Schnacke, D.D., Topeka. Treasurer, Geo. A. Guild, Topeka.
Nebraska Home Missionary Society..	{ Secretary, Rev. S. I. Hanford, Lincoln. Treasurer, S. A. Sanderson, Lincoln.
California Home Missionary Society.	{ Secretary, Rev. L. D. Rathbone, Berkeley. Treasurer, G. T. Hawley.
South California Home Miss Society..	{ Secretary, Rev. J. L. Maile, Los Angeles. Treasurer, S. H. Herrick, Riverside.
Missouri Home Missionary Society...	{ Secretary, Treasurer,

SUPERINTENDENTS

Moritz E. Eversz, D.D., German Department, 81 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	
Rev. F. Risberg, Swedish Department, 81 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	
Rev. O. C. Grauer, Dano-Norwegian and Slavic Departments, 81 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	
Geo. R. Merrill, D.D., 801 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.	Rev. George L. Todd, D.D., Sommeruelos No. 6, Havana, Cuba.
Rev. W. W. Scudder, 711 Johnston Building, Seattle, Wash.	Rev. C. G. Murphy, 328 Noble Avenue, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Rev. W. B. D. Gray.....Box 890 Cheyenne, Wyo.	Rev. A. E. Ricker.....Meadville, Pa.
Frank E. Jenkins, D.D., The South, 604 Lowndes Building, Atlanta, Ga.	Rev. Geo. A. Hood, 1553 Milwaukee St., Denver, Colo.
W. H. Thrall, D.D., 702 Dakota Avenue, Huron, S. D.	Rev. Geo. A. Chatfield, New Mexico and Arizona, Nara Visa, N. M.
Rev. G. J. Powell, 811 Seventh Avenue, So., Fargo, N. D.	Rev. W. G. Puddefoot.....Indianapolis, Ind.
Rev. A. J. Folsom.....Forest Grove, Ore.	Rev. Walter C. Veazie, Utah and Idaho, Salt Lake City, Utah.

CONTENTS

♣ For SEPTEMBER, 1908. ♣

CITY EVANGELIZATION BY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES Rev. Herman F. Swartz.....	483
A METHODIST SOCIETY FOR CITY EVANGELIZATION Illustrated. Rev. Frank Mason North, D.D.	485
THE CHICAGO CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETY Illustrated. Rev. J. C. Armstrong, D. D.	490
FORTY YEARS OF CONGREGATIONALISM IN SEATTLE Illustrated. Rev. E. Lincoln Smith, D.D.	494
CITY MISSION WORK IN CLEVELAND, OHIO Illustrated. Rev. C. H. Lemmon	498
EDITOR'S OUTLOOK The Redemption of the City	502
Editorial Notes	504
THE TREASURY.....	507
THINGS TO THINK OF.	508
WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT The Conference at Silver Bay	510
The Northfield Conference	511
APPOINTMENTS AND RECEIPTS.....	512

PER YEAR, FIFTY CENTS

THE HOME MISSIONARY

Published Monthly, except in July and August, by the

Congregational Home Missionary Society

287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY



HE BEHELD THE CITY, AND WEPT OVER IT.—LUKE 19:41.

THE HOME MISSIONARY

VOL. LXXXII SEPTEMBER 1908.

NO. 4.

City Evangelization by Congregational Churches

BY REV. HERMAN F. SWARTZ

THE problem of evangelizing the city is at bottom the problem of establishing churches and maintaining them in a manner suited to their varying environments.

With the most profound respect for such benevolent projects as the organizations for the distribution of alms, social settlement work, and other most worthy enterprises, it is still to be asserted without hesitation that the Christian church is, both for permanence and magnitude of results, the most efficient institution that we possess. These other enterprises depend generally upon the personality of one man and they are therefore ultimately limited. Those who are familiar with the conditions in certain portions of New York City and in very limited areas of one or two of our other large cities, may not be inclined to agree with this statement, but it is important to remember that the congested portion of New York is in no wise a norm for other American cities. The problem of the great immigrant gateway is in a class by itself. Therefore, without hesitation, it may be said that taking our American cities of fifty thousand population and upward, the Christian church is far and away the most effective institution for the ac-

complishment of the things for which the Gospel stands.

The best possible result is obtained where the already established and well-grounded churches conduct their work in so democratic a way that the whole population within their geographical parishes feels their power. This is being done by a multitude of our finest churches, and this is city evangelization of the highest order.

Obviously, however, the growth of our cities quickly renders it impossible for the churches already established at all thoroughly to cover the ground. For example, the city of Cleveland has for the past twenty-five years steadily averaged a net growth of at least one thousand souls per month. The question soon becomes acute how to meet this great population and to win them to the Gospel. In some cities the one or two older and stronger churches have sent forth many daughters following the lines of movement of portions of their membership. A little observation, however, quickly shows that growth of this character is limited almost wholly to certain parts of the city and these generally the more desirable residence sections. Moreover, these enterprises cost money. If there are ten churches in a

city and two of them are strong enough to conduct their own missionary projects and eight are not thus fortunate, it means that no resources whatever are drawn from the eight poorer churches, whereas, collectively they may equal the two overshadowing churches, and they surely should be able to do something.

About twenty-five years ago there appeared a fine piece of statesmanship in Chicago, under the direction of Rev. J. C. Armstrong, D. D. He succeeded in grouping all the churches of that great city into one incorporated organization, to which was given the name of the Chicago City Missionary Society. The success of the work of this body has been a thing of the most striking character. So well did it justify itself that the other leading denominations quickly adopted it. The Methodists have developed the plan until now they have a national superintendent of this work who reports that it is the second largest benevolence of the Methodist body. The Presbyterians copied it in almost every city of any size, as have also the Baptists, the Christians, and others. Unfortunately, we, the Congregationalists, have been less ready to perceive the excellence of this organization. It is, now, however, rapidly growing in favor and in efficiency in many of our cities. The following local church extension societies are at this day in more or less effective operation:

- 1, Boston Congregational Union.
- 2, Buffalo.
- 3, Chicago.
- 4, Cleveland.
- 5, Detroit.
- 6, Galesburg.
- 7, Grand Rapids.
- 8, Hartford.
- 9, Kansas City.
- 10, Los Angeles.
- 11, Milwaukee.
- 12, Minneapolis.
- 13, New Haven.
- 14, New York Metropolitan Board.
- 15, New York and Brooklyn Church Extension Society.
- 16, Oakland.
- 17, Peoria.
- 18, Philadelphia.
- 19, Portland, Oregon.
- 20, St. Louis.
- 21, St. Paul.
- 22, Seattle.
- 23, Spokane.
- 24, Springfield, Mass.
- 25, San Francisco.
- 26, Tacoma.
- 27, Toledo.
- 28, Worcester, Mass.

These societies last year received

through their treasuries about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars (\$125,000). The reports for three years show an average of about one hundred and ten thousand dollars per annum. The churches contributing to this work contained one-sixth of the membership of the entire denomination. One hundred and twenty-five churches are assisted by them in a financial way. A large portion of the expenditure is for church building. In many instances the societies are really local church building societies. In most cases, however, a liberal portion of the money is used in the maintenance of missionary pastors.

In the cities where these societies are at all vigorously prosecuted, the results are large. In one typical city, the figures show that one-half the net growth occurred in the mission churches, although they constituted less than one-fourth the number of churches in the city and not over one-seventh of the Congregational membership was in them.

An investigation of these societies reveals a diversity of relationships between them and the State and National Home Missionary Societies. The chief objection to the city society is grounded on the multiplicity of home missionary agencies. The great reason for its existence is local responsibility both for income and expenditure. We thus are in a dilemma. To remove local responsibility will destroy the efficiency of the society. To subordinate the society to the national society in any effective manner so as to remove this charge of multiplied appeals, threatens to remove the local responsibility. Every one feels that some improvement is desirable but it is not yet clear just what form or arrangement may be best. Eighteen of the societies already named bear no relation to our state or national bodies except in the way of general sympathy. The Chicago society is auxiliary to the state society, both bodies collecting money wherever they can get it, but the city society limits its ex-

penditures to Chicago. In Cleveland, the same superintendent serves for both state and city work. In New York the state board is divided in two parts, one being responsible for work in the city, and in addition, there is an added society for church extension. In Oakland, the work is done by a committee of the local association. The Philadelphia society is related directly to the national society.

The latest plan to be developed is that adopted recently in St. Louis. It has a number of points to recommend it, and it is submitted by the writer for the careful consideration of those who are interested in this character of work. The city society is made "constituent" to the state society, just as the state society in turn is constituent to the national society. Under this arrangement, the city society pays to the state society a definite percentage of all its receipts up to a certain sum. The entire income above a specified amount is given to the state society. These figures are agreed upon annually. The apportionment plan is in operation in St. Louis for both the state and city treasuries. It is further proposed to secure one man to act as

superintendent both of the state and city work. It is believed that in this way the local responsibility and the local authority are in no wise curtailed, while at the same time the absolute unity of the whole missionary project is clearly revealed and continuously assured.

The National Council, at its Des Moines meeting, recommended that "Wherever several Congregational churches exist in any town or city, they should be united in sufficient way for local church extension in their own community." A form of constitution was appended to the resolution, which can be found in the minutes of the Council, and may be had upon request from the writer.

There are a number of important cities wherein it would appear that work of this character might very profitably be undertaken. Any one who is engaged in this work of city evangelization quickly becomes aware of the fact that in doctrine, polity, and spirit, Congregationalism is eminently adapted to the needs of our great cities, and that where it is propagated with zeal, it shows a fine measure of success to reward the endeavor.



A Methodist Society for City Evangelization

BY REV. FRANK MASON NORTH, D. D.

THERE are but two reasons for this article; the one, that the editor requests it, the other, that in the stress of a critical conflict, each division of the one army is the stronger for knowledge that upon the field are other loyal and co-operating forces. It is the weakness—I had almost said the shame—of the churches, that confronting as they now do su-

preme opposition and opportunity they understand so imperfectly one another's range and purpose.

The organization here described is now known as The New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is the oldest and largest of over eighty Methodist Societies formed in the leading cities for vari-

ous phases of aggressive Christian work. Since 1892 these "Local Unions" have been closely affiliated in The National City Evangelization Union, which has by Conferences, Conventions, publication, legislation, aided largely in convincing the church of the imminence of the city problem, and has given distinctness to its ideals and variety to its methods.

These several city organizations have been the agencies for developing church property now valued at ten millions of dollars, and have laid the foundations of many hundreds of churches. This enterprise has been concentrated chiefly upon church extension, but in these later years they are becoming sensitive to the appeal of the foreign populations, and are giving attention to the religiously destitute sections of the cities. Between the Board of Home Missions and the local

societies, there exist, by recent action of the General Conference, relations which maintain scrupulously their autonomy and prestige, and at the same time associate them definitely with the general program of Home Missions.

The history of the New York City Society aptly illustrates the changing conditions of our city life and the corresponding modifications of the church's methods. Nearly a hundred years ago Methodism in New York, impulsive and eager, but feeble in numbers and resources, organized sev-

eral societies for local and general work, among them a New York City Sunday School Society. It aimed to supply teachers for needy schools and to train them for better service. Later, inevitably, the Society began to organize Sunday Schools in destitute sections, and thus entered upon a distinctly missionary phase. Sixty years ago the organization had become The New York City Sunday School and Missionary Society, and in 1866 was

incorporated under that name. Scattered enterprises were gathered under one administration and the importance of securing land and buildings for church purposes dominated the Society's policy. In 1871, by act of legislature, the name was again changed and the organization became The New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society. The Sunday School, the mission, the

church—a

natural evolution.

But during the last twenty-five years, new conditions have come. The annexation of territory and the movement of population northward have increased the demand for sites and buildings. Churches once central to communities of church going people have become useless *in situ* unless adapted to the thronging multitudes who, now surrounding them, care little for them or hate them. Polyglot populations—un-American and non-Protestant—offer a foreign mission field in home missionary territory.



REV. FRANK MASON NORTH, D. D.

The aim of the good people who sixty years ago founded the pioneer city mission in New York, the "Five Points Mission" (not the House of Industry which was organized later), would hit nothing to-day. Then there was not a Chinaman in sight, and the

not realized this change, even though apparently in motion, are, as a matter of fact, simply marking time or retreating.

To these new conditions the Society of which we write has earnestly striven to adapt itself. Crowded upon



CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR (METHODIST),
NEW YORK CITY

first Italian immigrant was more than a quarter of a century away, and there was no Ghetto. The Five Points section was as bad as London's Seven Dials became, but it was not "foreign." In a generation the range of missionary opportunity in New York has immeasurably broadened, and societies and churches which have

it have been appeals from many of which by sheer lack of resources it has been forced to turn aside. But, like other organizations both civic and religious, it has at least shown its appreciation of the new social order and of the wider scope of service by its many attempts, and by some achievements.

A brief analysis of its agencies in this vast city field as they now exist, will best set forth the purpose and scale of its operations. In its English speaking work it has eight centers in the Bronx to which it is giving guidance and support; eleven *missionary churches*—as we believe in calling them—of which eight are on the East Side, all in the midst of dense populations and exemplifying in greater or less degree the socialized Christianity for which our Society stands; two chapels for the colored people; a rescue mission on the Bowery—Hadley Rescue Hall; a mission at the port—Ellis Island; a Home for Working Girls—Hedding House. Among foreign speaking peoples it maintains eight churches and missions—Norwegian, one; Swedish, one; Italian, four; Chinese, one; Japanese, one. Thus, thirty-two different enterprises claim the attention of the Board of Managers of the Society. In many of these centers a varied ministry is maintained—there are six kindergartens, a day nursery, many clubs and industrial classes, children's hours, services in German, five gymnasiums. Six centers outside of the city for fresh air work are connected with the various churches. Over seventy pastors, assistant pastors, deaconesses, kindergartners, and other associated workers, are engaged in the work. While the fields are those least promising and productive in our great city world, the records show over thirty-six hundred church members and nearly forty-five hundred Sunday School scholars. The criticism recently loudly voiced by certain church leaders now in or lately of New York that the vitality of the church is low and its membership decreasing, is entirely unwarranted, as tested by this group of heroic enterprises. The pessimists are not on the firing line. In the main the critics are looking at the battle from behind.

The organization upon which these various enterprises depend is carefully formed. It is thoroughly demo-

cratic. Every regular pastor, including those of the Society's churches, is a member *ex officio* of the Board of



ITALIAN M. E. CHURCH,
NEW YORK CITY

Managers, and every church is entitled to representation by an elected delegate. Forty additional members at large are annually elected by the Society. The general administrators of the church, the resident Bishop and the district superintendents are also members. The Society is organized out of and into the local forces of the denomination. The Board of Managers, which is large, meets five times a year. It determines the budget, makes general grants, and serves as the rallying center for agitation, inspiration, and education. A large Executive Committee conducts the business. The trustees hold property and serve as legal custodians of the So-

ciety's interests. Standing and special committees are charged with important functions—the care of buildings, the development of resources, the supervision of particular phases of the work, the visitation of the churches. On these committees serve many of the leading laymen and ministers of the city, who thus become familiar with the varied responsibilities which rest upon the Society, and co-operate with the executive officers in administration.

Since 1866, when the Society was incorporated, two and a half millions of dollars have passed through its treasury, and half that sum has been raised and expended by its churches for their own support. Nearly a million of dollars have gone into church property. The latest published report shows an expenditure for the year of over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which over eighty-five thousand dollars have been applied to property.

The annual budget for current expenditures calls for approximately fifty-five thousand dollars. Toward this the Board of Home Missions makes generous grants—about twelve thousand dollars—applied chiefly to the work among foreigners. From invested funds come annually a few thousand dollars. The balance, from thirty to forty thousand dollars, is provided by the annual offerings of individuals and the churches.

It has been the policy of the Society to make appropriations only where the title of the property, if there be real estate, is held by it, or where the work is under its direction. The fact that ten of the leading independent churches of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx have resulted from this method would appear to justify it. Whenever a church thus fostered has reached the strength which assures its self-support and wise development, the property involved is unhesitatingly transferred to a local board of trustees, the Society

holding a bond or mortgage without interest, for the amount of the equity it has, on behalf of the church at large, secured for the property. This is done without sensitiveness or embarrassment, and serves simply as a protection of the denominational interest in the local church. The present property holdings of the Society, ignoring such mortgages, exceed twelve hundred thousand dollars.

That these trusts are not arbitrarily construed is shown in the fact that for a quarter of a century past not a dollar of equity in Methodist property has been transferred from the territory below Fourteenth Street to more favored districts uptown.

This has fallen out to be rather a discussion of "the wheels." If it were not that in them is "a spirit," the description of the mechanism would be profitless. Close upon half a century this Society, agency of Metropolitan Methodism in its aggressive work, has been in operation. A succession of consecrated men has administered its affairs. To-day it wins the confidence and enjoys the co-operation of the wisest and most devoted workers in the denomination. They are convinced that the city problem is paramount. They have no hope to excel others in the effort to solve it. But to do their part, to induce Methodism—leaders and followers—to render unstinted and unselfish service, to share with those of other denominations who also see that the city is the supreme opportunity of the Kingdom, is their unshaken purpose. They believe that the Kingdom must come—not without the city but within it; that true conquest will not ignore but capture the citadel; that the descending City of God will be revealed not in some remote beatific vision, but in the transformation of the communities of men into the assemblies of the sons of God. And thus believing, they give, and serve, and pray—and doubt not that in the end shall be victory.

The Chicago City Missionary Society

BY REV. J. C. ARMSTRONG, D. D.

Its Formation

THIS Society was organized in 1882 for the purpose of forming and supporting Sunday Schools, mission stations, and churches, in Chicago and vicinity. The rapid growth of our city and the inability of the State Home Missionary Society, the Sunday-School Society, and the Church Building Society to provide Sunday Schools and churches as quickly as needed, called for some kind of concerted action by our churches.

Ways and means of meeting this ever growing problem were discussed in our Congregational Ministers' Union for a year or more, and at length with the co-operation of the State Home Missionary Society the City Society was formed and set at work.

Its Scope

Recognizing the fact that a city and its suburbs are bound up together, the first step taken was the appointment of a committee of seven choice men designated as "An Executive Committee of Missionary Effort in Chicago and Vicinity." The possible extension of the City's boundaries needed to be provided for. The "vicinity" of Chicago would cover such a contingency.

What should be the exact character of the work to be undertaken and where it should labor had to be considered. It was not deemed wise to include any form of charity work, as there were existing societies caring for the unfortunate and the poor, but rather to form Sunday Schools and churches which should become centers of social, civic, and religious activity.

It was seen that the most efficient Society should include in its functions whatever was necessary to build up



REV. J. C. ARMSTRONG, D. D.,
Supt. Chicago City Missionary Society

Sunday Schools and churches. It would be more correct to say that the Society's directors were led to adopt the policy that governs the Society rather than that they planned it. Whether they should work for church extension in better communities or confine their labors to purely mission fields was settled for them by such fields appealing for help the moment the preliminary organization got under way. The Society wisely undertook to do all that a particular field needed, renting halls and store buildings, providing fuel, books, light, furniture, lots, and buildings, limited only by its own resources and always provided that the help afforded should stimulate and not excuse giving by those aided. A cardinal principle of the Society is to give nothing that



Frank Kimball,
President.



W. M. Spooner,
Secretary.



W. S. Herrick,
Treasurer.



E. H. Pitkin,
Chmn. Finance Com.

OFFICERS OF THE CHICAGO CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETY

mission fields can be induced to provide for themselves.

The Society combines in its functions those of the Sunday-School, Home Missionary, and Church Building Societies, and in addition whatever else is necessary in founding and supporting a mission.

Churches have been formed in up-town fields when little or no money has been given. The good offices of the directors and Superintendent advising as to steps necessary and in finding the professing Christians on the fields have been all that was required in getting some churches under way. Churches have been organized in the middle districts or in localities where the great middle class is found, and missions have been formed and maintained in the downtown tracts where the poorest and least resourceful class lives so largely. In these last named fields the largest expenditures have been made.

Our Foreign Work

As we were led to all parts of the city because we heeded the calls that came from the center to the circumference, so we were led to take up work among our foreign speaking peoples. The first appeal came from a German community and was followed in turn by calls for help to maintain preaching among the Welsh, the Swedes, the Bohemians, the Norwegians, and the Chinese. Appeals have come from still other nationalities, but scarcity of

funds has made it impossible to help a greater number than we are now aiding. Help has been given a Bohemian, two Welsh, four Norwegian, seven Swedish, and nine German churches, and in addition a Polish and a Chinese mission. We shall begin work among the Poles and Italians as soon as our resources will permit.

Feeble Churches Aided

The necessity of aiding weak churches previously formed was regarded as a part of the Society's work from the beginning of its labors. Such churches had been formed where needed and where growth and self-support were expected. But business had encroached upon their field, or foreign speaking peoples with or without church preferences of their own, or both agencies combined had come in and uprooted the people for whom these churches had been established. The number of children in such fields had not diminished, however, and the churches, while weakened financially, were still needed in the community. Thirteen fields of this kind have appealed to our Society, receiving timely and indispensable help in keeping their doors open and ministering to their respective localities.

The Society's Incorporation

It required but a few months of labor to show the necessity of having an incorporated Society to purchase and control property if the new So-

ciety was intended for the most efficient service it could render to the churches that had called it into being. While stronger churches could and should become incorporated as soon as organized and thereby hold and manage their own property, there were other fields that could not secure church property without outside help, and in some cases nothing could be expected from the people in the community where the mission should be located. The Society should be able

to hold the title to such property. Steps were therefore taken and the Society became incorporated in 1882.

Lots are purchased outright in some fields and in others the title is taken to property where the churches are growing weaker and more dependent in character.

Summary of a Quarter Century of Work

The following summary of results of twenty-five years of labor will be of interest:

CHURCHES AND MEMBERS

Churches formed in Chicago and vicinity.....	72
Members in new churches January 1, 1908.....	10,193
Other weak churches aided.....	13
Aided churches now self-supporting.....	46
Received to membership by new churches and other aided churches while aided, to January 1, 1908, by confession 13,442, by letter 9,933, total.....	23,375

EDUCATIONAL WORK

Sunday Schools formed.....	74
Children in attendance.....	17,490
C. E. Societies in our new churches.....	90
Members enrolled.....	2,738
Kindergartens in new churches.....	5
Children in attendance.....	275
Ministers raised up.....	36

LOTS AND BUILDINGS

Lots purchased with Society's aid.....	27
Buildings erected with Society's help.....	48
Lots and buildings owned and held in trust.....	19
Value of property so held.....	\$228,500

MONEY RECEIVED AND EXPENDED

Received for general work to December 31, 1907.....	\$630,211.52
Expended for general work to same date.....	627,778.17
Included in latter sum paid to churches and missions other than those formed by the Society.....	57,070.29
Received for endowment.....	155,875.22
Paid by Society's churches for their own expenses to December 31, 1907.....	1,790,123.31
Expended by Society for its new churches to same date.....	570,707.88
Total cost of new churches.....	\$2,360,831.19

Per cent. of benevolent contributions of churches formed by Society to total cost of these churches.....	.0585
The Society has received for all purposes.....	\$786,022.56
Of this amount we have in our endowment.....	155,875.22
Held in trust for our mission churches.....	228,500.00
Owned by our new churches in addition.....	590,000.00

Total assets of Society and its new churches.....\$974,375.22

SOCIETY'S NEW CHURCHES AS RELATED TO THE MISSIONARY INTERESTS OF OUR DENOMINATION

Contributed for benevolence by the new churches to December 31, 1907.....	\$138,160.22
Of this sum the American Board received.....	29,697.95

Our Endowment

This fund, amounting now to nearly \$156,000, was raised in 1904. The interest, somewhat more than \$7,000 a year, is used for grounds, buildings, and also for new work. This use of the income of our permanent fund enables our Society to keep pace more nearly with the demands made upon our treasury by our dependent churches.

We are careful to avoid lessening the appeal of our weak churches for current funds. We believe that the cry of the weaker churches should be heard by the stronger for the good of both, and that such appeals from one to the other are indispensable for Christian growth.

No chapter on missionary work could be written that would be more interesting and instructive than one on "The Influence of Mission Work on the Worker." The Word still needs to be made flesh in order to make the world know that Christ has come.

Its Relation to the State Home Missionary Society

The Society was made auxiliary to the Illinois Home Missionary Society in 1895 in order to avoid confusing appeals for city work. Previous to that time the State Society was forming and supporting churches in Chicago and out in the State, and the City Society was at work, as provided for in its charter, outside as well as within the city. By the auxiliary relation each Society is free to gather funds in the city and throughout the state. The City Society's funds come almost exclusively, however, from Chicago and its suburbs, and its expenditures are limited to the city, while the State Society expends its money outside of Chicago. The City Society reports its receipts and expenditures and the names of its missionaries to the State Society for insertion in its annual report.

Influence Upon Other Denominations

The rapid strides made by our Society from the beginning attracted the

attention of other denominations almost at once. Two years after our organization the Methodists of Chicago formed their Methodist Extension Society. Methodists north and south, Baptists and Presbyterians, also north and south, and Episcopalians and Disciples have City Missionary Societies modeled after ours. The Methodists have such organizations in forty-five of the largest cities in the United States, and so large has their work become that they have a National Secretary to superintend it.

Our own denomination has been rather slow to recognize its offspring, though about twenty cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific now have city Societies.

After a Quarter of a Century

Looking back after twenty-five years of trial, we see very much to be grateful for. The Society was born at an opportune moment. Some new method of caring for religious destitution in great industrial centers was needed. A small sum of money for an inexpensive church building and one or two hundred dollars toward a missionary's support were not enough. The cost of lots and fire proof buildings made church extension impossible without large outside help. The new Society makes the city responsible for itself. A "short circuit" is established between the need and the ability to meet it, and results come. "The poor have the Gospel preached to them," and the means to provide for it are furnished. Through our Society's labors we are saying to our givers, "Come and see for yourselves what is being done."

And finally, what has been accomplished is poorly told by our figures. That we have organized seventy-two churches with over 10,000 members, and seventy-four Sunday Schools with 17,500 children, and that out of these churches have come over \$138,000 for home and foreign mission work, does not begin to give the full measure of results achieved.

There have come out of our mission churches clerks, lawyers, physicians, educators, judges, ministers, and a host of respectable Christian men and women.

Chicago and the country at large are greatly indebted to the noble men who formed this first City Missionary Society of its kind in our city and country. Foremost in this goodly company were our leading pastors, Rev. F. A. Noble, Rev. E. P. Goodman, Rev. Burke F. Leavitt, Rev. E.

F. Williams, Rev. Arthur Little, and Prof. Samuel Ives Curtiss. Among our laymen: Caleb F. Gates, our first president; Robert E. Jenkins; S. M. Moore; W. E. Hale; Col. C. G. Hammond; and E. W. Blatchford.

What has been done by these Societies suggests yet larger fruitage to be gathered. The redemption of our great centers of population means the redemption of the country. What has been done in a few cities may and should be done in all.



Forty Years of Congregationalism in Seattle

BY REV. E. LINCOLN SMITH, D. D.

HOME Missionary work in the future must, far more than in the past, lay emphasis upon the evangelization of cities. The country work cannot safely be neglected, but the storm center of activity must be where the great majority of the people are—in the cities.

In some cities the Congregational people have believed in one strong central church and have clung to the ministry of one commanding minister. In other cities they have believed in building as many churches as could be organized with good promise of soon becoming self-supporting, and giving opportunity for active Christian service to a larger number of church members. The latter policy is better for the denominational influence and contribution to the Kingdom of God in any city—better four churches of five hundred members each, well located and strong in their independent life, than one church of two thousand members at the center of the same district.

A brief record of the development of Congregational work in a western

city where the colonizing policy has been followed is here set forth.

Seattle has been fifty-six years in becoming her present self. In 1852, the first white settlers laid out their claims, filed their plat, and named their future town after the most striking Indian chief of the vicinity. Forests surrounded them, making lumber mills then as now their first industry. Fish were in the sea, then as now, to be trapped and packed. Gold might be in the mountains and trade might some day bring many people to their chosen harbor, and their humble village might one day become a great city. They who drove the first stakes are all gone, but in fifty-six years their vision has been realized. Railroads and steamship lines; lumber mills and packing houses; gold mines of Alaska and golden wheat fields of eastern Washington; the products of farm, orchard, and dairy; the favorable location, nearer the Orient by one day than California ports and upon one of the greatest inland seas of the world; all of these things have united to bring more than a quarter of a mil-

lion people here in the first fifty-six years.

But many people do not necessarily make a city great. To be big in faith, hope, and charity is to be great as a city or as an individual, and no task is so fascinating and so important to-day as to lay these glorious foundation stones well into the structure of a city like Seattle.

Plymouth, our first church, was organized in 1869. The boys in the young Plymouth Sunday School have now become leading business men, prosperous by the rise in value of those early claims and respected as sons of the old first families. The fathers and mothers who organized that first Congregational church are gone. Would that they were here to-day that we might do them honor! But their sons are doing them honor in the spirit they show in the Seattle of to-day.

Plymouth outgrew the house of wood and built a house of brick. That is now too small and inadequate, and she soon will move and build again. In membership, she now counts a thousand, and many of those who now constitute the other Congregational churches have passed through this Congregational clearing house. The

forty years of Congregational activity have resulted in twenty-one organized churches, if we may count four just beyond the city boundary but always included in the Seattle family. Three others have been organized and are now dead. Two others are on the way to be organized soon, but we stand at twenty-one, with a total membership of 2,937, on January 1, 1908. The statistics gathered for the Year-Book show further results which might be stated here—that 1,038, or more than one-third of these members are men, that our property has a value of \$490,700, that our home expenses last year were \$62,704 and our benevolence \$53,619. Of the twenty-one churches, eleven are self-supporting, the other ten received aid from the Congregational Home Missionary Society last year of \$1,092, and there are but two of the twenty-one which have never received any such missionary aid.

The chief reason for satisfaction in these figures is that they reveal a *giving constituency* in our churches—an average of more than \$21 for home expense and more than \$18 for benevolence, almost enough to make the average \$40 per member for both causes. The benevolence column in-



PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SEATTLE, WASH.

cludes some special items, like \$10,000 given by Plymouth to the University Church for a new building, and numerous large sums given to the Y. M. C. A., but there are always exceptional demands of some sort and it is all benevolence. The C. H. M. S. has good reason to be proud that the sums which her children give for themselves and for others are so nearly identical.

A further study of Year-Book reports discloses the fact that in the past ten years Seattle's Congregational membership has been multiplied by two and one-half, the total value of property by five, total contributions for home expenses by six and for benevolence by thirty. The giving habit as well as the ability to give has been growing faster than the membership. On January 1, 1898, Seattle had nine Congregational churches—still counting those just over the city line—and on January 1, 1908, twenty-one. In the first twenty-nine years of Congregational work nine churches were organized and 1,134 members received, while in the last ten years twelve churches were organized and 1,803 members received. But in that same decade Seattle's population was multiplied by four, increasing from 60,000 in 1898 to 240,000 in 1908, so that growth in Congregational membership has been far behind the growth in population. However, the denomination never was in so healthy a condition as it is to-day, and with every church equipped with a strong pastor and with the missionary and benevolent tide rising, more progress will be made in the next decade than has ever been shown before.

The development of new churches seems to be traceable always to the missionary spirit of the members of the mother church, and this is true of Seattle. From the beginning the members of Plymouth have been eager to work, and they began early to look about for needy and promising neighborhoods where they might plant new Sunday Schools. Some of the schools

proved short-lived, but most of our churches to-day have grown out of Sunday Schools which were planted by Plymouth Church or by some other agency. The home missionary Superintendent has been on the watch for



PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
SEATTLE

the psychological moment to start new churches, and the Superintendent of the Sunday School and Publishing Society also has had large share in the growth of the denomination in Seattle.

In the year 1901, the Congregational churches of Seattle concluded that they had become sufficiently numerous and strong to organize a City Church Extension Society and to support a pastor at large, who, as the Superintendent of that Society, should act for them all in helping to raise money, organize, locate and build churches. The Society has been incorporated and has had seven years of useful existence. It has assisted in organizing seven new churches and has three missions now in hand. Rev. J. T. Nichols was the first and Rev. C. R. Gale is the present Superintendent. The Society raises about \$5,000 each year for this work, and the different

churches take their share as apportioned by the Board of Directors of their choosing. When the time arrives for a new work to be organized in a community, special appeals become necessary to buy lots and erect a temporary building or tent upon the rear of the lot. But much visiting must be done by the Superintendent, and perhaps a long and patient period of preaching and teaching in school house or store-room, before the work can be organized; but the wise Superintendent makes his way slowly, so that at last the people of many denominations are ready to join hands in a Congregational church. The task of developing this work has rested mostly upon the laymen, as the President and a majority of the Directors of the Extension Society have been laymen, and this fact has been of great benefit to the work itself and to the men.

The organization has helped to develop the denominational consciousness of Seattle Congregationalists, promoted unity and efficiency in action, encouraged the habit of neighborhood evangelism, cultivated the spirit of co-operation among both pastors and churches, interested the members of the central churches and set the nets so as to catch and save them when they have moved to the suburbs, afforded an opportunity for those who

declare their exclusive interest in Home Missions to put their devotion into action, and, upon the whole, has been a most efficient agency in making a Christian city.



QUEEN ANNE CHURCH, SEATTLE

Most of our Congregational churches have their men's clubs, meeting monthly for dinner and having carefully prepared programs. This plan affords the men a much needed opportunity for social acquaintance. The men grow accustomed to acting together here as nowhere else and this habit affects the politics of the community and all matters of a public as well as a denominational character. The invitation to speak before these clubs and to be their guest for an evening is counted an honor by our best citizens. The men's clubs are now federated into the Congregational Brotherhood of Seattle and in their united capacity will work to promote Bible study, benevolence, fellowship, better business method in church management, and civic righteousness.

The Congregational ministers have their meeting on Monday afternoons twice in each month, and so keep in close touch with each other. Among the best products of the co-operative spirit of the Seattle Congregationalists have been the meeting for ten days in 1903 of the Pacific Coast Congress, the series of Bible lectures in 1904 by Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, when the whole town was stirred, and the meeting of the American Board in 1905.

The problem of the denominational



UNIVERSITY CHURCH, SEATTLE

development in a city like Seattle, where business is absorbing and where born and bred Congregationalists are few, is the problem of training a body of laymen to steady and faithful attention to the countless duties involved in the success of the local church, and in educating them to understand and care for the wide interests of the Kingdom at large.

The women have their undertakings well in hand, both in mission work and study and in local charity. The fact that the large body of 1,038 men are thoroughly interested is nowhere bet-

ter attested than in the benevolence reports of the Year-Book. The Congregational men are in the front of all good movements—Y. M. C. A., civic improvement, temperance reform, in the Councils of the city, on the bench, in the management of the public schools, and in the legislature. We are certainly doing our part in the making of Christian history, and men of other denominations have volunteered the testimony that the Congregationalists are the most sanely aggressive denomination in the city of Seattle to-day.



City Mission Work in Cleveland, Ohio

BY REV. C. H. LEMMON,

Secretary Cleveland Congregational City Missionary Society

THE work of the Cleveland Congregational City Missionary Society during the sixteen years of its existence, has been so closely connected with the work of the Congregational Churches of our city, that to tell of it is to tell of their work and growth. Our sixteen churches in 1892 have grown to twenty-four, or twenty-six if we include two in the suburbs, and of these, six are the fruits of our Society, two of which are now self-supporting.

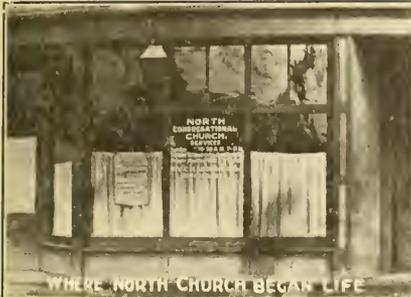
Lines of Work Followed

The need in a city like Cleveland, with its large foreign population, rendering many sections more of a "New Italy, a New Poland, or a New Jerusalem," than the Forest City, of New England parentage, is very great; and to answer this need by the "establishment of Sabbath Schools and Mission Stations, the employment of missionaries, of church and Sunday School visitors, the purchase of

property and erection of chapels, the lending of our credit to needy fields both new and old to tide them over or enable them to build or pay accrued obligations" has been the work of this Society. In its sixteen years six missions with a membership of 957, a Sunday School enrollment of 1702, with property valued at \$54,500 and a contribution last year of \$1,028 to benevolences, is the visible result. Some are in the more needy parts of our city where the congestion is greatest and where the saloon and dance hall and other places of evil resort are reaping an awful harvest, and some are in our better suburbs where they will soon grow into strong supporters of all our benevolent work.

A Concrete Case

A part of our city with 10,000 people, with 300 saloons, no English church. A pastor is sent, who moves his family onto the field. The only available room a store-room



NORTH CHURCH



17x34 with a pool-room on one side and a seven day barber shop on the other side, with inch thick partitions. A canvass resulted in 52 names for church membership, mostly upon confession of faith. A Sunday School of 150 was soon gathered, although the room would hold only 100 chairs, and window ledges and floor served for the classes. They must have more room, so the pastor organized a "stock company," shares at \$10 each, and sold 400 shares; the City Missionary Society helped them to a lot; this pastor haunted his friends day and night, talked, begged, and pleaded; money came in amounts from twenty-five cents to \$1,000—and so the building went up and the children came and the people were saved. To-day they have a church membership of 225, a Sunday School enrollment of 850, property worth \$15,500, with an indebtedness of only \$1,500. All this in six years. If this is a concrete case, there are others only a little less marked, each of them showing the need and the possibilities among our congested city population.

An Endowment Fund

One item which shows the far-sightedness of our president was the establishment of a "*Permanent Endowment Fund*." "All legacies not otherwise specified; and two per cent. of all contributions, receipts, and income" is set aside for this fund, which now amounts to \$17,640 and

yields under his management \$1,000 per year to our current expense fund. Another line of work that has more and more appealed to our Society is the helping of our older and once strong churches which change of constituency has rendered needy. Thus we seek to do all the mission work of our denomination within the city.

Outlook for the Future

As one sees the opportunity and realizes what could be done if we had the means, what has been done seems but small. But when we note that these churches last year received 110 people into their membership, mostly upon confession of faith; that the pastors made 4,500 visits into the homes of the people, many times bearing helpfulness to body as well as soul, attended 28 funerals, 38 weddings, and 72 baptisms, mostly in homes where they were real angels of mercy and the service was the real "cup of cold water," and where they become the advisors in things temporal as well as spiritual; that the churches become centers for helpfulness to the whole family, to which they may come seven days and nights in a week; that they are in fact "*poor men's clubs*," ministering good and not evil; and that more and more they are looked to for counsel and help; we can see a future large with opportunity and replete with fruitage.

Lessons Learned

As we pass the experimental in work in the city we learn to choose the field of work not only from present need, but future development. And this becomes a very serious matter, for the coming or going of factories and the movement of population may change the whole community in a few years.

And more and more we learn that the success or failure of a given field depends more upon the *man* in charge, than upon the field itself; that the right man will succeed, not because of local conditions, but in spite of them.

We are learning that we must differentiate in our work. Some fields will quickly come to self-support, while others are mission fields absolutely, and must ever remain so. Each must be treated accordingly, and in our treatment the aim must be, not to do as little as we can for them, but as much as we can. "Not to be ministered unto, but to minister," must be the motto of every church. For success in such a field, great care must be exercised in this regard. The people must be fully persuaded that it is "not theirs but them" that we seek. Many, especially foreigners, educated under different conditions, can hardly understand this, and it is only by long, unselfish, self-denying service that they can be reached. And then great care must be exercised that they do not come to regard our work as a gratuity, causing our help to become an evil rather than a good. We must help them to help themselves—teach them to walk and not ride.

A Strong Leader Essential

As regards a leader we have been exceptionally fortunate.

One man has given of his time, his best thought, his money, and his prayers to this work; and what has been accomplished and what we are to-day we owe very largely to him. It was he who saw the need, formed the plan and carried it into execution. Himself one of the busiest men of our city, with great financial interests resting upon him, deeply interested in all our great denominational work; he has found time to care for this great interest until it stands to-day and will continue to become more and more a mighty monument to his wisdom and consecration. This man is our worthy and honored president, Mr. H. Clark Ford.

Relation to the Work of Other Denominations

All of our stronger denominations are doing something in the way of city mission work, and our relations have



H. CLARK FORD, ESQ.

President Cleveland Cong'l. City Missionary Society

been in the main pleasant. We have exercised great care not to enter a field occupied by another, and have on several occasions relinquished work already begun when it became evident that others could do it better than we.

And so have we tried to do our part in the solving of the greatest problem

that faces the Church to-day, the saving of the city. We have made mistakes, and sometimes failed at the crucial point, but something has been done, the foundation laid, and with a deeper consecration, a larger vision, a stronger faith, the coming years will see more and better results.



Editor's Outlook



The Redemption of the City

THE city is the hope and the despair of the race. It gathers men together for the richer sharing of the common life. But it constitutes the seed plot where every evil grows to direful maturity. These two things, always patent, have taken on added meaning the last quarter of a century, because of the swift cityward movement of the population. It is a world-wide phenomenon, but nowhere so marked as in America. The last census showed thirty-three per cent. of our nation living in cities of above 8,000 population. The next census will show not much short of one-half in cities, great and small. The future history of our country will be the history of its cities. No plan for its redemption has validity except it provide for the redeeming of the city. The perception of this situation makes the stoutest heart quail. For we have fallen behind in the race. City growth has outrun civic transformation. There are many reasons for this; many elements in the case. But the ominous fact faces us. To what degree the forces of righteousness have fallen behind, it is not easy to estimate. Statistics are unreliable, and can touch only isolated aspects of a question. But so far as church organizations are concerned it is significant to read statements like the following, taken from the *American Missionary*:

“The church is not keeping pace with the growth of cities. For instance, in Buffalo in 1840 there was one Protestant church to each 1,690 persons; in 1905, one to every 3,500 persons. In Brooklyn, in 1840, one Protestant church to every 1,294 persons; in 1905, one to each 3,416 persons. In New York (Manhattan Island), in 1840, one church to every 1,992 persons; in 1905, one to every 6,173 persons.”

Just what such facts may mean cannot be determined by an offhand judgment. But they are not pleasant reading. Moreover, they are in line with other more indeterminate but not less significant features of modern city life. For instance, none can doubt that our cities have a waning Sabbath, a growing luxury and poverty, greedy lust for sensual pleasure, a decay of the spirit of neighborliness, an increasing superficiality, and a lessened reverence. Many would add to the list the decrease of integrity and the decay of the family. This, in our judgment, would require more proof than is in hand. In any case, the situation is grave, and calls for the most prolonged and prayerful consideration on the part of all who pray, “Thy Kingdom come.”

Some things may be said and ought to be said by way of relief to the dark picture which is apt to be drawn of our city perils. For instance, it should not be forgotten that if remedial agencies have not increased in proportion to the growth of our cities, they have none the less made an astounding growth. The Year-Book of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York, which undertakes to give a brief descriptive paragraph to each philanthropic, educational, and religious agency of the city, is a book of 807 pages. It presents an almost bewildering variety and mass of altruistic effort. One can easily believe that some of that effort is misdirected. He may have scant sympathy with many of the organizations named. But he cannot fail to see that they represent a tremendous amount of ethical and religious conviction. New York is far enough from being saved. But earnest, systematic, and varied endeavor is enlisted in the effort to save it. The same thing may be said of all our cities in one measure and another. Christian people have in some degree felt their obligation to win the city, and sought to meet it.

It ought also to be remembered that while the multiplicity of philanthropic and educational organizations which are found in our cities can never take the place of the church, they do powerfully reinforce its efforts. Many of them make no claim to religious quality, yet have distinct bearing upon the ends of religion. Chicago's thirty-five parks and seventy-three hospitals and eighty-one asylums and six thousand public school teachers and twenty-one public libraries may not be religious agencies, but they are direct outgrowths of that spirit of human helpfulness which came into the world in Jesus Christ. It is necessary for us thus to remind ourselves of the essential and absolute unity of all the forms by which men seek to serve mankind. But the church must bestir herself to make full of power the service which she alone can render. All human need is secondary to the need of God. It is one of our chief perils that the Church of Christ shall so far fail in her mission as to leave men to the delusive belief that the human soul and human society can be nourished and brought to maturity without direct and living relations with Him from whom all life is drawn. We must build strongly the Church of God, which is "the pillar and ground of the truth" and of all human hope.

As Congregationalists, we have reason for both shame and pride in the matter of evangelizing our cities. In some places we have developed quickly and strongly. In others we have fallen far behind. In this issue will be found some account of what has been achieved in certain cities. Many other like achievements could be named. But broadly speaking there is more to warn than to cheer us in our history as related to the cities. However, THE HOME MISSIONARY hopes and believes that there is a quickening of interest in this vastly important theme. In many quarters fresh progress is being made. The National Society, with its co-workers, the State and City Societies, is earnestly planning to meet this part of its responsibility to the full measure of its power.

The mailing list of THE HOME MISSIONARY has recently been revised and put in a form more convenient for reference and correction than heretofore. It is entirely possible that in this process some who are entitled to receive the magazine have been dropped. If so, kindly advise us and the mistake will be rectified. Notice of the death of Life Members should be promptly sent to the Society. All ministers in active service are entitled to the magazine. Please inform us of changes of address.

❖

The well known face of General Booth appears on the cover of this issue, not as expressing the judgment of the editor that the work of the Salvation Army is or is not of prime importance among the religious efforts of our time, but in honor to the man who, stirred to the depths by the woeful estate of great cities the world over, has given two score busy and passionate years to the endeavor to make them better.

❖

We are very glad to be able to present in this number an account of the work and aims of the New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. Dr. Frank Mason North, its Corresponding Secretary. It is pleasant to realize that there are many workers with a common end in view, and it will be still more pleasant when we shall be able, as Dr. North suggests, to plan and pray and labor in a fraternally co-operative effort

such as has never been possible in the past. Accompanying the article is a picture of one of the important institutional churches of New York Methodism, and one of the Italian Methodist church at 114th Street on Jefferson Park. We hope and pray that the work represented in this article may be greatly blessed to the redemption of America's metropolis.

❖

The Home Missionary Society seeks to provide material for use by Christian Endeavor Societies in their homeland meetings. This is not always easy, because the list of interdenominational topics as it stands does not always fit into the division of the work among Congregational Societies. This issue of THE HOME MISSIONARY is devoted to the City, in recognition of the September subject. We have a few leaflets on the same line, but not so many as we hope to have soon. Some societies may desire to use our set of frontier pictures in connection with their work. Send for catalogue of leaflets.

❖

The Executive Committee at its July meeting passed a most hearty vote of thanks to the churches of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, for the cordial and generous way in which they entertained the annual meeting of the Society. The Society is the more grateful because the burden imposed upon the Pittsfield friends was so much larger than had been anticipated. We hope and believe that the 1908 meeting will mark the beginning of a new enthusiasm and power in our annual gatherings.

The Society's report for the year ending April 1, 1908, and of the annual meeting held in May, is now ready, and a copy will be sent to anyone who desires it. It is designed to contain in very condensed form the information most needed by those who would understand the aims, scope, and present condition of the Society's work.



For many years past Rev. Geo. E. Hall, D. D., of Dover, New Hampshire, has been actively interested in home mission work, both state and national. His keen interest and wise counsel have been greatly valued by all who bear these responsibilities. It is therefore with much regret that we note his withdrawal from our Board of Directors, a step made necessary by his acceptance of the position of Western Secretary of the American Missionary Association. He will bring to his new work a wider acquaintance with missionary problems than is usually possessed by one outside secretarial ranks, and will render valuable service to the honored organization of whose staff he now becomes a member.



The Missouri Congregational Home Missionary Society has suffered a heavy loss in the death of Mr. Lewis E. Snow, its treasurer. How heavy this loss is will be realized when it is known that not only has Mr. Snow had a leading part in bringing the contributions to the Society up to nearly three times their former sum, but has by his enthusiasm, his cheerful spirit, and his self-sacrifice, encouraged and strengthened our entire Congregational fellowship in that state. It may be true that no man is indispensable, but men like Mr. Snow are at least invaluable.

Pastors in the East are reminded that it is desirable to have early notice of their wish to have the subject of home missions presented in their pulpits. The Secretaries will respond to the best of their ability. Mr. Puddefoot will be in the East for a few weeks, and certain other speakers are available to a limited degree. But at best we cannot respond to all the calls. Please speak your mind quickly.



The General Secretary expects to leave the office early in October for an extended absence, visiting the mission fields of the South and Southwest. He will go first to the state meeting of Colorado, October 7th, and thence to New Mexico and eastward to Florida. In the course of the trip he expects to study with special interest certain Congregational undertakings in southern cities.



Under the above title the Society is publishing from time to time a leaflet describing some of the undertakings to which it is giving special attention. "The Day's Work" Numbers 1 and 2 have appeared during the last six months, and Number 3 will soon be ready. Send for as many as you can profitably circulate.



We are greatly gratified to be able to report a union of two of our churches in the city of Indianapolis, which promises much in every way for Congregationalism in Indiana. Nearly a year ago it seemed necessary to make a grant in aid of Mayflower church, which by a combination of causes had become weakened so as to be unable to carry on its own work. At that time circumstances seemed to make the thought of union with its neighbor,

Plymouth church, impossible. But with the passage of the months different conditions appeared, so that as a result of a couple of months' negotiation, union was hopefully effected on July 1st. This gives a church with a good membership, property to the amount of sixty thousand dollars, an excellent location, and an outlook full of hope. Rev. H. R. Van Auken, who has so effectively served the Mayflower church the past year, has accepted a call to Ashland, Nebraska. Rev. Harry Blunt, pastor of Plymouth church, has been invited to assume the care of the united organization. The new church will be known as the First Congregational Church of Indianapolis.



Rev. Walter C. Veazie has been appointed Superintendent of the Society's work in Utah and Southern Idaho. It is a matter of peculiar interest to him and to the Society that by far the larger part of his life has been spent in the Rocky Mountain region. He first visited the country now under his care soon after the Civil War, when he was a mere boy. Of late he has been a general missionary for the Society in Texas. He is held in warmest affection and regard by a great company with whom he has labored for the up-building of Christ's Kingdom.



Church bazaars are, generally speaking, a dubious feature of church life. But there are considerations to recommend them when gotten up by children, which do not apply to older people. Children cannot give much money, but they can give service. Moreover, it is very difficult to interest them in a cause unless they can do things for it. In some churches a Children's Mission Bazaar has

been found a capital means of quickening the interest of the children and at the same time increasing missionary contributions. If you would like to know how to get up such a bazaar, write to our Society.



A beginning has been made in the production of sets of home mission pictures, by printing a set of eighteen on "The Frontier." These will be useful in connection with the mission study text-books of the year, or in any form of mission organization. The set is sold at ten cents, postage free. Other sets on Immigrant Work, City Work, etc., will follow as circumstances permit.



Suppose your church is pastorless? It is not necessary to go out of business. The little church at Audenried, Pennsylvania, has not had a pastor for twenty-one years. But it maintains its Sunday School and prayer meeting, and once a month or so secures a supply. Why not others? It is worth noting in this connection that the custom prevails among some of our Pennsylvania churches of releasing their pastors for a certain number of Sundays in the year to care for just such scattered flocks.

"Hell is a city much like London," said Shelley. That being true, it follows that all American cities are much like hell, since, like London, they are "fearfully and wonderfully made." Their number and size grow amazingly, for God is still making so many people to fill them. One-third our population reside in them, and some millions more are moving toward them.—*American Home Missionary.*



The Treasury



THE Society is very grateful to be able to report that though the first four months of the fiscal year are months of diminished receipts, it has not been necessary to add to the debt. It is also a matter of satisfaction that despite the strain of the ever increasing needs of the work, it has proven possible to keep the expenditures of this period at almost the same figure as the preceding year. It is believed that this has been done without the sacrifice of any vital position. We wish, however, that every friend of the Society might have the experience for a few months which the Secretaries continually have of standing between the call of the field and the gifts of the people. It would be a means of grace, and probably a source of increased income.

It has been especially gratifying to note a large increase of personal gifts. Over two hundred such were received during the month of July. We appreciate the aid of our fellow workers, in whatever form it comes, but possibly feel doubly grateful for the personal gifts, signifying as they do definiteness of thought and interest.

We advance into the coming months with hope and with anxiety. It is our hope, based on the experience of last year, that we are to have a growing income with which to care for current obligations and pay off the debt inherited from previous years. But always with this goes anxiety lest the friends of Home Missions, immersed in cares and interests closer by, shall slight or forget the claim of our whole great country. It will be of the greatest encouragement to us if many friends in many places will enlist in the endeavor to broaden and to interest our constituency of givers.

The following table shows the comparative receipts from different sources for the first four months of the present and preceding years:

	Contributions		Legacies		Other income	
	1907-8	1908-9	1907-8	1908-9	1907-8	1908-9
April	\$9,443.25	\$8,414.49	\$20,860.52	\$5,997.45	\$166.75	\$612.27
May	11,667.37	11,752.05	1,950.00	2,550.00	2,218.89	1,966.86
June	9,187.37	8,601.22	8,203.66	807.73	1,688.11	1,795.45
July	7,129.16	8,561.83	10,029.61	15,585.02	2,220.85	1,071.52
Totals	\$37,427.15	\$37,419.59	\$41,043.79	\$24,940.20	\$6,294.60	\$5,446.10

The entire receipts of the period for the current year were \$67,805.89, as against \$84,765.54 for the preceding year. It will be noted that the loss is almost entirely in the legacy column. Indeed, for the past eight months our legacy receipts have been far below the average. We are not anxious to have our friends translated from the church militant to the church triumphant. Their presence here is much more to be desired than their dying gifts. But when they are called away, it is exceedingly helpful to have them remember with a bequest the cause to which they have given their prayers and their gifts while living.

Things to Think of

From "The Challenge of the City," "The Better City," and other sources.

The first white child born in Chicago died in that city in March, 1907. In his lifetime he saw the city grow from less than one hundred people to more than two millions.

In 1900, thirty-three per cent. of the population of our country was urban, while in 1800 the proportion was less than four per cent.

The city of Odessa is a thousand years old, but nineteen-twentieths of its population were added during the nineteenth century.

In fifteen states a majority of the population is found in cities. In eight of these, the urban population is more than two-thirds of the whole.

If the rate of the movement of population from country to city which prevailed from 1890 to 1900, continues until 1940, there will then be in the United States 21,000,000 more people in our cities than outside of them.

In 1850, more than half our wealth was rural; in 1890 more than three-quarters of it was urban. During these forty years rural wealth increased fourfold, while urban wealth increased sixteenfold.

The church grows relatively weaker as the city grows stronger. Our larger cities had twice as many Protestant churches in proportion to the population in 1840 as in 1890.

If every church of every kind in New York City was crowded on a Sabbath morning to its utmost seating capacity, it would leave three million people on the street who could not secure seats in a house of religious worship.

An examination of the membership of six leading Protestant denominations shows that the proportion of church members to population is only from one-half to one-fifth as great in the city as in the country.

If you take all the Protestant population of New York City and add to it all the Roman Catholics, the Greeks, and Christians of every nation, you have less than one-third of the entire population. Nearly one-third is Hebrew, and more than one-third is atheist, infidel, or nothing at all. There are 1,100,000 nominal Protestants in the city with no church connections whatever. Only about eight per cent. of the city's population are members of Protestant churches.

There are sixty-six languages spoken in New York City.

In New York City, nearly 55 per cent. of the male inhabitants of voting age are foreign by birth, and there are twenty-three other cities in the United States, of 25,000 inhabitants or more, where in 1900 more than half the male population of voting age were foreign-born.

In 1900, thirty-two of our thirty-eight cities of over 100,000 population had less than fifty per cent. of native white people born of native parents; one had more than fifty per cent. of native white of foreign parents; and one had nearly fifty per cent. foreign born. Fall River, Massachusetts, had the largest percentage of foreign population, only about fourteen per cent. being born of native parents. In Milwaukee about seventeen per cent. were native born, and in Chicago and New York about twenty-one per cent.

New York City is no longer American, if by that term we mean that its present population is of American born ancestry. It is the largest Irish city in the world. It is the largest Hebrew city in the world, having a Jewish population fifteen times as large as the Jewish population of Jerusalem and ten times as large as the Jewish population of all Palestine. There are only two nations that as nations have a Hebrew population equal to that of the city of New York. It has more Germans than any German city except Berlin, there being more residents of the city with German parents than with American parents. It has a larger Italian population than any city in Italy.

In 1900, sixty-four per cent. of families on the farm owned their homes; in cities of 100,000 to 500,000 population, 28.8 per cent.; and in cities over 500,000 the average was 21.4 per cent. In Manhattan and the Bronx, in New York City, the proportion was only 5.9 per cent.

The tenement population of New York City is larger than the combined population of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut.

During the past year the increase in population of the city of New York has been equal to the total increase of all the states west of the Mississippi River.

It is reported that there are 130,000 women who are working in 3,900 factories in New York City. Large numbers stand all day; many operate dangerous machines; many work in air laden with steam or dust; some work in dark, ill-ventilated rooms; all work under high pressure of speed.

Over 1,700,000 children in the United States, under the age of sixteen, are in the ranks of child laborers. A large percentage of them are in city factories.

The saloon is much stronger in the city than in the country, and there are few cities in the United States which the liquor power is not able to dominate.

Desire for mere wealth and outward greatness have proved the ruin of many a city. The quest for the dollar blinds the eyes to the higher civic ideals.

Wendell Phillips once said, "The time will come when our cities will strain our institutions as slavery never did." That time is drawing near.



Woman's Department



The Conference at Silver Bay

Silver Bay, on the shore of Lake George, surrounded by massive undulating hills and stately mountains—Silver Bay, with its large central hotel, its family of rustic little cottages, its book store and its post office—Silver Bay, with its ruined auditorium and two new little denominational buildings, has left one more beautiful picture on the memory of the delegates who attended the Young People's Missionary Conference.

The ten days are busy days, for nowhere else is there such a combination of school, church, home, and picnic atmosphere. It is pleasant to be called in the morning by a huge bell on the front lawn. The quiet gathering of the first breakfast people suggests the days of the old monastery life, while the rules and regulations, the notices and good advice given through the megaphone, give a most modern and up-to-date American atmosphere. The boat comes twice a day. Welcomes and good-byes and the right hand of fellowship permeate the whole place.

The fourteen mission study classes, studying Home and Foreign Missions, made an impression on a returned foreign missionary one longs to share with the whole public. When he was in this country before, such a thought had never been launched, and the vision of four hundred and fifty young people working under teachers of all denominations, books that had been carefully prepared by experts on the separate countries, gave him a vision of courage that is unreportable.

Silver Bay is an ideal training school. The Life Work meetings

under Mr. Fennel Turner held immediately after breakfast in the boat house where the sparkling water and early morning sunlight help to clarify one's ideals of life are the beginning of many a grand decision. The study is earnest, thorough, intellectual, and complete. The hours devoted to conferences are sane, practical, and helpful. Lectures on the Bible as a missionary book give fundamental knowledge one cannot afford to be without. The platform addresses are the highest type of oratory combined with the most serious and consecrated service. Each afternoon is devoted to athletics. Tennis, baseball, rowing, boating, swimming, all types of aquatic sports, walks, tramps, picnics, and lawn parties give endless variety to the fun, in addition to putting all in good physical trim for the more serious work.

We cannot catalogue the books, classes, etc. Many will be interested to know that the new home missionary study book for the coming year is on the Frontier. Three chapters only were ready for the Conference, but a class of forty spent ten days on the subject. In spite of intense heat, the interest steadily grew. The last service was a family gathering, and many testified to the spiritual help the Conference had brought them personally. Many pledged themselves to service—some in the home field, some as far away as Java; others to return to their own home church, as truly missionaries as though thousands of miles lay between their home and their chosen field of service.

Several influences combined to make the days most impressive: the

return of Mr. Hicks, the chairman, after a tour of the world; the burning of the auditorium in June, leaving charred trees and ruined pillars, testifying to the wonderful ability of the management in saving the property; there were no disastrous storms, accidents, or serious illness. Perhaps the one hour filled with most tender memories, especially to Congregationalists, was the hour spent on the lawn just at sunset Sunday evening, in memory of Miss Martha Fisk, of Cambridge, not only a Radcliffe graduate, but a detained foreign missionary volunteer, who gave her strength, her wonderful mental ability, and her beautiful consecrated spirit to building up this Silver Bay Conference. She threw her "all in all" into its foundations, and her life calls to us from the realms of higher service to continue steadfast in the faith.



The Northfield Conference

On Thursday evening, July 16th, Northfield for the first time welcomed to its hospitable buildings and grounds the Interdenominational Woman's Home Mission Conference for the East. Its first gathering was held one year ago at Silver Bay, with a success that proved the wisdom of its need and continuance.

A railroad wreck on the train carrying many of the delegates—all of whom escaped serious injury—gave a modern interpretation to the old verse, "Behold, I am with thee, and will keep thee in all places whither thou goest"—the very verse Miss Crowell had chosen for the keynote of a Bible reading for the second chapter in the new mission study book, "The Call of the Waters."

One hundred and forty-six delegates from at least eight different denominations registered. The second largest delegation was the Congregationalist, numbering thirty-two. The

session lasted five days, including one Sunday. The day's program began with Bible study under Prof. McConaughy, of Mt. Hermon, who led us into the deep spiritual character of the disciple John, as its development is shown in the Gospels. This was followed by an hour with Mrs. F. S. Bennett on "The Call of the Waters." As it was impossible to treat the book by its separate chapters, she emphasized the development of the country, beginning with the tracks formed by wild animals in their search for living waters, who made a path for the Indians, which in turn became the guide for our first hunters and trappers.

The study hour was followed by inspirational addresses, and the last hour devoted daily to conferences on methods, literature, publications, etc.—solid food for officers and workers.

The Round Top services will long linger in memory. The first was conducted by Mrs. B. F. Hamilton, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, the second by Mrs. J. Stuart Holden, of London, and the third by Miss Mary Helm, from Nashville, Tennessee, giving us a sense of comradeship and unity, and reminding us that God's work is not bound by geography or distance.

The platform meetings, morning and evening, brought messages from the Indian field, from the Mormons, from Porto Rico, from the mountains of the South, from the negroes, on Immigration, on The Frontier, and on City Problems, closing with an address by Rev. O. P. Gifford, D. D., upon "The Chamber of Peace."

Where wilt Thou save the people,

O God of mercy, where?

Not kings alone, but nations?

Not thrones and crowns, but men?

Flowers of Thy heart, O God, are they.

Let them not pass like weeds away—
Their heritage a sunless day,

God save the people!

Appointments and Receipts

APPOINTMENTS

May, 1908.

Barnes, Orville A., North Branch, Minn.
 Bates, Francis W., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Benedict, Arthur J., Tombstone, Ariz.
 Black, Wm. A., St. Paul, Minn.
 Blackburn, J. F., Asst. Supt., Fla.
 Blodgett, Ernest A., Flagler, Arriba and Bovina, Colo.
 Blomberg, C. R. A., Cudrum and Little Falls, Minn.
 Blosser, J. W., Supt. City Extension Southeast.
 Bolin, N. J., Wondel Brook, Minn.
 Bosworth, A. R., Flasher, No. Dak.
 Bradstreet, Albert E., Hubbard and Butteville, Ore.
 Brewer, Wm. F., Asst. Supt., Ga.
 Brooks, Isaac W., Ogden and Huntsville, Utah.
 Brown, D. W., Coulee, No. Dak.
 Burhans, Paul C., Glendive, Mont.
 Butler, E. W., Asst. Supt., Ala. Miss.
 Butler, Jas. E., Wheatland, Wyo.
 Carmichael, Neil, Tualatin, Ore.
 Chandler, Evrett S., Welsh, La.
 Clark, Allen, Nekoma, No. Dak.
 Cleveland, Henry C., Vale, Ore.
 Cross, R. T., Fort Collins, Colo.
 Derome, Jules A., Valley Springs, So. Dak.
 Dreisbach, Chas. H., Chelsea, So. Dak.
 Dyer, Thomas L., Amarillo, Tex.
 Eckel, Frank E., Highland Lake, Colo.
 Englund, Theodore, Plainfield, N. J.
 Gallagher, Dr. G. W., Geddes, So. Dak.
 Gavlik, Andrew, Duquesne, Pa.
 Gonzales, J. B., Asst. Supt., Southwest.
 Gray, D. B., Portland, Ore.
 Groz, John D., Laurel, Mont.
 Haecker, M. C., Chickasha, Okla.
 Harden, John, Jerome, Ariz.
 Haring, E. E., Torrington, Wyo.
 Haugland, L. N., Maple Valley, Wis.
 Hill, Charles L., Freedom, Minn.
 Hilliard, Saml. M., Frankfort, So. Dak.
 Hughes, John E., Murolo, So. Dak.
 Jackson, D. G., Texline, Tex.
 Jamarik, Paul, Begonia, Va.
 Jelinek, Jos., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Johnson, John M., Humboldt, Ariz.
 Jones, John L., Ione and Lexington, Ore.
 Jonsvold, Oluf, Rushford and Sheldon, Minn.
 Kjeldgaard, Christian, Cherry Grove, Penn.
 Lewis, Franklin C., Rock Springs, Wyo.
 Loos, Geo., So. Milwaukee, Wis.
 Lyons, Eli C., St. Paul, Minn.
 McCullough, C. E., Monterey, Penn.
 Mason, Chas. E., Mountain Home, Ida.
 Monson, Albert W., Corvallis and Plymouth, Ore.
 Nisson, Niel, Okarche, Okla.
 Olinger, Wm. G., Rainier and St. Helens, Ore.
 Olson, Carl F., Clear Lake, Wis.
 Osinek, Miss A., St. Louis, Mo.
 Owen, E. P., Willow Creek, Otter Creek and Doby Springs, Okla.
 Patterson, Geo. L., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Peterson, Saml., Lake City, Minn.
 Pleasant, Ellis E., Lakota, No. Dak.
 Porter, John, Wellington, Colo.
 Reese, D. D., Big Horn, Wyo.
 Richards, Wm., Elk River, Colo.
 Richert, William D., South Shore, So. Dak.
 Riggs, Geo. W., Clackamas and Park Place, Ore.
 Rothwell, W., Ambrose, No. Dak.
 Ruring, Victor H., Plaza, No. Dak.
 Schmidt, G. I., Alliance, Neb.
 Sheets, Geo. W., Backus, Minn.
 Skeels, H. M., Denver, Colo.
 Smith, Alex. D., St. Paul, Minn.
 Soule, Archie F., Green River, Wyo.
 Sisson, William R., Blaine, So. Dak.
 Spittell, Jabez, Scenic, So. Dak.
 Streeter, C. M., Buena Vista, Colo.
 Sullens, Arthur J., Gary, Ind.
 Sundenan, John G., Washington Island, Wis.
 Trompen, J. N., Acting Gen. Miss., Colo.
 Upshaw, Wm. L., Drewsey, Ore.
 Veazie, W. C., General Miss., Southwest.
 Vogt, W. F., Cedar Mills, Ore.
 Wathull, Albert, Lakewood, Wis.
 Whitham, Frank E., El Paso, Tex.
 Wiska, August, Rocky Ford, Colo.
 Wrigley, Francis, Granite Falls, Minn.

RECEIPTS

May, 1908.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—\$224.97.

New Hampshire H. M. Soc., A. B. Cross, Treas., 55.90; Concord, Female Cent Inst., Miss A. A. McFarland, Treas., 128; Hollis, Miss M. L. Stratton, Treas., 14.07; West Lebanon, 17.50; West Rindge, Mrs. Geo. G. Williams, 9.50.

VERMONT—\$578.82.

Vermont Dom. Miss. Soc., J. T. Ritchie, Treas., 57.39; Bennington, Centre, 1st, 28.65; St. Johnsbury, North, 50; South Hero, S. S., 1; Vermont, "A Blind Minister," 2; West Rutland, Frank A. Morse, 100.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. C. H. Thompson, Treas.

Bellows Falls, Ladies' Union, 15; Brandon, C. E., 10; Bridport, W. H. M. S., 5; Brookfield, 1st, W. H. M. S., 7; 2nd, W. H. M. S., 5.10; Burlington, 1st, Vt. Assoc., 40; Coll. St., W. H. M. S., 9.60; Castleton, L. M. Club, 6; Chester, W. H. M. S., 7; Denver, Colp., Mrs. J. T. Harris, 5; Essex Junction, Opportunity Circle, 7; Fairfax,

Mrs. Becman, 2; Fair Haven, W. H. M. S., 6; Fairlee Center, West, W. H. M. S., 3; Jeffersonville, W. H. M. S., 9; Manchester, W. H. M. S., 7; Middlebury, W. H. M. S., 15; Newbury, W. H. M. S., 7; Orwell, W. H. M. S., 10; Peacham, W. H. M. S., 9; Pittsford, W. H. M. S., 25; Plainfield, Mrs. P. B. Fish, 1.50; Poultney, East, W. H. M. S., 1; Pownal, North, W. H. M. S., 1; Rutland, West, W. H. M. S., 6; St. Johnsbury, North, S. S., 11.78; South, W. H. M. S., 25; Saxtons River, L. B. S., 5; Springfield, Mrs. Brown, 10; W. H. M. S., 20; Stowe, W. H. M. S., 8; Townshend, W. H. M. S., 5; Underhill, Homeland Circle, 6; Vergennes, W. H. M. S., 9; Wallingford, W. H. M. S., 6.20; Waterbury, W. H. M. S., 9.60; Whiting, W. H. M. S., 5. Total, \$339.78.

MASSACHUSETTS—\$3,425.59: of which legacies, \$1,050.00.

Massachusetts H. M. Soc., Rev. H. N. Hoyt, Treas., 1,433.98; Boston, H. Fisher, 200; Brain-

tree, Two Friends, 3; Enfield, Mrs. W. B. Kimball, 10; Fall River, 1st, S. S., 26.51; Fitchburg, Mrs. S. C. Kendall, 3; Gardner, 1st, S. S., 5.59; Gloucester, Miss C. A. Lathrop, 5; Holyoke, B. N. Norton, 10; Leominster, F. A. Whitney, 15; Mansfield, Orth, 21.82; North Amherst, Charles R. Dickinson, 5; Northampton, M. C., 15; Norton, Trin., 7.74; Pepperell, Mrs. A. Rovnton, 2; Roxbury, Walnut Ave., 12; Springfield, Estate of Rev. L. S. Hohart, 1,000; Mrs. E. F. Burr, 5; Rockland, C. D. Jones, 1; South Deerfield, 29.91; Uxbridge, 1st, 2.04; West Springfield, 1st, 16; Williamsburg, Estate of Theron L. Barrus, 50; Worcester, Mrs. S. L. Cowel, 1; Yarmouth, Mrs. M. Matthews, 1.

Woman's H. M. Assoc., Miss E. A. Smith, Asst. Treas., 5.44.

RHODE ISLAND—\$15.00.

Kingston, S. S., 15.

CONNECTICUT—\$3,371.18; of which legacy, \$1,000.

Missionary Society of Conn. Security Co. Treas., 637.48; Coventry, 1st, 24.19; Hartford, Estate of Mrs. L. C. Moore, 1,000; Weathersfield Ave., 2; S. S., 1.20; In Memory of "M. C. H.," 250; Hazardville, Mrs. O. P. Talcott, 25; Lakeville, Geo. E. Burrell, 10; Lebanon, A Friend, 10; Norwich, B'wav, 1,000; Plainfield, C. E., 4.30; Sailsbury, 10.66; Saugatuck, S. S., 1.73; Southington, 1st, 6; Stafford Springs, 6.13; Stamford, 1st, 104.90; Stratford, S. S., 20; Willimantic, Miss M. Stillman, 3.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. J. B. Thomson, Treas.

Hartford, 1st, Y. W. Club, 100; W. H. M. S., 5; Milford, Plymouth, Aux., 6.50; New Milford, Aux., 44. Total, \$155.50.

NEW YORK—\$1,111.10; of which legacy, \$500.

New York H. M. Soc., C. S. Fitch, Treas., 16.60; Angola, A. H. Ames, 5; Brooklyn, Ch. of the Evangel, 20; Ch. of Pilgrims, S. S., 5; Tompkins Ave. Branch, S. S., 20; E. F. Carington, 5; Candor, 22.50; Flushing, B'wav, 15.10; Hamilton, 10; Massena, 6; L. A. S., 6.97; New York City, Estate of Kate P. Stevens, 500; Forest Ave., 5; Manhattan, 65.40; J. G. Cannon, 200; Riga, C. E., 5; White Plains, Westchester, Ladies of Chatterton Hill Cong., 7; Woodhaven, 1st, 8.49.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. J. J. Pearsall, Treas.

Antwerp, Aux., 50.35; Brooklyn, Lewis Ave. E. Workers, 20.65; C. E., 30; Central Jr. Aux., 4; Bushwick Ave., S. S., 10; Tompkins Ave., S. S., 10; Buffalo, Pilgrim, W. M. S., 10; Gloversville, L. B. A., 8; Honeyoye, Burn's Class, 6.50; Hudson River Assoc., 10; Ithaca, W. H. M. S., 8.50; Madrid, H. M. S., 24; Morristown, M. S., 17.50; New Haven, W. A., 20; Oswego, S. S., 0.42; W. H. M. S., 15; Poughkeepsie, C. E., 15; Seneca Falls, W. M. S., 5; Susquehanna, Assoc., 10.13; Syracuse, Geddes, W. G., 2; Warsaw, H. M. Dept., 42.65; C. E., 8.20; General Fund, 33.14. Total, \$388.04.

NEW JERSEY—\$232.99.

East Orange, S. S., 50; 1st, 29.19; Mrs. J. A. Hulskamper, 10; Elizabeth, 1st, 6.80; W. T. Franklin, 20; Glen Ridge, A Friend, 5; Montclair, Watchung, 21; Newark, Belleville Ave., 50; New Jersey, A Friend, 1; Plainfield, 10; Swedes, 5; Upper Montclair, Christian Un. C. E., 25.

PENNSYLVANIA—\$367.05.

Braddock, Slovak Women, 5; Catasauqua, Welsh, 11; Darlington, Miss R. Davies, 5; Fountain Springs, Christ, 2.50; Germantown, 1st, 6; Kane, Pa., 67.60; S. S., 30; C. E., 15; W. M. Soc., 10; Mrs. W. H. Davis, 5; Minersville, 1st, 10; Mt. Carmel, M. Davis, 5; Pittsburgh, G. H. Cristy, 200; Renovo, Swedes, 3; Titusville, Swedes, 2.75.

VIRGINIA—\$13.00.

Falls Church, 13.

NORTH CAROLINA—\$1.00.

Dudley, 1st, S. S., 1.

GEORGIA—\$13.25.

Pearson, Union Hill, 5.75; Waycross, White Hall, 7.50.

ALABAMA—\$15.23.

Birmingham, Pilgrim, 13.48; Hanceville, .60; Sulligent, 1.15.

LOUISIANA—\$81.50.

Fisher, 25; Iowa, 1.50; Jennings, 55.

FLORIDA—\$7.00.

Esto, Carmel, 6; Melbourne, 1st, 1.

OKLAHOMA—\$2.75.

Received by Rev. C. G. Murphy, El Reno, 10; Hennesey, 2.45; Oklahoma City, Harrison Ave., 2.35; Sunny Slope, 4.20; Chickasha, Easter Offering, 6.25.

ERRATA—Previously acknowledged in April Receipts: Agra, 5; Manchester, 2.50; Chickasha, 15. Total, \$22.50.

NEW MEXICO—\$49.00.

Albuquerque, 1st, 47; Miss. Soc., 2.

ARIZONA—\$3.00.

Iron King, 3.

TENNESSEE—\$5.00.

Memphis, 2nd, W. M. U., 5.

OHIO—\$42.95.

Ohio H. M. Soc., Rev. C. H. Small, Treas., 20.07; Oberlin, 1st, 7.10; Wauseon, Miss N. W. Clement, 1; Windham, 1st, 14.78.

INDIANA—\$44.00.

Received by Rev. C. W. Choate, Bremen, 22; Fremont, 5; West Terre Haute, 7.75; S. S., 3.25. Total, \$38.

Terre Haute, Plymouth, 6.

ILLINOIS—\$278.45.

Illinois H. M. Soc., J. W. Helmer, Sec., 106.65; Chicago, A Friend, 1; Onaida, Mrs. F. B. Shedd, 1; Panson, D. E. Robbins, 1; L. K. Seymour, 100; Westville, 1st, 5.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. A. H. Standish, Treas.

Big Woods, M. B., 50; Cragin, Jr. C. E., 40; Elgin, W. Soc., 25; Evanston, 1st, W. Soc., 10; Ivanhoe, Jr. C. E., 7.50; Park Ridge, Jr. C. E., 40; Peru, Jr. C. E., 1; Princeton, W. Soc., 15; South Chicago, 1st, S. S., 50; Leavitt St., S. S. Ger., 1; Lend a hand, 2.50. Total, \$63.80.

WISCONSIN—\$121.04.

Wisconsin H. M. Soc., C. M. Blackman, Treas., 100.00; Baraboo, S. S., 10.85; Milwaukee, Grand Ave., S. S., 10.19.

IOWA—\$1,787.54.

Iowa H. M. Soc., A. D. Merrill, Treas., 1,787.54.

MINNESOTA—\$46.64.

Received by Rev. G. R. Merrill, D. D. Argyle, 20.60; Big Lake, 10; Duluth, Pilgrim, S. S., 38; Freedom, 5; Glencoe, 28.80; Medford, Rev. Paul Winter, 25; Minneapolis, Fremont Ave., 16; First, 50; S. S., 35; Plymouth, 84; St. Paul, Pacific, 4; Plymouth, 55; Sank Center, 5.31; Walnut Grove, 5; Winona, 1st, 25. Total, \$415.80.

Gaylord, 1st, 5.20; Lake Benton, 5; Lake City, 1st, 17.02; Minneapolis, Linden Hills, 25; Mrs. J. S. Pillsbury, 60; Nassau, 5.81; Spring Valley, 1st, 16.31; Walker, 5; Winona, Scand., 1.50.

KANSAS—\$2.00.

Kansas H. M. Soc., H. E. Thayer, Treas., 48.99; Garden City, German, 2.

NEBRASKA—\$71.70.

Nebraska H. M. Soc., Rev. S. I. Hanford, Sec., 50; Alliance, German, 5; Germantown, Ger., 9; Hallam, German, 5.20; Springfield, C. F. Calhoun, 2.50.

NORTH DAKOTA—\$63.50.

Received by Rev. G. J. Powell, Elbowoods, Ch. and S. S., 7; Fargo, 1st, 6; Mayville, 14.85. Total, \$27.85.

Litchville and Marion, 2.50.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. E. H. Stickney, Treas.

Berthold, L. A. S., 1.50; Dwight, C. E., 5; Fargo, L. M. S., 25; Pingree, L. A. S., 1.65. Total, \$33.15.

SOUTH DAKOTA—\$283.11.

Received by Rev. W. H. Thrall, D. D. Bethel, 4; Brentford, 12; Faulkton, 3.50; Mt. Pisgah, 1; Pierre, 20; Pitrodie, 5.55; Tolstoy, 1.31; Wellsburg, 1.09; Westington Springs, 5; Willow Lakes, 13.60. Total, \$67.05.

Blaine and Lake, 8.65; Centerville, S. S., 4.50; Henry, 7.50; Letcher, 2; Loomis, 8.01; Oacoma and Reliance, 6.50; Sioux Falls, German, 11; "The Four Tables," Kube, Hart, 3; Valley Springs, 4.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. A. Loomis, Treas., 160.

COLORADO—\$215.25.

Received by Rev. G. A. Hood, Denver, Pilgrim, 2; Colorado Springs, 1st, 50.75; Eaton, 1st, S. S., 8.64; Rev, 1st, 6.50. Total, \$76.80.

Colorado City, 1st, 2.50; Denver, 1st, S. S., 2.25; Ft. Morgan, Rev. A. Kochendoerfer, 2; Windsor, Ger., 15.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. L. D. Sweet, Treas. Boulder, 45.20; Colorado Springs, 2nd, 5; Grand Junction, 23; Longmont, 17.01; Manitou, 10; Pueblo, 1st, 8.10; Routt Co., 5; Silverton, 2.40. Total, \$116.61.

WYOMING—\$68.02.

Shoshoni, 1st, 0.25.

Woman's H. M. Union, Miss Edith McCrum, Treas. Cheyenne, 1st, 36.45; Douglas, 1st, 4.65; Sheridan, 1st, 5; Wheatland, 1st, 12.67. Total, \$58.77.

MONTANA—\$15.25.

Missoula, 1st, 5.25.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. W. S. Bell, Treas. Helena, W. M. S., 10.

UTAH—\$12.50.

Provo, 1st, 12.50.

NEVADA—\$4.05.

Logan, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Church, 5; Reno, 1st, 34.05; W. M. S., 5.

IDAHO—\$33.45.

Boise, 25; Challis, 1st, 6.45; New Plymouth, 2.

CALIFORNIA (North)—\$5.87.

North California, H. M. Soc., 5.87.

OREGON—\$736.32.

Oregon H. M. Soc. D. D. Clarke, Treas. Ashland, 10.18; Forest Grove, 37.10; Ironside, 7; Portland, 1st, 545; Hassalo St., 21.45; Sunnyside, 65; Riverside, Hood River, 13; Tualatin, 3. Total, \$701.82.

Ione, 1st, 5; Ione and Lexington, 12. Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. C. F. Clapp, Treas. Portland, 1st, 17.50.

WASHINGTON—\$162.00.

Quincy, German, 5; Seattle, Judge W. D. Wood, 150; South Bend, Jr. C. E., 7; Walla Walla, Mrs. S. M. Ellis, 1.

MAY RECEIPTS

Contributions	\$11,752.05	
Legacies	2,550.00	
		\$14,302.05
Interest		1,796.62
Home Missionary		137.17
Literature		33.07
Total		\$16,268.91

STATE SOCIETY RECEIPTS

NEW HAMPSHIRE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Receipts in May, 1908.

Alvin B. Cross, Treasurer.

Andover, F., Ch & Soc., 4; Barrington, Ch. & Soc., 15.83; Greenland, Ch. & Soc., 25; Keene, Ch. & Soc., Court St., 32.02; Lyndeboro, Ch. & Soc., 6 North Weare, Ch. & Soc., 6.50; Plaistow, Ch. & Soc., 8.50; Seabrook & Hampton Falls, Ch. & Soc., 5.05; Surry, Ch. & S. S., 3; Swanzev, 5. Total, \$111.80.

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT

Receipts in May, 1908.

Security Company, Treas., P. O. Drawer 58, Hartford.

Ansonia, German, 6; Bethel, 10; Brookfield, 48.55; Chester, 16.37; Hartford, Farmington Ave., 41.50; Hartford, Park, 57.24; Montville, 5.84; New Haven, Redeemer, 25; New Milford, 8; New Milford C. E., 7.50; North Branford, 22.12; Old Saybrook, 17.12; Riverton, 12; Rockville, 16.31; Rockville, for foreigners, 113.40; Sherman, 20; Waterbury, Svirian Mission, 1; West Hartford, 10. Designated, 254.95; Undesignated, 103.00.

THE NEW YORK HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Receipts in May, 1908.

Clayton S. Fitch, Treasurer, New York. Arcade S. S., 11.40; Baiting Hollow, 0.32;

Brooklyn, Borough Park, 10; Clinton Ave., Add'l., 64; Lisle, 1.50; Oswego, 18; Savannah, 11.17; West Winfield, 20; W. H. M. U. as follows: Buffalo, Pilgrim, S. S., 5; Oswego, W. H. M. S., 10; Patchogue, W. M. S., 30; Sidney, S. S., 7.00; Syracuse, Geddes, W. W., 7.90; Utica, Plymouth, W. G., 5; W. H. M. U., 100. Total, \$379.38.

CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE OF OHIO

Receipts in May, 1907.

John G. Frazer, D. D., Treasurer, Cleveland. Barberton, 10; S. S., 9; C. E., 6; Cincinnati, Lawrence St., 12; North Fairmont, S. S., 4.62; Cleveland, Lake View, 4; Columbus, South Ch., 8.35; Washington St., 10; Hudson, 35.61; W. A., 17; Ironton, W. A., 25; North Madison, 1.25; Norwalk, S. S., 2; Strongsville, S. S., 3. Total, \$148.83.

MICHIGAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Receipts for Month of March.

John P. Sanderson, Treasurer, Lansing. Ada, 5; Alba, 12.50; Algansee, 1.58; Allegan, 54.15; Allenville, 21.12; Almont, 44.75; Y. P. S. C. E., 5; Albine & Walker, 4.25; Armada, 60; Athens, 12.20; Atlanta, 6; Augusta, 10; Baldwin, 1; Bancroft, 23.50; Bangor, 5.15; Bangor, West, 26; Baroda, 10.60; Bay City, 10; Bedford, 20; Belding, 18.80; Bellaire, 15.56; Y. P. S. C. E., 2; Benton Harbor, 128.06; Big Prairie, 5; Big Rapids, 20; Big Rock, 6; Bradlev, 11.50; Breckenridge, 10; Bridgman, 15; Brimlev, 11.10; Bronson, 1.70; Bucklev, 5; Butternut, 15; Cadil-

(Continued on page 516)

WING PIANOS

Ask a Hearing

and - - - Nothing More!

YOURSELF AND YOUR FRIENDS THE JUDGE AND JURY



Also 23 Other Styles

IF YOU ARE NOT MUSICAL, the Wing Piano will be sent to you on trial without the payment of even one dollar. We deliberately claim that the 21 largest styles of Wing Pianos have the most majestic under heavy playing and the sweetest tone under light playing of any piano whatever, irrespective of the price or maker.

We would not (and could not if we would) thus address millions of the most cultivated and intelligent readers of the U. S., spend *thousands* in magazines publishing such a challenge, and *more thousands* in R. R. freights, if we were wrong in our statements or over conceited about the tone quality of the Wing Piano.

For we are neither young nor trifling. We have been nearly a half century in the piano business, and during all of forty years have been scientifically studying tone and durability in preference to dollar making. This is the reason why the Wing Pianos ring with music.

The forty years' business experience has *also* taught us to weigh our WORDS carefully whether printed or spoken. Our WORD, black on white and over our name (which will be found at the foot of this notice), is the reason why the Wing Piano is the sweetest of all in tone.

Our commercial standing and references will guarantee you that our WORD is good and contract gilt-edged. Any publisher of any prominent magazine will also tell you this. Read this exact copy of one of our trial blanks.

TRIAL BLANK

WING & SON, New York. Style.....
 Wood.....
 Gentlemen--You may ship me on trial one Wing Piano of the above style with stool and scarf, this address: Town.....State..... with freight from New York prepaid in advance, and send me an order to get it from the railroad depot, **ON TRIAL ONLY. THERE IS NO AGREEMENT BY ME TO PURCHASE THIS PIANO,** but I will allow it to remain in my home on trial for thirty days, and if it proves satisfactory and I conclude to purchase it, I will make an agreement with you to pay you \$..... in the following way:..... The piano to become my property upon completion of full payment as above.
 If, however, the piano does not prove satisfactory, I will return it to the railroad depot. I am to be under no obligation to keep this piano. In all respects the conditions are to be the same as if I were examining it in your warehouse. It is distinctly understood that I am to be **AT NO EXPENSE WHATSOEVER FOR FREIGHTS COMING OR GOING.**
 Yours respectfully.....

We Refuse to Sell Through Dealers

Their profits would double the price of the WING PIANO. Buy without the dealers' profits!

You Save From \$75 to \$200

When you buy a WING PIANO; for you buy direct--absolutely. You pay the cost of building it with one moderate profit added. It is sold through railroads everywhere, and business of all kinds is done by mail, the piano dealer or agent is unnecessary. As the cheap kinds cost less than the dealers "talk up" and push the cheap ones--but often call them high grade.

You Need these Books--They are FREE

Send two good books. "The Book of Complete Information About Pianos" is a Complete Reference on the Piano. Technical Descriptions--Illustrations how all pianos are made--With large lithographed pictures of 1908 models of WING PIANOS--Reference between excellent materials and labor cheap substitutes--Reveals agents' methods. A handsomely illustrated book of 162 pages.

THE WING PIANO is broadly guaranteed in writing for 12 years.

Wing & Son 358-391 W. 13th St., N. Y.

Write for the books and Wing Catalogue at once, or fill in the coupon. Cut or tear it out and mail to us now while you think of it (and while you have the coupon.) You will be under no obligations whatever.

The Instrumental Attachment

is added to certain styles *when ordered.* It produces almost to perfection the tones of the Harp, Zither, Banjo, Guitar and Mandolin. It saves wear and prolongs the life of the Piano. The usual playing of the keys operates the Instrumental Attachment.

Easy Payments Accepted

.....
 and old pianos
 and organs
 taken in
 part ex-
 change.

WING & SON

358-391
 W. 13th St.
 New York

Send to the name and address written below, the "Book of Complete Information about Pianos," "Stoy Book" and catalogue, without any cost or obligation on my part

lac, 43.25; Carmel, 5; Carson City, 10.84; Carsonville, 8; Cedar, 6; Cedar Springs, 10; Central Lake, 11.50; Ceresco, 3.58; Charlevoix, 16.60; Chase, 13.15; Chassell, 26.23; Cheboygan, 71.20; Chelsea, 56.68; Y. P. S. C. E., 10; S. S., 5; Clare, 22.75; Cleon and Marilla, 9; Clinton, Y. P. S. C. E., 17.50; Columbus, 5; Y. P. S. C. E., 5; Conklin, 6.45; Constantine, 20; Cooper, 20; Copemish, 5; Coral, 20; Corinth, 5.50; Covert, 22.15; Y. P. S. C. E., 2; Crystal, 20; Detroit, First, 1.25; Detroit, Woodward Ave., 45.10; Detroit, Fort St., 47.87; S. S., 13.33; Y. P. S. C. E., 15; Detroit, Brewster, 12.68; Detroit, North, 15.65; Dundee, 5; Durand, 23; Douglas, 9.55; Dowagiac, 24.55; Eastmanville, 10; East Paris, 5; Edmore, 20.08; Ellsworth, 13.65; Farwell, 11.75; Fayette, 5; Filer City, 5; Flat Rock, 10.65; Flint, 16.81; Fredonia, 4.75; Fremont, 72.24; Y. P. S. C. E., 2; Freeport, 8.30; Galesburg, 3.75; Garden, 14.45; Gaylord, 47.60; Gilmore, 2.75; Gladstone, 10.24; Grand Haven, 16; Grand Junction, 7.16; Grand Ledge, 26.80; Grand Rapids, City Union, 324.36; Grand Rapids, First, 25; Greenville, 35; Harrison, 14.50; Hart, 35; Hartford, 10; Hartland, 10; Hersey, 12; Highland Station, 12.50; Hilliards, 16.45; Homestead, 18; Hopkins, First, 6.08; Hopkins Station, 18.70; Y. P. S. C. E., 2.50; Howard City, 15; Hudson, 46.72; Hudsonville, 8.33; Ironton, 9.03; S. S., 50; Isabella, 1; Jackson, First, 75; Jackson, Plymouth, 12; Y. P. S. C. E., 20; Johannesburg, 16.66; Jefferson, 8; Kalamazoo, 139.55; Kalkaska, 23.80; Kendall, 2; Kenton, 3.15; Laingsburg, 6; Lake Ann, 4; Lake Odessa, 17.50; Lakeview, 30; Lamont, 10; Lansing, Plymouth, 330; Lansing, Pilgrim, 16.77; Lansing, Mayflower, 12; Lawrence, 13; Leonidas, 3; Leroy, 8.90; Lewiston, 26.25; Linden, 2.74; S. S., 2.26; Litchfield, 30.72; Lowell, 14.25; Ludington, 70; Mackinac Island, 1.58; Mancelona, 2.75; Manistee, 38.10; Mattawan, 3.25; Y. P. S. C. E., 2; Memphis, 15; Merrill, 5; Metamora, 11.50; Moline, 11.80; Morenci, 24.70; S. S., 3.55; Y. P. S. C. E., 7; Mulliken, 30; Muskegon, First, 37.04; S. S., 5.46; Muskegon, Highland Park, 1.73; New Baltimore, 5.75; Newport, 2.50; Nevins Lake, 6; Northport, 61; Old Mission, 7; Onondaga, 20; Otsego, 5.47; Ovid, 17.55; Owosso, 50.50; Perry, 29.03; Pine Grove, 18; Pittsford, 21.67; Pontiac, 47.50; Port Huron, First, 389.36; Port Huron, Ross Memorial, 6; Port Huron, Sturgis Memorial, 6.75; Port Sanilac, 5; S. S., 2; Portland, 35.63; Prattville, 26; Ransom, 6.50; Rapid River, 5.25; Red Jacket, 26.60; Redridge, 7.50; Reed City, 35.25; Rockwood, 2; Rodney, 3.75; Rondo, 5.75; Roscommon, 18;

Saginaw, First, 140; St. Clair, 44.70; St. Johns, 9.25; St. Joseph, 49; Salem, First, 7; Salem, Second, 5.50; Sandstone, 7.25; Saranac, 20.53; Saugatuck, 25; Shelby, 7.75; Sheridan, S. S., 2; Sherman, 15; Six Lakes, 10; South Boston, 10; Standish, 16.66; Stanton, 24.64; Suttons Bay, 10.80; Thompsonville, 22.45; Three Oaks, 118.74; S. S., 9.58; Union City, 30.86; Utica, 3.48; Vanderbilt, 33; Vermontville, 41.15; Vernon, 34.70; Victor, 7.30; Y. P. S. C. E., 5; Wacousta, 9.19; Watervliet, 21.65; Wayne, 45; Wells, 13.21; West Adrian, 1; Wheatland, 17.50; White Cloud, 15; Wolverine, 24; Wyandotte, 6.59; Ypsilanti, 35; S. S., 7.50; New Work Fund, 160; W. H. M. U., 1,323.59; Interest, 37.50; A Friend, 17.74; Anonymous, 428.28; C. H. M. S., 77.14. Total, \$7,268.43.

Sent On Approval

TO RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE

Laughlin Fountain Pen

and

RED GEM

The Ink Pencil

Your Choice of

\$ 1.00

These Two Popular Articles for only **1.00** Post-paid to any address

By Insured Mail 6c Extra.

Illustrations are Exact Size

Every pen guaranteed full 14 Kt. Solid Gold—cut on right hand may be had in either our standard black opaque pattern, or Non-breakable Transparent, as desired, either in plain or engraved finish, as preferred.

You may try this pen a week, if you do not find it as represented, a better article than you can secure for THREE TIMES THIS SPECIAL PRICE in any other make, if not entirely satisfactory in every respect return it and we will send you \$1.10 for it.

Cut on left is our famous and Popular Red Gem Ink Pencil, a complete article proof triumph may be carried in any position in pocket or shopping bag, writes at any angle at first touch. Platinum (spring) feed, Iridium point, polished vulcanized rubber case, terra cotta finish. Retail everywhere for \$2.50. Agents wanted. Write for terms. Write now "lest you forget." Address

Laughlin Mfg. Co.
522 Majestic Bldg.,
Detroit. Mich.



60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

**TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.**

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. **HANDBOOK** on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Things you may need to know

The Home Missionary is published monthly except in July and August. Subscription 50 cents a year. Under the ruling of the Post Office Department, subscribers four months in arrears must be dropped from the list.

About one hundred leaflets are issued by the Society, covering many phases of Home Mission work. New ones are constantly being added. A catalogue will be sent on application. Leaflets are sent to individuals or churches without charge.

Handbooks for Home Mission Study can be furnished by the Society as follows:

- "Heroes of the Cross in America," by Don O. Shelton, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.
- "Aliens or Americans?" by Rev. Howard B. Grose, D. D., cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.
- "The Challenge of the City," by Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D., cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.
- "The Frontier," by Rev. Ward Platt, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.
- "Leaving the Nation," by Rev. Joseph Bourne Clark, D. D., cloth, \$1.00; paper, 50 cents.
- "Coming Americans" (for children), by Katharine R. Crowell, cloth, 35 cents; paper, 25 cents.
- "Pioneers" (for children), by Katharine R. Crowell, cloth, 40 cents; paper, 25 cents.
- "Citizens of To-Morrow," by Alice M. Guernsey, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 30 cents.
- "The Call of the Waters" (a study of the frontier for Women's Societies), by Katharine R. Crowell, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 30 cents.

We can furnish "Helps for Leaders" for use in connection with each of the first four books named above, at 5 cents each; a "Manual of Mission Study" at 10 cents; a set of six large pictures of home and foreign missionary scenes, for use in Sunday School exercises, etc., at 75 cents for the set; illustrated home mission post cards at 5 cents per dozen, 35 cents per hundred.

The Society is preparing sets of pictures to illustrate various types of its work. The first set, called "Frontier Pictures," eighteen in number, each on sheet $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 inches, is now ready. Price 10 cents for the set, postpaid.

In all shipments, the cost of carriage is paid by the Society.

Conditional gifts are solicited. The Society will receive any sum you may desire to place in its hands, and pay you an annual interest thereon during your life, varying according to your present age. This gives the donor an assured income for life, with the certainty that his gift will be used as he desires after his death. Write to the Treasurer.

Legacies to the society should be made in the following, or equivalent form:

"I bequeath to my executors the sum of.....dollars, in trust, to pay over the same.....months after my decease, to the person who, when the same is payable, shall act as Treasurer of The Congregational Home Missionary Society, formed in the city of New York in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said Society, and under its direction."

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, New York.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

**A Cream of Tartar Powder
free from alum or phos-
phatic acid**

MAKES HOME BAKING EASY

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER



"Baby's Best Friend"

and Mamma's greatest comfort. Mennen's relieves and prevents Chafing, Sunburn, Prickly Heat and Chapping.

For your protection the genuine is put up in non-refillable boxes—the "Box that Lox," with Mennen's face on top. Sold everywhere or by mail 25 cents. *Sample free.*

Try Mennen's Violet (Borated) Talcum Toilet Powder—It has the scent of Fresh-cut Parma Violets. *Sample Free.*
GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.
Mennen's Sen Yang Toilet Powder, Oriental Odor { *No*
Mennen's Borated Skin Soap (blue wrapper) { *Samples*
Specially prepared for the nursery.

SAPOLIO



DOUBLES THE JOY IN

HOUSE-WORK

©INNFR

OCTOBER 1908

VOLUME XX NUMBER 5

THE HOME MISSIONARY

The special topic of mission study this season is "The Frontier." On the inside of back cover will be found a list of text-books. This issue is devoted to the subject. We have tried to give a glimpse of many aspects of it. Note especially the extracts from reports of missionaries. . . .

1908

Entered at the Post Office at New York, N.Y. as second class (mail) matter.

PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A Look Ahead

THE HOME MISSIONARY for the coming winter and spring will endeavor to present month by month some special aspect of home mission work. The schedule as it now stands is given below. Changes will be made should circumstances require.

NOVEMBER. The Eastern Field. The tasks and opportunities of New England and the Middle States will be outlined.

DECEMBER. Young People and Home Missions. We expect to have some new lines of effort to describe in this number.

JANUARY. The Coast. A dozen leaders in our Pacific Coast fellowship will contribute.

FEBRUARY. The Social Mission of the Home Missionary Society. We have some exceptionally interesting matter in sight on this vital topic.

MARCH. The Immigrant. The year's experience in this department of our work will be summed up.

Each issue will also contain current news, the Women's Department, a "Short Message to Home Missionaries" by the General Secretary, etc.

A Methodizer,--Does Your Church Need One?

If it has a deficit in its current expenses—
If it has need of more income for its work—
If it gives \$2 to itself for every \$1 to benevolences—
If it pays its minister less than it knows it ought—
If one-fourth of its members do not regularly support it—
If its trustees ask for new subscriptions only once a year—
Then surely you need a **Methodizer**.

WHAT IT IS

We can send you what you need. It is a fully illustrated booklet of sixty pages, written for us by Rev. Henry E. Jackson, and called

The Individual System of Church Support

Orders for the booklet and the supplies described in it, may be sent to either of the following addresses. To secure booklet, send ten two-cent stamps to the publisher.

THE CHURCH SYSTEM SUPPLY COMPANY,
Montclair, New Jersey.

Or orders may be sent to
THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
Fourth Ave. and 22d St., New York City.

CHESTER CREST

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

The New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men, formerly located at Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth street, New York City, was an out growth of the great Hippodrome meeting conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey in 1876.



EIGHT THOUSAND MEN representing the best families in the country have come under the influence of this most unique and definitely **CHRISTIAN INSTITUTION**.

THE MANAGER, Rev. **GEORGE S. AVERY**, was ordained an **EVANGELIST** by a **CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL** in **BOSTON** and has served the Christian Home ten years. The number of men now received each year is about four hundred and fifty.

The accommodations for unfortunate men are so arranged as to give men of means the very best that money can furnish, and men of less means are provided for accordingly. Those living in Greater New York who have no money are welcomed to the limit of the number of **FREE BEDS**.

The work is partially supported by voluntary contributions and it is governed by a Board of Managers representing various denominations. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, John Noble Stearns, Cornelius Bliss, William E. Dodge, James Talcott and other well known philanthropists were among the founders.

Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, President
Willis E. Lougee, Secretary
William S. Edgar, Treasurer

Address all communications to
G. S. Avery,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Whitman College

"THE YALE OF THE WEST"

It Stands for the Highest in Scholarship and Character.

A NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE IN THE NORTHWEST.

Entrance Requirements, 16 credits (same as Harvard).

HOME MISSIONS DEMAND CHRISTIAN COLLEGES.

Make your will in favor of
The Board of Trustees of Whitman College

WALLA WALLA,
Washington.

DOANE COLLEGE

Crete, Nebraska

OF HOME MISSIONARY ORIGIN
AND LOYAL TO HOME MISSION-
ARY WORK.

D. B. PERRY, President

The College Motto:

"We Build on Christ."

ROLLINS COLLEGE, Winter Park, Florida

THE COLLEGE, THE ACADEMY, THE SCHOOLS OF MUSIC, FINE ARTS, EXPRESSION,
DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS, BUSINESS

THERE ARE THOUSANDS of young people in the North whose health is threatened by the rigors of the climate or by close confinement in ill-ventilated and superheated schoolrooms; Rollins offers them refuge from these perils and the promise of a longer and more vigorous life, together with instruction in every way equal to that which they could find anywhere else.

THERE ARE THOUSANDS of parents who would spend their winters in the Sunny South if they knew that they could find there a school of the highest grade for the children whom they cannot leave behind them, but whose studies they do not wish to interrupt; Winter Park offers to such parents the finest climate on earth, a good hotel, pleasant boarding houses, furnished or unfurnished cottages, cultivated and agreeable society, fine drives, good fishing and hunting—and to their children of all ages the best instruction, through Rollins College and the excellent Public School, in any study.

INFORMATION AND CATALOGUES may be had by addressing the president, William Fremont Blackman, Ph. D.

1850

Ripon College

1908

A Strong Faculty of twenty-three specialists, who are thorough teachers. Wholesome Christian Atmosphere. Eight buildings. Large beautiful Campus and Athletic Field. Good equipment in Laboratories and Library. Comfortable Modern Dormitories. Group system of courses. Full information furnished promptly upon request.

RICHARD C. HUGHES, President,

Ripon, Wisconsin.

YANKTON COLLEGE

Yankton, So. Dakota

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR

Twenty-two teachers, 300 students.
Scholarly standards, Christian influences.

WRITE FOR A CATALOGUE

Marietta College

Marietta, Ohio

A CHRISTIAN COLLEGE OF THE
HIGHEST GRADE

Cherishing the loftiest college ideals and ministering to a large and developing field. Rated by the Carnegie Foundation as ranking with the best in America in scholarly standard. Of the men graduated since 1900 over twenty per cent. have entered the ministry.

FARGO COLLEGE, Fargo, North Dakota.

Cor. Seventh Ave. and Seventh St. South,

Regular College Course with many electives, leading to degree of Bachelor of Arts. Preparatory Department with full Commercial work, if desired.

FARGO COLLEGE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. Office: Stone's Block,
616 First Avenue North.

Twenty-one teachers, New Gymnasium, Scientific and Commercial Equipment.



Departments
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS, **SCHOOL OF FORESTRY,**
 Edward S. Parsons, Dean. William C. Sturgis, Dean.
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, **SCHOOL OF MUSIC,**
 Florian Cajori, Dean. Edward D. Hale, Dean.
THE THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR WILL BEGIN
IN SEPTEMBER, 1908
WILLIAM F. SLOCUM, President

WHEATON COLLEGE, Wheaton, Illinois

A CHRISTIAN SCHOOL FOR MEN AND WOMEN

LOCATION—Twenty-five miles west of Chicago.
OBJECT—To train men and women for good citizenship and Christian service.
RESULTS — About forty per cent. of graduates in the ministry, missionary service, and service of Christian societies.
EXPENSES—Students need not spend over two hundred and fifty dollars per year.
GIVERS who desire to invest their money in men and women to do Christian work in home and foreign lands, are requested to write to the president, Charles A. Blanchard, or the treasurer, Prof. H. A. Fischer.

TABOR

**THE COLLEGE OF
SOUTHWEST IOWA**

Offers Superior Advantages:
Faculty specialists; courses strong; group system; expenses minimum; influences character-forming; location most healthful.

Departments: College, Academy, Conservatory, Art, Business.

Send for literature; correspondence cordially invited.

President,

GEORGE NORTON ELLIS, A.M.
Tabor, Iowa.

**Iowa College
GRINNELL, IOWA**

John Hanson Thomas
Main, President.

Faculty of forty-five. Large and completely equipped buildings; Laboratories, Library, Museum, Chapel and Associations Building; fine Gymnasiums for men and women.

Departments:
**COLLEGE OF
LIBERIAL ARTS,
THE GRINNELL
ACADEMY,
THE GRINNELL
SCHOOL OF
MUSIC.**

For catalogues address the President,
J. H. T. MAIN.

Fairmount College

Fairmount College laid the Corner Stone of its new Carnegie Library on March 10th and inaugurated its new president the same day. It was a great day of rejoicing for the City and Community.

The College has a student body of 300 and is meeting the demands of first-class college opportunities in one of the strongest portions of the West. There are about 600,000 people in the Wichita commercial district to which this College specially ministers. The location is one of the most beautiful in the state.

Address the President, Wichita, Kansas.

Pomona College

CLAREMONT, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Pomona is quite the strongest college west of Colorado. There are 290 students of college rank. Standards of admission and scholarship are identical with those of the best American colleges. For catalog and information address as above.

CONTENTS

♣ For OCTOBER, 1908. ♣

GOVERNMENTAL HOME MAKING. Clarence Lyman.....	517
A GULF STREAM ON LAND. Rev. R. T. Cross.....	520
A BREEZE FROM THE BLACK HILLS. Illustrated Rev. Walter H. Ashley, D. D.....	522
HOW THE WEST SEEMS TO SOME WHO DWELL IN IT Short Contributions from Various Pastors.....	526
EARTHQUAKE, FIRE, AND REHABILITATION EXPERIENCES OF A SAN FRANCISCO CHURCH. Illustrated. Rev. E. L. Walz.....	528
UTAH--AN OPPORTUNITY. Illustrated. Rev. P. A. Simpkin.....	532
WESTERN WEALTH AND HOME MISSIONARY WORK. William E. Sweet.....	534
THE TREASURY.....	536
EDITOR'S OUTLOOK Frontier Responsibilities.....	537
Editorial Notes.....	538
SHORT MESSAGES TO HOME MISSIONARIES, No. 2. By the General Secretary.....	539
GLIMPSES OF THE WORK AND WORKERS Extracts from Quarterly Reports.....	540
APPOINTMENTS AND RECEIPTS.....	543

PER YEAR, FIFTY CENTS

THE HOME MISSIONARY

Published Monthly, except in July and August, by the

Congregational Home Missionary Society

287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

THE HOME MISSIONARY

VOL. LXXXII

OCTOBER 1908.

NO. 5

Governmental Home Making

BY CLARENCE LYMAN

[**Editor's Note.**—Readers of *The Home Missionary* will be doubly interested in the following article when told that its writer is an irrigation expert connected with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. The statements made are not the enthusiastic conjectures of one who has merely read about irrigation, but the sober and accurate judgments of one possessing first-hand familiarity with questions of irrigation. The bearing of this vast development of agricultural resources upon home missions is patent. No small part of the energies of the pioneers of the church must be spent in following the government engineers as they make valley after valley to blossom as the rose. A square mile divided into 20-acre farms will support thirty-two families, which means at least one hundred people. At this rate a township will contain 3,600 people. What a field for the organizing and evangelizing and teaching activity of the church!]

AFTER two thousand years, civilization is returning to irrigation as the safest and best and most productive method of farming. It is a fact not generally realized that the great civilizations upon which modern development is based all depended upon irrigated land in a dry climate. Even the Garden of Eden is described in Genesis in unmistakable terms as an irrigation proposition. The farming in ancient Assyria and Egypt was entirely by irrigation, as was a large part of the farming in Palestine.

In the United States, irrigation development has progressed more in the last five years than in the fifty years preceding, while present indications are that in the next twenty years new communities will be created in regions now wholly arid and uninhabited, which will maintain populations aggregating more than a million souls. A large part of this interest in irrigation is due to the work of the United States Reclamation Service, a department of the government.

Just as the supply of public land available for settlement was about exhausted, and the poor man's chance to own a farm of his own was rapidly vanishing, the Reclamation Act was passed by congress and signed by President Roosevelt. In brief, the act provides for the government lending its aid to its citizens to construct irrigation works. The money derived from cash sales of public lands in those states where successful farming must be done by irrigation, instead of being turned directly into the general funds of the government, goes into the Reclamation Fund. With this fund, now amounting to many millions of dollars, the Reclamation Service constructs the reservoirs, dams, ditches, and other works necessary to water the land. Settlers on the land, after the water is upon it, pay back to the Reclamation Fund in ten annual installments, without interest, the total actual cost of the work, which is divided, acre by acre, over all the land irrigated. The money thus repaid

goes to swell the Reclamation Fund and make it possible to inaugurate new irrigation works. By this process, there is being added to the productive area of the United States every five years, in prosperous farms, the equivalent of the area of the state of Connecticut, at the cost of a loss of interest on the money invested—a total loss less in amount than it costs annually to keep one first-class battleship in commission and in repair.

The general policy of the government has been to leave to private enterprise the smaller and easier reclamation tasks, and to undertake the larger and more difficult problems. The fact that the government has taken hold of irrigation has proven of great benefit to the private enterprises, as it makes it easier for them to finance their schemes and sell their lands. So for every acre that Uncle Sam waters, some of his citizens are watering another acre, and the two lines of enterprise are working side by side without friction or conflict.

With a large fund of money at its disposal, with no bondholders clamoring for interest payments, the Reclamation Service is solving its problems with a thoroughness intended to make a government water supply as nearly eternal as any of the works of man. Almost incredible are some of the engineering feats now under way. For instance, in Colorado a tunnel is being bored which will carry a whole river under six miles of granite and shale mountains to reach a valley in which the water supply is insufficient. This Uncompahgre tunnel will have a capacity of nearly a billion gallons of water in every twenty-four hours. It will water more than a hundred thousand acres of land, so fertile that ten acres will produce more than many farms of fifty to a hundred acres in the East, and generate more than 10,000 horsepower in electric energy. The farms under this system, it is expected, will be served with electric current for lighting and all farm power purposes cheaper than coal or

kerosene, while a network of electric railways will reach all parts and give quick communication with the markets. In Arizona a dam is being constructed which will provide water for 200,000 acres of land in the Salt River Valley, by storage in a lake twenty-five miles long and with an average width of two miles. In Wyoming two dams are being constructed in narrow canyons, each to a height above 250 feet, and each of the reservoirs thus impounded will hold more water than the famous Assouan dam on the Nile in Egypt.

On almost every stream of any size in the arid region the government is at work on some such enterprise, now building a mammoth dam, now carrying the water across from a valley with a surplus of water and not enough land to a valley where there is more land than water. Veritable armies of men and horses are at work on canals and dams and tunnels. Other armies of engineers are making surveys and investigating new projects, upon which the energies of the Reclamation Service are to be directed as soon as the money begins to come in after the completion of the work now under construction.

In many valleys the government ditches will water not only government land, but will reach large areas owned by private citizens which are lacking water. In such cases the government provides the water, but compels the owner of the land to sell to actual settlers all but his own allotment of land. This is to avoid speculation and to assure that the government aid goes where intended—to get the landless man a home on such terms that he can make it pay for itself.

Reducing desert land to productiveness is no such task as wresting a farm from a forested wilderness. Under arid conditions there is very slight growth on the land, and this brush or grass is readily cleaned off by teams. Once plowed and the water brought to the farm, it is ready for a productiveness which sounds almost

incredible to eastern ears. There is a reason, however, for the fertility of arid soils. In a region blessed with frequent rains the soil bears a crop of some sort every year—either grass or trees or weeds, or farm crops. The fertility taken from the soil to produce these crops, in the case of the wilderness is returned to the soil by the decay of the vegetable growth. But it is returned in a more soluble form, and where rain is plentiful it leaches the ground and washes away the salts which are the life of all vegetable growth. But in the arid soil no such depletion has taken place. The potash and the phosphorous, the lime and the sulphur, and the other ingredients necessary for plant growth are all present in super-abundance. Only nitrogen is lacking, and nitrogen the irrigation farmer can always get by growing some one of the legumes, such as alfalfa or field peas. And because of the dry climate the irrigation farmer gets several times as much good out of his legume crop as though it was subject to leaching by rains.

ous and more compact and more permanent than any of the farming communities in rainfall lands. Since the pyramids of Egypt were built, the civilized nations have swept like a flame across two continents, leaving behind immense areas of rain-washed lands, once fertile, now exhausted and abandoned. But the same patches of irrigated land upon which were raised the leeks and the lentils which fed the toiling thousands of slaves who built the pyramids, are still producing the same large crops of leeks and lentils. In five thousand years, they have never missed a crop. As in the days of Joseph, famine has stalked in many lands, but the granaries of the irrigated valleys, like the granaries of Egypt in the time of Joseph, are never empty.

Because of this greater richness of the soil, the tendency of the government is to limit the holdings under Reclamation Service canals to so-called "farm units" of ten to eighty acres. The development of these irrigated communities is very rapid. A single day finds the long low yellow ridge crossing a field of sage-brush, the line of the canal. "Shacks," as the small temporary homes of the settlers are called, spring up like mushrooms. The land is cleared and green crops appear where only brush and short grass has ever grown. Then, with the first harvest, good houses begin to take the place of the shacks. Orchards and shade trees, growing with almost incredible speed in this truly "virgin" soil, break and diversify the landscape. Towns, with their churches and schools and stores, spring up at the shipping points. Only a few years is necessary to transform a piece of desert into a prosperous, compact, established community, more prosper-

The schoolhouse and the church follow closely upon the ditch-builders. The men who are filling these irrigated acres come mostly from the Middle West; they are church-going people. At the outset their church establishments will need the help of the older institutions, but they soon become not only self-supporting but able to help others.

The irrigation enterprises which have been undertaken by the Reclamation Service and upon which work is now actually under way have been tabulated as follows:

Location of Reclamation Project.	Acres.
Truckee-Carson, Nevada.....	350,000
Payette-Boise, Idaho.....	350,000
Yakima Valley, Washington.....	340,000
Sun River, Montana.....	256,000
Milk River, Montana.....	250,000
North Platte, Nebraska.....	250,000
North Platte, Wyoming.....	250,000
Klamath River, Oregon.....	190,000
Rio Grande, Texas and New Mexico.....	200,000
Salt River, Arizona.....	200,000
Uncompahgre Valley, Colorado.....	150,000
Grand Valley, Colorado.....	64,000
Shoshone River, Wyoming.....	150,000
Minidoka Falls, Idaho.....	130,000
Yuma Valley, California and Arizona.....	101,000
Belle Fourche, South Dakota.....	100,000
Lower Yellowstone, Montana.....	66,000
Strawberry Valley, Utah.....	60,000
Huntley, Montana.....	30,000
Umatilla Falls, Oregon.....	20,000
Carlsbad, New Mexico.....	20,000
Nesson, North Dakota.....	15,900
Hondo Valley, New Mexico.....	10,000
Okanogan, Washington.....	8,630
Garden City, Kansas.....	5,600
Total.....	3,519,250

The government spends no money in advertising. Every cent at the disposal of the Reclamation Service is loaned it for constructing irrigation works, and every cent so expended must be paid back by the farmer whose land is watered or who takes up a homestead under a government canal. But information about any of the land, the crops, conditions, and prospects for getting good homes will be furnished by the Statistician of the Reclamation

Service, at Washington. The average cost of the water under the government work will run from \$30 to \$40 per acre. The average return of irrigated land per annum, if carefully farmed, is from \$25 to \$75 per acre. So that the man who gets a government irrigated homestead has to make payments of only from \$3 to \$4 per acre, which is less than ordinary rental on land of equal productiveness, and in ten years it is paid.



A Gulf Stream on Land

BY REV. R. T. CROSS

YEARS ago Lieut. Maury began his famous chapter on the Gulf Stream with these words: "There is a river in the ocean; in the severest drought it never fails, and in the mightiest floods it never overflows. Its banks and its bottom are of cold water, while its current is of warm. It takes its rise in the Gulf of Mexico and empties into the Arctic seas. There is in the world no other such majestic flow of water." That Gulf stream is a part of the great system of ocean currents by which the great oceans are kept from stagnation and the continents are made habitable. That system is the counterpart of similar movements in the air—all working together to make this a habitable globe, in which something is doing and in which is a race that does something. The British Isles, that have played so important a part in the world's history, and Northern Europe, would scarcely be habitable were it not for the Gulf Stream. To that mighty current of warm water great nations must needs say, "We are debtors."

There are mighty rivers running through this continent, and one, the great St. Lawrence, with its chain of lakes, runs half way across it from west to east.

There is also another mighty river flowing across the continent from east to west, from ocean to ocean. It flows over forests, prairies, and deserts, over rivers and lakes, over hills, plateaus, and mountains. It is already a large stream as it breaks forth from the rocky fastnesses of New England. Rivulets and streams flow into it on the way, and some flow from it. It soon spreads out over interior empires, and blessings abound where it goes. Beneath and around it are icy currents of selfishness, of human lust and greed, but it is warm with divine love and human sympathy. Along its pathway Sunday Schools spring up in barren spots, churches start into being, spires point heavenward, schools are opened for the oppressed and despised races and classes, academies open their doors, colleges and seminaries send out a steady and increasing tide of consecrated youth, vice weakens its hold on hearts and communities, organized selfishness disintegrates, things that offend are cast out by law and love, the Kingdom grows, homes become more heavenly, the earth grows greener and the skies bluer with tints of a new earth and a new heaven.

That river may cease to flow, or it may turn back on its course or it

may bend southward, as it is already doing, or it may cross the great ocean to bless the poverty stricken and ignorant hordes of the empires of the Orient, but its beneficent effects in the West, the new West, the newer West, the Northwest, the new Northwest, the Great West, are lasting. They have come to stay, for wherever it sends a rivulet, there a spring breaks forth that sends back other streams to increase the river.

It is the stream of Beneficence, the River of Benevolence and Benefaction, willing good and doing good, which for a hundred years, more or less, has been flowing from New England as its fountain head out over the great New England belt, three thousand miles across the continent.

The Congregational part of that river is only a part of the whole, a noble part. To that part we are looking now, rejoicing that there is a larger whole of which it is a part, and rejoicing that there is a still larger and ever increasing system of such rivers in all the world, that prevents the human race as a whole from stagnating, and that sends the thrill of a new life to its stagnant parts.

The East, New England chiefly, or New England spread out, has been a potent factor in the settlement of the great West. She has pushed out across the continent. She has sent her hardy sons and daughters out to settle new states, even as she herself was divinely sent nearly three hundred years ago. A great host of consecrated men and women—with some not so consecrated—have come West and founded Christian states and institutions—and some states and institutions not so Christian. With them and after them she has sent Gospel ministers and their wives, singly and in bands, to preach the Gospel, to start churches, and to plant colleges. She has followed them with her sympathies and her prayers, expressed in countless messages sent westward and heavenward. More than all that, she has paid out millions of dollars to

help start churches, and other millions for our young colleges—for Congregational home missions about \$21,000,000 since 1826. The net result, expressed in round numbers, after deducting losses, is *five thousand churches with five hundred thousand church members, more than a score of Christian colleges, a large number of Christian academies, and a host of Sunday Schools.* And all these make up a constituency of allied forces that will work with the East for the redemption of the whole land and the whole world.

The people who came West were, as a rule, young, enterprising, reliable and strong, as were the Pilgrims and Puritans. Some were rough, some were black sheep, but some of that class found heredity stronger than environment, and were shocked by the wickedness of the frontier into giving influence and money and sometimes themselves, to help build after the New England pattern. A young man who had been living a wild life in Colorado joined my church. He told me that he was converted while sitting in a saloon and contrasting his life and surroundings with the old home and church life back East.

And the East—New England—how fares it with her to-day? They tell us that virtue is its own reward, that prayer is its own answer, and surely, on the same principle, giving is its own repayment. The East is richer to-day because of what she has given, richer in brave sons and virtuous daughters, richer in churches and church buildings, richer in Sunday Schools and membership, richer in colleges and seminaries, richer in character, richer in her balances in Heaven's bank, richer in earthly possessions, richer in influence, richer in friends beyond her borders, richer in every way because of what she has given. The Gulf Stream never exhausts the Gulf of Mexico; it does not even lower it.

Moneyed men of the East have invested in Western lands and town

sites, in factories and buildings, in mines and railroads. With some losses, they have, on the whole, had great gains. But they have had no such rich and lasting gains on such investments as they and their neighbors have received on what they have put into the work of Christ's Kingdom in the West. As Paul said long ago to those who sent their offerings eastward to the poor saints in Jerusalem, so we of the West say to our friends in the East, "God is able to make all grace abound unto you; that ye, having always all sufficiency in everything, may abound unto every good work * * * and he that supplieth seed to the sower and bread for food, shall supply and multiply your seed for sowing, and increase the fruits of your righteousness; ye being enriched in everything unto all liberality, which worketh through us thanksgiving to God. For the ministration of this service not only filleth up the measure of the wants of the saints, but aboundeth also through many thanksgivings unto God; seeing that through the proving of you by this ministration they [we] glorify God for the obedience of your confession unto the Gospel of Christ, and for the liberality of your contribution unto them [us] and unto all; while we ourselves also, with supplication on your behalf, long

after you by reason of the exceeding grace of God in you."

New England has, by her gifts, purchased a Congregational territory and constituency which makes sure that, if she should drop out of sight, or deny the faith, or be overwhelmed by foreign immigration—all of which may God forbid—Congregationalism will still exist as a power in this country, and in foreign lands where her missionaries have gone. New England's glorious old farms may be abandoned, her splendid old towns be filled with men of alien races, her puritan stock be outnumbered by Romanists, and she become a purely missionary field—which may God forbid—but she can rejoice in that she has put a lasting impress on a region vaster by far than her own area, and richer, far richer, in all natural resources.

A great wave of emigration has flowed over the West. In it have mingled many nations, many strains, many faiths, many philosophies, many religious and political polities, but the New England strain and faith have had so much virility, and so much of invention, initiative, and perseverance, that they have dominated the others. Through its social life, its schools, and its churches, it has moulded them largely to its form. *And therein New England has her reward.*



A Breeze from the Black Hills

BY REV. WALTER H. ASHLEY, D. D.

LYING almost wholly within the great prairie state of South Dakota is a tract of one hundred square miles of land, lifted above the surrounding country and at its highest point 8000 feet above the sea. This tract is called the Black Hills.

The name comes from the appearance which the dark pines and spruces that cover the hills gives to them at a distance. The tract is said to be, in natural resources, the richest of its size in the world. The timber alone would make it valuable in the midst of



LEAD, SOUTH DAKOTA



DEADWOOD IN 1875

treeless plains. But it is also rich in gold, silver, tin, copper, and mica.

The development of the mines has been largely limited to the northern section. Here, where from the high peaks can be seen, like the ocean in the distance, the table lands and prairies, is found marvelous wealth in gold. Three-fourths of the millions which the Black Hills annually sends forth comes from the world-famed Homestake mine, over which is set the city of Lead, taking the lead in population and mining activity.

There is also a wealth of climate and natural scenery that cannot be surpassed. Excessive heat in the summer is unknown, and the night is rare during which the sleeper does not require a blanket. Though at times the mercury in winter reaches twenty to thirty degrees below zero, yet these days are few, and often December is pleasanter than May. The disagreeable season is when April and May snows keep back the flowers till June or July.

The day is not distant when the Black Hills, free from the plague of flies and mosquitoes and beyond the pale of rats and snakes, will become a refuge from the heat of the Middle West and the recuperating place for invalids and weary souls.

It is to no desolation the Hills invite. They who have visited Europe say the beauty of the scenery is unsurpassed. Hill and valley, canyon, cave, and dell invite nature's lovers to solitude and rest.

There is an old hymn that tells of a place "where every prospect pleases and only man is vile." I do not know that this is true here, and yet God has done so much. The precious metals are hidden just enough to keep their value by the balance of human life and labor. Here are the trees for the mines and mills and sluices and homes. Here is the necessary water for the power and the extraction. Here are the air and the sunshine for perfect health. Here is the beauty.

The Indians looked upon the Hills as the home of the spirits. To them the Great Spirit spoke in the wind that called the voices from the pines, in the sparkling waters that chased each other down the valleys to the plains as to the sea, and murmured of the mysteries of the solitudes on their way. From the peaks, through the lens-like air, they looked into the distance as down an opened vista to the world, into which they were to follow to the happy hunting ground their loved dead.

Hither a generation ago the white man pushed his way, driven, as Virgil would say, by the "accursed thirst for gold." Accursed or not, it has been the mighty dynamo driving the pioneers of civilization into earth's trackless wastes and turning them into Edens for the return of man. Neither Indian nor the nation's laws could withstand the flood caused by the rumor of gold. The men who heard were they who count life of little value, who fear no one and noth-

ing, but who with home and loved ones behind, "burn all bridges" in their search for the ever new Eldorado. They are followed by those who bear the things that curse civilization and who fatten on the spoils of the destruction of their fellows, and the prospect holes are equaled by the saloons and gambling tables, the loneliness of life in the one leading to the other. The materialism of pioneer movements hides for the time the things that belong to the soul. It cannot be otherwise when the things that appeal to the highest and best in man are deliberately sacrificed for the prospect of material gain.

The Pilgrims did not seek material wealth but "freedom to worship God." They took with them their wives and children, the Bible and church and school. The western farmers were their close imitators. The agricultural sections have not been prospected and developed by lonely men. The "emigrant wagon" has been home and the thing sought not a "stake" that would take a lone man back to loved ones and future ease, but a place where the parents' ideals might be wrought out for their children. This is why the Church has found a welcome on the prairies and moved rapidly on to self-support. But no one ever went to a mining camp to make a home and rear a family. No one ever went to a mining camp expecting to die there and leave his body among his new found friends. No one dies in a mining camp feeling that, even in material things, he has accomplished his course. All look forward to at least comparative riches and a home return. They live on hope, and hope deferred rarely maketh the heart of the true prospector sick. Among the 15,000 inhabitants of the twin cities, Deadwood and Lead, there are only a few who have lived here ten years. A three-years' ministry is a long one. In that time one will meet men from nearly every state in the Union and from many foreign lands. One may

preach to small audiences, but as the years go by he will preach to the world. The influence of the church is world-wide. This is why the religious work in a mining camp shows little local progress. Two years ago the Homestake mine was on fire. It



HOMESTAKE GOLD MINE AND MILLS,
LEAD, S. D.

took months to put the fire out and then only by flooding. During this time half the population moved away and more than half the membership of our church. The population has returned but not the church members. The foreigner is taking the place of the American. A prosperous church yesterday, to-day a struggle to live.

A strong cause of spiritual indifference is Sunday toil. The Homestake sets the pace for the Hills. It knows no Sunday. It does not reckon God in the equation of life. Its holidays are Memorial Day, the Fourth of July, and Labor Day. These the men demand. Day and night, summer and winter, the work goes on. The shifts change every two weeks. A deacon may be at church and prayer meeting for two weeks, then for a month will not be seen. It is possible for three men in the same house to have different shifts, then the table will always be set and some bed ever occupied and the house must be kept quiet for the sleeper's sake. The ceaseless dropping of tens of thousands of stamps with their noise and jar leaves no silence for even "the space of half an hour." Amidst it all the soul sleeps.

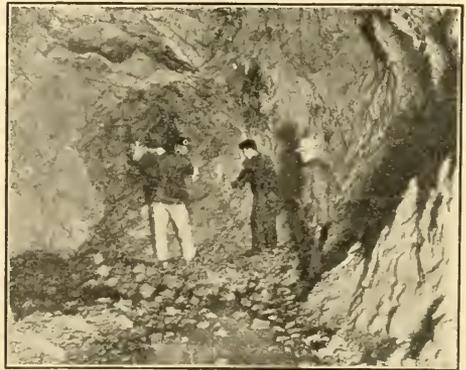
The Congregational Home Mission-

ary Society came to the Hills at an early day and pre-empted every available place where the church could be light, heaven, or salt. Under denominational competition, the curse of mission work, field after field has been yielded to other societies till our only mining fields are Deadwood and Lead. These cities, three and one-half miles apart, are connected by hourly trains and three-quarter hour trolley.

The Deadwood church was organized in 1876 and all denominations worshipped with it. One after another organized for themselves and made the financial struggle more and more difficult. The five are now self-supporting. There are many "trunk members" here. Character is what a man is in Deadwood or Lead. It is not fashionable to be a Christian or to attend church. We have men and women of character who have stood for all that is good and true, loyal to Christ and His Church. The women have been and are the pillars. The "Aid" is a modest term. Just now they are putting the meeting-house in Deadwood in shape anew outside and inside, making it a fit place for the new day. Some wonder at the mission returns of such churches, and we on the field wonder what the committee will do under apportionment plans. Often self-support proves large missionary results. To cease to ask for aid and to walk alone is setting free hundreds of dollars for other fields. This is what Lead, because of the generosity of Deadwood, has done for more than a year. When the fire broke out in the Homestake mine it was a prosperous church with its own minister and a beautiful church building and parsonage and only a small debt. The diminished membership and lack of work for those who remained forced it to appeal for aid to live. Ashamed to ask the Home Missionary Society for enough, their pastor bravely opened the way for a union with Deadwood, that on half service they might strive to regain the lost ground. It is hard work. The indif-

ference to spiritual things around us that drags like a dead weight, the ceaseless toil, the gross materialism, the saloon and its adjuncts, the disappointment through the loss of members and especially of those who have been the financial strength and the spiritual life, have made nerveless the hands and hearts of the once true and loyal, and they are like those coming home after the long race, who ask "Can we hold out till we reach the goal?" We have proved that the church prospers and is in health even as its spiritual life, which is its soul, prospers.

Last spring the Deadwood ministers prepared the way and entered heartily into a series of union meetings under an evangelist and three helpers. For nearly five weeks the churches were closed and their pastors under the orders of another. Men in the church and out are asking for the results. During June the state evangelist did some splendid work in Lead. He was followed by three evangelists of the "Christian" church. Who can tell the returns? We see no change as regards the churches. The heaven is being put into the meal. God grant that the conditions are such that it will retain its life and do its work. The gold is going forth to meet a world's need, and it may be that we, too, must go forth to find the fruitage of the life and service of the church.



MINERS AT WORK IN HOMESTAKE MINE

HOW THE WEST SEEMS TO SOME WHO DWELL IN IT

Rev. Francis L. Hayes, Topeka, Kan.—

The influence of home missionary activity is distinctly apparent in an ethical toning up of social and political conditions. The loose element, characteristic of the frontier phase of development, is waning in relative influence. Non-evangelical types of religion do not find here a congenial atmosphere. For no other sect is it so easy as for Congregationalists to rally the divergent denominational elements of a new community in one church. Only the want of home missionary money stands in the way of planting many new churches in promising fields. For the strengthening and growth of existing churches there is urgent need of a warm active evangelism. More unified fellowship and responsibility are indispensable to the best progress in this field.

Rev. Edgar L. Heermance, Mankato, Minn.—

The moral climate of much of Minnesota has completely changed within a few years. We breathe a tonic air. Strict enforcement of the liquor laws is so universal that it is no longer an issue. A good many new towns have gone dry. The fight for county option is now on, with victory in sight. And the Church of Jesus Christ is behind this movement. We are beginning to realize that we are very much alive. We are in the midst of a moral and social revival. We need more of it, but we are hoping to have more.

Pres. W. F. Slocum, Colorado Springs, Colo.—

Twenty years of contact with the problems and hopes of the West have given me increasing confidence that the cause of righteousness and truth is coming more and more to occupy a place of permanent control. Nothing has done more to help on this work than our home missionary churches and the brave men and women who have given so much unselfish consecration to the work which they represent. These home missionary pastors and their wives have put the whole country under lasting obligations to them. They are often in small out-of-the-way places, shut away from friends and much that is most attractive,

but they toil on with rare devotion and great earnestness. Every good cause turns to them for leadership. While the men have done much, the women have borne and carried the larger part often of the struggle. The hope of our whole country often lies in just such victories as these people are winning, not only for their locality, but for the whole nation.

Rev. Frank L. Moore, Cheyenne, Wyo.—

Wyoming is steadily rising in social, ethical, and religious life. The old days are fast passing. The new Wyoming will be pre-eminently an agricultural state. Irrigation compels co-operation. Our citizens are proving themselves capable of meeting the higher demands upon character which co-operation compels. Congregationalism has among its adherents in this state a large number of educated, resourceful citizens who are exercising great power in holding up the highest ideals in our growing empire. Never did so many opportunities present themselves for a forward move. Government enterprises are under way which will in the near future bring vast numbers of people to us. Investments now in mission schools and mission churches will bring great reward in the days that are to be.

Rev. Geo. E. Paddock, D. D., Boise, Idaho—

The work needed just now in this new West is strong, definite, evangelistic work. Religion as a soul saving power needs to be made very manifest. Large things are being done in material matters for developing the country, and they are bringing large and quick returns. Religious work should be pushed in the same manner. This West has not the time to wait for years of "Christian culture" to bring a soul to decide for Christ; it calls for the burning evangel pressing home the truth that "now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation." And the people will respond to that kind of work. There is but little irreligion among the people. Churches are easily filled by evangelistic efforts. Such work welds together the people who come from all over the United States and settles them together in the churches.

Rev. John Doane, Greeley, Colo.—

In these regions we Congregationalists are not very large in numbers, but we are large in heart and mind. It is better to be generous than to be big. We are the leaven which is working for a broadening faith and an honest life.

Rev. Thomas H. Harper, Oklahoma City, Okla.—

Congregationalism in the West is a mighty factor in the uplifting of our social, moral, and religious standards. It is drawing men to Christ, not by "spurts," but by the continual presentation of our great principles. We are "a force" which is reckoned with. The needs are many. Men of strong intellect, capable, evangelistic, able to discern somewhat of the future and with the experience of heartfelt religion, is one need. More men and women are found in our churches than ever before. The social and moral standard is high. Men are coming to Christ. The Gospel is still the greatest power, and moves men to repentance.

Rev. R. A. Beard, D. D., Fargo, N. D.—

Within the last twelve months twenty-eight hundred miles of new railroad have been built in North Dakota and Montana. Along these new lines one hundred and fifty-seven stations have been provided with depot buildings and sidings. Around these stations villages and embryo cities are rapidly springing up. Within the bounds of these states, also, are five great irrigation projects—two of them completed and the others nearly so—which are attracting large numbers of new settlers. Then, too, some recent discoveries of gas and oil in the northwestern part of North Dakota have attracted wide attention. At a distance of only one hundred and seventy-five feet from the surface a large field of gas, of excellent quality both for illumination and for fuel, has been found, which, when tapped anywhere, gives a flow through a five-inch pipe of five million cubic feet every twenty-four hours. No wonder that the town of Westhope, the center of this gas region, has quickly grown from a handful of people to a city of three thousand. Money invested by Congregationalists in missionary work in these new communities will bring large returns in redeemed manhood and womanhood, and besides that, ultimately strengthen the Congregational hosts for larger victories the world around.

Rev. Frederick T. Rouse, Omaha, Neb.—

Our churches and academies have been paying up old debts. Temperance sentiment is growing and no license area increasing. Omaha saloons are closed tight Sundays. Lincoln has the daylight saloon only. Sniperb Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. buildings are being erected. New churches are being organized and buildings dedicated. People are better dressed, better fed, better behaved than ever. Morally and physically we are gaining. Spiritually not so rapidly. Some day a great new spiritual wave, unlike anything we have known, will sweep over our land.

Rev. H. K. Warren, D. D., Yankton, S. S.—

South Dakota spells progress and opportunity. The bribery and corruption connected with state capitol fights and the intolerable railway domination of earlier years, have given way to cleaner politics and serious discussion of great issues. The material prosperity of recent years has meant scores of new churches and parsonages, and substantial progress in existing religious work. Upwards of a thousand miles of new railway, opening large areas in the western half of the state, and the founding of scores of new towns, create religious opportunities and duties such as will probably never come again. Will the church at home and abroad see and use this strategic hour?

Rev. Richard Brown, Livingston, Mont.—

Montana is gloriously alive. Ten new churches organized since September last, and "there's more to follow." We have entered some strategic places. Subscription lists are started for some churches. Whole districts are being taken up by farmers from Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas. "Dry farming" is no longer an experiment. It is sure. The hunger for land amounts almost to a craze. Scores of thousands of people are already here, and the cry is, "Can't you send us a preacher?" Services are being held in tents and unfinished buildings. Conversions are frequent. Montana is fortunate in having a vast number of good people come to her, who demand Sunday Schools, churches, and up-to-date preachers. Nothing less goes with them. But we also have scores of towns and villages that are in the thrall of the devil; and saloons and dance halls and "red lights," with the fiercest kind of drinking and gambling, abound furiously.

Earthquake, Fire, and Rehabilitation Experiences of a San Francisco Church

BY REV. E. L. WALZ



REV. E. L. WALZ



MRS. E. L. WALZ

The Pastor of Green Street Church, San Francisco, and His Wife

Early History

THE Green Street (or Fourth) Church of San Francisco had its beginning in a Sunday School started in 1859 in a hall, in the valley between Telegraph and Russian Hills. By 1865 a church had been organized, and a commodious building erected and occupied. Growth was rapid. The church became strong, influential. Then followed the uptown movement, the influx of foreigners, the decline of the church. In 1903 the present pastorate began, and with it institutional work was inaugurated successfully; the building being open daily for classes, clubs, lectures, socials, etc. At the same time there was adopted a policy of helping other weak churches by giving for their benefit free concerts. The result was soon evident in new interest, courage,

life. Easter Day, 1906, saw the triumphal culmination. A well trained chorus choir of twenty-five voices sang magnificently at three services. The church was crowded; the offering, the largest for years. All felt that at last a strong work had been established.

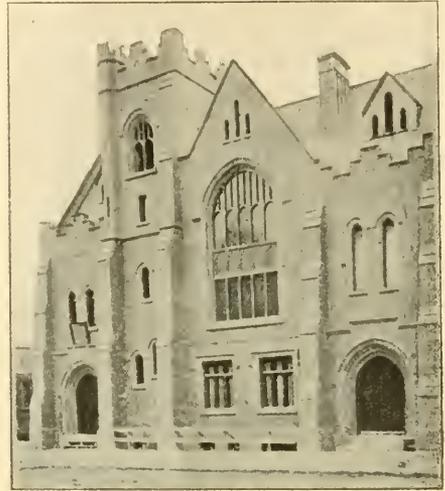
Earthquake and Fire

That very week, Wednesday morning, the earthquake brought confusion and death; the fire began its fearfully destructive course. The pastor, previously, had been in the wreck of an express train traveling more than sixty miles an hour, where the cars were thrown on their sides, bumping and grinding themselves to pieces—for about five seconds. The earthquake felt like that—but lasted ten times as long. The pastor and his wife sprang out of bed and stood in the bedroom doorway. When the grinding, bump-

ing, swaying, trembling, and crashing had ceased, they, too, dropped upon their knees, realizing intuitively that a great opportunity was before them, and asked God for guidance and strength. Arising, they knew the answer had come: "Stay with your people, whatever happens." These simple directions were a great comfort and help. A division of labor was immediately decided upon. One should stay at home to receive, comfort, and advise distracted people; the other would canvass the parish, rendering all assistance possible. The pastor's wife, before the water ceased running in the cracked mains, filled bathtub, pails, etc., with water, which met a great need for three thirsty days.

The dangerous work of rescuing persons buried in the ruins seemed to be of first importance, for the dead were already being laid out in the parks. The streets were filled with people, many of whom thought the Judgment Day had come. Hundreds were hysterical. Thousands, including many invalids, were dragging trunks over the hills. The shrill protest of myriads of castors rent the air day and night. Bedding and pet birds constituted the chief luggage of the marching hosts. At two o'clock, after eight strenuous hours of varied service, the pastor returned to find in his home a couple to be married! That evening, by the light of a dozen candles, the regular mid-week prayer meeting was held—a small band inside the church, others, fearful of another shock, on the steps. "Blessed Assurance" was sung; prayerful, trustful worship rendered, and strength gained for the sleepless nights and days that were to follow. The church burned Thursday night. The rest of the parish was consumed the next day. Friday afternoon the pastor and his wife left their home and possessions to the flames. It was a run for life through a rain of large hot cinders. They were tired, but secured and raised a tent, stood "on line" forty minutes for a plate of soup.

Ten in a tent with two blankets tells the story of that first night in the Refugee Camp in Fort Mason. So many persons "lost their heads" in those trying times that it is gratifying to be able to record a number of instances of thoughtful devotion to the church. The invalid mother of the



GREEN STREET CHURCH,
SAN FRANCISCO

church treasurer, in a room rendered pitch dark by the soot of the chimney that crashed through the ceiling, neglecting valuable heirlooms, saved, at the risk of her life, all the church money. She escaped from the shattered building in her night clothes. No one dared venture into the wrecked home again. The clerk saved the church records. A trustee ventured near the fire-line and secured the fire insurance policy. One poor man, having lost his belongings pledged the fifty dollars due him in wages toward a new church building—this before the ashes of the old building were cold. Another said, "We can live in tents for a year, but we just must have a church at once." Faith and determination bore fruit. Within three months the first temporary church in the burnt district was erected, paid for, and occupied by our rejoicing people.

Rehabilitation

Tents, "tin houses," unlighted streets, débris, dangerous brick walls, thugs—indicates partially the environment. Ninety-seven per cent. of the church people's homes, with their goods, destroyed. Fifty per cent. of the membership permanently removed from the city. The easiest thing was to "give it all up." Numberless difficulties and the prospect of long continued sacrifices nerved the people to dare and do for God. In December, 1906, Dr. Adams, pastor of the First Church, asked if "Green Street" could entertain the Church Extension Society of San Francisco, adding that an offering was taken for the entertaining church and that the gifts of the hundred delegates averaged in "good times" a dollar each. "Green Street" said "Yes." The temporary building would accommodate all, but there were no dishes, tables, or other necessities. Night after night the men worked constructing tables, shelves, etc. The women made tablecloths; bought, begged, and borrowed dishes. Little children, catching the enthusiasm, dug in the ruins hoping to find dishes fit to use. The Ladies' Aid Society decided that all the food for that banquet should be home-made. One woman baked bread for two days and nights. Though fatigued, she said, "If the dear church could get that hundred dollars I'd gladly work two more days and nights." A poor widow with seven children bought cracked eggs (all she could afford) and made three layer-cakes. The supper was a great success. The hundred delegates (all of whom had lost heavily) who in prosperous times usually gave a dollar apiece, when they saw and felt the enthusiasm and happiness of a self-sacrificing people, gave and pledged that night more than \$600. In February, 1907, at the annual church meeting, it was voted to give the same amounts to the benevolent boards of the denomination as were given before the fire. Against the pastor's earnest protest his salary

was increased \$200 a year, and it has been paid promptly every month. All other obligations have been met cheerfully and large gifts have been made to the Building Fund for the new church. Twenty-two were added to the membership last year.

Busy Days

For over a year, by all sorts and conditions of men, applications for "relief" from the Red Cross and Relief Societies made daily work for the pastor and his wife. She at one time, ill from over-work, filled out application cards in bed. There were the household tasks, cooking, etc.; distribution of flour, clothing, music; the raising of money for the permanent church building; the equipment of the temporary building; the sick to care for, etc., besides the keeping up of the regular services. Car lines were not in operation and the telephone service was not installed in the burned district, our parish. Dust hung in clouds. Glass and iron cut shoes to pieces. But the church work must—and did—go on.

Present Situation

With the exception of the spire and stained glass, the exterior or "shell" of the permanent building is completed. The construction is such that the building is "immune" to fire and earthquake. The large high ceiled basement will be used as a gymnasium, with baths attached. The ground floor contains a men's club, reading and social rooms. The Auditorium and Sunday School rooms are one flight above the street, and are so arranged that a small audience of two hundred can be comfortable and "neighborly" in the central section, or the whole floor thrown into one, making a room in which seven hundred persons can be accommodated. The galleries can be shut off and used for clubs, classes, and societies. Above these are two separate apartments, nearly finished. One is for the pastor's use, the other for volunteers who will help in the church's work in return for free use of rooms. The

whole structure is topped by a roof-garden-playground. Money for all this has come from various sources. A Dutch Reformed Church sent a check for \$1,000. Presbyterians have been large givers. Five dollars came from Syria. A colored servant in New Jersey denied herself a pair of gloves and sent the price thereof toward our Building Fund. A Chinaman gave two dollars. A goodly amount has come through the C. C. B. S. So far \$22,000 has been expended. The pastor and his wife will soon move in and pay full rent to the church for their apartment, at least until the whole building is completed and paid for. The Sunday School, prayer meeting, and church services have all been growing well this past summer. The Ladies' Aid Society, which meets weekly, has made more than seven hundred garments since the fire, and the sale of these, at varying prices, has brought in funds which have been given entirely to missions. The people are cheerful, hopeful, faithful, and determined.

Opportunity

To those who know downtown San Francisco, the great possibilities, religiously, of this "North Beach" district are evident. North of Nob Hill a valley a mile long reaches to the water-front. The sides of the hills are too steep for business purposes but are being covered with houses and flats. The locality is conveniently near to the warehouses of the water-front and to the central business portions of the city, so that it will always

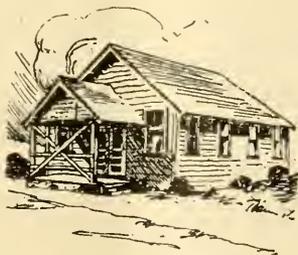
be thickly populated. The "red light" district, wide open, is near by with its fearful temptations and dangers. A dance hall is being erected next door to the church. Some of the churches have moved uptown. The Y.M.C.A. and Y. W. C. A. are a mile away, the other side of Nob Hill. The church is located strategically at the intersection of three important streets; a natural and valuable situation. The church has a reputation for kindness, sociability, and progressiveness.

Needs

The work of the church is suffering and its growth is retarded by lack of equipment and because of the necessity that is upon the pastor and his wife to spend much time endeavoring to raise the needed funds. Interior finish, pews, glass, furnace, gymnasium and baths, stairways, doors, etc., will require about \$15,000. If this comes promptly the denomination will have the honor of erecting the *first* institutional church in San Francisco. Some of our members have given up to forty per cent. of their income to hasten this consummation. It is our great desire and earnest prayer that we may dedicate this beautiful, substantial, and useful building at the fiftieth anniversary of the church's birth, next May, or if possible at the coming Christmas this year, 1908—after nearly three years of struggle and sacrifice.

Christian effort in the great centres is important, imperative. This is tremendously true of the stricken city by the Golden Gate.

TEMPORARY
BUILDING



OCCUPIED

AUGUST 26, 1906

Utah--An Opportunity

BY REV. P. A. SIMPKIN

STUDENTS of life at the West have looked at Utah and wondered when the great showings of larger development would touch her. The wonder has passed, for the day of greater things has begun in this commonwealth, which has had so peculiar an interest, so unique a problem, and so unenviable a reputation since its first settlement. For decades Utah has been noted only for the abnormal by people at the East. True it is that in limited measure her physical beauty and mineral wealth have had claim on traveler and investor, but in few spots and by sheer weight of worth only. Governmental interest and investment in irrigation, the development of rich valley-floors by the beet and fruit farms, and the discovery and vast exploiting of the marvelous mineral wealth of her mountains, have, however, compelled attention, and the tide of immigration into the state has begun, and with it the day of large material advance in the state is beginning also. The brave beginnings of the pioneers are being well followed, and gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, and coal are all touched with new vigor to match in making a greater state, the wonder of the watered desert and the scientifically farmed hillsides whose products are the marvel of the agriculturalist.

In this time of material advance, Christianity must hold her own, and those who come from the churches at the East must be cared for. There is especial reason why Congregationalism should have a large share in the work. Standing with a message that is in consonance with the breadth and the sunny sky of the West, with wide latitudes of charity and skies of hope, it owes to all men the duty born of its own clear consciousness of truth, the proclamation of its message. But

there is more. For over a quarter of a century our church poured a lavish stream of wealth into the effort to furnish a Christian education to young Utah. At a score of places there was given a splendid Christian training to thousands of young lives. Not to glory overmuch in the work of the New West Commission, which still lives in the fine service of the Education Society, one can but feel pleasure in meeting the large number of men and women scattered over the state who remember with grateful appreciation the work done for them in our free schools. The beautiful spirit that was the predominating accompaniment of the service is not forgotten, and it is safe to assert that our own church has a kindly glance falling upon it from these who were touched by it in the service of yesterday. Our workers who touch occasionally the remoter places find a welcome and a testimony to the value of this educational service at the hands of old students who are now heads of families. Many of them speak with wistful tone of the need for the Gospel message as historically presented by our evangelicals. Surely if it were worth the doing—this beginning of ministry in the impartation of a Christian education—it is worth the completing in the service which alone guarantees the high and abiding culture, the service of proclaiming that "truth which makes free." It seems both wasteful and wicked not to do so.

Apart, however, from the mere question of the waste of our system in doing pioneer work in education without following it with a ministry specific and religious, there is another great fact that is compelling. We believe in our mission. There is in our freedom and faith that which is calculated to meet the philosophic



PASTORAL SCENE NEAR WILLARD, UTAH

need of the life we seek to reach. "One is your master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren," is more than a motto, it holds the simple heart of religious democracy. Another important and gratifying fact hinges here. The writer believes most earnestly that there is a new day in more than the industrial and agricultural life of the state. Half a century of attrition, twenty-five years of popular education, a decade of great material prosperity, have not been in vain. The steady insistence upon the one final revealing in Jesus of Nazareth, the emphasis upon His sole supremacy in the spiritual kingdom, the finding of the ultimate law of conduct and dynamic of life only in Him, leaving all lesser and secondary things to be valued as they have relation to Him and to us—these have not been in vain. The surge of life, the awakening of the soul, the bringing in of a sense of historic perspective, that compulsion to the study of compar-

ative religion which comes to all whose spiritual convictions are not sheathed in the dead folds of atrophying bigotry, the religious introspection which is one of the true steps in development that every thinker *must* share—are all elements that have moved to make a new day. It is not that there is revolution, but evolution. There is evident a new cast of mind in very many of the descendants of Utah's pioneers. The tendency to discuss with evangelical Christians in a broad spirit the essential differences between the fixed forms of Latter-Day Saint and evangelical beliefs is seen in most of the educated young Mormons. The discussion has less of vehement assertion and more of calm judgment than of old. And it is undeniable that large measure of the solution of this question is in the intellectual field, where by quiet, sane presentation of the historic Christian philosophy, with its complete content, reason may achieve her victory. The

only bludgeon that has value here is that of wisdom.

Legal enactment and compulsion have their bearing on certain phases of the problem in Utah. But they are the passing phases. The sentiment among the Mormon people grows steadily in line with the church's own abrogation of polygamy, and the question of the sincerity or non-sincerity of the manifesto has no ultimate bearing on this problem or its final solution in extinction. There is a growing sense of civic autonomy among them. Evidence of this is found in the fact that at the last city election in Salt Lake City some thousands of Mormons voted the American ticket for the Gentile candidates, a most notable fact. There is no more question that the life of Utah will rise to the normal within a decade or two, than there is that the Kingdom of Jesus will continue to grow. As we face this time when change is coming, it is to make assertion of one fact, that the impact of the evangelical ideal and the continued reiteration of the essential verities and relations of religion and conduct have been the largest procuring cause. The need of the hour is a wider propaganda in the name of Jesus for our interpretation of His message and our ideal of His Kingdom. The fundamental differences

between the Mormon theology and our own are vital enough to call for a thorough and abiding proclamation of truth as we see it. The variant in the philosophies of life consequent upon fundamental belief is of sufficient note to call for our thought and service. But that which we do is to be done in love, the life-spirit of the Father whom we know only by the Man of Nazareth.

The work of two score years has not been in vain. The old notion that the Mormon people had, that we all hated them because we differed from them, is fast dying. The belief that the evangelical Gospel was proclaimed by men consciously in error and laboring only for self, is also passing. But more—the interest is appearing which comes because men are wise enough to know that the mere assertion of a thing and the mere acceptance of it do not make it so, a result of education and development as well as of comparative analysis. And with all respect for the inherent right of each life to believe for itself as it will within the bounds of its own field, with all reverence for the sincere devotion of any life to religious beliefs, we must move forward in this time to proclaim firmly but tenderly the eternal truth which God in His Christ has given us to know.



Western Wealth and Home Missionary Work

BY MR. WILLIAM E. SWEET, DENVER, COLORADO

WHERE is the West? A real Yankee from "way down east" would probably say that the West is in Ohio or Illinois or Nebraska. If, however, he has really been "out west," has ridden across the state of Wyoming from Cheyenne to Evanston and passed through only one town of over 5000 people, and has extended his journey into the great

Northwest with its rapid development, constituting an empire by itself, he would probably say that the West is in Idaho or Oregon or Washington. The fact is the West so-called is being pushed farther and farther west. Twenty-five years ago Omaha and Denver were West; to-day Salt Lake City, and Boise City, Idaho, are West. In a few decades, with no cessation in

internal development and the progress of immigration, the great country between the Missouri and the Columbia Rivers will be teeming with its millions of population. The great north-west coast states are growing by leaps and bounds. The cities of Seattle, Portland, and Spokane are becoming centers of a large population, if not wealthy, by no means poor. For the purpose of this article I prefer to think of the West as embracing that large area of territory extending from Denver to Spokane. Nebraska has already come to self-support. If Washington has not she no doubt will long before Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, or Utah. It is these states which in this article I wish you to think of as "the West."

Now what must be the attitude of the East toward the West and home missionary work? Unthinking men have declared that the West should stand alone. Is the East altogether fair when it demands that the West carry its own missionary work? The West is now, and will be for many years to come, in a process of agricultural and industrial development. The farms of Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas, that twenty years ago were mortgaged to eastern people, are now, for the most part, clear of indebtedness, but the mortgages have only been transferred to Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana. There are vast tracts of government lands in these states, arid and unoccupied, which are being rapidly reclaimed by the construction of government irrigation enterprises and by the expenditure of private capital. But for the most part the settlers are poor; they must needs go into debt, and what Kansas and Nebraska passed through in the early 80's is now taking place in many western communities in the Rocky Mountain region. It is not correct to say that the West is wealthy. It is wealthy only in possibilities. It is to-day laying the foundations of the wealth it expects some day to have. And what is true of the growth of

agriculture is true also of manufacturing, mining, railroads, and the great water power development. All these industries are still in their infancy. It will require years to bring them to the point where they will be a source of any great wealth.

Again, I would remind our eastern friends that the wealth in the West is not in the hands of Christian men to the same extent that it is in the East. Here men are consumed by the desire for gain. If as Christian men living in the East they believed in and practiced Christian stewardship, they cease to practice it after a few years' residence here. It is a notable fact that many Christian men on moving west become lax in their manner of living. This inevitably influences their benevolences. So also those who have spent their entire lives in the West and have accumulated a fortune tell you that it came by hard knocks and in some cases by privation, and they are loath to contribute to philanthropic and Christian enterprises. Of course there are exceptions, but to give only when it will get business is too largely the spirit of the West. Time alone will remedy this. We find also that in the East the leading men in banking, manufacturing, and mercantile pursuits, as well as the professions, are Christian men. It is not so to the same extent here. The men of influence who are wealthy are not, generally speaking, Christian men. This affects tremendously the ability of our churches to properly finance the home missionary enterprises within our borders.

Not only is the wealth here largely in the hands of non-Christian men, but young men everywhere constitute the majority. They have their fortune yet to make. It has not been handed down from one generation to another in the form of sound investments which can withstand any financial storm. This being the case, progress is slow in securing for the support of Christian enterprises the amount of money which is needed.

It should not be supposed, however, that western Congregationalists are behind their eastern brethren in contributions to home missions. The last report of the Congregational Home Missionary Society shows that the average gift per resident member to both state and national home missions was 48 cents. Compared to this, Washington with 86 cents, Wyoming with 59 cents, North Dakota with 73 cents, Arizona with \$1.36, North California with \$1.01, South California with \$1.39, Missouri with 99 cents, and Wisconsin with 68 cents, make a very good showing. Nor are the figures less creditable when compared with Massachusetts, which gave 66 cents, or Connecticut, which gave 68 cents, or New Jersey, which gave 62 cents, these three being the highest among the eastern states. Westerners must frankly admit they are not doing all they ought, but—there are others.

I do not believe I will be accused of overstatement, or be misunderstood, when I say that money which is spent in new growing communities in the West will repay to the denomination far more than the same amount spent in the East. There, in many instances, the work has always been missionary and no doubt will always remain so, whereas in the West a church can look forward not only to self-support in a few years, but become a contributor to the Home Missionary Society. This is because our villages grow so soon into larger towns and cities with their splendid constituencies. As we remember the history of Iowa, we do

not begrudge a single penny of Congregational money spent in that great commonwealth. The Christian men contributed by that state to our own denomination ought to make the heart of every Iowan swell with pride. Twenty-five years from now the same will be said of Idaho and Washington. We of the West will reclaim it for the King, but we can only do so as you continue to render us financial aid. We can no more do it alone than the business men can develop these marvelous material resources without borrowing from eastern capital. Western energy, pluck, and determination, coupled with a large hearted benevolence on the part of the East, will plant schools, colleges, and churches wherever they are needed throughout this great empire.

We of the great West take a just pride in the development of our Christian institutions. We do want to see God's Kingdom advance as rapidly as the material development. We rejoice at every outpost that is taken and held for Christian ideals and the development of a Christian commonwealth. We take as much pride in our colleges and churches as in our broad acres and rich mines, and it is because of this that we appeal to our eastern friends to continue to send their money into the West, promising you that the dividends on it shall be large, and that the day is not far distant, and in many sections has already come, when we shall pay into the home missionary treasury far more than we received.



The Treasury



STATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS

	For Month of August			Loss	Period April 1 to Sept. 1			
	1907	1908	Gain		1907	1908	Gain	Loss
Legacies	\$9,049.11	\$11,292.96	\$2,243.85	\$	\$50,092.90	\$36,233.16	\$	\$13,859.74
Contributions,	4,545.64	3,385.79		1,159.85	41,972.79	40,805.38		1,167.41
Interest	546.56	1,413.04	866.48		6,841.16	6,859.14	17.98	
Total	\$14,141.31	\$16,091.79	\$1,950.48		\$98,906.85	\$83,897.68		\$14,809.17



Editor's Outlook



Frontier Responsibilities

THE need on the frontier is somewhat different from that of a generation ago. Those most familiar with the situation doubt whether it is at all decreased. It is true that many states once under frontier conditions have ceased to be so. But great areas then untouched are now partially populated. The fourteen states between Kansas City and the east line of California are still emphatically in the formative stage. And they comprise one-half the United States. In order to measure our responsibility some things must be remembered about the frontier.

Religious effort is in many places made difficult by sparsity of population.

In all cases it is hard because the settlers in a new community are of diverse types and not accustomed to work together.

Piety frequently does not survive the removal from an eastern state or from a nation across the sea.

Sectarianism often takes on new vigor where there are openings for denominational extension.

Variety of language and race nearly everywhere complicates the situation.

The agents of vice always seize upon a new community as a promising field of operations.

Most frontier dwellers have little surplus capital. They have emigrated in order to better their condition.

Even after a competence has been attained the habit of scanty giving often persists.

Hints of these and other difficulties will be found in the selections from reports of missionaries on another page. But the full story is only known by those who have struggled to build up the church in the face of the Mormonism and Romanism and indifference and sectarianism and Sabbath desecration and all the other obstacles which in one combination or another abound in western communities.

We must give ourselves as a denomination with renewed determination to this work. For meeting some of the difficulties above named we have special adaptation. We are able in the strength of the Gospel of Jesus Christ to meet them all. The love of Him who died for all constrains us. Our country's great and sacred destiny summons us. The salvation of the world through a saved America is the goal before us.

Editorial Notes

The Home Missions Council, a new organization representing all home mission organizations, is planning to hold a two days' convention in each of some twenty of the leading cities of the country the coming winter and spring. Denominational lines will be ignored and an appeal made for the upbuilding of the one indivisible glorious Kingdom of Jesus Christ in this country.

Rev. E. L. Walz tells in this issue of the struggle which Green Street (or Fourth) Church, San Francisco, is making to equip itself for a varied ministry in a needy part of that city. In this effort Mr. and Mrs. Walz have the most cordial backing of Pacific Coast Congregationalists. Dr. Geo. C. Adams, of the First Church, says of them: "Rev. E. L. Walz and Mrs. Walz have with rare fidelity and good judgment carried the Fourth Church through the trying times since the great earthquake and fire. They have the confidence of all our brethren about the bay." Rev. Charles R. Brown, of Oakland, says: "The unselfish devotion of these two earnest Christians to the interests of the poor and the homeless has been beyond all praise. The money they are seeking to raise will be well invested for the interests of the Kingdom." Dr. Wm. Horace Day, of Los Angeles, says: "Of Mr. Walz's personal character, as well as of his exceptional ability, I cannot speak too highly." Dr. Chas. H. Richards, of the Church Building Society, writes: "They have given themselves with absolute devotion and at much personal sacrifice to this work, and deserve all that can be done

for them in the way of practical fellowship." THE HOME MISSIONARY is glad to add its word of sympathy and cheer to these fellow-workers who are so earnestly seeking to solve the problem of the city.

We earnestly hope that state and local Associations this fall will give careful attention to the working out of the Apportionment Plan. All students of mission finance are agreed that the only long-run solution of the problem is to be found in such a plan. When all of us put our heads together in brotherly conference to ascertain how much each of us will need to give in order to reach a certain goal of balanced receipts for each mission organization, we are certainly on a business-like and Christian track. The Societies have asked Rev. W. W. McLane, D. D., Secretary of the Advisory Committee, to spend considerable time the coming year in working out the details of the plan, and personally presenting it before gatherings of the churches.

It is not the custom of THE HOME MISSIONARY to occupy much of its space with the appeal for funds. It does not forget, however, and does not wish its readers to forget that the Society has for five years been carrying a crushing debt which must be cleared away before aggressive advance can be made. The bank indebtedness on April 1 last was \$160,000. This has not been increased at the date of writing, but an additional loan must be made within a few days unless substantial donations shall render it unnecessary.

Short Messages to Home Missionaries

BY THE GENERAL SECRETARY

No. 2

DEAR BRETHREN:

Some of you have more gray hairs than I. I must therefore begin by saying that this letter, which is to contain more or less advice, is addressed to the young men. They surely will be willing to listen to the suggestions of one who was born "befoh the wah."

The subject on my mind is the use of the Scriptures in preaching. In my twenty years as a pastor I gradually discovered that every subject which belongs in the pulpit has effective treatment in the Bible, and that the freshness, variety, and power of one's pulpit utterance depends very accurately on the degree to which he makes himself the mouthpiece of those Scriptural teachings. Now it may be that all you young fellows, three, five, or ten years out of the seminary, know that already, but I greatly doubt it. I venture to say that you are doing quite a business in motto texts, catching topics, sociological and philosophical disquisitions, "the messages of great authors," etc., etc. Now I am not saying there is no place for that kind of thing. I would not have your pulpit work in a rut, even a good rut. But it ought to be a decidedly minor feature. You are apt to overestimate the interest felt in it by your people. A parishioner of mine once said to me with grim humor, "You must not be too sure that we are interested because we look at you. We have to look somewhere." Possibly his words were more serious than they purported to be.

And you are also apt to overestimate the amount of good done. Your people need the great staples of truth and duty. Topics found in the fence corners or caught from the pass-

ing day do not lodge very deeply in their hearts. Long run results spring from patient urging of the central verities, with all their endless variety of application and illustration. These central verities, we all agree, are found in the Scriptures of the Old and New Covenants, centering about the life and teachings of our Lord Jesus Christ. Thence we must draw them.

It goes without saying that effective Scriptural preaching presupposes effective Scripture study. We cannot put out what has not first been put in. Nothing that I have ever seen or heard changes my conviction that the preacher ought to be a man of the Book. Let him study it in all the ways he can, with all the helps he can get, and with full acceptance of light from any quarter. But let him not fail to study it, filling his mind and heart with its sweetness and power. Then he will easily and inevitably impart what he has found. There will be endless methods of doing this. But in essence they will be the same—letting the Bible give its own message. "Squeeze your text and let the sap run all down through the sermon," said an old teacher. The advice is sound.

Sometimes the preacher may take an extended passage of Scripture and endeavor to organize its message so as to drive it home. Suppose it is Matt. 6:19-34. He will find in Christ's sober, intense, logical, threefold argument against treasure-seeking an unanswerable appeal to the experience and reason of his hearers. Not Gladden nor Rauschenbusch nor any of the modern prophets whom we honor can approach it. Or suppose he plants himself on that central word of Habakkuk: "I will stand upon my watch.

and set me upon the tower, and will look forth to see what he will speak with me, and what I shall answer concerning my complaint;" and then gives in rapid, vivid way, with ample quotation and paraphrase, the prophet's attitude, ending with that sublime outburst of trust:

"For though the fig-tree shall not flourish,
Neither shall fruit be in the vines;
The labor of the olive shall fail,
And the fields shall yield no food;
The flock shall be cut off from the fold,
And there shall be no herd in the stalls:
Yet I will rejoice in Jehovah,
I will joy in the God of my salvation."

Nothing can possibly better reveal to one's hearers the meaning of the life of faith.

Or the preacher may take some brief passage, and breaking it into its parts find in them the lines of his presentation. Every preacher knows how in some cases his preaching has been enriched by this method. He needs to know in how many more cases the same thing might be true. Years ago I undertook to write a sermon on John 10:27, 28. I found that our Lord, speaking of the relation between himself and his disciples, declares (a)

their close mutual acquaintance, (b) their interchange of gifts, (c) their unassailable security under the care of God. With somewhat unwonted study and prayer I built the sermon around these centers. I have manuscripts which I would sell in quantities at bargain rates. But not this one. For it brought some living message of God to my own heart, and I trust to the hearts of my people.

I need not cover ground already so familiar to you, by speaking of the many ways in which the history and biography and poetry and parable and miracle and all the rest of the Bible may be made the firm and actual basis of our pulpit work. I pray that you may be greatly blessed and made fruitful in the ministry of the Word. Not very much preaching about the Bible is necessary, but a vast deal of preaching of the Bible. The more of that you do, with toilsome study and with broad vision of life and a great faith in the power of God's written word, the more joy you will have in preaching and the more your message will tell.

Yours in fraternal bonds,

HUBERT C. HERRING.



Glimpses of the Work and Workers

Extracts From Quarterly Reports

Rev. Sebastian Hernandez, Albuquerque, N. M.—

It is difficult for a stranger to understand the conditions of the Spanish-speaking people in New Mexico. To-day they occupy a strange position, surely—foreigners in their own land, looked upon by the Americans as aliens and interlopers in the land which has been theirs or their forefathers' before the landing of the Pilgrims.

When New Mexico became a part of the United States the present policy of our government was unknown, so these people were neglected by our government and left to their own devices and the meagre instruction given them by their church, hence they differ from us

to-day in language and customs, but they are eager and waiting to be taught. They are Roman Catholics nominally, but have been so neglected and ill-used by their church that they have become indifferent to all religion. In Los Ranchos the priest holds mass perhaps once in two months. They have no other church service unless they should attend our church, and very few will do that, for they are very conservative and dislike to depart from the teachings of their parents.

The Romish church, especially as we see it in Latin countries, seems to have but little tendency to better the morals of its adherents. They seem to believe

that religion and daily living do not depend on each other, and for that reason we are often bothered by the lack of consistency in the professions and practice of our church members. Some who are most constant in attendance at meetings and seem devoted to the church and to love God sincerely, will lapse occasionally into such sinfulness that we are grieved and troubled by it. The drink evil is their greatest enemy. When will it cease to curse this territory? I was asked to hold a prayer meeting in the home of one of our members one night, and was shocked upon arriving to find his breath reeking with whiskey. I held the meeting as best I could, awaiting a time when I could expostulate with him privately about his fault. I have been greatly encouraged, on the other hand, by the interest manifested by a family in Barelax. Some of the members of this family are present at every meeting, and they have borrowed a Bible, which they are earnestly studying.

Rev. J. L. Hanna, Haynes, N. D.—

Diphtheria has been raging in our midst for nearly three months, and several have died. Several times I have been called to go to homes where this disease was raging, and use such skill as I possessed. I used every precaution possible, and by procuring antitoxine in quantity did some service, for we are miles from a doctor.

Rev. Sherman H. Herbert, Hope, Idaho—

Through the efforts of the trustees and pastor of this church, a public reading room has been opened in the business part of town, which gives some place besides the saloon where the men and boys can spend their evenings, and furnishes a warm place for the men to go to on Sundays, when the saloons are closed.

Rev. Chas. J. Kellner, Turkey Creek, Okla.—

The church raised their apportioned home missionary offering of \$12 without resorting to a social, etc., which is certainly gratifying. They also took up a foreign missionary offering, which, while not as large, yet was given in love and prayer.

Rev. Ralph C. Byers, Brighton, Colo.—

One man almost eighty-nine years of age recently was converted and came into the church. He had been a very wicked man. God is good to us in this field.

Rev. Guy L. Dick, Bellevue, Wash.—

I sincerely hope that this document shall be the last official report from this field to New York. We take hope and courage in the belief that the Bellevue church has reached its majority. We feel that we are coming more fully into our own as a Congregational church; that we have a better right to the name. And now our aim is to repay in so far as our devotion and gifts can, the help given us in our childhood days.

Rev. Edmund J. Burgess, Pond Creek, Okla.—

In our Junior Endeavor meeting, a little girl of ten or twelve years was listening intently to the story of Jesus healing the nobleman's son. Soon by her eager questioning we discovered that she was a stranger to the Gospel story, and was hearing it for the first time.

In this new state where men and women are so full of the enterprise of making homes, many have forgotten God, and the duties they owe to their children.

Rev. Allen Clark, Nekoma, N. D.—

At Adams and Nekoma there is prospect of steady growth and of permanence where last year there was but small hope of being able to continue at all. The church at Nekoma had virtually concluded to become Presbyterian and to be yoked with a neighboring Presbyterian church, but is now absorbing that church and expects soon to receive a number of families from the same. At Adams \$60 has been spent in improvement of the chapel, and the attendance puts to test the seating capacity of the house.

Rev. W. L. Upshaw, Woodstock, Oregon—

I next visited the notorious town of Drewsey, back in the mountains eighty-five miles from the railway; a town fifty years old without a church or Sunday School, in which every attempt at anything religious had failed. The last attempt was by the Salvation Army, and ended in their being driven from the town with rotten eggs. This place has three large saloons and a dance hall, and is controlled by the gamblers. It is said to be the worst town in the State of Oregon. I spent three days getting acquainted with the situation, and was told that they did not want any preachers. I left a promise to return a month later. I did so, and had the time of my life, and a great victory for God and Congregationalism that practically gives us this entire interior country.

Rev. Charles L. Hill, Janesville, Minn.—

Our problems are those common to small country churches, and especially those situated as we are on the prairie. But most of all a hostile foreign population is closing in on us on every side. The pioneer settlers are either moving away or passing away, and the foreign element takes their places.

Rev. James M. Dickson, North Yakima, Wash.—

We are in close contact with an extensive French Roman Catholic community—loose on the Sabbath, dancing their chief social amusement, and far from total abstinence in the use of intoxicants. Their priest for the past few years is now absent in disgrace on account of a two weeks' drunken spree.

Rev. Chas Wyatt, Burke, Idaho—

The work taken up at Mace has been for the present frozen out by the roller skating craze and special trains running to Wallace in the interest of the theatres. The school auditorium where our services were held is used as a skating rink. We could still have our one evening each week reserved, but the skating on the five other evenings of the week kills out the interest in the church service when it does come.

Rev. Royal J. Kellogg, Bowman, N. D.—

As yet I am the only pastor in this entire county. I go great distances to attend funerals and weddings. Recently I drove forty miles to bury a devoted mother and worthy Christian woman. There were one hundred people at the home funeral, many of whom had not heard a sermon in two or three years. I gave an earnest address on the need and value of Christian living in the newly settled portions of this great state. I had not been gone from Bowman more than half an hour before a messenger came for me to bury a young man at Petrel, some twenty-two miles from here. A young man who is a true yoke-fellow with me here went in my stead, and comforted the stricken parents and friends. During my forty-mile drive two blizzards were encountered, making it almost impossible to see the trail. It was so cold, and hard on my poor horses, and I suffered also. En route for home the same day I lost the trail at nightfall, and asked for entertainment at the first house I saw. Behold, the homesteader was an old Christian acquaintance who had heard me preach several times. He made me very welcome, and I stayed with him over night.

Rev. Harry R. Harris, McIntosh, Minn.—

The past quarter has been a very busy one. Early in January we commenced a series of revival meetings in Mentor, with Rev. C. B. Fellows in charge. These continued for nearly two weeks, with some blessing, but the powers of darkness were at work. A dance was gotten up at the hotel at which we were stopping, and it is needless to say it was detrimental to the success of the meetings. It is appalling to note the indifference of the people. Sometimes there is a death, and the whole community will be profoundly moved; and we do our utmost both at the service over the remains and subsequently with the relatives and friends personally, and while all realize the necessity of preparation the dance will come along and in a few hours the whole impression is dissipated. Only two weeks ago I buried a young lady who had contracted tuberculosis as a direct result of a cold received at a dance. So crazed do the people become for this form of pleasure that one young man whose mother was buried on a Tuesday could not refrain from attending a dance given on Friday night of the same week.

Rev. Marion D. Reed, Weatherford, Okla.—

I held three weeks of special meetings at Harmony. The large number of young men there makes an inviting field, but their lack of home religion makes it a difficult one. Moreover their primitive mode of life forbids much idealism beyond getting a better home to live in. I visited one house, a half dugout, finished with lumber in front and overhead, where there are enough cracks to serve for lighting purposes—with no windows. There was once a glass in the door, but it got broken and the hole was boarded up, just why I hardly know. Certainly it was not to keep out the cold nor the dust. That is the poorest house of any, but the best of them is far from comfortable in the sense that most Americans know that word. Nearly all got their claims and had for improvement purposes their arms and their wills. The land has jumped in value from nothing to twenty and twenty-five dollars an acre, but they have not yet been able to raise more than living expenses, and this by rigid economy. However, the hospitality is complete among them. We have visited all and eaten with a good many. Some have not dishes enough nor chairs enough to go around, but we have not heard one blushing apology. They give what they have with a hearty friendship and count that enough, as we do also.

Appointments and Receipts

APPOINTMENTS

June, 1908.

- Babcock, Milton H., Washtucna, Wash.
 Barbee, Owen A., Atlanta, Ga.
 Blackburn, C. G., Myers Falls, Wash.
 Blackwell, Wm., Spokane, Wash.
 Blanchard, J. L., Denver, Colo.
 Brooks, Wm. J., Oakwood, Ga.
 Brunk, Wm. R., Bonifay, New Effort, Caryville
 and Chipley, Fla.
 Burgess, Hubert F., Sunnyside, Wash.
 Burkhardt, Paul, Wellington, Colo.
 Butler, J. C., Eclectic and Tallassee, Ala.
 Calhoun, John C., Farwell, Tex.
 Carnley, Geo. M., Gordon, Fla.
 Chapman, H. E., Waterville, Minn.
 Chase, Saml. B., Lewiston, Idaho.
 Chenoweth, Francis, Esmond, No. Dak.
 Coffin, Jos., Vinton, La.
 Conard, W. J., Park Rapids Circuit, Minn.
 Conway, Jas., Orange City, Fla.
 Cunningham, R. A., South Bend, Wash.
 Davis, Valentine T., Pruitt, Tex.
 Donovan, J. L., Hammond, Ind.
 Doyle, Amos A., Pomeroy, Wash.
 Dyer, Thos. L., Amarillo, Tex.
 Earl, Jas., Brownout and Stewart, Minn.
 Eaves, Geo., Birmingham, Ala.
 Eckel, John O., Humboldt, Dewey and Iron
 King, Ariz.
 Enslinger, Fred P., West Tampa, Fla.
 Evans, J. J., & E. A., Loon Lake, Long Prairie,
 Springdale and Clayton, Wash.
 Farr, John T., Columbus, Ga.
 Fasteen, K. G., Waverly, Neb.
 Fowler, O. L., Tacoma, Wash.
 Frank, Commander, Westville, Fla.
 Frost, Merle A., Seattle, Wash.
 Futch, J. M., Elarbee, Sanderson and Glen St.,
 Mary, Fla.
 Garrison, S. C., McMurray, Wash.
 Gibson, N. H., Florida, Ala.
 Graham, Jas. M., Gate City, Ala.
 Graham, Wm. H., Ft. Valley and Powersville, Ga.
 Groves, Saml. B., Thorsby, Ala.
 Halbert, Leroy A., Kansas City, Kan.
 Healey, S. S., Tacoma, Wash.
 Henry, James A., Beacon Hill, Seattle Wash.
 Hendley, Harry B., Tacoma, Wash.
 Hindley, Geo., Helena, Mont.
 Holcombe, G. T., Amarillo and Texline, Tex.
 Holman, Andrew J., Dexter, Ala.
 Horne, Gideon, Ft. Valley, Gaillards & Lifsey, Ga.
 Huleen, I. J., Everett, Wash.
 Ireland, E. S., Lopez Island, Wash.
 Johnson, J. M., Gallup, N. M.
 Jones, John L., Ione and Lexington, Ore.
 Judah, S. B., Cottendale and Esto, Fla.
 Keene, Josiah L., Kellogg, Idaho.
 Kendall, R. R., Sanford, Fla.
 King, C. C., Tucker and Stone Mountain, Ga.
 Knight, A. D., Overly, No. Dak.
 Lamb, Wm. A., Cordle, Ga.
 Lamonds, Alex., Atlanta, Ga.
 Lathrop, E. A., Tryon, N. C.
 Leeds, Paul, Kinder, La.
 Lindsley, Edwin E., New York Mills, Minn.
 Linka, Miss Anna, Braddock, Penn.
 Lyle, Andrew J., Occe, Ga.
 McCallie, Thos. S., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 McKay, Chas. G., Ashland, Goldville and Good-
 water, Ala.
 McKay, R. A., Atlanta, Ga.
 Martin, C. P., Sherman, Tex.
 Matthews, Jas. L., Liberty Hill, Ala.
 More, Edwin, Spanaway, Wash.
 Nickerson, Roscoe S., Plymouth, Bountiful
 and Hopkins Mission, Utah.
 Newton, Howell E., Lindale and North Rome,
 Ga.
 Newton, W. H., Goshen, Ala.
 Noble, Mason, Lake Helen, Fla.
 Parks, Pascal, Shevlin, Minn.
 Paul, Anton, Vining, Iowa.
 Perry, Augustus C., Dawsonville and Suches, Ga.
 Pharr, Theo., Dothan, Ala.
 Pritchard, Wm. S., Spokane, Wash.
 Reid, David H., Evangelist, Wash.
 Rice, G. H., Orchard Prairie, Wash.
 Robinson, Jos. H., Columbus, Ga.
 Shafer, Theo., Trinidad, Colo.
 Shaw, E. S., Gen'l. Miss., No. Dak.
 Shelland, J. C., Hopkins, Minn.
 Sinks, Perry W., Tampa, Fla.
 Sisson, Wm. R., Blaine, So. Dak.
 Smith, E. E., Gen'l. Miss., No. Dak.
 Smith, A. D., New Brighton, Minn.
 Snider, Asa B., Beaverton, Ore.
 Spillers, Ashbel P., Dawson, Ga.
 Sutherland, Harvey, Forks, Wash.
 Tate, Jos. C., White Salmon, Wash.
 Taylor, Horace J., Horace, Wash.
 Thompson, Ole, Winona, Minn.
 Thoren, Herman H., Big Timber, Mont.
 Tillman, W. H., Atlanta, Ga.
 Tilton, Frank P., Wallula, Wash.
 Townsend, Stephen J., Interlachen, Fla.
 Triplett, T. H., Gen'l. Miss., Eastern Tex.
 Waldo, Edwin A., West Palm Beach, Fla.
 Walker, Henry E., Rutland, No. Dak.
 Whiddon, Wm. Z., Silver Lake, Tex.
 Whitmore, Orin B., Nachez Valley, Wash.
 Williams, Benj. A., Knoxville, Tenn.
 Williams, E. R., Susquehanna, Penn.
 Williams, S. C., Atlanta, Ga.
 Wilson, Daniel E., Lidgerwood Park and Five
 Mile Prairie, Wash.
 Wilson, John J., Morrill, Tex.
 Wiltberger, L. W., Paonia, Colo.
 Wyatt, Chas., Burke, Idaho.

July, 1908

- Adams, Hubert G., Columbia, So. Dak.
 Allen, Eric R., Leavenworth, Wash.
 Anderson, Harold E., General Missionary in
 Eastern Wash.
 Bainton, Chas. M., Walla Walla, Wash.
 Baker, Geo., Hartford and Machias, Wash.
 Batten, Jas. H., Grand Forks, No. Dak.
 Bentley, Frank D., Sylvan, Wash.
 Breckenridge, Daniel M., Eden and Jensen, Fla.
 Burger, Chas. C., Waukomis, Okla.
 Burnett, Wm., Ogden, Utah.
 Clark, Ernest E., Plymouth, Penn.
 Cookman, Isaac, West Guthrie, Okla.
 Crossley, Ellis, South Shore, So. Dak.
 De Harpport, W. E., Seward, Okla.
 Drew, Chas. E., Hydro, Okla.
 Ellis, J. L., Hillyard, Wash.
 Eves, Gertrude L., Berkeley Heights, Denver, Colo.
 Faubion, N. G., Lakeside and Chelan, Wash.
 Ferch, A. J., Broadview, Lavina and other
 points, Mont.
 Ferris, Mrs. Jeannette O., Sheridan and Wil-
 lamina, Ore.

- Fleming, Moses G., Danielsville and Lawrenceville, Ga.
 Gasque, G. W., Lake Charles, La.
 Grannis, G. H., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Green, C. Chester, Gentry, Ark.
 Haines, Oliver S., Anglin and Synarep, Wash.
 Harris, Harry R., Biwabik, Minn.
 Harris, Miss Nana E., Cottonwood, So. Dak.
 Healey, Franklin D., Chewelah, Wash.
 Heath, A. M., Atlanta, Ga.
 Herrick, Miss L. M., Mohall, No. Dak.
 Hodges, H. A., Park and Altona, Okla.
 Hodges, Wm. R., Kremmling, Colo.
 Hoover, Seth W., Berthold, No. Dak.
 Hoy, Miss Jeannie, Lebanon and Logan, So. Dak.
 Hudson, Jas. D., Beach, Wash.
 Jenney, E. W., General Missionary, So. Dak.
 Johnson, Harry W., Arlington, Wash.
 Jones, John C., Pingree, No. Dak.
 Jones, J. L., Jone, Ore.
 Kammerling, W. W., Cleveland and Medina, No. Dak.
 Kellogg, Royal J., Bowman, No. Dak.
 Kelly, Edward L., Deering, No. Dak.
 Kinzer Addison D., Puyallup, Wash.
 Koch, Oscar F., Chandlers Valley, Penn.
 Locke, Robert L., Baxley and Surrency, Ga.
 Longenecker, Geo. W., Minot, No. Dak.
 Ludwig, C. B., Buford, No. Dak.; Mundak and Bainville, Mont.
 Luke, J. C., Carbondale, Penn.
 Lumley, Jas. A., West Duluth, Minn.
 McCoy, R. C., Welsh, La.
 McConaughy, Frank, Kalama, Wash.
 Mack, Chas. A., Dwight, Mooreton and Wydermere, No. Dak.
- "Missions Banerets," Swedish Magazine, Minn.
 Meyer, Frank J., Memphis, Tenn.
 Miller, Willie G., Dorcas, Fla.
 McKay, R. A., Center, Ga.
 Nelson, A. P., General Missionary in Minn.
 Okerstein, John F., General Missionary in Minn.
 Olinger, Wm. G., Roy, Wash.
 Osinek, Miss Mary, Braddock, Penn.
 Page, Henry P., Cortez, Fla.
 Perkins, Mrs. Eliza B., Brockenridge, Okla.
 Pope, G. Stanley, Jennings, Meridian and Mt. Hope, Okla.
 Powell, Richard, Olyphant, Penn.
 Ray, Geo. W., Ft. Worth, Tex.
 Richards, Jas. M., Malheur, Ore.
 Richardson, Wm. L., Monroe, Wash.
 Scoggin, Alexander T., Cedartown, Ga.
 Smith, E. M., Ferndale and Pleasant Valley, Wash.
 Smith, J. C., Provo, Utah.
 Smith, John F., Worthing, So. Dak.
 Snyder, Harry A., Washougal, Wash.
 Spivey, Garrison M., Crestview, Fla. and Rose Hill, Ala.
 Swartout, Edgar P., Turton, So. Dak.
 Todd, Henry C., Glasgow, Mont.
 Totten, Geo. Alex., Lawton, No. Dak.
 Trompen, J. N., General Missionary, Colo.
 Umstead, Owen, Ahtanum, Wash.
 Van Luven, S. A., Portland, Ind.
 Van Wert, E. E., Westlake, Idaho.
 Watson, Jas., Highmore, So. Dak.
 Weatherby, Wade H., Grice, Spring Hill, Peach and Rocky Point, Tex.
 Webb, C. C., Fabius, Ala.

RECEIPTS

June, 1908.

MAINE—\$65.00; of which legacy, \$4.65.

Bath, G. C. Moses, 50; Portland, St. Lawrence, 15.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—\$182.66.

New Hampshire H. M. Soc., A. B. Cross, Treas., 104.91; Barnstead, H. B. Hoit, 2; Bristol, 7; Keene, 1st, S. S., 50; Mason, Estate of Mrs. L. A. Barnes, 4.65; Pittsfield, 14.10.

VERMONT—\$1,015.75.

Vermont Domestic Miss. Soc., J. T. Ritchie, Treas., 116.16; Brattleboro, Center, 50; Charlotte, 11; East St. Johnsbury, 3rd, 2.70; Hartford, 15; Middlebury, 32.39; Williston, 15; Woodstock, S. S., 10.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. C. H. Thompson, Treas.

Ascuntyville, W. H. M. S., 6; Barre, Ladies' Un., 15; Barton, W. H. M. S., 24.75; Barton Landing, W. H. M. S., 9.10; Bellows Falls, Ladies' Union, 5; M. N. Kilburn, M. S., 1; Bennington, 2nd, W. H. M. S. & S. S., 18; Brandon, W. H. M. S., 7; Brattleboro, West, Vt. Assoc., 11; Ladies' Assoc., 36.80; Brownington, W. H. M. S., 4.25; Burlington, 1st, W. Assoc., 25; Coll. St., W. H. M. S., 23.30; Cambridge, W. H. M. S., 8; Cornwall, W. H. M. S., 9.25; Whatsoever Circle, 5; Danville, W. H. M. S., 6; Derby, W. H. M. S., 7; Dorset, W. H. M. S., 3; Enosburg, W. H. M. S., 7; Fairhaven, Theodora Club, 5; Ferrisburg, W. H. M. S., 6; Georgia, W. H. M. S., 9; Glover, West, 8.50; Grafton, W. H. M. S., 5; Guildhall, C. E., 2.50; Hardwick, East, W. H. M. S., 7.50; Hinesburg, W. H. M. S., 80; Jericho, W. H. M. S., 8; Central, 80; S. S., 6; Johnson, W. H. M. S., 7.50; Ludow, W. Assoc., 10; Lyndonville, W. H. M. S., 1; Middlebury, W. H. M. S., 10; Newbury, W. H. M. S., 5; Newfane, Homeland Circle, 6.72; Newport, W. H. M. S., 5; Pittsford, W. H. M. S., 24.10; Randolph, Bethany, M. S., 10.15; Richmond, W. H. M. S., 5; Rochester, W. H. M. S., 3; Royalton, S. Skinner, M. S., 5.26; Rupert, W. H. M. S., 6; Rutland, W. H. M. S., 35; West, W. H. M. S., 6; Shoreham, W. H. M. S., 8; St. Albans, W. H.

M. S., 34; St. Johnsbury, No. W. Assoc., 45; S. S., 5; So., Mrs. R. P. Fairbanks, 50; W. H. M. S., 1; Central, W. H. M. S., 10; Sudbury, W. H. M. S., 3.33; Swanton, A Friend, 5; W. H. M. S., 20; Thetford, W. H. M. S., 9.61; Waitsfield, Home Circle, 8.90; Waterbury, W. H. M. S., 9.25; Wells River, W. H. M. S., 5; Westminster, West, W. H. M. S., 8; Weybridge, W. H. M. S., 6.13; Windham, W. H. M. S., 3.60; Windsor, L. Aid & H. M. Soc., 5; Winowski, W. H. M. S., 9; Woodstock, W. H. M. S., 31; From Aux., 56.40. Total, \$763.50.

MASSACHUSETTS—\$1,656.15; of which legacies, \$367.88.

Massachusetts H. M. Soc., Rev. H. N. Hoyt, Treas., 367.60; Amherst, Miss M. L. Dana, 1; Conway, 26.83; East Longmeadow, 1st, 29.13; Gardiner, A Friend, 3; Greenfield, Estate of B. W. Cook, 57.16; Holbrook, Winthrop, 200; Leominster, F. A. Whitney, 15; Lowell, Eliot, 43.50; Melrose, E. F. Abbe, 12; Mt. Holyoke, Y. W. C. A., 50; North Amherst, C. E., 1.50; Northampton, 1st, Ch. of Christ, 237.86; Peabody, Estate of Miss Susanna Mills, 285.72; Salem, Miss E. K. Whipple, 5; Southbridge, 6.85; Swampscott, II. C. Childs, 2; Wellesey, Estate of Lydia W. Gould, 25; Coll. C. A., 15.

Woman's H. M. Assoc., Miss E. A. Smith, Treas., 27.2.

RHODE ISLAND—\$44.12.

Bristol, 1st, 29.12; Washington, P. Mather, 15.

CONNECTICUT—\$2,677.75; of which legacy, 43.03.

Missionary Soc. of Conn., Security Co., Treas., 115.80; Bridgeport, Park St., 191.37; Burnside, A Friend, 500; East Glastonbury, Mrs. M. T. Hutchinson, 20; Ellington, 41.24; Greenwich, C. E., 12; A Friend, 1; Hartford, Estate of Miss F. B. Griswold, 43.03; J. B. Bunce, 25; Harwinton, 14.03; Madison, 1st, 16.73; Meriden, 5; Middletown, 1st, 10; Milford, 1st, 16.09; New Haven, Dwight Place, 150; S. S., 25; Humphrey St., 46; S. S., of Ch. of the Redeemer, 22.51; Uni ed

400; S. E. Baldwin, 300; New London, 1st, 31.30; New Milford, 1st, 95.21; Newton, F. S. Smith, 10; Putnam, 2nd, 12.60; Salisbury, W. B. H. M., 12.50; Saybrook, A Friend, 200; Woodbridge, 31.40.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. J. B. Thompson, Treas., 242.91; New Britain, So., W. H. M. S., 36.50; Newington, Aux., 2.50; Winsted, 2nd, Aux., 48. Total, \$329.94.

NEW YORK—\$895.03; of which legacy, \$392.17.
New York H. M. Soc., C. S. Fitch, Treas., 15.43; Angola, Miss A. H. Amcs, 5; Brooklyn, Estate of A. P. Flanders, 392.17; Flatbush, 52.75; Miss F. N. Tyler, 2; Cortland, H. E. Ranney, 50; Groton, 1st, 28.30; New York City, Christ, S. S., 5; Parishville, 3; Poughkeepsie, 1st, 41.63; Utica, Plymouth, S. S., 35; Walton, 264.75.

NEW JERSEY—\$228.11.
Dover, Swedes, 2.14; Egg Harbor, Emanuel, 4.80; Orange, Orange Valley, 53.78; Patterson, Auburn St., 50; Perth Amboy, Swedes, 2.89; Westfield, 114.50.

PENNSYLVANIA—\$15.50.
Chandlers Valley, Swedes, 2.50; Lansford, Welsh, 5; Olyphant, 8.

DELAWARE—\$15.00.
Wilmington, E. Spruance, 15.

MARYLAND—\$1.00.
Pokomoke, Easter Offering, Mrs. D. Wurr Schmidt, German, 1.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—\$180.00.
Washington, 1st, 105; Mt. Pleasant, 75.

VIRGINIA—\$11.00.
Herndon, 11.

NORTH CAROLINA—\$3.00.
Spiers, 3.

GEORGIA—\$2.00.
Demorest, Union, W. F. Chrisler, 2.

ALABAMA—\$1.00.
Dothan, Blackwood, E. Brackin, 1.

LOUISIANA—\$7.00.
Received by Rev. B. Gonzales, Dalton, Mass., 1st, 6; Welsh, 1st, Miss Hattie Lawson, 1.

FLORIDA—\$13.00.
Melbourne, Mrs. M. J. Snedecker, 2.
Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. T. F. Daniels, Treas. Pomona, 11.

TEXAS—\$10.00.
Corpus Christie, 1st, 2; Morrill, 8.

OKLAHOMA—\$35.25.
Oklahoma City, Harrison Ave., 30.25; Willow Creek, Otter Creek and Doby, 5.

NEW MEXICO—\$12.00.
Received by Rev. G. A. Chatfield, Nara Visa, A Friend, 2; San Mateo, Mission, 10.

OHIO—\$11.88.
Oberlin, 1st, S. S., 11.88.

INDIANA—\$103.77.
Portland, Liber Mem., 10.25.
Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. A. D. Davis, Treas.
Alexandria, W. H. M. S., 2.08; Angola, Ladies' Guild, 5; Miss. Soc., 5; Jr. C. E., 5; Cardonia, W. H. M. S., 3; Elkhart, 1st, W. H. M. S., 15; Elwood, W. H. M. S., 1.54; Indianapolis, Mayflower Ch., 58.65; Covenant, 2.25; Michigan City, W. H. M. S., 18; Orland, W. H. M. S., 5.

\$120.52

Less Expenses..... 27.00
Total..... \$93.52

ILLINOIS—\$368.68.

Illinois H. M. Soc., J. W. Iliff, Treas., 321.40; Roscoe, M. A. Ritchie, 1.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. A. H. Standish, Treas.

Summerdale, W. Soc., 8.70; Union Park, W. S., 32.58; Waukegan, W. S., 5. Total, \$46.28.

MICHIGAN—\$3.74.

Otsego, 1st, 3.74.

WISCONSIN—\$77.95.

Wisconsin H. M. Soc., C. M. Blackman, Treas., 77.95.

IOWA—\$97.70.

Iowa H. M. Soc., A. D. Merrill, Treas., 93; Odebolt, Keck, S. S., 4.70.

MINNESOTA—\$687.48.

Received by Rev. G. R. Merrill, D. D. Ada, 37.50; Brownton, 4.34; Ellsworth, 10.50; Fergus Falls, S. S., 5; Graceville, 4.67; Marshall, 5; Minneapolis, Lyndale, 50; Plymouth, 90; Oak Park, Children's 4; St. Louis Park, S. S., 7.10; Rochester, 104.70; Stewart, 2.67; Winona, 1st, C. E., 25. Total, \$350.48.

Alexandria, L. Finch, 2; Bagley, Rev. E. Larke, 5; Cannon Falls, Swedes, 3; Mahnomen, 1st, 3.50; St. Anthony Park, 28.07; Springfield, 3.64; Spring Valley, 1st, 10.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. W. M. Bristoll, Treas.

Appleton, Aux., 2.50; Benson, Aux., 12; Cottage Grove, Aux., 3; Duluth, Pilgrim Aux., 20; Edgerton, Aux., 4; Fairbault, C. E., 10; Mrs. Mott, 10; Hawley, Aux., 2.25; Mankato, Aux., 2.75; Marshall, Aux., 7; Meadow Vale, Aux., 2.50; Minneapolis, First, Aux., 26; Lowry Hill, Aux., 2.50; Lyndale, Aux., 10; Oak Park, Aux., 2.50; Plymouth, Aux., 35.75; 38th St., Aux., 4.50; New Richland, Aux., 7; Owatonna, Aux., 10; Rochester, Aux., 15; Round Prairie, Aux., 2.50; Selma, Aux., 2; St. Paul, Plymouth, Aux., 5; Park, Aux., 8; Peoples, Aux., 10; St. Anthony Park, Aux., 10; Wadena, Aux., 2.20; S. S., 4.34; Winona, 1st, Aux., 48.50. Total, \$281.79.

NEBRASKA—\$85.64.

Nebraska H. M. Soc., S. I. Hanford, Sec., 50; Garrison, 2.28; Grand Island, German Free Evan., 4; Hebron, 2.03; Naper, German, 2; Olive Branch, German, 7.10; Ponca Indian Station, 1; Princeton, German, 6.46; Santee, Pilgrim, 10.77.

NORTH DAKOTA—\$16.60.

Gwinner, Scands., 5; Max, Andres, 2.
Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. E. H. Stickney, Treas.
Fargo, Conf., 2; Wahpeton, Conf., 7.60. Total, \$9.60.

SOUTH DAKOTA—\$491.67.

Received by Rev. W. H. Thrall. Bon Homme, 24.38; Columbia, 12.60; Deadwood, Ch. and S. S., 15.40; Elk Point, 47.40; Gann Valley, 4; Houghton, 9.76; Huron, Jr. C. E., 5; Springfield, 21.25; Willow Lakes, 5; Woman's H. M. Union, 2.70. Total, \$414.79.

Belle Fourche, 10.75; Lebanon and Logan, 3; Pleasant Valley and Duncan, 10.71; Redfield, German College, Y. P. S. C. E., 2.42.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. A. Loomis, Treas., 50.

COLORADO—\$154.61.

Colorado H. M. Soc., A. D. Moss, Treas.
Clark, 6.50; Colorado Sps., 1st, 42; 2nd, 9.50; Craig, 3.71; Denver, 3rd, 23.50; Eaton, 11; Highland Lake, 1.90; Montrose, 25. Total, \$123.11.

Denver, Pilgrim, 4.25; Garfield Creek, 9.05; Loveland, Conrad Uhrig, German, 1; New Castle, 5.95; Rocky Ford, German, 3.50; Stratton, 7.75.

MONTANA—\$33.51.

Columbus, 33.51.

UTAH—\$8.75.

Woman's C. H. M. S., Mrs. P. A. Simpkin, Treas.

Salt Lake City, Phillips, 8.55.

IDAHO—\$21.00.

Pocatello, 24.

CALIFORNIA (North)—\$10.21.

No. California H. M. Soc., Rev. L. D. Rathbone, Sec., 10.21.

CALIFORNIA—(South)—\$25.48.

So. Cal. H. M. Soc., J. L. Maile, Sec., 25.48.

OREGON—\$221.16.

Received by Rev. A. J. Folsom, Beaverton, 4.50; Hillside, 4.50; Ingles Chapel, 25; Rainier, 10. Total, \$44.00.

Beaverton, Abraham Reichen, German, 10;

MAINE—\$85.15.

Maine Miss. Soc., W. P. Hubbard, Treas., 61.90; Skowhegan, Woman's Miss. Soc., 23.25.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—\$08.21.

New Hampshire H. M. Soc., A. B. Cross, Treas., 77.96; Concord, Mrs. M. A. Freeman, 2; East Barrington, Geo. B. Haley, 1; East Sullivan, Mrs. M. A. Ware, 2; Greenland, S. S. Brackett, 5; Hampton, Mrs. H. G. Lane, 5; E. G. Cole, 1; Hancock, N. K. Fogg, 1; Hanover, A. Friend, 25; Keene, Marion B. Clark, 1; Tilton, C. L. Philbrick, 2.

VERMONT—\$167.74.

Vermont Dom. Miss. Soc., J. T. Ritchie, Treas., 28.74; Bellows Falls, G. H. Gorham, 1; Chas. W. Osgood, 10; Bennington, Mrs. M. W. Hicks, 2.50; Benson, Mrs. L. S. Austin, .50; Brattleboro, Mrs. J. S. Brown, 10; Mrs. M. L. Morse, 1; Brookfield, Mrs. W. C. Clark, 1; Burlington, Mrs. Englesly, 25; Mrs. M. J. Jackson, 1; East Montpelier, A. G. Burnham, 1; East Poultney, J. G. Wilcox, 1; Fairfax, Mrs. E. S. Chamberlin, 1; Mrs. M. S. Forsyth, 1; Island Pond, A. W. Bosworth, 5; Johnson, Mrs. Jas. Holmes, 2; Mrs. S. A. Holmes, 1; H. M. Maxfield, 1; Middlebury, Mrs. S. W. Hamblin, 1; "Thanks," 2; Montpelier, Mrs. C. S. Hopkins, 1; Mrs. J. N. Perrin, 2; Peacham, 37; B. E. Blanchard, 1; Plainfield, Mrs. N. Thomas, 1; Putney, Mrs. J. P. Ranney, 1; Rutland, Mrs. A. G. Bissell, 1; St. Johnsbury, Mrs. O. W. Howard, 10; Mrs. A. D. Nelson, 1; Mrs. J. M. Perham, 2; South Hero, E. E. Fletcher, 2; Mrs. W. W. Styles, 1; South Peacham, R. B. Abbott, 2; Stowe, Mrs. T. B. Smith, 1; West Rutland, W. A. Thrall, 2; West Townshend, M. E. Taft, 1; Windsor, Mrs. R. M. Hall, 1; Woodstock, Mrs. M. McMaster, 2; A Friend, 2.

MASSACHUSETTS—\$15,648.40; of which legacies, \$13,533.75.

Massachusetts H. M. Soc., H. N. Hoyt, Treas., 641.13; Andover, Mrs. M. F. Babbitt, 1; Miss H. A. Barrows, 20; Mrs. John Richards, 25; Ashburnham, C. E., 3; Ashby, I. H. Brooks, 2; Auburn, S. S., 5; Ayer, 1st, 2.65; Mrs. S. M. Davis, 5; Baldwinville, Mrs. M. J. Baker, 5; Bedford, Mrs. J. A. Lane, Sarah D. Lane, 20; Belcher-ton, 31.31; Boston, Mrs. M. C. Leavitt, 5; J. A. Penfield, 10; Elbridge Torrey, 250; Bridgewater, Estate of Mrs. Sarah L. Alden, 950; Mrs. M. C. Dingwell, 5; Cambridge, Miss E. Dart, 1; Danvers, Mrs. R. T. Searle, 5; Dorchester, 2d, 58.18; Easthampton, Miss S. J. Parsons, 2; Foxborough, Mrs. M. N. Phelps, 50; Great Barrington, A Friend, 1; Hadley, 1st, 10.10; Interlaken, Mrs. George E. Dresser, 5; Lawrence, C. E., of South, 4; Lee, Friends, 21.75; Leominster, C. E., of Orth, 10; Orthodoxy, 120; F. A. Whitney, 15; Lowell, Pawtucket, 23.04; Ludlow, Union, 30; Mattapan, F. A. Bowles, 1; Medford, Danl. W. Wilcox, 25; Melrose Highlands, 70.08; Montague, S. S., 2.80; Montev, 17; New Bedford, Miss G. E. Howland, 3.08; Newburyport, S. E. Stickney, 2; Newton, Estate of John Ashton, 2,300; North

Clackamas, 6; Park Place, 9.50; Portland, German Ebenezer, 25; German Confer. of Pacific Coast, 20; St. John's 1st, 10.50.
Woman's H. M. Union J. B. Mann, Treas., 96.16.

WASHINGTON—\$6.00.

Walla Walla, German, 7.

Erratum—Reported in March by mistake, Washtucna, Wash., 1.

JUNE RECEIPTS

Contributions	\$8,691.22	
Legacies	807.73	
Interest		\$9,498.95
Home Missionary		1,736.19
Literature		41.86
		17.40
Total		\$11,294.40

July, 1908

Amherst, Estate of Mendal W. Howard, 500; Northampton, C. J. Hills, 1; Mrs. S. S. Sanderson, 5; North Wilbraham, Grace, 22.30; Palmer, 2nd, 23.92; Petersham, Miss Eliz. B. Dawes, 200; Randolph, Miss R. W. Turner, 100; Roxbury, Eliot, 25; Rutland, Mrs. M. L. Miles, 1; Spencer, Chas. N. Prouty, 5; Springfield, North, 50; Olivet, 15.51; South, 40.90; Alice Shepard, 1; Miss E. L. Tully, 10; Templeton, Mary S. Bennett, 10; Three Rivers, R. C. Merrill, 1; Walpole, A Friend, 10; Waltham, M. C. Roberts, 5; Ware, E. L. Gould, 2; S. E. H., 2; Watertown, Estate of Edwin D. Kimball, 308.75; Wellesley, Mrs. E. E. Denniston, 10; Westboro, Mrs. S. Converse, 1; West Brookfield, Estate of Mary A. L. Brown, 9.475; Mrs. E. M. Sherman, 10; West Newton, M. F. Cushman, 5; Williamstown, Grace Perry, 1; Worcester, Picadmont, 6; Miss A. J. Bradley 25; Mrs. E. J. Brittan, 2; Dr. Carl Crisand, 1; Mrs. A. A. Galloupe, 2; Mrs. E. A. Harwood, 5; Mrs. E. Sawyer, 2; Miss Abbie J. Trask, 5.

RHODE ISLAND—\$291.61.

Kingston, 138.56; Providence, Central, 3.05; A. W. Clafin, 50; Rhode Island, A Friend, 100.

CONNECTICUT—\$4,767.06; of which legacy, \$1,545.02.

Missionary Soc. of Conn., Security Co., Treas., 300.03; Andover, 10; C. E., 10; Baltic, A Friend, 1; Black Rock, 37.50; Bloomfield, 12.68; Bozrah, Mrs. M. A. Bosworth, 5; Bridgeport, 2nd, 208.16; Adaline A. Kellogg, 8; Mrs. C. P. Porter, 2; A Friend, 1; Burnside, South Windsor, C. E., 10; Chester, Mrs. E. O. Dyer, 2; Clinton, C. E. Carter, 1; Colchester, Miss F. S. Williams, 1; Columbia, Mrs. M. L. Fuller, 2; A Friend, 5; Cromwell, C. A. Hubbard, 1; Mrs. A. N. Pierson, 5; Derby, F. A. Bradley, 1; East Berlin, Miss H. Aldrum, 1; East Canaan, J. H. Bennett, 1; Eastford, Mary L. Warren, 1; East Windsor, 1st, 25; East Woodstock, 6.60; Mrs. E. Allen, 2; Fairfield, Mrs. Arthur Bennett, 1; B. Betts, 10; W. H. Donaldson, 2; Gilead, 9; Greenwich, 2nd, S. S., 36.42; Groton, 20.96; Hartford, Fourth, 12.66; Warburton Chapel, S. S., 17.25; Wethersfield Ave., 7.08; C. P. Botsford, 5; Miss A. E. Henry, 1; H. C. Jaquith, 1; E. K. Mitchell, 1; Miss E. F. Mix, 3; Anna G. Moore, 3; Miss E. J. Thompson, 2; Ivoryton, 23.30; Mrs. J. E. Northrup, 200; Jewett City, 2nd, 2.24; Mrs. D. S. Robinson, 0.50; Kent, E. L. Gibbs, 1; Litchfield, G. W. McNeill, 2; W. H. Plumb, 2; Madison, Mrs. J. Lewis, 1; John J. Marsh, 1; Miss S., 1; Mansfield Center, Miss N. E. Barrows, 1; C. H. Learned, 10; Meriden, J. R. Rees, 1; Mianus, Cash for Immigrants, 5; Middletown, 1st, 5; E. P. Augur, 3; Mrs. Fannie Bacon, 1; Julia Gilbert, 2; Mrs. T. Gilbert, 2; New Britain, Mrs. G. E. Merriman, 2; New Canaan, 32.15; New Haven, Rev. W. W. McLane, 24.88; G. A. Saunders, 2; Mrs. D. Umberfield, 1; A Friend, 5; A Friend, 1; A Friend, 1; New London, 2nd, 301.06; F. C. Priest, 1; A. E. Vail, 1; New Milford, Mrs. M. Bostwick, 10; Mary Curtis, 1; Melrose Goode, 1; Mrs. E. E. Green, 1; Norfolk, Mrs. E. T. Butler,

1; M. E. Snow, 2; North Haven, S. S., 9.45; Annie M. Reynolds, 25; L. B. Wooding, 1; Norwich, B'way, 810; H. W. Gallup, 1; Mary F. Huntington, 10; Julia L. Johnson, .50; H. E. Leech, .50; Estate of Rev. W. S. Palmer, 1,545.02; Miss I. E. Sutherland, 1; North Woodstock, 8.86; Plainville, 34.37; Preston, 1st, 15; Putnam, Mrs. C. H. Brown, 2; Mrs. Geo. Pratt, 1; Ridgefield, Bessie B. Gilbert, 1; J. E. Holmes, 3; J. H. Perry, 1; Rockville, W. F. Pitkin, 2; Saybrook, A Friend, 1; Seymour, Mrs. C. J. Atwater, 5; Sharon, 1st, 7.12; Southington, J. F. Pratt, 1; South Manchester, A. H. Skinner, 1; Southport, Miss F. Wakeman, 10; Stafford Springs, Elizabeth A. Chandler, 1; Stonington, A Friend, 2; Suffield, Miss Grace I. Wales, 1; Thomaston, H. A. Welton, 2; Torrington, H. R. Little, 1; E. J. Steele, 5; Warehouse Point, Mrs. Danl. Phelps, 1; Washington, 1st, 63; Waterbury, Miss H. E. Chase, 10; Mrs. F. Kane, 2; Miss M. L. Mitchell, 500; E. W. Tilton, 1; Westchester, 3.30; Westminster, 2nd, 6; West Norfolk, Mrs. M. E. B. Snowe, 1; Wilton, Strong Comstock, 7; Windsor Locks; of which \$75 special for Lincoln Institute, 176.47; Winsted, Mrs. A. C. Everett, 2; Yantic, Geo. R. Hyde, 3.

NEW YORK—\$527.54; of which legacy, \$93.75. N. Y. Home Miss. Soc., C. S. Fitch, Treas., 47.44; Aquebogne, 5.85; Brooklyn, Lewis Ave., 60.25; United, 25; Mrs. J. S. Bailcy, 5; Lydia Benedict, 2; Estate of H. G. Coombes, 93.75; Clinton, M. E. Fuller, 1; Fairport, Mrs. E. M. Chadwick, 10; Gloversville, A Friend, 5; Groton City, 4; Maine, 1st, 4.25; Middletown, Mrs. R. H. Rogers, 1; New York City, C. O. E., 100; Miss A. J. Hazeltine, 10; "K.," 125; Schenectady, A. S. Carleton, 1; Sherburne, A Friend, 25; Spencerport, Mrs. C. E. Sperry, 1; Tallmans, C. E., 1.

NEW JERSEY—\$42.00. Montclair, 1st, S. S., 20; New Jersey, A Friend, 1; Paterson, Swedes, 1; Somerville, Mrs. M. T. Lyman, 20.

PENNSYLVANIA—\$17.50; of which legacy, \$12.50. Guys Mills, Mrs. F. M. Guy, 1; Pittsburgh, Swedes, 4; Estate of Ellen Price Jones, 12.50.

VIRGINIA—\$1.00. Vienna, L. G. Day, 1.

GEORGIA—7.00. Received by Rev. F. E. Jenkins, D. D. De-morest, Mrs. E. McKay, 1; Atlanta, Marietta St., 1; Ft. Valley, Society Hill and Powersville, 5.

FLORIDA—\$33.40. Cottontale, County Line and Esto Union Grove, .75; Interlachen, 4.75; Jacksonville, Lad. Miss. Soc., 5; St. Petersburg, 20.40; Sanford, Lad. Aux., 2.50.

ALABAMA—\$0.50. Eclectic, Watsons Chapel and Tallassee, 1st, .50.

TEXAS—\$15.90. Farwell, 2.50; Pruitt, 1st, 1.65; Sherman, St. Pauls, 5; Silver Lake, 1st, 2.50; Tyler, 4.25.

TENNESSEE—\$25.00. Nashville, Un., Fisk University, 25.

OHIO—\$50.41. Atwater, M. A. Stratton, 1; Cleveland, Mrs. P. R. Smith, 1; Cong'l Conf. of Ohio, Rev. J. G. Fraser, Treas., 38.41; Windham, Mrs. J. S. Johnson, 10.

INDIANA—\$1.00. Indianapolis, Mrs. E. G. Hill, 1.

ILLINOIS—\$18.51. Batavia, Mrs. L. C. Patterson, 5; Brighton, M. E. Amass, 1; Chicago, Douglas Park, 5.

Woman's Home Miss. Soc., Mrs. A. H. Standish, Treas. Granville, Jr. C. E., 1.51; Hinsdale, S. S., 6. Total, \$75.1.

MISSOURI—\$16.60. Canton, Rev. John Schaefer, .50; Maplewood, 16.10.

MICHIGAN—\$36.44. Michigan Home Miss. Soc., C. A. Gower, Treas., 23.94; Olivet, G. W. Keyes, 1; Red Jacket, S. S., 6.50; Saginaw, Mrs. A. M. Spencer, 5.

IOWA—\$106.00. Iowa Home Miss. Soc., A. D. Merrill, Treas., 106.

MINNESOTA—\$841.80; of which legacy, \$400. Received by Rev. G. R. Merrill, D. D. Barnesville, 10; Freeborn, 20; Mankato, 1st, 14.82; Minneapolis, Fremont Ave., 13.85; Pilgrim, 29.95; Plymouth, 166; Northfield, Rev. J. W. Strong, I.L.D., 25; Tyler, 3. Total, \$272.62. Buttrun, Swanville and Grey Eagle, Minn., 2.50; Duluth, Friends in Council of Pilgrim, 10; Granada, 5.25; Granite Falls, 12.50; Groveland, 5; Hopkins, Mizpah, 1; Minneapolis, Estate of Mrs. A. P. Smith, 400; North Branch, 2.50; Northfield, 1st, 116.98; Wabasha, 3.45; West Duluth, Plymouth, 10.

NEBRASKA—\$30.92. Genoa, Miss M. J. Pugsley, 5; Haigler, Germ., Mr. Brunswick, 2; Hallam, German Evangel, 5; McCook, German, 10; Steele City, 3; Sutton, S. S., 5.92.

NORTH DAKOTA—\$136.04. Received by Rev. G. J. Powell. Beach, 8.52; Buchanan, 5; Dawson, 3; Elbowoods, Ch. and S. S., 7; Fargo, 1st, 6; GlenUllin, S. S., 7.71; Jamestown, Assoc. Ladies, 7.50; Kensal, 2.59; Mayville, 14.85; Minot, 6.01; Pingree, 3.01; Sentinel Butte, 4.05; Williston, 16. Total, \$91.24. Anamoose, German Assoc., 30; Bowman, 1st, 3; Flasher, 9.20; Maxbass, S. S., 2.50; New Home, Paradise Valley, S. S., 1.

SOUTH DAKOTA—\$168.45. Received by Rev. W. H. Thrall, D. D. Clark, 2; Ft. Pierre, 50; Hetland, 14.30; Watertown, 18.75. Total, \$85.05. Athol, 7; Aurora, Friends, 58.65; Fairfax, Bethlehem, Ger., 5; Hope, Ger., 5; Myron and Cresbard, 6.25; Scenic, Hart and Kube Tables, 1.50.

COLORADO—\$17.70. Longmont, German, 5.20; Sebert, Bethlehem, 5; Trinidad, 1st, 2.50; 1st, S. S., 5.

WYOMING—\$25.00. Torrington, 5; Wyoming, A Friend, 20.

MONTANA—\$12.07. Received by Rev. G. J. Powell. Wibaux, 4.57; Missoula, Swedes, 5; Park City, 2.50.

UTAH—\$8.00. Sandy, 1st, 8.

IDAHO—\$16.00. Kellogg, Plymouth, 10. Woman's Miss. Union, Mrs. G. W. Derr, Treas. Pocatello, W. M. Aux., 6.

CALIFORNIA (South)—\$514.39. South California Home Miss. Soc., Rev. J. L. Maille, Sec., 503.39; Los Angeles, F. W. Fairfield, 1; Nordhoff, Jane R. Gilett, 5; Pasadena, Mrs. E. S. Baldwin, 5.

OREGON—\$60.70. Received by Rev. A. J. Folsom. Condon, 18; Hood River, 9.50; Ione, 1st, 7; Portland, Pilgrim Chapel, 2; University Park, 14.20; Salem, Central, 10.

WASHINGTON—\$347.91.

Washington H. M. Soc., Rev. H. B. Hendley, Treas., 225; Anacortes, A Friend, 100; Endicott, German Evan., 15.10; Puyallup, Plymouth, 5; Wallula, 1st, 2.81.

GUAM—\$10.00.

Guam, Rev. H. E. B. Case, 10.

JULY RECEIPTS

Contributions	\$8,561.83	
Legacies	15,885.02	
		\$24,146.85
Interest		947.33
Home Missionary.....		67.20
Literature.....		56.99
Total.....		\$25,218.37

STATE SOCIETY RECEIPTS

NEW HAMPSHIRE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Receipts in June, 1908.

Candia, Ch. & Soc., 3.30; Chester, Ch. & Soc., 5.86; Derry, Ch. & Soc., 30; E. Jaffrey, Ch. & Soc., 22; Loudon, Ch. & Soc., 5; Newport, Newport Workers, 10; Newport, Ch. & Soc., 27.54; Penacook, Ch. & Soc., 9.86; Raymond, Ch. & Soc., 15; Tilton, Ch. & Soc., 50; Walpole, Ch. & Soc., 26.26 Westmoreland, Ch. & Soc., 5. Total, \$209.82.

MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Receipts in May, 1908.

Amherst, So., 5.85; Arlington Heights, Park Ave., 30; Billerica, 18; Boston, Finns, 1.98; Greeks, 2; Roxbury, W. So. S. S., 5; Bridge-water, Central Sq., 17.18; Brockton, Friend, 10; Brookfield, Conference, 5.36; Brookline, Leyden, 206.97; Carver, No., 3.50; Dover, 10.05; Everett, Mystic Side, 6.37; Fall River, French, 5; Fitchburg, Finn, 3.07; Foxboro, Bethany, 25.75; Framingham, Saxonville, Edwards, 3.50; Free-town, Assonet, 7; General Fund, Income of, 125.57; Gurney Fund, Income of, 37.50; Hale Fund, Income of, 50; Hatfield, 56.53; Haverhill, Center, 53.65; Hawley, West, 2.50; Hyde Park, 1st, S. S., 15; Lawrence, Armenian, 60; Lynnfield, So., 10; Medford, West, S. S., 5; Middle-boro, No., 31.02; Mills, 17.55; Milton, 1st, S. S., 2.78; Newton, Auburndale, 249; Highlands, 66.66; Newbury, 1st, 24.82; New Boston, 5; North Atleboro, Oldtown, 7; Northbridge, Whitinsville, E. C. Day Band, 12.87; North Brookfield, 1st, 42.38; Peabody, West, 8; Reading, 15; Reed Fund, Income of, 16; Revere, Finns, 10.37; Royalston, So 2nd, 9.22; Seekonk, Union, 15; Sisters Fund, Income of, 80; Somerville, Prospect Hill, 50.37; West, 9.04; Southbridge, 10; Southfield, 4.50; Springfield, Hope, 73.92; Indian Orchard, 7.52; Townsend, 15.45; Waltham, Est. of Mary J. Goodrich, 800; Whitcomb Fund, Income of, 245; Willis Fund, Income of, 8.50; Woburn, No., 38.03; Worcester, Finn, 7; Old South, 160.95; Designated Work in Boston, Boston, Roxbury, Immanuel-Walnut Ave., S. S., 11.56; Work for foreigners, Bedford, L. P. L., 100; Salary W. S. Anderson, Montague, 48; Designated for C. H. M. S., Newton, Auburndale, 157; Northbridge, Center, 5; Pittsfield, 1st, 100.

W. H. M. A., Lizzie D. White, Treas. Salaries, American International College, 70; Salary Italian worker, 40; Salary Greek worker, 16.66; Salary Polish worker, 8.

Summary

Regular, (does not include Legacies and Income of Fds.).....	\$1,462.71
Designated for work in Boston.....	11.56
Designated for Foreign work in Boston..	100.00
Designated for salary of W. S. Anderson	48.00
Designated for C. H. M. S.....	262.00
W. H. M. A.....	134.66
Home Missionary.....	1.00
Total.....	\$2,019.93

Receipts in June, 1908

Abington, 10; Agawam, Feeding Hills, 10; Amherst, 2nd, 14; Athol, 59.88; Barnstable, Centerville, 4.15; Boston, Finns, 2.70; French, C. E., 3.50; Shawmut, S. S., 3.46; Roxbury, Highland, 5; Roxbury, West, So., 63; Bridge-water, Scotland, 2; Cambridge, Pilgrim, 25.27; Chicopee 1st, 4; Clinton, German, Lad. Aid, 3; Cummington, Village., 7.08; Fitchburg, Calvin-istic, S. S., 6.16; Framingham, Saxonville, Ed-wards, 2; Groton, Union, 20.24; Hale Fund, In- come of, 50; Shumway, Mrs. E. P., 100; Hamilton, 9.67; Hanson, 1st, 2.78; S. S., 72; Haverhill, Riverside, 30; Hingham, Center, 42.45; Hunt- ington, 5; Hyde Park, 1st, 24.90; Clarendon Hills, 4.50; Lawrence, S. White, 50; Lowell, Morrill, L. A., Estate, 100; Lynn, 1st, 6.52; North, 31; Lynnfield, Center, 7.06; Newburyport, No., S. S., 2.73; Newtonville, Central, 125; Newport, R. I., Leslie, H. R., 10; Northampton, Florence, 10.91; Northbridge, Whitinsville, S. S., 151.40; Phillipston, 10; Pittsfield, 2nd, 6; South, 69.34; Quincy, Atlantic, 6.60; Park & Downs, S. S., 3.50; Reed Fund, Income of, 80; Rochester, 1st, 21; Shelburne Falls, 120.20; Springfield, Olivet, 16.60; Taunton, East, 6.10; Upton, 1st, 7; Wal- pole, 25; Guild, Abigail, Estate, 2,039.58; West- field, 2nd, 18.50; Westford, Union, 33; Whitcomb Fund, Income of, 50; Whitin Fund, Income of, 100; Whitney Fund, Income of, 100; Winchen- don, No., S. S., 5; Winchester, 1st, 193.15; Woburn, Scand., 5.85; Worcester, Plymouth, 38.65; Yarmouth, W., 5; Designated for Italian Mission, Bedford, L. P. L., 25; Designated for W. S. Anderson's salary, Montague, 3; Designated for C. H. M. S., salary of Mr. Bailey, Wellesley Hills, 1st, 14.50; Dr. Kingsbury's work, West Newbury, 1st, 32.

W. H. M. A., Lizzie D. White, Treas. Salaries, American International College, 70; Italian worker, 160; Greek worker, 66.64; Polish worker, 32; Braintree, Designated, 36.

Summary

Regular, (does not include legacies, inc. Fds.).....	\$1,459.57
Designated for Italian work.....	25.00
Designated for salary W. S. Anderson..	3.00
C. H. M. S.....	46.50
W. H. M. A.....	364.64
Home Missionary.....	1.80
Total.....	\$1,900.51

Receipts in July, 1908.

Abington, 22.80; C. E., 5; Andover, Ballard- vale, C. E., 8.54; South, 100; Beauvais Fund, In- come of, 50; Berkley, 2; Boston, East, Maverick, 12.82; Charlestown, Winthrop, 14.40; Finns, 4.17; Friend, 7.50; Roslindale, 1.36; Braintree, Estate of Mary A. L. Brown, 1,975; Brookline, Harvard, 91.48; Cambridge, Pilgrim, 9.89; Charlton, C. E., 5; Chicopee, 1st, 21; Clark Fund, Income of, 30; Dover, Estate of Caroline F. Draper, 200; Edge- wood, R. L. Finding & Doing Home Circle, 30; Eldora, Ia., Estate of Lyman Whiting, 2,237.52; Everett, Courtland-St., 16.56; Fall River, Fowler,

S. S., 10; Fitchburg, Finn, 10.61; Framingham, So., Grace, 103.56; S. S., 9.42; Frost Fund, Income of, 50; Gardner, Finn, 3.35; General Fund, Income of, 15.50; Georgetown, 1st, 12.01; Germantown, Pa., L. M. Harmon, 5; Greenfield, 2nd, 33.25; Granby, 8.75; S. S., 3.25; Gurney Fund, Income of, 62.50; Hampden, 16.20; Haverhill, West, C. E., 2.75; Holland, Lad. M. M. S., 10.50; Jessup Fund, Income of, 150; Lawrence, Trinity, 19; Leicester, 1st, 13.32; Ludlow, Friend, 1; Maynard, Finn, 1.21; Melrose, 25; Mendell Fund, Income of, 133; Milford, 45.37; Milton, 1st, 15.67; Newton, Eliot, 246; Pepperell, East, 27.78; Pittsfield, 1st, 11.85; Plymouth, Pilgrimage, 57.09; Quincy, Wollaston, 11.25; Reading, 15; Reed Fund, Income of, 113.25; Rowley, 8.37; Seitate, 1st, 5; Sister's Fund, Income of, 120; Semerset, S. S., 9.96; Southboro, Southville, 6; Springfield, Emmanuel, 10; Park, 23.25; St. John, 5; Taunton, Union, 19.38; Tolland, 5.66; Wall Fund, Income of, 10; Ware, Estate of Mincruva Collins, 200; Wareham, 1; Wellesley, 146.07; Weymouth, South, Union, 18.23; Westboro, Estate of H. S. Cady, Income of, 25.50; West Stockbridge, Village, 21.58; Whitcomb Fund, Income of, 206; Whittin Fund, Income of, 120; Whiting Fund, Income of, 50; Whiting, J. C. for annuity, 1,500; Whitney Fund, Income of, 100; Willis Fund, Income of, 2.25; Winchester, Skillens Fund, Income of, 92.50; Woburn, 1st, 20; Worcester, Piedmont, 4; Designated for Armenian work, Southbridge, 11; Designated for Greek work, Williamsburg, Haysdenville, 4.40; Designated for Tent work, Loominster, 5; Designated, Special, Northbridge, Whittinsville, A. F. Whittin, 1,000; Designated for C. H. M. S., Pittsfield, 1st, 400.

W. H. M. A., Lizzie D. White, Treasurer.
Brighton, Pro Christo Club, 5; to complete account, .08.

Summary

Regular, (does not include legacies and income)	\$1,634.32
Designated for Armenian work.....	11.00
Designated for Greek work.....	4.40
Designated for Tent work.....	5.00
Special	1,000.00
Designated for C. H. M. S.....	400.00
W. H. M. A.....	5.08
Home Missionary.....	2.00
Total.....	\$3,061.80

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT

Receipts in June, 1908.

Abington, 6; Avon, 23.60; Branford, 63; Bridgeport, First, 75.25; Bristol, 65; Chaplin, 4.18; East Norwalk, Swedish, 3; Exeter, 20.10; Lebanon, 27.33; Long Society, 4.22; Mansfield, Second, 11; Mansfield Center, 30; Meriden, First, 18; Middletown, First, 42.34; New Britain, South, for Italians, 25; New London, First, 52.25; North Greenwich, 12.39; North Norfolk, Mission, 35; Northfield, 13.74; Oakville, 16; Portland, 33.55; Ridgefield, Y. P. S. C. E., 10; Thomaston, 22.01; Trumbull, 11; Windsor, 10; Woman's Cong'l H. M. Union, 99; Woman's Cong'l H. M. Union for Foreigners, 50; Waterbury, Syrian, 2.10. Designated, 270.91; Undesignated, \$515.05.

Receipts in July, 1908

Security Company, Treasurer, P. O. Drawer 58, Hartford.
Bridgeport, Black Rock, 12.50; Bridgeport, Second, 78.06; Bristol, 50; Canterbury, 8.31; Clinton, 43.38; Colchester, 70; Collinsville, Swedish, 6; Danielson, 66.23; Deep River, Swedish, 3; Durham, 18; Ellington, 36.24; Hartford, Center, 338; Hartford, Talcott St., 5; Meriden, Center,

50; Middletown, First, 6.30; Naugatuck, Swedish, 7; New Haven, Grand Ave., 36; New London, Second, 301.05; Norfolk, for North Norfolk, 35; North Windham, 2.50; Plainville, Swedish, 16; Plymouth, 13.25; West Cornwall, Second, 51.50; Westchester, 2; Winchester, 12.20; West Haven, 24.60; Willington, 5; Woodbury, 27; Designated, 96.22; Undesignated, 1,021.93.

NEW YORK HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Receipts in June, 1908.

Clayton S. Fitch, Treas.
Brooklyn, Central, 315.56; Italian, S. S., 5; Norwich, Mrs. R. A. Barber, 50; Pelham, 3.85; Perry Center, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Thompson, 150. Total, \$524.41.

Receipts in July, 1908.

Black River and St. Lawrence Assoc., 18.25; Brooklyn, Naxarene, 5; Buffalo, Pilgrim, S. S., 5; Canandaigua, 101.78; Cortland, H. E. Ranney, 60; Hornby, 2; New York, Claremont Park, 10; Patchogue, 44.27; Richmond Hill, 25.60; Sclairville, 5; Stamford, Conn., Mrs. Alice P. Germain, 100; W. H. M. U., as follows: Brooklyn, Tompkins Ave., S. S., 15; Saville, W. M. S., 3.50; W. H. M. U., 81.52. Total, \$476.90.

Receipts in August, 1908.

Briarcliff Manor, Mrs. G. H. Law, 100; De Ruyter, 4.15; New Lebanon, 5.57; Niagara Falls, First, 52.30; Warsaw, 12.30; Willsboro, 20.75; Rutland, S. S., 3. Total, \$198.07.

CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE OF OHIO

Receipts in June, 1908.

Cleveland, Cyril, S. S., 5; Hough, 58.72; Hough, Special, 3; Columbus, Plymouth, 30.74; Gomer, 40; Kelleogsville, 10; Lexington, 5; Interest on Medina Fund, 42; Newark, Plymouth, C. E., 1; Radnor, 7.28; Rock Creek, 4.65; Toledo, Washington St., 20.06. Total, \$237.35.
From Ohio Women's H. M. Union, Mrs. George B. Brown, Toledo, Ohio, Treasurer, June, 1908.
Akron, West, W. M. S., 5; Berea, L. M. D., 5; Burton, Personal, 5; Cincinnati, Columbia W. M. S., 2.80; Old Vine, W. M. S., 10; Cleveland, Euclid Ave., W. A., 50; North W. M. S., 5; North, S. S. Miss Linka, 10; Elyria Second W. A., 14; Fredericksburg, 5.65; C. E., 3; Kent, 2.10; Miami Conference, W. M. U., 3.50; Plain, W. M. S., 2.80; Toledo, Central, W. M. S., 5; C. E., 5; Zanesville, W. M. S., 2.50. Total, \$137.65; Grand Total, \$375.00.

Receipts in July, 1908

John G. Fraser, D. D., Treasurer, Cleveland.
Akron, First, Per., 10; Centennial, 2.27; Cleveland, Hough, S. S., 13; Coolville, 5.76; Ireland, 1.60; Lexington, 10; Mt. Vernon, 20; Oberlin, First, 49.85; Personal, 10; Oberlin, Second, 126.38; Rootstown, 14; Toledo, Central, 21.44; S. S., 15; Toledo, Washington St., 2.08. Total, \$301.38.
From Ohio Women's Home Missionary Union, Mrs. George B. Brown, Treasurer, Toledo.
Burton, W., 3; Cincinnati, Walnut Hills, W., 4; Claridon, W., 4; Cleveland, Archwood, C. E., 3.85; Bethlehem, W., 5.50; First, W., 14; Mt. Zion, W., 4.10; Trinity, W., 1; Columbus, Mayflower, W., 2.75; North, W., 3; Elyria, First, W., 10; Marietta, Hamar, W., 6; New London, W., 2.30; Newport, Ky., W., 5; North Fairfield, C. E., 3; Painesville, First, W., 4; Lake Erie College, 12; Radnor, Jr. C. E., 3; Rock Creek, S. S., 7.25; Toledo, Central, W., 3; First, 50. Total, \$151.35; Grand total, \$452.73.

DONATIONS OF CLOTHING, ETC.

Reported at Rooms of W. H. M. A., Boston,
April 1, 1908-August 1, 1908.

Mary C. E. Jackson, Secretary.
Barre, L. H. M. S., bbl. & box, 100; Boston, Central Ch., Aux., box, 10; Mt. Vernon Ch., Sew. Circ., box, 93.95; Old South Sew. Circ., 4 bbls. & 2 boxes, 395.23; Shawmut Ch., Aux., outfit, 8; Bridgewater, Scotland Ch., L. C., box, 54.15; Brockton, 1st. Ch. Aux., pkg., 12; Brookline, Harvard Ah., Aux., 3 bbls. & 3 boxes, 757.78; Cambridge, First Ch., Aux., bbl., pkgs. & cash, 20.1; Shepherd Guild, pkg., 5; Conway, L. A. S., bbl., 78.85; Dalton, L. Soc., 2 bbls. & chk., 119.51; Danvers, Miss Pessie Putnam, bbl., 50; Falmouth, Aux., 3 bbls., 217; Fitchburg, Rollstone Ch., L. B. S., bbl., 84.99; Framingham, South, Grace Ch., Aux., 2 bbls., 145.99; Greenfield, 2nd. Ch., W. H. M. S., 4 boxes, 395.28; Hingham Ctr., Miss Caldwell, pkg., 8; North Leominster, Miss Lucy Shedd, box; Lincoln, L. S., bbl., 109; Lowell, Eliot Ch., Aux., bbl. & box, 90 Manchester, Aux., bbl., 30 Milford, L. B. S., cash & bbl., 61.72; Newton, Eliot Ch., Aux., bbl., 53; Newton Highlands, Aux., outfit & pkg., 16; West Newton, Aux., outfit, 15; Newtonville, Aux., bbl., 72.14; Northampton, Smith College, Cong. Delegation to Silver Bay, 1907, box, 56.25; Norwood, Aux., outfit, 25; Pittsfield, First Ch., L. Ben. Soc., box, 140.54; Providence, R. I., Central Ch., Aux., 2 boxes & pkg., 455.26; Pilgrim Ch., Soc. Circ., bbl. & box, 130; Union Ch., Aux., box, 265; Roxbury, Immanuel-Walton Ave. Ch., Aux., 2 bbls. & money ord., 193.78; Sharon, Dorcas Soc., bbl., 79.24; Shelburne Falls, L. A. S., bbl., 40; Somerville, Highland Ch., Aux., box, 96.60; Spencer, Aux., box, 57.24; Stockbridge, bbl., Mrs. David C. Reid, bbl., 79.73; Swampscott, Pro Christo Soc., pkg. & outfit, 16; Walpole, L. Ben. Soc., box, 25; West Brookfield, Dorcas Soc., bbl., 36.49; Westfield, 1st. Ch. Ben. Soc., box, 40.75; Whitinsville, Aux., 367.34; Winchendon, L. Ben. Soc., box, 114.34; Winchester, 1st. Ch. Mission Union, bbl., 129.49; Western Miss. Soc., bbl., 66.53; Worcester, Old South Ch., Aux., bbl., 100; S. S. Class, 15; 2 pkgs.; A Friend, 2 large boxes. Total value, \$5,800.18.

Reported at the National Office in May, June, and
July, 1908.

Concord, N. H., 1st. L. S. C., 1 box, 98; Keene, N. H., 1st. Every Day Club, 1 bbl., 69.90; Lansford, Pa., 1st. 1 box, 7.50; South Egremont, Mass., 1 box, 75; Upper Montclair, Mass., Y. L. M. & A. Soc., 1 bbl., 153.75; West Lebanon, N. H., L. M. U., 1 bbl., 50; Windsor Locks, Ct., L. S., 1 bbl., 102.79.

Sent On Approval

TO RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE

Laughlin
FOUNTAIN PEN

and

RED GEM

The Ink Pencil

Your Choice of

\$ **1** .00

These
Two
Popular
Articles
for only

Post-
paid
to any
address

BY INSURED MAIL 8c EXTRA.

Illustrations are Exact Size

Every pen guaranteed full 14 Kt. Solid Gold—cut on right hand may be had in either our standard black opaque pattern, or Non-breakable Transparent, as desired, either in plain or engraved finish, as preferred.

You may try this pen a week, if you do not find it as represented, a better article than you can secure for THREE TIMES THIS SPECIAL PRICE in any other make, if not entirely satisfactory in every respect return it and we will send you \$1.00 for it.

CUT ON LEFT is our famous and Popular Red Gem Ink Pencil, a complete leak proof triumph, may be carried in any position in pocket or shopping bag, writes at any angle at first touch. Platinum (spring) feed, Iridium point, polished vulcanized rubber case, terra cotta finish. Retail everywhere for \$2.50. Agents wanted. Write for terms. Write now "lest you forget." Address

Laughlin Mfg. Co.

522 Majestic Bldg.,
Detroit, Mich.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. **HANDBOOK** on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsmen.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

WING PIANOS

Ask a Hearing

and --- Nothing More!

YOURSELF AND YOUR FRIENDS THE JUDGE AND JURY



Also 23 Other Styles

EVEN IF YOU ARE NOT MUSICAL, the Wing Piano will be sent to you on trial without the payment of even one dollar. We deliberately claim that the 21 largest styles of Wing Pianos have the most majestic tone under heavy playing and the sweetest tone under light playing of any upright pianos whatever, irrespective of the price or maker.

We *would* not (and could not if we would) thus address millions of the most cultivated and intelligent readers in the U. S., spend *thousands* in magazines publishing such a challenge, and *more thousands* in R. R. freights, if we were wrong in our statements or over conceited about the tone quality of the Wing Piano.

For we are neither young nor triling. We have been nearly a half century in the piano business, and during all of forty years have been scientifically studying tone and durability in preference to dollar making. This is the reason why the Wing Pianos ring with music.

The forty years' business experience has *also* taught us to weigh our WORDS carefully whether printed or spoken. Our WORD, black on white and over our name (which will be found at the foot of this notice), is that the Wing Piano is the sweetest of all in tone.

Our commercial standing and references will guarantee you that our WORD is good and contract gilt-edged. The publishers of any prominent magazine will also tell you this. Read this exact copy of one of our trial blanks.

TRIAL BLANK		Style
		Wood.....
WING & SON, New York.		
Gentlemen--You may ship me on trial one Wing Piano of the above style with stool and scarf, to this address: Town.....State..... with freight from New York prepaid in advance, and send me an order to get it from the railroad depot, ON TRIAL ONLY. THERE IS NO AGREEMENT BY ME TO PURCHASE THIS PIANO, but I will allow it to remain in my home on trial for twenty days, and if it proves satisfactory and I conclude to purchase it, I will make an agreement with you to pay you \$..... in the following way:..... The piano to become my property upon completion of full payment as above.		
If, however, the piano does not prove satisfactory, I will return it to the railroad depot. I am to be under no obligation to keep this piano. In all respects the conditions are to be the same as if I were examining it in your wareroom. It is distinctly understood that I am to be AT NO EXPENSE WHATEVER FOR FREIGHTS COMING OR GOING.		
		Yours respectfully

We Refuse to Sell Through Dealers

Their profits would double the price of the WING PIANO. Buy without the dealers' profits!

You Save From \$75 to \$200

when you buy a WING PIANO; for you buy direct--absolutely. You pay the cost of building it with only one moderate profit added.

With railroads everywhere, and business of all kinds done by mail, the piano dealer or agent is now *unnecessary*. As the cheap kinds cost less than half, the dealers "talk up" and push the cheap pianos--but often call them high grade.

You Need these Books They are FREE

We send two good books. "The Book of Complete Information About Pianos" is a Complete Reference Book on the Piano. Technical Descriptions--Illustrates how all pianos are made--With large lithographed pictures of 1908 models of WING PIANOS--Difference between excellent materials and labor and cheap substitutes--Reveals agents' methods, etc. A handsomely illustrated book of 162 pages.

THE WING PIANO is broadly guaranteed in writing for 12 years.

Wing & Son

358-391 W. 13th St., N. Y.

Write for the books and Wing Catalogue at once, or fill in the coupon. Cut or tear it out and mail to us now while you think of it (and while you have the coupon.) You will be under no obligations whatever.

The Instrumental Attachment

is added to certain styles *when ordered*. It produces almost to perfection the tones of the Harp, Zither, Banjo, Guitar and Mandolin. It saves wear and prolongs the life of the Piano. The usual playing of the keys operates the Instrumental Attachment.

Easy Payments Accepted

and old pianos and organs taken in part exchange.

WING & SON

358-391

W. 13th St. New York

Send to the name and address written below, the "Book of Complete information about Pianos," "Story Book" and catalogue, without any cost or obligation on my part

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

FOURTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Charles S. Mills, D. D., President
 Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, Vice-President
 Hubert C. Herring, D. D., General Secretary Willis E. Lougee, Associate Secretary
 Joseph B. Clark, D. D., Honorary Secretary
 Washington Choate, D. D., Treasurer
 Miss Miriam L. Woodberry, Secretary Woman's Department

DIRECTORS

Charles S. Mills, D.D., Chairman.....	Missouri	Mr. F. E. Bogart.....	Michigan
Raymond Calkins, D.D.....	Maine	Mr. William B. Homer.....	Missouri
Rev. Lucius H. Thayer.....	New Hampshire	Mr. George A. Guild.....	Kansas
Mr. W. J. Van Patten.....	Vermont	Mr. C. B. Anderson.....	Nebraska
Mr. Arthur F. Whitin.....	Massachusetts	Rev. Charles R. Brown.....	North California
Mr. John F. Huntsman.....	Rhode Island	W. H. Day, D.D.....	South California
Watson L. Phillips D.D.....	Connecticut	E. L. Smith, D.D.....	Washington
	New York	H. P. Dewey, D.D.....	Minnesota
Mr. W. W. Mills.....	Ohio	Mr. James G. Cannon.....	New York
Mr. T. C. MacMillan.....	Illinois	W. R. Campbell, D.D.....	Massachusetts
Charles A. Moore, D.D.....	Iowa	S. H. Woodrow, D.D.....	Washington, D. C.
Mr. C. M. Blackman.....	Wisconsin	Ozora S. Davis, D.D.....	Connecticut

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Hubert C. Herring, D. D., Chairman

One Year:

Mr. James G. Cannon
 Mr. W. Winans Freeman
 Rev. Henry H. Kelsey
 Rev. Lewis T. Reed

Two Years:

Mr. William B. Howland
 Mr. John F. Huntsman
 Ozora S. Davis, D. D.
 W. R. Campbell, D. D.

SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS OF CONSTITUENT STATES

Maine Missionary Society.....	{ Secretary, Rev. Chas. Harbutt, 34 Dow St., Portland. Treasurer, W. P. Hubbard, Box 1052, Bangor.
New Hampshire Home Miss. Society.	{ Secretary, Rev. E. R. Smith, Concord. Treasurer, Alvin B. Cross, Concord.
Vermont Domestic Miss. Society.....	{ Secretary, C. H. Merrill, D.D., St. Johnsbury. Treasurer, J. T. Ritchie, St. Johnsbury.
Massachusetts Home Miss. Society...	{ Secretary, F. E. Emrich, D.D., 609 Cong'l House, Boston. Treasurer, H. N. Hoyt, D.D., 609 Cong'l House, Boston.
Rhode Island Home Miss. Society....	{ Secretary, Rev. J. H. Lyon, Central Falls. Treasurer, Jos. Wm. Rice, Providence.
Missionary Society of Connecticut....	{ Secretary, Rev. Joel S. Ives, Hartford. Treasurer, Security Company, Hartford.
New York Home Missionary Society.	{ Secretary, C. W. Shelton, D.D., 287 Fourth Ave., New York. Treasurer, Clayton S. Fitch, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.
Congregational Conference of Ohio..	{ Sup't, Chas. H. Small, D. D., } { Prospect Ave. and Treasurer, John G. Fraser, D. D. } { E. 22d St., Cleveland.
Illinois Home Missionary Society.....	{ Sup't, Rev. Geo. T. McCollum, 153 LaSalle St., Chicago. Treasurer, John W. Iliff, 153 LaSalle St., Chicago.
Wisconsin Home Missionary Society..	{ Secretary, Homer W. Carter, D.D., Beloit. Treasurer, C. M. Blackman, Whitewater.
Michigan Home Missionary Society..	{ Sup't, Rev. J. W. Sutherland, Hollister Blk., Lansing. Treasurer, C. A. Gower, Hollister Blk., Lansing.
Iowa Home Missionary Society.....	{ Secretary, Rev. P. A. Johnson, Grinnell. Treasurer, Miss A. D. Merrill, Des Moines.
Kansas Cong. Home Miss. Society...	{ Secretary, L. C. Schnacke, D.D., Topeka. Treasurer, Geo. A. Guild, Topeka.
Nebraska Home Missionary Society..	{ Secretary, Rev. S. I. Hanford, Lincoln. Treasurer, S. A. Sanderson, Lincoln.
California Home Missionary Society.	{ Secretary, Rev. L. D. Rathbone, Berkeley. Treasurer, G. T. Hawley.
South California Home Miss Society..	{ Secretary, Rev. J. L. Maile, Los Angeles. Treasurer, S. H. Herrick, Riverside.
Missouri Home Missionary Society...	{ Secretary, Treasurer,

SUPERINTENDENTS

Moritz E. Eversz, D.D., German Department, 81 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	
Rev. F. Risberg, Swedish Department, 81 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	
Rev. O. C. Grauer, Dano-Norwegian and Slavic Departments, 81 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	
Geo. R. Merrill, D.D., 801 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.	Rev. George L. Todd, D.D., Sommeruelos No. 6, Havana, Cuba.
Rev. W. W. Scudder, 711 Johnston Building, Seattle, Wash.	Rev. C. G. Murphy, 328 Noble Avenue, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Rev. W. B. D. Gray... Box 890 Cheyenne, Wyo.	Rev. A. E. Ricker..... Meadville, Pa.
Frank E. Jenkins, D.D., The South, 604 Lowndes Building, Atlanta, Ga.	Rev. Geo. A. Hood, 1553 Milwaukee St., Denver, Colo.
W. H. Thrall, D.D., 702 Dakota Avenue, Huron, S. D.	Rev. Geo. A. Chatfield, New Mexico and Arizona, Nara Visa, N. M.
Rev. G. J. Powell, 811 Seventh Avenue, So., Fargo, N. D.	Rev. W. G. Puddefoot..... Indianapolis, Ind.
Rev. A. J. Folsom..... Forest Grove, Ore.	Rev. Walter C. Veazie, Utah and Idaho, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Things you may need to know

The Home Missionary is published monthly except in July and August. Subscription 50 cents a year. Under the ruling of the Post Office Department, subscribers four months in arrears must be dropped from the list.

About one hundred leaflets are issued by the Society, covering many phases of Home Mission work. New ones are constantly being added. A catalogue will be sent on application. Leaflets are sent to individuals or churches without charge.

Handbooks for Home Mission Study can be furnished by the Society as follows:

- "Heroes of the Cross in America," by Don O. Shelton, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.
- "Aliens or Americans?" by Rev. Howard B. Grose, D. D., cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.
- "The Challenge of the City," by Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D., cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.
- "The Frontier," by Rev. Ward Platt, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.
- "Leavening the Nation," by Rev. Joseph Bourne Clark, D. D., cloth, \$1.00; paper, 50 cents.
- "Coming Americans" (for children), by Katharine R. Crowell, cloth, 35 cents; paper, 25 cents.
- "Pioneers" (for children), by Katharine R. Crowell, cloth, 40 cents; paper, 25 cents.
- "Citizens of To-Morrow," by Alice M. Guernsey, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 30 cents.
- "The Call of the Waters" (a study of the frontier for Women's Societies), by Katharine R. Crowell, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 30 cents.

We can furnish "Helps for Leaders" for use in connection with each of the first four books named above, at 5 cents each; a "Manual of Mission Study" at 10 cents; a set of six large pictures of home and foreign missionary scenes, for use in Sunday School exercises, etc., at 75 cents for the set; illustrated home mission post cards at 5 cents per dozen, 35 cents per hundred.

The Society is preparing sets of pictures to illustrate various types of its work. The first set, called "Frontier Pictures," eighteen in number, each on sheet 4½ by 7 inches, is now ready. Price 10 cents for the set, postpaid.

In all shipments, the cost of carriage is paid by the Society.

Conditional gifts are solicited. The Society will receive any sum you may desire to place in its hands, and pay you an annual interest thereon during your life, varying according to your present age. This gives the donor an assured income for life, with the certainty that his gift will be used as he desires after his death. Write to the Treasurer.

Legacies to the society should be made in the following, or equivalent form:

"I bequeath to my executors the sum of.....dollars, **in trust**, to pay over the same.....months after my decease, to the person who, when the same is payable, shall act as Treasurer of The Congregational Home Missionary Society, formed in the city of New York in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said Society, and under its direction."

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, New York.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

**A Cream of Tartar Powder
free from alum or phos-
phatic acid**

MAKES HOME BAKING EASY

MENNEN'S

**BORATED TALCUM
TOILET POWDER**



"Baby's Best Friend"

and Mamma's greatest comfort. Mennen's relieves and prevents Chafing, Sunburn, Prickly Heat and Chapping.

For your protection the genuine is put up in non-refillable boxes—the "Box that Lox," with Mennen's face on top. Sold everywhere or by mail 25 cents. *Sample free.*

Try Mennen's Violet (Borated) Talcum Toilet Powder—It has the scent of Fresh-cut Parma Violets. *Sample Free.*
GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.
 Mennen's Sea Tang Toilet Powder, Oriental Odor } *Two Samples*
 Mennen's Borated Skin Soap (blue wrapper) }
 Specially prepared for the nursery. Sold only at stores.

SAPOLIO



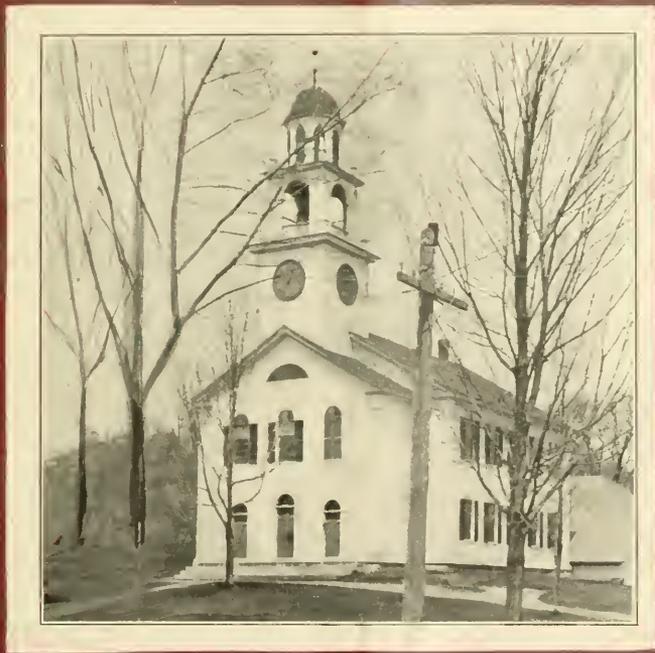
**DOUBLES
THE JOY
IN**

HOUSE-WORK

NOVEMBER 1908

VOLUME XXX NUMBER 6

THE HOME MISSIONARY



1908

A Look Ahead

THE HOME MISSIONARY for the coming winter and spring will endeavor to present month by month some special aspect of home mission work. The schedule as it now stands is given below. Changes will be made should circumstances require.

NOVEMBER. **The Eastern Field.** The tasks and opportunities of New England and the Middle States will be outlined.

DECEMBER. **Young People and Home Missions.** We expect to have some new lines of effort to describe in this number.

JANUARY. **The Coast.** A dozen leaders in our Pacific Coast fellowship will contribute.

FEBRUARY. **The Social Mission of the Home Missionary Society.** We have some exceptionally interesting matter in sight on this vital topic.

MARCH. **The Immigrant.** The year's experience in this department of our work will be summed up.

Each issue will also contain current news, the Women's Department, a "Short Message to Home Missionaries" by the General Secretary, etc.

A Methodizer,--Does Your Church Need One?

If it has a deficit in its current expenses—
If it has need of more income for its work—
If it gives \$2 to itself for every \$1 to benevolences—
If it pays its minister less than it knows it ought—
If one-fourth of its members do not regularly support it—
If its trustees ask for new subscriptions only once a year—
Then surely you need a **Methodizer**.

WHAT IT IS

We can send you what you need. It is a fully illustrated booklet of sixty pages, written for us by Rev. Henry E. Jackson, and called

The Individual System of Church Support

Orders for the booklet and the supplies described in it, may be sent to either of the following addresses. To secure booklet, send ten two-cent stamps to the publisher.

THE CHURCH SYSTEM SUPPLY COMPANY,
Montclair, New Jersey.

Or orders may be sent to
THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
Fourth Ave. and 22d St., New York City.

CHESTER CREST

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

The New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men, formerly located at Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth street, New York City, was an out growth of the great Hippodrome meeting conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey in 1876.



EIGHT THOUSAND MEN representing the best families in the country have come under the influence of this most unique and definitely **CHRISTIAN INSTITUTION**.

THE MANAGER, Rev. **GEORGE S. AVERY**, was ordained an **EVANGELIST** by a **CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL** in **BOSTON** and has served the Christian Home ten years. The number of men now received each year is about four hundred and fifty.

The accommodations for unfortunate men are so arranged as to give men of means the very best that money can furnish, and men of less means are provided for accordingly. Those living in Greater New York who have no money are welcomed to the limit of the number of **FREE BEDS**.

The work is partially supported by voluntary contributions and it is governed by a Board of Managers representing various denominations. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, John Noble Stearns, Cornelius Bliss, William E. Dodge, James Talcott and other well known philanthropists were among the founders.

Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, President
Willis E. Lougee, Secretary
William S. Edgar, Treasurer

Address all communications to
G. S. Avery,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Whitman College

"THE YALE OF THE WEST"

It Stands for the Highest in Scholarship and Character.

A NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE IN THE NORTHWEST.

Entrance Requirements, 16 credits (same as Harvard).

HOME MISSIONS DEMAND CHRISTIAN COLLEGES.

Make your will in favor of
The Board of Trustees of Whitman College

WALLA WALLA,
Washington.

DOANE COLLEGE

Crete, Nebraska

OF HOME MISSIONARY ORIGIN
AND LOYAL TO HOME MISSIONARY WORK.

D. B. PERRY, President

The College Motto:

"We Build on Christ."

ROLLINS COLLEGE, Winter Park, Florida

THE COLLEGE, THE ACADEMY, THE SCHOOLS OF MUSIC, FINE ARTS, EXPRESSION,
DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS, BUSINESS

THERE ARE THOUSANDS of young people in the North whose health is threatened by the rigors of the climate or by close confinement in ill-ventilated and superheated schoolrooms; Rollins offers them refuge from these perils and the promise of a longer and more vigorous life, together with instruction in every way equal to that which they could find anywhere else.

THERE ARE THOUSANDS of parents who would spend their winters in the Sunny South if they knew that they could find there a school of the highest grade for the children whom they cannot leave behind them, but whose studies they do not wish to interrupt; Winter Park offers to such parents the finest climate on earth, a good hotel, pleasant boarding houses, furnished or unfurnished cottages, cultivated and agreeable society, fine drives, good fishing and hunting—and to their children of all ages the best instruction, through Rollins College and the excellent Public School, in any study.

INFORMATION AND CATALOGUES may be had by addressing the president, William Fremont Blackman, Ph. D.

1850

Ripon College

1908

A Strong Faculty of twenty-three specialists, who are thorough teachers. Wholesome Christian Atmosphere. Eight buildings. Large beautiful Campus and Athletic Field. Good equipment in Laboratories and Library. Comfortable Modern Dormitories. Group system of courses. Full information furnished promptly upon request.

RICHARD C. HUGHES, President,

Ripon, Wisconsin.

YANKTON COLLEGE

Yankton, So. Dakota

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR

Twenty-two teachers, 300 students.
Scholarly standards, Christian influences.

WRITE FOR A CATALOGUE

Marietta College

Marietta, Ohio

A CHRISTIAN COLLEGE OF THE
HIGHEST GRADE

Cherishing the loftiest college ideals and ministering to a large and developing field. Rated by the Carnegie Foundation as ranking with the best in America in scholarly standard. Of the men graduated since 1900 over twenty per cent. have entered the ministry.

FARGO COLLEGE, Fargo, North Dakota.

Cor. Seventh Ave. and Seventh St. South,

Regular College Course with many electives, leading to degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Preparatory Department with full Commercial work, if desired.

FARGO COLLEGE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. Office: Stone's Block,
616 First Avenue North.

Twenty-one teachers, New Gymnasium, Scientific and Commercial Equipment.

COLORADO COLLEGE, Colorado Springs, Colo.



Departments

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS, Edward S. Parsons, Dean.	SCHOOL OF FORESTRY, William C. Sturgis, Dean.
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, Florian Cajori, Dean.	SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Edward D. Hale, Dean.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR WILL BEGIN
IN SEPTEMBER, 1908
WILLIAM F. SLOCUM, President

WHEATON COLLEGE, Wheaton, Illinois

A CHRISTIAN SCHOOL FOR MEN AND WOMEN

LOCATION—Twenty-five miles west of Chicago.
 OBJECT—To train men and women for good citizenship and Christian service.
 RESULTS—About forty per cent. of graduates in the ministry, missionary service, and service of Christian societies.
 EXPENSES—Students need not spend over two hundred and fifty dollars per year.
 GIVERS who desire to invest their money in men and women to do Christian work in home and foreign lands, are requested to write to the president, Charles A. Blanchard, or the treasurer, Prof. H. A. Fischer.

1847

1908

Iowa College

GRINNELL, IOWA

John Hanson Thomas
Main, President.

Faculty of forty-five.
Large and completely equipped buildings; Laboratories, Library, Museum, Chapel and Associations Building; fine Gymnasiums for men and women.

Departments:

COLLEGE OF
LIBERIAL ARTS,
THE GRINNELL
ACADEMY,
THE GRINNELL
SCHOOL OF
MUSIC.

For catalogues address
the President,
J. H. T. MAIN.

TABOR

THE COLLEGE OF
SOUTHWEST IOWA

Offers Superior Advantages:
Faculty specialists; courses strong; group system; expenses minimum; influences character-forming; location most healthful.

Departments: College, Academy, Conservatory, Art, Business,

Send for literature; correspondence cordially invited.

President,

GEORGE NORTON ELLIS, A.M.
Tabor, Iowa.

Fairmount College

Fairmount College laid the Corner Stone of its new Carnegie Library on March 10th and inaugurated its new president the same day. It was a great day of rejoicing for the City and Community.

The College has a student body of 300 and is meeting the demands of first-class college opportunities in one of the strongest portions of the West. There are about 600,000 people in the Wichita commercial district to which this College specially ministers. The location is one of the most beautiful in the state.

Address the President, Wichita, Kansas.

Pomona College

CLAREMONT, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Pomona is quite the strongest college west of Colorado. There are 290 students of college rank. Standards of admission and scholarship are identical with those of the best American colleges. For catalog and information address as above.

CONTENTS

♣ For NOVEMBER, 1908. ♣

SECRETARIES AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE EASTERN FIELD	Frontispiece
CHANGES IN OUR EASTERN FIELD	
Rev. Lewis T. Reed	551
HOME MISSIONARY INTERESTS IN PENNSYLVANIA. Illustrated	
Rev. A. E. Ricker.....	555
THE RURAL CHURCH. A Symposium	
The Rural Church in Vermont. Rev. C. H. Merrill, D. D	558
The Land of Steady Habits. Rev. Joel S. Ives	559
The Rural Problem of the Empire State. Rev. C. W. Shelton, D. D. . . .	560
ONE MAN'S VIEW OF THE RURAL PROBLEM	561
PRODUCTS OF THE SMALL TOWN	562
OVERCOMING OUR OVERLAPPING, Illustrated	
Rev. E. Tallmadge Root.....	565
EDITOR'S OUTLOOK	
Facts to be Faced.....	568
Editorial Notes.....	569
SHORT MESSAGES TO HOME MISSIONARIES. No. 3	
By the General Secretary	570
REPORTS FROM THE EASTERN FIELD	571
WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT	
The Old and the New. Illustrated.	574
THE TREASURY	577
APPOINTMENTS AND RECEIPTS	578

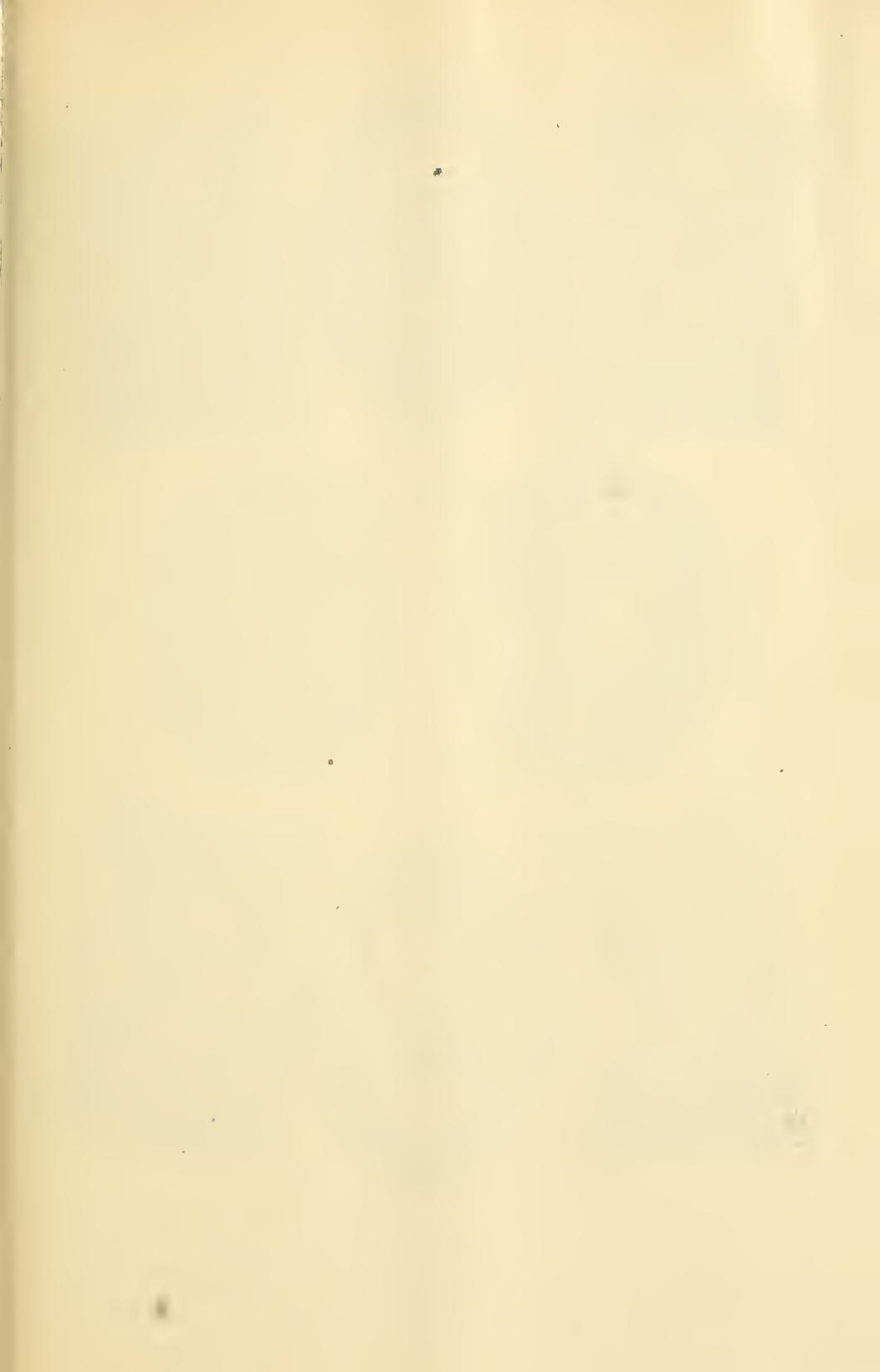
PER YEAR, FIFTY CENTS

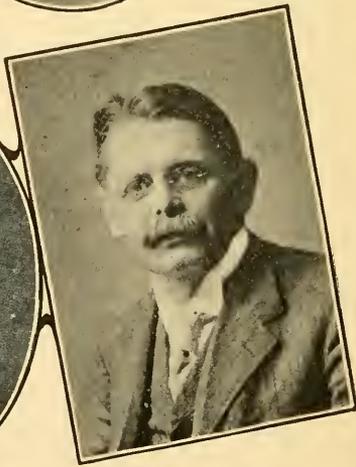
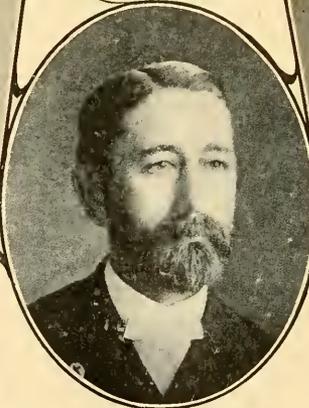
THE HOME MISSIONARY

Published Monthly, except in July and August, by the

Congregational Home Missionary Society

287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY





SECRETARIES AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE EASTERN FIELD

Rev. J. H. Lyon,
Rhode Island.

Rev. F. E. Emrich,
Massachusetts.

Rev. Joel S. Ives,
Connecticut.

Rev. C. H. Merrill, Vermont.

Rev. E. R. Smith, New Hampshire.

Rev. Chas. Harbutt,
Maine.

Rev. A. E. Ricker,
Pennsylvania.

Rev. C. W. Shelton,
New York.

THE HOME MISSIONARY

VOL. LXXXII

NOVEMBER 1908.

NO. 6

Changes in Our Eastern Field

BY REV. LEWIS T. REED, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

THE New England village! Who does not know it? Its shaded streets, its ample houses, its industrious, reverent people! A common race-stock, cherishing common ideals, has developed in those little towns as true a civilization as the world has ever known. From squire to cobbler they are all one race, speak one language, and view the world through somewhat the same eyes. When the summer is over, you return to the city. The policeman—the most conspicuous ornament of our urban life—is an Irishman; the ticket chopper a Yankee; the bootblack a Greek; your tailor a Jew; the garbage man an Italian; your maid a Swede; your carpenter a German; while a dozen other nationalities knock at your door, and jostle you in the car. It is an abrupt step from the uniformity of that village life to the polyglot crowd of the city; but in a simple, concrete way it presents to the mind the change that has taken place within little more than a generation in our eastern field. Whereas once this eastern field, uniform in speech and in spiritual ideals, was sending forth its men and its money to hold the West to the Anglo-Saxon principles, it has now become the battle-ground of conflicting national ideals, expressed in twoscore different tongues. Massachusetts is the most foreign

state in the Union, closely followed by Rhode Island and Connecticut. The changes in this eastern field—New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania—deserve the careful attention of the student, not only because of the increase in the size of the home missionary problem involved in this influx from other lands, but because the change in the character of the population strikes at the source of support. Pennsylvania properly lies in this eastern field, but the relation of the Congregational denomination to Pennsylvania is so different from its relation to the other states that Pennsylvania should be treated by itself.

Up to 1840 we were practically a homogeneous people. The country had been settled chiefly by people from England, all more or less responsive to the political and religious ideals of the seventeenth century. This stock had increased in this new country with a rapidity unparalleled elsewhere. General Francis A. Walker has said, "the people of the United States (from 1790 to 1830) increased in numbers more rapidly than has ever elsewhere been known, in regard to any considerable population, over any considerable area, through any considerable period of time. In this period the nation increased * * * * 227 per cent., a rate unparalleled in history." This was

practically without the aid of immigration. The total immigration up to 1840 did not exceed half a million.

It is superfluous to call extended attention to the literary and religious achievements of that homogeneous population of our eastern field during that generation of our national life. The deep soil of New England culture yielded the abundant fruit of poetry, essay, philosophy, and moral reform. Thence came also the religious energy that gave power to home and foreign missions. It is difficult to overestimate the moral and intellectual significance of the wide-spread culture, the religious temper, and the community of interest that prevailed in New England and New York up to the middle of the last century. The providence of God gave us those years for the establishment of standards and the definition of ideals.

Then came the flood. Between 1830 and 1905 it is estimated that the total immigration to the United States amounted to about twenty-three millions, a movement of population of unprecedented volume. The eastern states, that already, by the middle of the century, were beginning to feel the drain of the migration to the West, were now confronted by the problem of assimilating new peoples. *Thus a double problem was created. The depletion of the native Congregational stock diminished the strength of the source of support, while the addition of foreign peoples presented new fields for expenditure.* Whereas the population up to 1840 had been practically homogeneous in the eastern field, we find that in 1900 the foreign born in New Hampshire amounted to 21.4 per cent. of the population, in New York to 26.1 per cent., in New Jersey 22.9 per cent., Connecticut 26.2 per cent., Massachusetts 30.2 per cent., Rhode Island 31.4 per cent. These percentages, of course, take no account of the very large population composed of children born in this country of foreign-born parents; and the criminal statistics show that this population

presents as great a problem as that of the foreign-born. By the census of 1900, the native-born in Massachusetts, numbering 1,959,000, including immigrants' children born here, have to deal with 846,000 foreign-born; in Rhode Island there are 294,000 native-born as against 134,000 foreign-born; in Connecticut there are 670,000 native-born as against 238,000 foreign-born. The following table showing the *per cent. of increase of the native and foreign-born populations from 1890 to 1900 in the eastern field* is also suggestive:

	Per cent. of increase, 1890-1900	
	Native-born.	Foreign-born.
Maine	3.3	18.2
New Hampshire	6.3	21.3
Vermont	3.7	1.5
Massachusetts	23.8	28.8
Rhode Island	22.9	26.5
Connecticut	19.1	29.7
New York	21.1	21.0
New Jersey	30.1	31.3

Maine and Vermont cast a valuable side-light on the problem. Their foreign-born population is comparatively small, being respectively 13.4 per cent. and 13 per cent. Their increase of population has also been the lowest of any of this group of states during the last thirty years, amounting in 1890-1900 to only 5 per cent. and 3.4 per cent. respectively, as against an increase in Massachusetts, of 25.3 per cent. and in Connecticut of 21.7 per cent. This very slight increase of population in Maine and Vermont, where the native population is relatively large, indicates either the restriction in the size of families or the migration of the native stock. In either case it shows that the stock to which our churches look for support is practically at a standstill as to numerical strength.

Another fact that has direct bearing on the home missionary problem is the growth of the city, partly at the cost of the country and partly through the influx of immigrants. The villages have either lost in population or have barely held their own during the last thirty years. The concentration of manufactures in the large cities has injured the rural population

by closing the small factories that for a long time absorbed the surplus labor of the villages.

The following facts, then, are to be noted as true in the eastern field:

1. A homogeneous population, with creative power in the religious, political, and literary field, has become a heterogeneous population.

2. The native English stock in these states is at a numerical standstill, partly owing to emigration and partly to restriction of families.

3. The cities and towns above 10,000 inhabitants are growing more rapidly than the state as a whole; while the villages barely hold their own in favored regions, and lose in remote and unfavored sections.

What should one expect then from the church statistics? How have our Congregational churches met the triple problem of the new races, the depleted country, and the city? A study of statistics convinces me that we have made a not unworthy fight against tremendous odds. New England has been made the very apex of the wedge and has acquitted itself as we should expect New England to do. I doubt whether you can find anywhere a more striking example of the endurance of a race ideal against foreign customs than is afforded in New England after seventy-five years of immigration. But that the struggle is desperate is proved by the statistics of church membership in those fields. The following table explains itself:

	Increase of population, per cent., 1890—1900.	Church members.		
		1888.	1898.	1908.
Maine	5	21,267	21,833	21,408
New Hampshire ...	9.3	19,798	20,419	18,916
Vermont	3.4	20,365	21,827	22,055
Massachusetts	25.3	98,009	112,061	118,898
Rhode Island	24.0	6,146	8,803	10,001
Connecticut	21.7	57,502	63,257	66,448
New York	21.1	39,130	49,246	57,852
New Jersey	30.4	4,246	6,572	8,475

The states that have made the smallest gain in population have, not unnaturally, made very small gains in membership. New Hampshire, which couples the loss of native population with a large influx of foreigners, without the help of wealthy cities, shows

an actual loss in twenty years. Those states that show large gains in population, despite the fact that those gains are so largely in people of foreign birth, also show decided gains in church membership.

It is, however, impossible to consider the states as wholes, for in each state you have the country and the city problem. The situation can be roughly judged by the following: In 1879 the churches on the first page of the Year-Book, embracing, as it happened, no large city churches, recorded 6,316 members. In 1908, twenty-nine years later, the same churches recorded 6,712, a gain of about 6 per cent. in twenty-nine years. This, of course, is practically a standstill, and I believe represents about the condition which prevails outside the cities and large towns. Village churches in favored farming regions like the Connecticut valley have varied only slightly in numerical strength in thirty years. All through New York can be found country churches of the different denominations, whose strength numerically has remained constant for a generation. The hill town churches in New England steadily decline. A group of nine such towns in Massachusetts, selected because they are personally known to the writer, showed in 1879 a membership of 1,016, which in 1908 had decreased to 787. This is a loss of 22 per cent. of the membership in twenty-nine years. The churches in the small manufacturing towns of New England maintain themselves with a vitality unexpected when one considers the contrast in the conditions under which business is done with the conditions when the industries were started. A typical group of four such churches shows a fluctuation of membership through thirty years which leaves the final figures almost the same as the original. A combination group of churches of river-bottom, hill, and manufacturing towns—the largest town numbering 6,000 inhabitants—shows a loss in thirty years

of about 400 members out of a total in 1879 of 2,492, or 16 per cent.

A question of much interest to home missions is whether these churches have shared in the country's gain in wealth, or whether they have lost. There is nowhere that the student treads as softly as he does amid the statistics of the church clerk concerning benevolences. When the Women's Home Missionary Society has valued the barrel packed for the frontier, the statistician would best sit up and give attention! But apparently these towns mentioned above held their own very well until a few years ago, when the steady sag of the hill towns with the changed population in the manufacturing towns united to drag down receipts. This confession that the rural churches are not advancing with the average of the state is made with great reluctance, for these churches have been the perennial spring of life for our nation..

The city churches have made a better gain in membership and in benevolent contributions than we should be inclined to expect, after hearing the oldest inhabitants tell of the days of old. Although they have not increased their membership in the same proportion as the city has grown, they have, in all cases examined, made some headway against the tide of foreign life and the indifference of the age. It is in the city that the increased wealth of the nation is chiefly felt, and hence it is to the city that we must look for our large contributions.

The question that remains is: how have the Congregational churches, through the Home Missionary Society, met these changes in the eastern field? The following table of receipts from and expenditures in New England answers the question in part:

Year	Receipts from New England.	Expenditures in N. E.	Forwarded to National work.
1867-8	\$135,400	\$56,390	\$79,009
1877-8	205,211	74,300	130,910
1887-8	360,509	103,877	256,721
1897-8	374,035	123,775	250,260
1907-8	321,066	133,622	187,444

This table tells the story of New England's effort to preserve the type. It also gives an indication of the systematic cultivation of the field there, and the increase of wealth in forty years. It remains to be seen whether the decrease in receipts in the last year can be checked, and the standard of 1887 and 1897 reached again.

A second answer to the question of how we have met the changes can be made in terms of men. The following table of the number of missionaries at work in New England in different years, indicates how the problem has been dealt with:

Year.	No. of Missionaries.
1867-8	307
1877-8	316
1887-8	387
1897-8	458
1907-8	454

The large number of missionaries in 1897-8 naturally coincides with the year of large receipts, and the restriction in 1907-8 is an evidence not of lessened need, but of lessened ability. How these missionaries are employed may be gathered from the report of the Secretary of the Massachusetts Society. Work was done by that society in 120 English and 86 foreign churches and outstations. The nationalities ministered to were Albanians, Armenians, Turks, Finns, French, Germans, Greeks, Hebrews, Italians, Norwegians, Portuguese, Poles, Syrians, Swedes, and Swedish-Finns. The same nationalities are ministered to, in part, by the societies in the other states.

In conclusion, we may summarize the results of our study as follows:

1. The Congregational churches have drawn and still draw their principal supplies for mission work from New England.

2. All the eastern field is confronted with the problem of the new races, in its most serious form.

3. The tide of population shows no evidence of turning again to the country town.

4. The city churches have fought a

hard battle against the age-spirit and the foreign ideals. Where these churches have possessed wealth and strategic leadership they have made conspicuous gains.

5. The Home Missionary Societies have shown a will to adapt their work to the needs of the situation. There is no blindness as to the duty.

6. Given money, we can reach the new races.

7. The critical question is this: When the Son of Man cometh, shall he find faith on the earth—faith that the Gospel we preach is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth?

May God call to His service the wealth of our land!



Home Missionary Interests in Pennsylvania

BY REV. A. E. RICKER, MEADVILLE, PA.

IN common with sister states, Pennsylvania confronts the problems of the city church, of rural fields, of industrial centers, and of crowded foreign populations supplanting the native American in many districts. But it has some nuts to crack that grow only on the trees of its own forests. One of these is offered by the vast anthracite mining region. The Wyoming and Lehigh valleys, the Hazelton district, and the rest of the hard coal fields, afford aspects of life, both in the industrial conditions and in phases of Christian work, that are not quite matched elsewhere in the world. The enormous steel enterprises of the Pittsburg district, too, are probably unique among all the industrial centers of earth. Our missionary, Rev. W. C. Jones, pastor of Puritan Church, Pittsburg, living at Homestead, resides where the ground trembles and rumbles day and night to the roar of mighty machinery. For, a stone's throw from his home, is the largest steel plant in the world, whose continuous roof extends a distance of two miles. The imagination thrills at the vision of problems connected with these grouped cities, grimy with coal dust and machine oil, toiling and sweating at the furnaces and rollers, in the travail of the production that

shall meet the world's need in this "age of steel."

The complex phases of Pennsylvania work may be indicated by the list of churches. The churches are English, Welsh, Swedish, Slavonic, and African, while many using the English tongue are foreign in nationality, and our larger towns are thronged with races from southern and eastern Europe, among whom we ought to be prosecuting vigorous and multiplied Christian activities.

A good Swedish brother appeals to us, with touching earnestness, for the work among his people in McKeesport, where five thousand Swedes live, four thousand of whom are not connected with any church. He also mentions Braddock, with two thousand of his people, five-sixths of whom are unshepherded, as well as a promising work at Irwin, all in the Pittsburg district.

In the anthracite region is a typical case. A city of some twenty-five thousand people, growing, bustling, ambitious. It is the most foreign city in the state. More than three-fourths of the population is alien, coming, too, mostly from eastern Europe. The architecture of the churches is eastern. Great sections of the town use foreign speech and display over shops and

stores only signs in foreign tongues. Here is a crowded, destitute field. And we have a church—pastorless and inactive. Who will not join us in praying that the hope of the ladies of the state to take up and prosecute this work may be realized?

There is, too, the appeal of pastorless churches—Corry, Blossburg, Coaldale, Jermyn, Forest City, Horatio, Lindsey, and others. The plea of some, hitherto self-supporting, for aid, and of home missionary churches for increase, is that the financial stress has pressed them sore. Bread winners are out of work, others subsisting on two or three days' work a week. No wonder the pinch hurts and there is cry for aid beyond our resources.

We may at least hope that the relation of Congregationalism to the welfare of the state is not wholly revealed by its figures. In a commonwealth of over six million people, one hundred and nineteen churches with fourteen thousand members do not look imposing. But the familiar historical statement of large investments of money and labor put into the process of Christianizing the state in earlier years, but not into the organized structure of the denomination, may be reiterated here. Nor is that all. The fact that our churches are strongest where they are most needed, that they stand in almost a continuous parish up and down the Wyoming valley and in other parts of the anthracite region, is eloquent of the real truth. They have ministered nobly and effectually in spiritual things to the toilers who have brought out of the black depths the millions upon millions of tons of Pennsylvania's peculiar gift to humanity—the wonderful, black, shining gem—hard coal.

The nourishing hand of the Home Missionary Society has largely planted and developed this work. Its vital relation to the life of our churches, and the equally vital necessity of continued and adequate sustentation, may be easily read in our history and pain-

fully realized in our present situation. For the past twenty years Congregationalism has advanced in the Keystone State. But the extent of its advance, and the rate of it, are exceedingly significant. In 1888 we had in the state 97 churches, 8,248 members, 10,591 pupils in our Sunday Schools; our benevolences amounted to \$4,846 and home expenses to \$63,440. In 1898 there were 110 churches, 11,543 members, 15,175 Sunday School scholars, while our benevolences attained to \$8,651 and home expenses to \$49,667. The current Year-Book, 1908, gives us 119 churches, 14,063 members, 14,379 in Sunday School, benevolent contributions \$8,670, and home expenses \$182,758. The point of the figures is their percentages. The first decade, 1888 to 1898, is one of reasonable growth. Our gains were: in churches 13 per cent., in members nearly 84 per cent., in Sunday School 50, in benevolences 86, in home expenditures 49 per cent. In the second decade, 1898 to 1908, note: a gain in churches of 8 per cent., in membership 22 per cent., in Sunday Schools a loss of 5 per cent., while our benevolences stand at the figure of 1898. Only in the item of home expenditure is there a decided gain, viz., of 93 per cent. It may be worth remarking that the former decade of gain was during that great ten years in which Congregationalists poured out for home missions the splendid sum of \$6,413,573, or an average annual expenditure for the cause of \$641,357. During the period of that investment, Pennsylvania, in common with other states of the Union, made gratifying progress in its Congregational work. The second decade, the ten years of meagre gains and some losses for our cause in the state, was just the period of reduced income for the home missionary cause in the nation—the decade in which Congregationalists cut down their contributions to home missions to the extent of \$1,176,634, an average shrinkage in our annual investment of \$117,661.



Copyright, 1905, by Detroit Photographic Co.

CARNEGIE STEEL PLANT, HOMESTEAD, PA.

Does this not point a fact it were well for us to take heart, namely, that in the home missionary cause, as in other enterprises, results are proportioned to the investment? When the investment is reduced the dividends shrink. I have seen the same fact during the period of retrenchment in Nebraska. I have read it in clearer and more lurid lines in Indiana. And here in Pennsylvania the same lesson speaks to us out of the shortage of the wonted harvest in this vital work of our Redeemer's Kingdom.

But the fact that the home expenses of our Pennsylvania churches have almost doubled in ten years is significant. This lack of satisfactory progress in our state has not resulted from scarcity of material wealth wholly; indeed, largely has it come because we have been so exclusively engaged in material development and the gathering of a vast harvest of riches. Out of our anthracite mines has poured mountains of coal—probably not less than half a billion tons; into the back door of our state, from Lake Erie, has rolled a constant river of iron ore; while out of the front doors has gone the product—machines, rails, engines, battleships. Added to this is the store of the Dutch farmer

and his neighbors. Cereal products (including eggs) amounted in a single year to \$160,000,000. The value of farm animals, including poultry, reaches \$142,000,000. And the Keystone State boasts the best farmed and most productive county in the Union, old Lancaster, whose annual crop is worth \$10,000,000. Let even the Iowa and Nebraska farmer "sit up and take notice." And when it comes to railroads, Pennsylvania takes your breath away. With 62,247 miles of tracks, her railroad companies employ half a million men, pay an annual wage of \$384,618,000, and write down their assets at forty-seven hundred millions of dollars. And this enormous investment and equipment was to handle the business that needed to be done in the state. What volumes does that fact speak as to the golden harvest God has put into our hands! How gloriously His work would go forward could His people anywhere be persuaded but to invest in the work of His Kingdom in some proportion to the prosperity their God has bestowed upon them!

Yet, though our Pennsylvania work has not been what undiminished investment might have made it, let us not suppose for a moment that pre-

cious harvests have not been gathered, nor that worthy and noble achievements have been lacking. Brave men have fought. Faithful servants have bent to the task, and the Gospel has been preached. Pitifully small salaries have not kept Christlike pastors from their fields. Great discouragements have not stopped the activities of heroic churches, some of them keeping up their work, though pastorless for a score of years. And in the twenty years just past, thirty-eight of the churches now on our list have been organized. These churches have a present membership of 4,107, and a Sunday School enrollment of 5,000. Their last yearly budget of home expenses was \$81,643, and their property holdings amount to \$445,500. Besides this, the older churches have within the past twenty years acquired property worth \$410,400, so that the property gains of the period reach the goodly sum of \$855,900. But when we think of the saving truth proclaimed, of the Gospel of righteousness and intelligence spread abroad, of the

faithful pastoral labors performed, of the comfort in sickness and bereavement given, and of the wise counsels afforded in periods of doubt and temptation, we know that treasures have been laid up in Heaven and blessings imparted on earth that human scales cannot weigh nor earthly standards appraise. Think of a pastor, in a mining town, making during the blistering afternoons of the three hottest summer months 280 pastoral calls, winning souls to God from beds of sickness, extending his activities to a neighboring town and working up increased attendance at prayer meeting, Sunday School, and church. Yet that is a Pennsylvania record in this year of grace, 1908, and he was a home missionary.

O, friends of home missions, this work does pay! The spirit of Christ is finding expression in noble service, and your prayers and your gifts for this blessed cause will be transmuted into spiritual values—the beauty of holiness in human lives, sparkling gems for the City of God.

✻

✻

✻

The Rural Church

[At the request of the editor, several of our eastern Superintendents have briefly set down their present feelings and impressions with reference to the outlook for our churches in small communities of the East. It is safe to say that to all of them the problem is one of the most perplexing they have to face, and yet in the light of such a record of strong lives produced as is found on another page, what question could be more important?]

THE RURAL CHURCH IN VERMONT

By Rev. C. H. Merrill, D. D., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

While the rural church has its features of discouragement for the worker in the way of conservatism, narrowness, lack of social privileges, and distance from the great centres of activity, it has certain decided advantages. Conservatism works both ways. The inertia that has to be overcome in order

to show progress will make for a continuance of movement long after the initiative has been removed. For stability and permanence of church life there is no better material to be found than on the farms. In villages the tide ebbs and flows. On the farms lying about are to be found the steadfast "pillars" of the church that give assurance of patient continuance through all vicissitudes.

In the rural church there is still in

some measure at the present day many of those "institutional" features that have of late been made prominent in city work. It is the centre of many of the social movements. It can lead in literary entertainments. It does not have to compete with so many counter attractions in its appeal to the following of the young people. The pastor has a position of leadership accorded by reason of his office. The attendance upon his services is not measured by his "drawing power," and the mid-week meeting does not have to compete with other social opportunities offered to the young. A pastorate in a rural church offers unrivaled opportunities to mold life in the years that are largely determinative of character.

On the financial side there is much that can be said in favor of continuing work in fields that are becoming depleted in the movement of population. The largest legacy ever received by the Domestic Missionary Society in the century of its operations came from a parish where the church appeared to be on the verge of extinction; and later, after a period during which the church was for a part of the time without services, another legacy came from a member of this same organization second only in amount to the former. The annuities carried by the Society have been almost without exception for persons connected at some time with the smaller rural churches. And the faithful constituency of our benevolent societies is recruited from these sources. Large gifts to their treasuries, large not only relatively but absolutely, come most unexpectedly from sources that would seem impossible. They come from hard earned savings and slow accumulations. The givers have been saturated with missionary literature, they have been quickened by the missionary spirit, and the gifts have been consecrated. As a business proposition it can be demonstrated that it is the part of wisdom to keep these organizations

alive so long as there is remnant left for whom and through whom to others the ministry of the truth may come.



THE LAND OF STEADY HABITS

By Rev. Joel S. Ives, Hartford, Conn.

"How beautiful they stand!

Those ancient altars of our native land,
Amid the pasture fields and dark green
woods,

Amid the mountains' cloudy solitudes,

Each in its little plot of holy ground,

How beautiful they stand,

Those old white churches of our native
land."

Since 1850 there has been in Connecticut a gain in population of more than 100,000 each decade—probably now at the rate of 200,000—so that the problems of the decadent country church face the perplexities of the crowding city. Taking the state as a whole, rural Connecticut is on the up grade, although the decadent community can still be found.

We may study conditions as illustrated in the individual. Recently at North Branford, Northford, and Prospect, fire has destroyed the meetinghouses. At Northford for sixty years a brown stone building had apparently proved itself non-combustible, but two days before Christmas, 1906, found nothing but the empty and damaged walls. September 6 there was dedicated the renovated and improved brown stone building to stand in the little town, we trust, for many decades to come. At North Branford a wooden church will soon be dedicated, while at Prospect the cobble stones of the "stone fences" will match in the church what is an accomplished fact in the library.

During the past thirty years the Missionary Society has had a part in thirty Scandinavian organizations, most of them Swedish and most of them in prosperous condition to-day. The church in New London is one of the latest, with its attractive new building, thanks to the Building So-

ciety. At Cromwell a Swedish Church has been a blessing to the people for a number of years, but thus far its allegiance has been with the Evangelical Free Mission Society. Letters missive have been sent out, and by the time this page is read recognition will have been freely given, thus including all such churches in the Congregational fold.

At Hartford, the Rev. Pietro F. Vodola, formerly a Roman Catholic priest, is pastor of our Italian church. He has married a German girl and has a Yankee baby. Our three other churches are at Bridgeport, New Haven, and Waterbury. Missions are also maintained. As a type, Mr. Gennaro Giordano's work in Torrington has brought fifty Italians into Dr. Ackerman's church. We are waiting for some large-hearted soul to build for the Italians in Torrington what will match the beautiful French church and parsonage where Rev. Joseph Provost has done so well.

One solution of the rural problem, into which enters so largely the meagre salary, is the yoking of churches. This problem is far more easily worked out on paper than in fact. It is encouraging, therefore, to record the successful venture at North Stamford and Long Ridge under the care of the Rev. Henry Schlosser.

Beautiful Riverton, near "the Barkhamsted lighthouse," the home of Governor Laurin A. Cooke, once the center of busy industries because of its fine water power, was for a while so laid waste that not a wheel was moving. Though its glory has departed there is now business enough to fill most of the houses, and the church is prospering with its yoke-fellow, West Hartland, on the hill.

Connecticut reveals a marked tenacity of community life. Union was so small a hundred years ago that it required missionary aid, yet the fourth generation of those pioneers need aid to-day, while the money expended abundantly justifies itself in the record of its noble sons and daughters in the

various walks of the world's life. Churches unwisely located or on the dead list are few. Of the eight churches aided between 1816 and 1820, four are self-supporting and four are still being helped.



THE RURAL PROBLEM OF THE EMPIRE STATE

By Rev. C. W. Shelton, D. D., New York City,

The problem of maintaining the religious life of the purely rural community is more and more engrossing the attention and demanding the thought of those who are directing our missionary and church movements. Second only to the problem of the city in its importance upon every line of state and national development, is the solution of the problem of the new lines of work that the rapidly changing conditions of our rural life are bringing to us. The telephone and the trolley, and, possibly more than all, the rural delivery, have brought a new condition of life, and with it a new class of settlers into our country districts. The modern methods of intensive farming have shown us the productiveness of soil which has heretofore been thought to be almost useless, and opportunities for a livelihood with an income that can bring with it many of the conveniences and comforts of our larger towns.

The Empire State is preëminently a state of cities, having over three-fifths of its entire population living in cities of over 10,000 inhabitants. Nevertheless, the Empire State is also preëminent in its agriculture, being second in the Union in the value of its agricultural products, and having over a million people living in what we might classify as rural districts. It is a recognized fact that the rural district supplies the intellectual, commercial, and religious strength of every American city. The constant procession of the sons of the farmer to the positions of influence and power

in our cities, is continuous. Coupled with this is the problem of the immigrant, affecting so materially the whole question of labor and agriculture in many parts of our state.

The argument is sometimes made that the child of the immigrant will not follow the child of the American-born parent from the farm to the city. In our western states, where the descendants of the immigrants have longest lived in rural communities, this statement is not substantiated, and if the teaching of history of the past and the trend of the thought of to-day can be relied upon, the child of the Slav or the Scandinavian who settles upon one of our farms is almost as sure to eventually find his way to the city as has been in the past the certainty that his predecessors upon the same farm would follow this same course.

Those who have watched the physical, mental, and moral degeneration of the American-born population of rural communities of some of our New England states, are to-day ready to welcome the infusion of a new life and a new energy and a new ambition which comes to us from beyond the seas.

We are often startled by statistics which give us vivid realizations of the unchurched conditions of our great cities, but in proportion to our populations, the unchurched condition of the rural community equals that of most of our cities.

In New York State, with the exception of small mountain districts, almost every acre of land is available for paying, productive farming, with exhaustless markets always at hand, and as I have said, with new methods of very much increased harvests, we have the right to expect that the problem of maintaining the religious life of the rural district is with each coming year to assume new importance and bring to our churches new possibilities of extension and conquest for the Kingdom of Christ.

It is impossible to separate entirely the rural problem from the problem of

perpetuating the institutions and maintaining the religious life of our great cities. At a recent meeting of 149 of the leading men of one of our large city churches, it was found that over 140 of them were born in rural communities and united with country churches. The pastor of one of our small churches recently reported that in five years he had dismissed to membership in city churches more than the entire present membership of his church.



One Man's View of the Rural Problem

Rev. Robert P. Herrick, D. D., of Minneapolis, Minnesota, visiting in New England last summer and studying the conditions to be faced there, speaks as follows in *The Congregationalist* concerning the task of the minister to the country church as seen in the particular spot under his observation:

Here are the different denominational traditions in a region five miles square to be unified in one church and used together against the sin and indifference of the countryside. But no polity, under tactful leadership, lends itself to a combined movement in a weak community as does the simple organization coming down from our Pilgrim Fathers. In this case the leadership is tactful indeed. The community contains three factors: Quakers, or Friends, as they prefer to be called; Universalists, who are part of a church movement which has receded; and Congregationalists. Although the Friends hold a morning service in their plain meetinghouse, they co-operate cordially in a common evening service, conducted by a committee representing both churches. In temperance work and to a degree in missions there is co-operation. The Universalist element enters heartily also into the support of services. A woman's guild composed of all these elements gives backing to all this religious effort, although not formally allied to the church.

But how huge a task is before this brave group of the Master's followers! I have realized as never before how people in the country, to be good at all, must be right at heart. In the city one is under a certain observation which

commands a decent walk in life. In the country there is God's eye, but not man's. In this little community crimes are perpetrated which belong only to dark ages, and yet this town is rather above the average in virtue.

What of these hundreds of men, young and old, who never darken the church door? What of these children growing up without any Sabbath observance in the home, except the more or less punctilious refraining from work? The church touches perhaps a fifth of the population directly. How about the four-fifths and their fruitage twenty-five or fifty years hence?

This religious problem in rural New England is perhaps the greatest problem of the day in our Eastern country. And I cannot feel that the last twenty-five

years have made any distinctive gain in its solution.

I am one of those who are praying for the lifting of a new rallying cry, "Back to the leadership of the Great Master." Without question there has been a journeying back to Judaism—Judaism, which had produced in the time of Christ very much such a condition in rural Palestine—Judaism with its formal conduct and without the personal impulse toward a higher type of the inner life which should flow into noble, loving, unselfish living. When New England, with all the rest of the land, indeed, begins again to exalt the Saviour of men to the throne in its theology and preaching, the historic victories of the Christian era will be repeated on these hillsides and in these valleys.



Products of the Small Town

THE HOME MISSIONARY devotes considerable space in this issue to the country church, not in forgetfulness of the overshadowing significance of the city in our eastern states, but because it must continually be remembered how fundamental is the place of the small community and the small church in the building of a righteous nation. That our national prophets and leaders have in the past been largely produced by such communities is too patent to doubt. That the product from this source is lessening, many fear. That the city will develop the ability to produce needed leadership we can only hope. Meanwhile we need to strengthen the hands of those who seek to win and hold the country communities for Christ.

As illustrating the immeasurable service rendered by the village church in the past, we present a list of honored names of men and women reared in small places of our eastern states. We have been able to secure such information from only three states. Beyond question, others of our older states could show a like record. And a full exhibit along this line from

New England alone would be an overwhelming witness to the importance of our smaller churches.



Here is a list from the state of Maine:

From the town of Litchfield, in the last one hundred years, seventeen ministers have gone out, all descendants of Mehitable Baker. The best known of them, beloved everywhere, is the Rev. Smith Baker, D. D.

Norridgewock has sent out Rev. C. F. Dole and his brother Nathan Haskell Dole; Miss Rebecca S. Clark, the authoress, better known as "Sophie May." Hon. Sanford Dole, first and only president of the Hawaiian republic, was a boy in this Sunday School, though born in the neighboring town of Bloomfield.

The famous Washburn family, W. D., C. C., C. A., and E. B., governors and senators in various states, came from Livermore.

Dr. George Harris, president of Amherst College; Roswell D. Hitcock, long a professor in Union Seminary; and Rev. Samuel Harris, D. D., once president of Bowdoin College and professor in Yale Seminary, were reared in East Machias.

Waterford was the birthplace of Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, of C. F. Brown ("Artemus Ward"), and Jacob L. Green, president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Buckfield gave to the nation John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy under President McKinley, and Rev. A. W. Small, D. D., the fourth president of Colby College.

The following list of college presidents from small communities in Maine is sufficiently suggestive of the influences which have wrought there:

Chas. F. Thwing, Western Reserve, was born at New Sharon.

Chancellor Day, Syracuse, born at Whitneyville.

Geo. C. Chase, Bates, born at Unity.

Geo. E. Mosher, Hillsdale, born at China.

D. R. Goodwin, University of Pennsylvania, born at North Berwick.

Samuel G. Brown, Hamilton, born at North Yarmouth.

Winfield Scott Chaplin, Washington University, born at Glenburn.

Joseph Cummings, Wesleyan, born at Falmouth.

Nathan Lord, Dartmouth, born at Berwick.

W. H. Allen, Girard, born at Manchester.

P. A. Chadbourne, Williams, born at North Berwick.

Alfred Owen, Roger Williams, born at China.

J. H. Baker, Colorado, born at Harmony.

William L. Jones, Oahu, Hawaii, born at Minot.

G. E. Reed, Dickinson, born at Brownville.

Chas. Collins, Dickinson, born at North Yarmouth.

(Besides Cyrus Hamlin, first president of Robert College, Constantinople, George and Samuel Harris, and A. W. Small, already mentioned.)

Rear Admiral R. R. Bradford was born in Turner, and six other admirals of the United States navy were born in country towns in Maine.

Daniel C. Heath and Edwin Ginn, well-known publishers, were Maine country boys, one born at Salem and the other at Orland.

Sir Hiram Stevens Maxim, the inventor, was born at Sangerville; Ezra Abbott, the Biblical scholar, at Jackson; Annie Louise Cary, the famous singer, at Wayne; and Madame Nordica on a farm near Farmington.

Maine has produced such judges as Chief Justice Emery of the Maine Supreme Court, born at Carmel; Chief Justice C. B. Grant of the Supreme Court of Michigan, born at Lebanon; Judge Thomas Drummond, of the U. S. Circuit Court at Chicago, born at Bristol.

Shirley was the birthplace of E. W. Nye ("Bill Nye").

At least twenty-one governors of Maine and seventeen of other states have been born in Maine country towns. Of the latter the most noted are the following: John A. Andrews, war governor of Massachusetts, born at Windham; John D. Long, Massachusetts, born at Buckfield; Hazen S. Pingree, Michigan, born at Denmark, and C. C. Washburn, Wisconsin, born at Livermore.

Owen Lovejoy, Congressman from Illinois, was born in Albion; and Chas. E. Littlefield, Congressman from Maine, in Lebanon; both sons of country ministers.

Dorothy Lynde Dix was born in Hampden.

Last but not least, General O. O. Howard, of Little Round Top fame, and at one time president of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, was born in Leeds.

❖

From Vermont we have the following sample products:

In the list of churches in Vermont from which have come not less than ten men to the ministry of the Congregational or Presbyterian order, there are to be found twenty-eight. The town of Hartford leads with 24 ministers, and Cornwall follows closely with 23. In the former list the Hazen family is prominent, a family that has ministerial descendants in many other towns in the state, and has been prominent in the Congregational circles, furnishing a secretary of the National Council and editor of the Year-Book. In the list of this church is found also the frequent name of Tracy and of Marsh. In the Cornwall list are to be noted the names of the brothers Hiram Mead and Charles M., the latter prominent as professor in our theological seminaries and member of committee on revision of the Bible. Hiram Bingham, Joel Bingham, and Luther G. appear; also the families of Post and of Blake. At the other extreme of the list, in the churches that have sent out only ten or twelve, is to be found the little church of Georgia with the names of Colton, Clark, and Ranslow; while the churches still strong and vigorous, like Peacham, show the family of Worcesters, Evarts, Isaac R. and John H., the latter one of the pastors in Burlington; like Pittsford, the family of Gilberts and of Boardmans, from the former Simeon Gilbert of "The Advance" and from the latter Prof. George Nye Boardman of Chicago Seminary; like Shoreham, with Dr. Byron Sunderland; like Charlotte, with James L. Barton, secretary of the American Board.

Perhaps the most famous town in the state for eminent ministers is Calais, which sent out Dr. N. G. Clark, secretary of the American Board; Dr. Constans Goodell of St. Louis; and Dr. Dwinell of the Pacific Seminary. But the town did little more than give them birth. Dr. Clark's youth was spent in Montpelier, and Dr. Goodell came within controlling religious influences at college in Burlington. The town of Halifax, with several extinct churches and none of our order now existing, furnished for our ministry eleven men, besides many that became eminent in the Baptist churches, among them the family of Fish, from which came the editor of "Pulpit Eloquence."



The names of men and women of light and leading from small places in Massachusetts would fill a volume. Here are a few:

From Acton, Dr. W. G. T. Shedd, the famous theologian.

From Adams, Miss Susan B. Anthony, the leader of the suffrage movement.

From Ashfield, President G. Stanley Hall, the psychologist; and Alvan Clark, the maker of telescopes.

From Barnstable, James Otis.

From Bedford, President Stearns, of Amherst College.

From Belchertown, J. G. Holland, the popular editor and author.

From Billerica, Elizabeth P. Peabody, the philanthropist.

From Blandford, U. S. Senator Ashmun.

From Braintree, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, and Rev. Robert S. Storrs, D. D.

From Brimfield, Hon. Erastus Fairbanks.

From Charleston, Dr. W. T. G. Morton, the discoverer of the use of ether as an anaesthetic.

From Chatham, Alpheus Hardy, the benefactor of Joseph Neesima.

From Chelmsford, Dr. J. C. Dalton.

From Danvers, George Peabody.

From Deerfield, Bishop Williams of Connecticut; Prof. Edward Hitchcock; and Robert Hildreth, the historian.

From Dunstable, Amos Kendall.

From Essex, Rev. Dr. Michael Burnham and Rufus Choate.

From Hadley, Bishop Huntington of New York; Gen. Joseph Hooker ("Fighting Joe"); and Dr. Parsons Cooke.

From Hatfield, Miss Sophia Smith, founder of Smith College.

From Hopkinton, Gov. William Claflin.

From Lanesboro, "Josh Billings."

From Leyden, Henry Kirke Brown, the sculptor.

From Nantucket, Lucretia Coffin Mott; Miss Maria Mitchell, Judge Charles J. Folger, and Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D.

From New Marlboro, Rev. Russell S. Cook, the founder of American Colportage.

From New Salem, Bishop Whitaker of Pennsylvania.

From Plainfield, Moses Hallock and C. Dudley Warner.

From Stockbridge, David Dudley Field, Cyrus W. Field, Stephen J. Field, Henry M. Field.

From Sunderland, President E. B. Andrews of Nebraska, and Judge Andrews of Connecticut.

From Granville, Rev. David B. Coe, D. D., Secretary of the American Home Missionary Society, and Dr. Tinker, of the Clifton Springs Sanatorium.

From Huntington, Mr. Kirkland, head of the Massachusetts Gypsy Moth Commission.

From Montague, Prof. Clapp of Holyoke.

From Greenwich, Prin. Cutler of Mount Hermon.

From Pelham, the inventor of the steam shovel, which makes possible the Panama Canal.

From Conway, Rev. Dr. C. B. Rice; Marshall Field, of Chicago; Mr. Howland, for many years Superintendent of Schools in Chicago.

From Middlefield, Rev. Judson Smith, D. D., and Prof. Smith, of Chicago University.

From Chester, Rev. J. A. Hamilton, D. D.; Rev. B. F. Hamilton, D. D.; Rev. H. H. Hamilton; Dr. Oscar DeWolfe, formerly Health Commissioner of Chicago.

From Buckland, Mary Lyon; W. F. Sherwin, the composer.

From Northfield, D. L. Moody.

From Goshen, Rev. Levi Parsons.

From Shelburne, Fidelia Fiske.

From Sheffield, Rev. Orville P. Dewey, D. D.; Geo. F. Root, the musical composer.

From Cummington, William Cullen Bryant; Henry L. Dawes, late U. S. Senator from Massachusetts; Prof. E. W. Lyman, of Bangor Seminary.

From Sandisfield, Rev. E. H. Sears, D. D., author of "The Heart of Christ" and the hymn, "Calm on the Listening Ear of Night;" and Rev. Barnas Sears, D. D., president of Brown University.

From Tolland, Rev. Gordon Hall, one of the earliest missionaries to India.

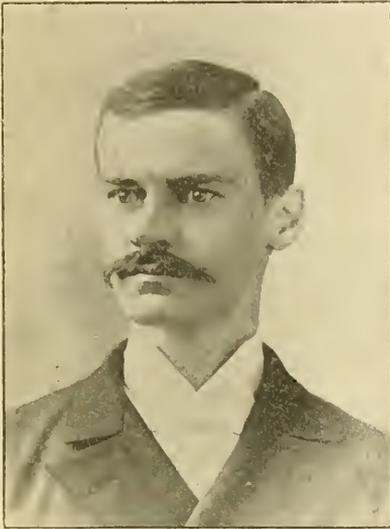
From Templeton, Dr. William Goodell.

From Washington, Gov. E. D. Morgan.

From Westhampton, Dr. Dorus Clarke; Dr. Justin Edwards, Rev. Sylvester Judd.

Overcoming our Overlapping

BY REV. E. TALLMADGE ROOT, PROVIDENCE, R. I.



REV. E. TALLMADGE ROOT,
Field Secretary Massachusetts Federation of
Churches.

“THE two great faults of our Protestantism,” aptly says Prof. Commons, “are overlapping and overlooking.” Theoretically this would be the result of our organization into denominations—independent ecclesiastical states, aggressively working without a mutual understanding. It has been an open question, however, whether the extent and effects of duplication of effort are serious enough to offset the great advantages of the denominational system. Admitting the extent, the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for example, said in their address to the General Conference: “We feel strongly the evils of too many churches in small places, but we are not able to say that the history, too well known, of one sluggish church unstirred by Christian rivalry, is better than present con-

ditions, which at least permit the survival of the most active.”

To the Church Federations of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, therefore, the first step has seemed to be a careful and comprehensive study of the extent and effects of overlapping. In the former state, a study has been made of the hundred smallest towns, classified according to the number of churches. Statistics of membership, income, and salary were studied in comparison with the population according to the state census of the same year, 1905. The fairest test is to take three groups of ten towns each, having the same average population, 725, with respectively one, two, and three churches. We thus get the following:

	Average membership of each church.	Average income of each church.	Average salary paid by each.	Average Home Mis- sionary aid per town.
In				
One-church town....	110	\$1,102	\$874	\$15
Two-church town..	71.4	781	687	50
Three-church town... 51		492	473	155

Now it is true that, according to this table, the total membership of the two-church town is larger, 143 against 110, but it is *not twice as large* as that of the one-church town; and in proportion as it falls below this, it is evident that effort is wasted in duplication. Where the churches are increased to three, the increase of membership in a still smaller ratio to only 153, indicates a still larger waste. Moreover, notice the cost at which the slight increase is gained. The churches are impoverished by division of the possible income. The pastor suffers all that is

implied in cutting down a salary of \$874 to \$483, or in the loss of time and strength involved in supplying two distant charges. And the Home Missionary Societies must give ten times as much aid to the three-church town as to the one-church! The impressiveness of these figures is enhanced by the fact that the statistics are for townships averaging several square miles, in which distances must justify in some cases the existence of more than one church. The figures for compact villages would show still more serious effects. As to the extent of the overlapping, if we assume that one church is enough for towns averaging only 630 inhabitants, there are twice as many churches in these towns as the religious needs require.

In Rhode Island, to avoid an arbitrary standard, the total Protestant population was divided by the number of churches, giving 617 to a church, while the Catholics have 3,210. Yet in twenty-seven of the thirty-eight towns and cities, the number is less than this ratio, (undoubtedly too small for the best results), varying from 529 down to 150 and even 90. In these towns, by this standard, there are 67 surplus churches out of 178.

But the results of overlapping are best seen in typical cases. One township of 845 inhabitants has four churches, the largest with 50 members, no resident pastor, the bitterness of feeling increased by the necessary division of a town-fund for the support of the Gospel left when there was but one church, real Christians often repelled from all, and the divided Church powerless against drink and vice. In a village of 100, half Catholic, I found two English and three Swedish churches, a little W. C. T. U. which said, "You've dropped in upon the worst place in the State;" and an old man met on the street grunted, "Humph! Trouble with this place is, too many churches!" In another village the struggle of two competing organizations has so em-

bittered the good people, that a Sunday School teacher actually replied to a pupil, just converted, who said that she would join the church if the two were one: "If they ever do unite, I'll leave the place!" Yet needless duplication still goes on. In a village where three churches now render the situation hopeless, the Congregationalists, though the state census found but 16 with that church preference in the whole town of 3,200, are reviving an extinct church, tempted by the fact that it has a good building and funds in bank.

The last incident indicates the strength of the denominational and institutional loyalty which we have to overcome. How can it be done?

The Maine Interdenominational Commission, the pioneer in comity, is our model, and its work is too well known to need description. The problem in our two states is more complex. The larger population includes congested cities, and is two-thirds of foreign parentage, and half Roman Catholic. The Federations, instead of five, include respectively fourteen and seventeen denominations, farther apart in methods and polity. Progress must be slower. That it is sure, is indicated by the fact that the steps taken so far have commanded unanimous and hearty assent. In 1905 both states adopted the following Plan to Promote Comity:

"1. To form public opinion, *publish the facts*, general and typical. 2. *Call conferences* of home missionary authorities, that mutual acquaintance with each other's work and personality may prevent or remove misunderstandings. 3. *Urge the importance of adjustment* by voluntary negotiations, and where possible by exchange of fields, upon denominations found anywhere interfering. 4. *Provide for arbitration*, when required and requested, the decision to carry only the authority of its own obvious wisdom and appeal to the general Christian sentiment."

Progress has been made in all four lines. Said the representative of the Episcopal Church in the discussion of the first, "Is not this precisely what we must do if we are ever to convince the Christian public of the evils of our unhappy divisions?" This article itself illustrates the method. Conferences have proved happy and helpful. The first in Rhode Island brought in the Swedish Lutheran Church, now a loyal member of the Federation in both states—a result which Dr. Emrich called "a mighty achievement." A conference in Massachusetts defined the ideal, "One denomination at work among each foreign race in each city," and voluntary withdrawals in several cases have made the beginning of such readjustment. Numerous cases of overlapping have been brought to the attention of the denominations involved, and even where adjustment has not yet taken place, the step has helped define the idea, accustom people to it, and form a public opinion which must force action in time. The denominational secretaries, especially the Congregational, are fully ready for decisive steps: it is the sectarianism and inertia of the local churches that delays. Appeals to the Federation for advice and influence increase. The other day, for instance, a Congregational pastor whose church burned last August, wrote, "Now what shall we do, rebuild or try to do without a separate edifice? Did you ever hear of an alliance or federation between a Congregational and _____ Church? Could it be brought about here?" In Rhode Island, negotiations were suggested at the request of Bishop McVickar, and the Episcopal Church yielded to the Congregationalists a field which gives them one of the largest opportunities in either state. The emphasis is upon negotiation rather than arbitration. The aim is to avoid placing any denomination in the position of a defendant, but to create a feeling which shall make them emulous to lead in voluntary adjustment. Yet in the

arbitration of the "Pontiac Case" between Swedish Lutheran and Methodist churches, the decision satisfied both parties.

Both Federations will soon be ready to make public lists of every case of duplication in the state, pointing out the possibility of general readjustment by exchange of fields. Such readjustment will take years; but, the ideal once definitely set forth by official representatives of all the denominations, it will be inevitable.

If the negative task of church federation, the overcoming of our overlapping, were its whole work, it would be only temporarily necessary. But its main and permanent task is to overcome our overlooking. We are in danger of overlooking in the state as a whole. Statistics prepared by the Rhode Island Federation were made the basis of home missionary sermons by the Congregational pastors, and a leading layman said the next day, "I see that the churches of the state can never meet these needs unless federated." The remark has led to increased support on the part of business men. Dr. Emrich of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society said last spring, "I have just visited a dozen counties and am impressed everywhere with the population neglected by all the churches." Types of local co-operation in reaching the entire community, adapted respectively to city, village, and rural township, are recommended to every town, with the watchword, "Some church responsible for each square mile." That word "responsible" is dynamite. When its significance is fully grasped, it will revolutionize our churches, now suffering from the dry-rot of institutionalism. The unparalleled missionary opportunity afforded by our two states—forty-five races in Rhode Island alone—will be seized by the unparalleled missionary zeal of the federated churches, when they realize that their union makes them invincible.



Editor's Outlook



Facts to be faced

CHRISTIANITY is not hereditary. Communities long Christian do not necessarily remain so. Many lives lapse from God under the shadow of church spires. The eastern part of the United States is witness to these things. On the ground where Huguenot, Puritan, and Quaker settled, it is still necessary to battle for the faith. Churches must be nursed. Evangelism must be pushed. The straying must be won. The saints must be shepherded. Home Missions, so far as present vision can discover, will not cease from any part of the land. Old England, despite its thirteen hundred years of Christianity, still must maintain home mission effort. The Congregationalists of Yorkshire spend some \$16,000 a year in aid of weak churches within that Association. In the same way, New England, New York, and Pennsylvania are still a great home mission field. Despite the accumulations of noble life histories and of church wealth, many communities are dependent on outside aid for Gospel ministrations. This is due in part to sectarian crowding. But this is rapidly being corrected, nowhere faster than in New England. It is due still more markedly to diversities in race. Then, too, there is the great gulf between Protestant and Roman Catholic. Altogether it is with ample warrant that we devote this issue of *THE HOME MISSIONARY* to our eastern field. The colonial church on our cover is the symbol of much glorious history, but also of much present day need. Many are the communities from which, as one of our State Secretaries puts it, pretty much everything has been drained away except the natural scenery. The ebb and flow of population in our land has added heavily to the problem of the Church. As the rural regions suffer through depletion, the cities suffer through congestion. We must gird ourselves to hold what we have and win what we have not, in the states where Christianity won its pioneer victories three hundred years ago.

On our cover this month is a picture of a typical New England country church. We have printed it without indication of its location as a sort of symbol of the work of home missions in small communities which occupies so large a place in the thoughts of those who are seeking to build up the Kingdom of Christ in our eastern states. There is, however, a special interest attaching to the building whose picture is shown. It is located at Berlin, Massachusetts, and it was within its walls that Edward Everett Hale preached his first sermon. It was then Unitarian, but now shelters the Congregational church of the town.

❧

THE HOME MISSIONARY desires to renew the offer made last winter to send to any pastor who desires it a copy of "Irenic Theology," by Professor Charles Marsh Mead, D. D., the only condition being that fourteen cents for postage be enclosed with the request. This scholarly and able work will be a valuable addition to any minister's library. In writing for the book please address the Society.

❧

The lecture on "The Countrymen of John Huss," with stereopticon slides, has been withdrawn and in its place a number of stereopticon lectures are being prepared. These will be on "The Frontier," "The Immigrant," "The Eastern Field," "The Middle West," and "The Pacific Coast." Some of these will be made in duplicate and a set kept in Chicago for the use of pastors in the Middle West. It is also planned to have one or more

sets kept at Berkeley, California. It should be understood, however, that it will take a good deal of time to work out the above plan. The two sets first named are approaching completion. The others will require some months.

❧

Our stock of THE HOME MISSIONARY for April, 1907, is entirely exhausted. We shall greatly appreciate the kindness if a few of our friends will mail us copies from their files.

❧

All wide-awake Christian people are interested these days in securing closer relations between different bodies of Christians. The Home Missionary Society has worked unceasingly toward this end for many years. Recently it has taken a forward step by arranging with the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions to submit cases of dispute with reference to the occupancy of new communities to joint commissions of pastors in the vicinity. Already one such commission has brought forth good results. Others are being planned for. We stand ready to enter such agreements with any denomination of Christians. We cannot bring about ideal conditions alone. But we are willing to go much more than half way.

❧

Rev. J. H. Heald, of Albuquerque, New Mexico, who for a number of years has had charge of our Mexican churches in that region, has been asked by the Executive Committee to add to his work the oversight of our English churches in New Mexico and

Arizona. As Mr. Heald is also Superintendent of the school work of the Education Society in the Southwest, he comes about as near being a bishop as anyone ever gets in Congregationalism. We have ample evidence that his episcopal care will be all fraternal and not at all official, and that it will be most welcome to our entire fellowship in the region where he dwells.

Rev. Geo. A. Chatfield, who has since the withdrawal of Dr. Kingsbury been Superintendent of New Mexico and Arizona, will be transferred to other service. The Society appreciates to the full his energetic and effective labor, not only in the territory named, but in the Panhandle of Texas, where he was a pioneer missionary.



Short Messages to Home Missionaries

BY THE GENERAL SECRETARY

No 3

DEAR BRETHREN:

I am prompted to write you a few words this month about the service of worship. I know how difficult it is to secure a hearty and uplifting and dignified service in a small church. The people are not numerous enough to give volume to song and responsive reading. Often there is an insufficient supply of books, and those sometimes of an inferior type. It is hard to secure competent leadership for the singing. Then, too, the equipment and surroundings are frequently not churchly or suggestive of devotion. The pastor himself lacks the stimulus of a large congregation, and not seldom must minister to a people in whom the spirit of worship is little developed. It is a hard problem. But it ought to be solved in some way. I do not believe in an elaborate liturgy. Especially do I dislike the stereotyped forms through which our ritualistic friends rush as though anxious to have it over with. But if one objects to overeating, he need not therefore fast. And I think our Puritan progenitors went altogether too far toward bareness in worship. It seems to me we ought to set ourselves to find the golden mean and to realize it, at least in some degree, even in our

smallest churches. It is hard to make general suggestions of any value. But I am going to venture a few.

To begin with, it ought to be arranged, by hook or crook, that every person in the house has two books—a hymn book and a Bible. I mean a whole Bible, not the Psalms or the New Testament. It does not matter whether the hymn books have responsive readings or not. I would not use them if I could help it. They are a very dubious blessing. They are a chopped up kind of thing, never any two of them alike. Their use does not contribute much to knowledge of the Bible. Especially does it fail entirely to give one that localized acquaintance with Scripture passages which is of prime importance. It is much better to read the Psalms or any other Scripture right out of the old Book itself. I was much impressed recently in attending Dr. Campbell Morgan's church to note that the people shared in the reading of all the Bible lessons, New Testament as well as Old. And very rousing and impressive it was too. Practically every congregation, large or small, reads well responsively. Give them a chance to do it. Patiently encourage them until everyone takes a share.

Then as to the singing. The solution of the problem is mainly in finding the right leader. A competent leader can make a choir anywhere except in a deaf and dumb asylum. Browse around persistently and tactfully until you secure the very best leader your community affords. Often some very trifling expenditure of money will facilitate your quest. I am sure I do not need to urge that character is an indispensable quality in a leader. I assume that none of you have quartet choirs. I have a great admiration for many a member of a quartet choir, but I regard the institution itself as an undesirable citizen. It invariably becomes more or less professional, and thus establishes a breach between itself and the congregation. "Let all the people praise the Lord," part of them (the more the better) on the choir platform and part in the pews. If those on the platform decide to sing an anthem in each service, well and good. But solos, duets, etc., are seldom to edification. They are more readily dispensed with altogether than kept within suitable limits. Total abstinence is easier than moderation. Then let the pastor get behind all the service of song with his loyal, intelligent, and continuous support. Let him meet with the choir sometimes, learn as much as he can about musical values, enter sympathetically into the musical ambitions of his young people, master something of the history and significance of hym-

nology, and lead rather than drive his flock up the slope of worshipful song. It will be a good deal of work, but it is very rewarding work.

Then there is the matter of the order of service. In some of our churches things just seem to happen. There is none of the forethought and care and proportion and adaptation which should mark all our doings, and especially our approach to God. I am confident that in many of our churches just a few touches of judicious ritual would remarkably increase the interest and profit of the service.

In a subsequent letter I am going to take up this subject and venture some suggestions on the matter of suitable forms for regular worship, also the communion service and the other occasions at which a minister is called upon to officiate. For this month I must close by saying that a primary condition of helpful leadership in the worship of a congregation is an appreciation of its importance, and a prayerful, studious endeavor to develop such forms and such substance as shall be adapted to the conditions. Shall we not as servants of the Congregational Home Missionary Society sometimes on Sunday mornings remember one another with an unspoken petition that God will greatly enlarge our hearts and those of our people as we join in common praise and prayer?

Faithfully yours,

HUBERT C. HERRING.



Reports from the Eastern Field

Rev. L. H. Stoughton, Sebago Lake, Maine—

I call on all families residing within our borders and try to get into helpful touch with them, though in most cases there seems little immediate prospect of interesting them in the church. The great majority of families have no interest in the church, and most of them

are in sorest need of its ministrations. What Sebago Lake needs is a resident minister, entering into and developing its social life and inaugurating institutional work in the church. Sebago Lake is just an aggregation of families. There is no community social life. The one church ought to be the center and in-

spirer of much needed activity. Most of the members of the church are exceptionally capable and consecrated, but they are much tied down by home duties, and what are they among so many unchurched families? However, the people are friendly to the minister and in no way hostile to the church, and much could be done if a man could live there and devote much time to making the church a social center, forming the boys and girls into suitable clubs, and getting into close touch and neighborly fellowship with the people, always keeping the spiritual end in view.

Rev. J. G. Fisher, Ridlerville, Maine—

The Knights of King Arthur, Castle Fisher, No. 1071, have had a fine year, and closed their meetings for the year with a "parents' night." It is very popular and useful. The boys meet on Sunday in a Sunday School class. They are much more easily managed than formerly.

Rev. A. W. Lewis, Millinocket, Maine—

When I came here as pastor forty was thought to be a good audience, and a little snow would reduce the numbers to the vanishing point. Gradually the audience came up to a hundred and on, until Easter night we had about two hundred, and on Children's Day about two hundred and fifty at each service. We have only about thirty families that are really Congregationalists, and many of these have little interest in the church, unless the pastor can "get" them. There are a few Presbyterian families, but some of these have been going to the Baptist church for years, from the first. Some are Methodists. The Baptist church has heretofore been the only "live" church in Millinocket, and on that account many that would naturally come with us have become rooted in the Baptist church. I religiously abstain from visiting Baptists unless I know they wish it, but those Protestant families visited by no pastor I feel are open to me, and I have found a most delightful welcome in nearly two hundred homes. Those attending the Baptist church but denied the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, I visit to invite them to partake with us, even if they wish to attend the other church. Children are not baptized in infancy by the Baptists, and I offer my services. Already I have baptized twenty. I am trying to do my work and mind my own business, giving the best I can on Sunday. We have seen most encouraging fruits already, and we trust the Lord has only begun to "show His hand."

Rev. C. H. B. Seliger, Union, Maine—

Conditions are fine. We have here a pastor and wife thoroughly pleased with their people. And I can record the fact that my people are willing to be led by the clergyman in charge. They are enthusiastic and united. The spiritual life of the church is gradually being raised. A good many of my younger people are really hungering and thirsting after righteousness.

Rev. C. L. Stevens, Phippsburg, Maine—

The Boys' Club, organized last winter, is building a tennis court, which will give the pastor an opportunity to watch the young people and bring them under helpful discipline. The boys are interested in the various activities of the church. The Y. P. S. C. E. holds frequent socials in the chapel, which brings the young people together in a helpful way. This society contributed toward the shingling of the chapel and also sent money to the East Maine Branch for the support of a missionary in India.

Rev. William Clews, Gilead, Maine—

The people here, while they seem to be more or less indifferent, have a kind of an innate love for the church. I tried to organize a Sunday School yesterday. I announced the fact on the preceding Sunday. Yesterday I asked all to remain after the service while we elected officers. To my great surprise every single person went home. We shall have a Sunday School next Sunday. I am much encouraged, however, by the way the people come to church. There are three men attending, two regularly, who have not been seen inside the church before. The congregation increases every Sunday. I am praying much and earnestly that God will honor His Son our Saviour Jesus Christ, in Gilead.

At Amherst and Aurora there is a small church, twenty-six miles by stage line over the hills from the nearest railroad. Ten members have been received this summer on confession, six baptized by immersion. One of them was a man seventy years of age, son of one of the founders and first deacon of the church. The church was founded seventy-eight years ago, and he was baptized in the church building when he was one year old. Last year nine were admitted to the church, seven on confession; and two summers ago twelve were admitted, ten on confession. Thirty-one of the forty-five resident members have come into the church in these three years. This is

in a district where the population is gradually decreasing. At a recent church conference, held on Saturday afternoon, with a family reunion being held in a near-by hall (in which many were interested), and a baseball game between the two settlements, fifty people were present and thirty-nine of them took part in the meeting. Seven young men who were interested in the ball game attended the meeting, and five of them took part. And all this in a church where the acting pastor is a young woman who is not a graduate of any of the training schools, but just "drifted into the work." Among the additions to the church are some of the brightest young men of the village.—Rev. Chas. Harbutt, Secretary Maine Missionary Society.

Extracts from quarterly report of the pastor of a small village parish in New Hampshire, ordinarily exclusively American—

The most unique work this quarter has been among Italians in a lumber camp near this village—two miles distant—which the pastor now considers part of his parish. Two special services for these men in our church have been richly blessed. Invited by the pastor, they responded, their numbers augmented by French lumbermen and other men sufficient in number to fill our church. Italian Testaments were distributed. One of the men interpreted for the pastor. Another read in Italian from the Scriptures. A member of the church, who had been trained for grand opera, sang classic songs in Italian, to the delight of her hearers. They gave every evidence of keen appreciation of this Christian interest.

Extract from report of a Finnish missionary in New Hampshire—

The _____ people have been about the worst. I heard that they never care for sociable except drinking. But now, after I organized the union or church there, I have heard lot of good. Last Saturday we had a fair, which was very good also. One family, where is seven children, always used to drink so bad Saturday and Sunday. But now the children come to Sunday School, and man and wife always to church. Some one told me how surprised she was about the family.

Another missionary field in New Hampshire situated in the midst of a prosperous farming district—

When questioned by the Secretary as to whether this particular parish might not increase its contributions to the sup-

port of preaching, the reply was, "The wealthiest families do not take any interest in the church or anything else." This remark brings out the most serious factor in the rural situation, the indifference of the well-to-do, forceful element in many of our better rural towns. This, not the social degeneration of the country town, is the point of greatest need.

This town has, in past years of its history, contributed to the world's workers nineteen ministers, four ministers' wives, fifteen physicians, seven teachers, two lawyers, one artist. One-half the present salary of \$600 has to be paid by the Missionary Society. Denominational competition is not an element here either.

Rev. J. E. Gray, Tiverton, R. I.—

The Episcopal minister called on me one day. He says I never was in a place before where so few men go to church. The Baptist minister called also. They have been having special meetings for a week, but there were no conversions. Much good was done the church, however.

Rev. Aspiar A. Vartanian, Providence, R. I. (Armenian)—

Our mission work in this quarter have been encouraging in general. Our services and visits promises good results. Our Armenian Ladies' Society have their regular prayer meetings and endeavors. The members of the Society are twenty-five. Our new starting mission work at Central Falls Congregational Church gives us great hope, as there is a religious interest in some well-known families as well as in some individuals who are attending pretty regularly to every Sunday services at 2 p. m. Thank God for all of these blessings!

Extracts from Reports of Vermont Missionaries—

The possibilities for religious work here are great. A real religious interest has been awakened. People that were indifferent and have hardly been at church at all before are now coming out. The morning congregation has been up to 120, and in the outdistrict at prayer meeting we have had twenty-five. There are immense possibilities. I have been considering the proposition to stay out of the seminary a year and remain here.

Yesterday I drove over in the hot sun to my other appointment eight miles, and found that my congregation was out on a Grange picnic. One faithful woman

and two little girls remained to tell me where the members had gone. Two weeks ago on my trip I was run into by a speeding auto and have had a bill of several dollars to pay. The auto driver did not stop, and I failed to get his number. Nothing has been paid for my services there and I decided not to go again.

Among the conversions I have to report, was one woman noted in her family and the neighborhood for her temper and profanity. She fell and broke her wrist coming to one of the evening meetings.

This has caused her much pain and sleeplessness, but has been a good test of her faith. She told me she knew the Lord had helped her, for she had not sworn once since her surrender.

The church building is now in good condition. The burden of planning has fallen on my shoulders, as well as a great deal of the work. I have kept the money part of the repairs in my own hands and given a strict account of everything. But the salary part is in terrible shape, and that I cannot interfere with.



Woman's Department



The Old and The New

On Monday afternoon, May 25th, little groups of students of the American International College, of Springfield, were bathing in Watershops Pond. One among them had come a little while before with the question on his lips and in his heart, "How shall I plan for the summer's work?" And then his face had lighted up at the words, "Your home is here on the campus. You will have a shelter while you wait and plan."

With characteristic calm and cheer, he went out for his holiday recreation. A little later, and there was no answer to the question, "Where is Damianedes?" Silently and swiftly, while no comrade's eye was upon him, in a treacherous spot, a cold current had drawn him down to death. When the body was taken from the water in the late twilight, that same radiant peace was there, and the bystanders said, "Can this be death?"

Two days later, the casket stood in a plain little room, in another part of the city. There were no seats; his schoolmates stood around him; the service of the Greek Orthodox church was changed; one after another, those of his own faith and nation made the

sign of the cross and kissed his forehead.

At noon, his teachers and schoolmates were waiting at the gate of Oak Grove Cemetery. As the little procession came up, the casket was taken on the shoulders of his own countrymen, to be relieved when need came by Italians and Armenians.

The coffin was placed over the grave, the rays of the noonday sun upon his forehead, adding to the "lingering light of his boyhood's grace."

There he lay, the link between the old and the new—the Greek priest in his black robes, with a few of his church, on one side; teachers and schoolmates on the other. He was bound to the one by birth and association, and a loyal love which never faltered; to the other by the sympathies and ambitions of dawning manhood, and thoughtful intellectual development, for to him it had been given to see the light of immortality and the power of prayer, through the study of Grecian philosophers, of Jesus Christ, of the church fathers, and of the prophets of the present day. His mind was open to the seer's



AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE STUDENTS IN NATIONAL COSTUMES

words, classed by whatever name or faith.

The priest with folded hands looked on wonderingly, half fearful for the traditions of the church, as words in a tongue strange to him were read and sung, and the prayers offered to which he did not bow his head. But these words came with healing touch to those who had gathered reverently from school and campus.

The service went back to his childhood's church. The censer was re-lighted, the last Greek words chanted, the dead called by his Christian name "Lazare." Among the unfamiliar words, it said "resurrection to us all." Earth was put inside the casket, for "Dust to dust, ashes to ashes," and, still covered with flowers, it was lowered to its last resting place. A little band of girls scattered violets over all, and the two companies, never together before, went their separate ways.

The next evening, in the chapel, where his vacant seat was marked by white flowers, his comrades gathered

to speak of the beauty of his life, of his hope of immortality, and of ours.

What is the special lesson of this student's death? "The Lord knoweth them that are his." In the unity of the spirit and the bond of peace, there is no distinction between old forms and new. Work for the stranger inside our gates must recognize not only his individual worth and his mental development, but the spiritual ideals which he brings with him. If his vision widens, and his standards are modified as the years go by, it must be an internal, individual expansion, the voluntary abandonment of that which he no longer needs. The guiding words of his instructors, while they strive to help him in that spiritual growth which his mental advancement demands, must be in tender sympathy with that which has been hallowed to him. We long in our impatience to see our point of view his. Can we blame him if sometimes he turns away in indifference or even in bitterness, because we seem to fail in the power to see with his eyes, while,

in the face of the new, the old is bidding him to keep silent? And so the swift coming of this message of death



GREEK STUDENTS.
AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE.

into this life of few years, but of rare completeness, has brought even to those who have stood by many open graves, a new lesson of faith, hope, and love.

❖ ❖

WHO'D BE A MISSIONARY— WOULD YOU?

The following letter has just been received from our general missionary in North Dakota:

We have just arranged for Rev. John Nickerson, a young unmarried man, to take charge of nine preaching points between the Northern Pacific and Milwaukee railroads in North Dakota. It makes a circuit of more than 150 miles for him. It is a 60-mile trip to some of his appointments. He has to go in debt for a team, buggy, and harness, and it is a hard field. He probably will not get seventy-five dollars in money from all of them between now and April.

It takes a heroic spirit and a soul in close union with Christ to take such a field and be glad of the opportunity to serve his fellow-men and lay up treasure in Heaven.

❖ ❖

Two eventful missionary days are being looked forward to with interest

in New York when the beautiful new auditorium seating 1,750 people in Mr. Wanamaker's store, corner Broadway and Fourth Avenue, will be utilized for missionary study classes and conferences. Wednesday, November 18, Day. Patriotic music, from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., will be Home Mission elaborate decorations, and able addresses by representatives from the Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational, Dutch Reformed, and other churches, will go to make up a most profitable occasion. The magnificent new organ will be used, and the uniformed store cadets will act as ushers. Everybody is most cordially invited to be present.

❖ ❖

Will societies which have taken two or more applications to consider kindly make their decision as soon as possible? An application cannot be issued to another society for consideration until we hear definitely, and a delay in decision means delay on the field.

❖ ❖

When a fur coat is not only useful, but actually worn in June, we can appreciate this request from one of our general missionaries. Would not someone like to send Miss H. a man's fur coat? She is serving at Mohall, North Dakota, as pastor, preacher, visitor, and church worker, and in addition has several outside points which necessitate long, cold drives. For further information apply to our Woman's Department.



The Treasury



FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF FISCAL YEAR

Receipts

	Legacies.	Contributions.	Interest.	Total.
1907	\$62,196.35	\$47,176.54	\$7,458.68	\$116,831.57
1908	38,411.62	45,399.76	7,146.53	91,331.02
Decrease ..	\$23,784.73	\$ 1,776.78	\$ 312.15	\$ 25,500.55

Expenditures

Total expenditures for the six months, 1907....	\$127,621.02
Total expenditures for the six months, 1908....	127,754.17
Increase.....	\$133.15

The above figures show a large decrease in receipts, made up largely from the diminution of legacies, while there is a slight increase in expenditures. The lesson plainly taught is the dependence upon personal contributions for the future of our work. Unless these can be secured the work cannot be continued upon its present basis.

More personal gifts have been received during the past twelve months than ever before, but not enough to make up for the shrinkage in legacies. Is it asking too much of our readers to request that each one at once send a personal contribution to help replenish the treasury? Any sum from one dollar upwards will be gratefully received. How many will respond to this appeal for funds at a time of real need? "Those give twice who give quickly," is an old adage especially applicable at this present time.

Send your gifts at once to THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Appointments and Receipts

APPOINTMENTS

September, 1908

- Anderson, Jas. W., Sidney, Mont.
 Avery, O. P., Blaine, Wash.
 Babcock, J. M., Genl. Miss., Wyo.
 Baldwin, F. W., Melbourne, Fla.
 Barbour, T. W., Cass Lake, Minn.
 Barrows, Irwin, Gregory, So. Dak.
 Beatty, Wm. I., Mt. Pisgah, So. Dak.
 Blanchard, J. L., Denver, Colo.
 Bliss, Francis C., Highlands, Larkins, S. H., and Benedict, No. Dak.
 Blomberg, C. R. A., Culdrum and Little Falls, Minn.
 Bloom, Jos. V., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Bogenholm, Wm., Wood Lake, Wis.
 Bosworth, A. R., Flasher, No. Dak.
 Brimacombe, Geo., Ceylon, Minn.
 Brooks, Edward L., Underwood and Ellis, No. Dak.
 Calhoun, John C., Farwell, Tex.
 Clapp, Gordon A., Rainier, Ore.
 Clark, O. C., St. Paul, Minn.
 Cole, Jas. H., Millerville, Ala.
 Commander, S. F., Inwood, Fla.
 Condit, F. H., Lake Park and Ulen, Minn.
 Cook, A. W., Mission Hill, So. Dak.
 Cooley, Geo. H., Mowbridge, So. Dak.
 Curtis, Norman R., Pueblo, Colo.
 Dahlstrom, Aug. H., Kasota, Minn.
 Dalzell, Geo., Lusk and Manville, Wyo.
 Dreisbach, Chas. H., Chelsea, So. Dak.
 Drisko, R. C., Herndon, Va.
 Dysart, J. P., Barrie, Abercrombie and Colfax, No. Dak.
 Eckel, John O., Humboldt, Dewey and Iron King, Ariz.
 Erickson, Andrew, Forman, No. Dak.
 Evans, J. E., Bonesteel and Fairfax, So. Dak.
 Farrell, John, Gaylord, Minn.
 Fellows, Chas. B., Genl. Miss., Minn.
 Ferris, Mrs. J. O., Sheridan and Willamina, Ore.
 Fleming, Moses G., Middleton, Ga.
 Fredenholm, Axel, Aberdeen, Wash.
 Frizzell, John W., Washington, D. C.
 Fuller, G. M., Chance and Custer, Mont.
 Gibson, H. A., Hardin and Foster, Mont.
 Gimblett, Wm. H., Kragness, Minn.
 Graham, Jas. M., Gate City, Ala.
 Gray, Mrs. A. B., Lander, Wyo.
 Gray, David B., Genl. Miss., Ore.
 Gray, John A., Fairmount, Ind.
 Grob, Gottfried, Springfield, Mo.
 Hanna, J. L., Haynes, Hettinger, Gillstrap, and Kansas City, No. Dak.
 Head, Wm. H., Maltby and Grace, Wash.
 Heath, A. M., Atlanta, Ga.
 Heghin, Saml, Gann Valley, So. Dak.
 Herrick, Miss L. M., Mohall, No. Dak.
 Herring, J. P. Redmond and Avondale, Wash.
 Hild, Albert, Alexander, Kan., and Rocky Ford, Colo.
 Hilkerbaumer, Richard, Friend, Neb.
 Hodges, H. A., Chickasha, Okla.
 Howard, Thomas W., Rainy River Valley, Minn.
 Howlett, A. C., Table Rock, Ore.
 Hughes, Evan P., Corvallis, Ore.
 Hyden, G. D., Tolt, Wash.
 Johnson, Elmer H., Marmarth, No. Dak. and Ishmay, Mont.
 Johnson, Jos. W., Mankato, Minn.
 Jones, Rich., Herrick, So. Dak.
 Kaitschuck, E. B., Butte and Naper, Neb.
 Keeler, A. B., Henry and Brantford, So. Dak.
 Kelts, W. P., Kensal and Haven, No. Dak.
 Kent, John B., Lake Charles, La.
 Kirk, F. L., Ceylon and Brainerd, Minn.
 Kirker, J. K., Dogden, No. Dak.
 Koening, Alfred, Lane and Anina, So. Dak.
 Koziellek, Paul, Detroit, Mich.
 Kuyper, John W., Anamoose, No. Dak.
 Lamonds, Alex., Star, N. C.
 Larke, Edmund, Bagley, Minn.
 Livingston, H. R., Newport, Wash.
 Lyons, E. C., St. Paul, Minn.
 McCarthy, Saml. R., Spearfish, So. Dak.
 McCord, Robt. B., Tripp Co., So. Dak.
 McCoy, R. C., Welsh, La.
 McKay, R. A., Atlanta, Ga., and Stroud, Ala.
 Mack, Chas. A., Oberon, No. Dak.
 Michael, Geo., Walker, Minn.
 Mirick, E. A., Red Lodge, Mont.
 Mitchell, F., Willow Lakes, So. Dak.
 Mitchell, D. D., Knife River and Brush Creek, No. Dak.
 Nelson, Gustave W., St. Johns, Ore.
 Nickerson, Roscoe S., Sandy, Utah.
 Oakey, Jas., Redmond, Wash.
 Olsen, S., Mayflower, Trigg and Sterling, No. Dak.
 Opdahl, B. L., New England and Horswell, No. Dak.
 Ott, E. F., Trenton, Blaisdell and Palermo, No. Dak.
 Overman, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
 Owen, Edward P., Willow Creek, Otter Creek and Doby, Okla.
 Owen, Geo. D., Underwood, So. Dak.
 Panayotova, Miss D., Ellis Island, N. Y.
 Parks, A. G., Burtrum, Minn.
 Parr, Walter R., Anderson, Ind.
 Perrin, David J., Butte Co., So. Dak.
 Pope, G. S., Meridian and Hope, Okla.
 Pope, Jos., Genl. Miss., Mont.
 Prescott, H. A., Choteau, Collins, Ft. Shaw and Simms, Mont.
 Reese, Daniel D., Dayton, Wyo.
 Richards, Arthur E., Highland, Ind.
 Ross, H. O., Cottonwood, and vicinity, So. Dak.
 Rowan, Wm. L., Kennewick, Wash.
 Ruder, Peter, Fruita, Colo.
 Rutt, Raymond J., Molina, Colo.
 Sargent, E. C., Garrison, No. Dak.
 Schmink, John A., Iowa, La.
 Shoemaker, R. R., Lusk, Wyo.
 Shull, G. L., Columbus, Mont.
 Smith, Edward L., Meckling, So. Dak.
 Smith, Stewart H., Garretson, So. Dak.
 Snider, Wm. E., Max, No. Dak.
 Spangenberg, Louis F., Dawson, No. Dak.
 Spittell, Jabez, Estelline, So. Dak.
 Stover, Wm. B., Vaughn and Allyn, Wash.
 Stutuson, H. H., Green River, Wyo.
 Sullens, Arthur J., Gary, Ind.
 Talbot, F. H., Gardner and Rose Valley, No. Dak.
 Thomas, E. L., Section, Ala.
 Thomas, J. J., Section, Ala.
 Thomas, T. P., Brentford, So. Dak.
 Thomsen, Ludwig, Vernal, Utah.
 Todd, John W., Centerville, So. Dak.
 Tornblom, Aug. F., Pittsburgh, Penn.
 Treka, Chas. J., St. Paul, Minn.
 Trompen, J. N., Genl. Miss., Colo.
 Turner, L. A., Alva, Okla.
 Unger, Miss Louise O., Overly, No. Dak.
 Vaananen, Johannes, Jersey City, N. J.
 Van Luven, S. A., Portland, Ind.
 Von Lubken, F. L., H., Portland, Ore.
 Wakeman, Earl S., Oriska, No. Dak.
 Warren, B. A., Sherburn, Minn.
 Watt, James C., Maxbass, No. Dak.

Weatherby, W. H., Grice, Spring Hill, Peach and Naples, Tex.
 Webb, C. C., Section and Fabius, Ala.
 Wehrhan, N., Red Lodge, Mont.
 Whalley, John, Conata, So. Dak.
 Whitton, Ezra P., Pleasant Valley and Duncan, So. Dak.

Williams, C. C. Lane, So. Dak.
 Williams, Stephen, Marysville, Wash.
 Wright, R. B., Genl. Miss., Idaho.
 Wiska, August, Fort Morgan, Colo.
 Woth, Friederich, Grand Island, Neb.
 Zavodsky, Miss B., Duquesne and McKeesport, Penn.

RECEIPTS

August, 1908.

MAINE—

Portland, J. H. Dow, 13; West Brooksville, 2.15.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—

N H. Female Cent Inst., Miss A. A. McFarland, Treas.

Concord, 2; Auburn, S. H. Watson, 2; Berlin, C. B. Wiig, 10; Brookline, Mrs. A. B. Russell, 3; Claremont, C. E., 3; Epsom, Union, 2; Farmington, Mrs. L. H. Wentworth, .10; Greenland, J. P. Weeks, 5; Hampton Falls, Home Miss. Soc., 1; Hanover, Mrs. A. A. Plummer, 1; Hollis, Mrs. J. E. Hills, 1; Kearsarge, A Friend, 1; Laconia, 107.79; Lancaster, A Friend, .25; Lyme, Mrs. E. A. Fales, 1; A. P. Warren, 1; Mason, Lucy, E. Goodwin, 1; Milford, Mrs. E. M. Thompson, 1; Piermont, S. S., 5; Plainfield, Mrs. S. R. Baker, 5; Plymouth, Mrs. E. Page, 1; Swanzey, Mrs. A. A. Healey, 1; Webster, D. A. Macurdy, 1; West Lebanon, 11.39; Mrs. W. J. Harding, 2; G. F. Hinckley, 5; White Mountains, M. Grant, 1; Wilton, 2nd, 37.50; S. H. Abbot, 1; Mrs. F. Tyler, 1.

VERMONT—

Vt. Dom. Miss. Soc., J. T. Ritchie, Treas., 57.41; Barre, J. C. Griggs, 2; Benson, Mrs. D. McDonell, 2; Brattleboro, M. L. Henshaw, 1; Danvers, A Friend, .15; Morrisville, 1st, 8.40; Orwell, A Friend, 2; Rochester, C. E., 4.15; St. Johnsbury, H. C. Bond, 1; Sheldon, 2.50; South Hero, Mrs. Henry Robinson, 1; Edson Robinson, 1; G. W. Styles, 1; Juan Robinson, 1; Stafford, Mrs. F. H. West, 1; Waterbury, 5.02; West Townsend, W. H. Taft, 1; West Woodstock, Mrs. C. S. Miller, 1; Williamstown, The Edsons, .20; Mrs. C. T. Guild, 1.

MASSACHUSETTS—

Auburdale, S. F. Gore, 1; Boston, J. J. Arake-lyan, 50; Cambridge, Mrs. E. C. Moore, 2; H. A. Stewart, 1; Dedham, Miss M. C. Burgess, 25; Fall River, A Friend, 1; Great Barrington, D. W. Beckwith, 1; Haverhill, A Friend, 2; Interlaken, Mrs. L. W. Converse, 10; Jamaica Plain, Mrs. S. E. Bradbury, 1; Leominster, F. A. Whitney, 15; Malden, W. W. Fletcher, 5; Monson, 117.48; Newburyport, Belleville, 71.51; Newton, 1st, 71.86; Newton Highlands, J. M. B., 5; Northampton, Miss Judith B. Kingsley, 20; Pepperell, Mrs. D. Goodwin, 2; Shelburne Falls, Mrs. F. H. Chandler, 1; G. F. Newell, 1; Sunderland, 65.25; Sutton, Estate of C. W. Hill, 2,000; Westfield, Mrs. S. C. Rand, 20; Williamstown, Rev. J. H. Denison, 10; Worcester, Estate of James White, 193.31; Pilgrim, 76.76; J. O. Bemis, 5; Wrentham, 12.63.

RHODE ISLAND—

Central Falls, Mrs. N. A. Spaulding, 1; Friends, 2; East Providence, E. E. Moore, 2; Dr. J. S. Moore, 1; North Scituate, Stephen C. Irons, 1; Pawtucket, Mrs. W. A. Arnold, 2; I. Harley, 1; Miss Anna C. Sheldon, 1; Providence, "C. H. L.," 1; Mrs. J. J. Bellows, 2; Miss Anna B. Mowry, 5; Wm. C. Stanton, 1; Miss J. R. Tingley, 2; Saunders Town, C. M. Wheaton, 1.

CONNECTICUT—

Miss. Soc. of Conn., Security Co., Treas., 613.16; Ansonia, German, S. S., .29; Mrs. C. Karnath, 2; Berlin, 2nd, 25; Bridgeport, Park St., S. S., 11.13; Bristol, 1st, A Friend, 20; Clinton, C. H. Grinnell, 1; Colebrook, C. Car-

ington, 3; Columbia, 32.47; Friends, 1.25; Cromwell, S. T. Wershing, 1; Danbury, Helen G. Penfield, 5; Eastford, Estate of E. S. Huntington, 466.99; East Windsor, F. M. Bartlett, 1; Essex, A. A. Kelsey, 5; E. Pratt, 2; Mrs. S. B. Tiley, 1; Glastonbury, 1st, End. Soc., 6.30; Greenwich, 2nd, 53.16; Groton, Mrs. G. D. Coit, 25; Hampton, Mrs. L. M. Green, 1; Hartford, L. Nielson, 1; A. J. Pirotte, 2; W. W. Ranney, 10; Kent, Mrs. J. L. Roberts, 1; Litchfield, E. A. Whiting, 2; Madison, C. E., 5; Mansfield Center, S. S., 6; Meriden, 1st, 45.09; Middletown, S. E. Kilbourn, 5; Milford, W. L. Merwin, 2; Milton, 16; New Britain, Mrs. F. N. Simmons, 1; New Haven, Mrs. N. S. Dickermann, 2; Helen L. Hall, 2; Mrs. W. L. Lewis, 1; New Milford, J. F. Williams, 2; Norwich, E. N. Perkins, 10; Norwich Town, 1st, 15; E. H. Smith, 5; Pine Orchard, Mrs. F. C. Bradley, 5; Plainville, A Friend, 1; Pomfret, E. A. Sabin, 1; Ridgefield, Mrs. H. N. Hammond, 1; Miss M. F. Hawley, 4; Saybrook, R. Chapman, 5; Southington, 1st, 25.50; Mrs. S. E. Whiting, 1; Stonington, Grace D. Wheeler, 1; Torrington, A Friend, 1; Wallingford, Mrs. N. Linsley, 2; Washington, Estate of Sarah E. Bryan, 300; Waterbury, Mrs. C. F. Blackman, 10; Mrs. A. M. Geer, 1; A Friend, 5; West Hartford, Estate of Mrs. H. N. Chappell, 7,232.66; 1st, 106.65; Wethersfield, Augusta E. Deming, 1; Mrs. J. L. Weller, 1; Windham, 1st, 25.57; Woodstock, 1st, C. E., 5; Mrs. E. L. Humphrey, 1; Woodbridge, Mrs. M. Baldwin, 5; R. C. Newton and C. R. Newton, 2; Woodstock, 1st, 18.64.

Woman's H. M. Un., Conn., Mrs. J. B. Tomson, Treas.
 Kensington, Aux., 5; Suffield, Aug., 12. Total, \$17.

NEW YORK—

N. Y. H. M. Soc., C. S. Fitch, Treas., 27.69; Angola, Miss, A. H. Ames, 5; Binghamton, Estate of Mrs. J. E. Bean, 100; Brookline, Estate of Catherine Glock, 1,000; Charles A. Clark, 5; M. L. Roberts, 7; Canaan, Rev. F. S. Campbell, 1; Churchville, 17.12; Mrs. A. T. Harrington, 1; Fairport, 1st, C. E. Cowles, 12.99; Orient, R. W. Tutill, 10; Plainfield Center, Welsh, S. S., 3; Port Leyden, A. J. Schroeder, 30; Sherburne, A Friend, 1; Smyrna, Mrs. A. F. Rice, 5.

NEW JERSEY—

East Orange, First, 21.65; Nutley, L. Clements, 2.

PENNSYLVANIA—

Received by Rev. A. E. Ricker, Chandlers Valley, Scand., 3; Sugar Grove, J. McLain, 1; Kane, Woman's Miss. Soc., 10; Philadelphia, Holmesburg Station, Mrs. D. M. Pierson, 2; Pottersville, 5; Shamoken, Welsh, 5.

MARYLAND—

Baltimore, Rev. J. F. Graf, 2.71.

GEORGIA—

Received by Rev. F. E. Jenkins, D. D. Conyers, W. S. Veal, 1; Atlanta, Rev. W. F. Brewer, 5; Fort Valley, Society Hill, 1.

FLORIDA—

Received by Rev. F. E. Jenkins, D. D., Laurel, 1.12.

ALABAMA—

Opp, Pleasant Hill, 1.

CHIO—

Ohio Home Miss. Soc., Rev. J. G. Fraser, 48.41; Oberlin, Mrs. L. G. B. Hills, 5.

INDIANA—

Dunkirk, Plymouth, 5.50; Hammond, 1st, 5; Lowell, Mrs. E. N. Morey, 5.

ILLINOIS—

Loda, N. E. Slocum, 2; Winnetka, A Friend, 1. Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. S. H. Standish, Treas., Chebanse, Woman's Soc., 5; Union Park, W. Soc., 10. Total, \$15.

WISCONSIN—

Wisconsin H. M. Soc., C. M. Blackman, Treas., 126.62; Elkhorn, Mrs. L. M. Greene, 5.

IOWA—

Iowa H. M. Soc., A. D. Merrill, Treas., 75.68.

MINNESOTA—

Received by Rev. G. R. Merrill, D. D., Benson, 15; Crookston, 11.91; Dexter, 2; Edgerton, 10; Fertile, 7.25; Minneapolis, 1st, 25; Park Ave., 2; Pilgrim, 15; Plymouth, 84; Oak Park, 9.50. Total, \$181.66.

Brainerd, Peoples, 4; Kasota, Swedes, 2.23; New York Mills, 1; Winona, Scand., 1.50.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. W. M. Bristol, Treas. Anoka, Aux., 5; Benson, 3.50; Clarissa, 2; Dawson, 7; Fairmont, 14; Hancock, 3.50; Lake City, 12.50; Mantorville, 7.50; Marshall, 10; Minneapolis, 1st, Aux., 12.50; Plymouth, Aux., 51; Park Ave., 2.50; Linden Hills, Aux., 3; Monticello, Aux., 3.50; New Ulm, Aux., 4.50; Northfield, Carlton College, 21.22; Sleepy Eye, Aux., 10.50; Springfield, Aux., 4.50; St. Paul, Plymouth S. S., 4.43; Olivet, Aux., 6.25. Total, \$288.76.

KANSAS—

Atchison, Mrs. S. K. Stebbins, 5; Lawrence, K. L. Riggs, 2.

MAINE—\$3.00.

Augusta, Ch. Ed. Conf., A Friend, 2; Westbrook, A Friend, 1.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—\$238.58.

N. H. H. M. Soc., A. B. Cross, Treas., 196.54; Antrim, Mrs. M. W. French, 1; Bath, W. P. Elkins, 1.20; Colebrook, 10; Concord, East, 3.38; Derry, 1st, 1.70; Lee, 5.50; Littleton, Mrs. L. M. Jackson, 1; Ossipee, E. J. Smith, 2; Webster, 1st, 16.26.

VERMONT—\$1,424.79; of which legacies, \$1,275.

Ascutneyville, 2; Barre, Mrs. C. S. Wallace, 1; Brattleboro, Centre, 75; Burlington, Estate of M. P. Ballard, 475; A Friend, 1; Newfane, 22.57; Newport, Estate of Mrs. H. P. Dickerman, 800; Randolph, Bethany, 26.76; Waterbury, M. E. Lease, 2; West Brattleboro, R. P. Wheeler, 2; Westminster, 17.46.

MASSACHUSETTS—\$678.99; of which legacy, \$45.00.

Mass. H. M. Soc., Rev. H. N. Hoyt, Treas., 116.06; Amherst, A. B. Culver, 15; J. K. Kimball, 4; Boxford, 1st, 30.80; Canton, 68.98; Dedham, 1st, 100; Haydenville, 4.65; Milford, Mrs. J. E. Tingley, 50; Leominster, F. A. Whitney, 15; Northboro, 59; Petersham, "A. D. M.," 100; Salem, Tab., 100; Shelburne Falls, Mrs. C. Zeiner, 1; South Deerfield, Mrs. L. M. Smith, 5; Springfield, Estate of Levi Graves, 45; Ware, Silver Circle, 10; Worcester, Piedmont, 4.

RHODE ISLAND—\$6.50.

Providence, Miss C. L. Smith, 1; Woonsocket, Globe, 5.50.

NORTH DAKOTA—

Received by Rev. G. J. Powell, Esmond, 1.80; Eureka, 12.39; Madrid, 3.40. Total, \$17.59. Anamoose, 20; Gackle, German, 3.50; Litchville and Marion, 5; Lorain, S. S., 1.68; Marmarth, .31; Plaza, 2.53; Reeder, .70; Rhame, .49; Sentinel Butte, .71.

SOUTH DAKOTA—

Received by Rev. W. H. Thrall, D. D., Academy, C. E. Soc., 15; Carpenter, Mrs. A. B. Jencks, 2; Deadwood, 8.50; Huron, Jr. C. E., 5; Tyndall, 60.41; Wessington Springs, 3.75; Yankton, 43.89. Total, \$138.55. Valley Springs, 5.

COLORADO—

Received by Rev. G. A. Hood, Denver, 30; Colorado City, 1st, 2.50; Denver, German, Globeville, 5; Seibert, Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Read, 2.

MONTANA—

Park City, 5; Wibaux, .55.

UTAH—

Ogden, 2nd, 3.75.

CALIFORNIA (North)—

North California H. M. Soc., L. D. Rathbone, 10.08.

OREGON—

Beaver Creek, German, 4; Lebanon, Israel Carleton, 14.50; Tualatin, 5.

WASHINGTON—

Quincy, German, 10.

AUGUST RECEIPTS

Contributions	\$3,385.79	
Legacies	11,292.96	
		\$14,678.75
Interest		1,382.59
Home Missionary		18.10
Literature		12.35
Total		\$16,091.79

September, 1908**CONNECTICUT—\$1,594.99; of which legacy, \$408.46.**

Miss. Soc. of Conn., Security Co., Treas., 308.47; Bethlehem, 20.69; Bridgeport, Black Rock, S. S., 6.62; So. C. E., 7.51; Bristol, Estate of A. Ingraham, 408.46; Ellsworth, 8; Greenwich, 2nd, Stillson Benev. Soc., 600; Hartford, Farmington Ave., 50; 1st, S. S., 4.81; E. M. Ney, 2; Meriden, W. H. Catlin, 25; Middlebury, 14.48; North Stonington, A Friend, 15; New London, 1st Ch. of Christ, 51.35; Salisbury, W. B. M. U., 10.10; Seymour, A. S. Beach, 1; Miss. Soc., 5; Southington, Mrs. J. P. Dunham, 1; Taftville, 30.50.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. J. B. Thomson, Treas., 25.

NEW YORK—\$306.38.

N. Y. H. M. Soc., C. S. Fitch, Treas., 14.57; Angola, E. M. Gazlay, 1; Brooklyn, Miss F. N. Tyler, 2; Buffalo, "Mem.," H. E. Potter, 20; Canandaigua, S. S., 44.78; East Bloomfield, 15.64; Marcellus, J. Hemenway, 5; Norwich, Mrs. R. A. Barber, 50; Riga, S. S., 5; Riverhead, Sound Ave., C. E., 10; Westmoreland, 10; White Plains, Westchester, 128.39.

NEW JERSEY—\$66.92.

Asbury Park, Woman's Soc., 4.06; Dover, Swedish, Beth., 1.65; Montclair, C. E., 10; Newark, 1st, 16.21; Belleville Ave., 35.

PENNSYLVANIA—\$61.76.

Received by Rev. A. E. Ricker, Albion, 2.76; Arnot, 5; Cambridge Springs, Mrs. R. C. Quay, 2; Chandlers Valley, Swedes, 2; Cherry Grove,

Danish Miss., 12; Le Raysville, C. E., 5; Neath, 8; Philadelphia, Rev. F. E. Weider, 15; Stockdale, 10.

GEORGIA—\$5.00.
Columbus, 1st, 5.

LOUISIANA—\$1.78.
Hammond, 1.78.

KENTUCKY—\$8.00.
Berea, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Raine, 8.

CHIO—\$46.06.
Cong. Conf. of Ohio. J. G. Fraser, D. D., 36.06; Mansfield, L. L. Patterson, 10.

ILLINOIS—\$2.00.
W. H. M. Union, Mrs. A. H. Standish, Treas. Leavitt St., 1st, Ger. Jr. C. E., 1; Rollo, M. B., 1. Total, \$2.00.

MICHIGAN—\$103.72.
Michigan H. Miss Soc., C. A. Gower, Treas., 93.72; Grand Rapids, Mrs. W. McBain, 10.

WISCONSIN—\$65.64.
Wisconsin H. M. Soc., C. M. Blackman, Treas., 46.68; Clear Lake, Swedes, 2.70; Clintonville, Navarino and Leeman, Scands, 3; Ft. Atkinson, 10; Wood Lake, Swedes, 3.26.

IOWA—\$37.86.
Iowa H. M. Soc., Miss A. D. Merrill, Treas., 37.86.

MINNESOTA—\$2,101.30; of which legacy, \$450.
Received by Rev. G. R. Merrill, D. D., Fari-bault, 160; Minneapolis, Fifth Ave., 105; Pilgrim, 20. Total, \$285.
Cannon Falls, Swedes, 1.50; Ceylon, 7.36; Minneapopolis, M. Jameson, 5; Rainy River Valley, 3; St Paul, Estate of Anson Blake, 450; "A Thank Offering from Mrs. Agnes Koerner and daughter Hattie, in memory of Adolf Koerner," 25; Sherburn, 5.
W. H. M. Union, Mrs. C. D. Siehl, Treas., 165.50; Aldrich, 43; Akely, 103.35; Burtrum, 63; Biwabik, 62.36; Cambria, 34.99; Cass Lake,

141.24; Fertile, 44; International Falls, 142; Hackensack, 63; McIntosh, 84; Minnehaha, 73; Park Rapids, 84; Pavlin, 84; St. Paul, Missions, 88; Walker, 44. Total, \$1,319.44.

KANSAS—\$2.50.
Kansas City, H. Binnian, 2.50.

NEBRASKA—\$03.50.
Nebraska H. M. Soc., Rev. S. I. Hanford, Sec., 50; Grand Island, German Free Evan., 1.50; Inland, German, 2; Princeton, German, 20; Olive, 20.

NORTH DAKOTA—\$6.27.
Blaisdell, S. S., .70; Buchanan, 3.01; Foxbalm, 1.96; Palermo, S. S., .60.

SOUTH DAKOTA—\$30.50.
Bowdle, 5; Redfield, 20; Wagner, 1st, 5.50.

COLORADO—\$5.50.
Paonia, 5.50.

MONTANA—\$10.00.
Helena, 1st, 10.

IDAHO—\$10.00.
Woman's Miss. Union, Mrs. G. W. Derr, Treas. Challis, Aux., 10.

OREGON—\$36.50.
Salem, 1st, Lad. M. Soc., 36.50.

WASHINGTON—\$140.50.
Washington Cong. H. M. Soc., Rev. H. B. Hendley, Treas., 120; Roy, 22; Seattle, Columbia St., "L. M.," 5; Walla Walla, German, 2.50.

SEPTEMBER RECEIPTS

Contributions	\$4,919.08	
Legacies	2,178.46	
		\$7,097.54
Interest		412.50
Home Missionary		55.18
Literature		61.21
Total.....		\$7,626.43

STATE SOCIETY RECEIPTS

NEW HAMPSHIRE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Receipts in July, 1908.

Alvin B. Cross, Treas., Concord.
Church and Society, Amherst, 19.25; Ch. & Soc., Atkinson, 33.28; Ch. & Soc., Berlin, 25; Ch. & Soc., Campton, 11; Ch. & Soc., 8; Danbury, 6; Ch. & Soc., Hillsboro Ctr., 5; Ch. & Soc., Keene, First, 100; Ch. & Soc., Northwood Center, 8; Ch. & Soc., Ctr. Ossipee, 25; Ch. & Soc., Troy, 13. Total, \$245.53.

Receipts in September, 1908.

Chester, 0.86; Colebrook, 10; West Concord, 16.20; Concord, 1st, 65.88; Dalton, 6.50; Jaffrev, 12; Meredith, 5; Newcastle, 7; Union, 15. Total, \$147.53.

MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Receipts in August, 1908.

H. M. Hoyt, D. D., Treas., Boston.
Becket, 1st, 5; North, 15; Billerica, 8.26; Boston, Finns, 1.37; Friend, 5; Arakelvan, J. J., 50; Dorchester, 2nd, 10; W. Roxbury, So. Evang., 50; Brimbecom Fund, Income of, 20; Cambridge, 1st, S. S., 10; Carver, No., 17; Charlemont, 1st, 12; Chester, 0.11; Cohasset, Beechwood, 8.88; Concord, Trinity, 18.06; Danvers, Maple St., 86.12; Franklin, 1st, 13.11; General Fund; Income of, 3.86; Gregory Fund, Income of, 50;

Hanson, 1st, 3; Hardwick, Gilbertville, 114.64; Hawley, 1.50; Ipswich, So., 110; Lawrence, White, S., 50; Littleton, 11.10; Marlboro, Union, 56.14; Medfield, 2nd, 7; Medway, West, Mrs. M. M. Clark, for Fund, 50; Middlefield, 8; Newton Center, 1st, 71.86; Newtonville, 2; Northbridge, Whitinsville, E. C. a Day Band, 15.20; Norwood, 1st, 29.39; Peru, 4.50; Quincy, Finn, 14.66; Wollaston, 25; Randolph, 54.62; Reed Fund, Income of, 64.64; Rockport, Pigeon Cove, Swede, 5; Sandisfield, 1st, 7; Sandwich, 11.82; Sharon, 43.16; Uxbridge, 1st, 26.21; Wakefield, 27.41; Wenham, 6; South Weymouth, Old So., 5; Whitman, 10.05; Winchendon, No., 58.06; Designated for Italian work, Abington, 1st, Mission Study Class, 1.85; Designated for work in Prescott, Springfield, 50.

SUMMARY

Regular (does not include legacies and income of funds).....	\$1,097.13
Designated for Italian work.....	1.85
Designated for work in Prescott.....	50.00
Total.....	\$1,148.98

Receipts in September, 1908.

Rev. Henry M. Hoyt, Treas., Boston.
Andover, Ballardvale, Union, C. E., 8.02; Arlington, Estate of M. E. Ames, 125; Barnstable, W., 20; Boston, Finns, 3.58; Roxbury, Swedish, 25; Roslindale, 2; Brackett Fund, Income of, 20; Buckland, 25; Deerfield, 8.40; West, 2.10; Edgar-

town, 23.54; Falmouth, Waquoit, 4; Fitchburg, Finn, 9.62; German, 5.15; General Funds, Income of, 455; Gurney Fund, Income of, 20; Hale Fund, Income of, 30; Hatfield, 61.18; Holyoke, 2nd, 300; Lynn, Central, S. S., 7.11; Maynard, Finns, 2.39; Natick, Friend, 10; Paxton, 40; Reed Fund, Income of, 177.50; Rochester, East, 20; Rockport, Pigeon Cove, 5; Rollins Fund, Income of, 20; Sandwich, S. S., 3; Upton, 1st, 6; Wall Fund, Income of, 70; West Springfield, Park St., 46.80; Whitcomb Fund, Income of, 75; Whiting Fund, Income of, 50; Whitin Fund, Income of, 225; Worcester, Plymouth, 52.18; Yarmouth, 20; Designated for Scotland Ch., Brockton, Campello, 100; Designated for work among the Jews, 13; Designated special for Mass. No. Weymouth, Pilgrim, 12.50.

W. H. M. A., Lizzie D. White, Treas.
New Boston, S. S., 2.

SUMMARY

Regular (does not include legacies and in come)	\$710.07
Designated for Scotland Church.....	100.00
Designated for work among the Jews....	13.00
Designated special for Mass.....	12.50
W. H. M. A.....	2.00
Home Missionary	2.10
Total.....	\$839.67

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT

Receipts in August, 1908.

Security Company, Treasurer, P. O. Drawer 58, Hartford.

East Hampton, 13.22; Glastonbury, 190.36; Granby, 11.80; Greens Farms, 20.21; Haddam, 10; Hotchkissville, North Cong'l, 11.31; Middletown, 1st, 16.55; New Haven, Shelton Ave., 10; Norfolk, 35; Old Saybrook, 17.35; Putnam, 58.25; Salem, 29.50; Sharon, 8.27; Terryville, 86.29; Thomaston, 5.98; Thomaston, Cong'l Bible School, 25; Tolland, 24; Watertown, S. S., 17; West Avon, 16; Designated, 91.98; Undesignated, 514.11.

Receipts in September, 1908.

Security Company, Treasurer, P. O. Drawer 58, Hartford.

Bethlehem, S. S., 8; Bloomfield, 9.91; Bolton, 6; Bridgeport, Swd., 4.30; East Haven, 22.25; East Canaan, 5.50; Fairfield, 108.67; Georgetown, Swd., 7.07; Griswold, 6; Litchfield, C. E., 12.72; Middletown, 1st, 33.30; Middletown, 3rd, 12.85; New

Haven, Swd., 10; New London, 1st, 47.08; Newport, 33.53; Norfolk, 35; No. Stonington, 10; Simsbury, 10.29; Southington, 6.81; Wapping, 21.52; West Haven, 14.60; West Suffield, 18.62; Winsted, 1st, 52.97; Winsted, 2nd, 155.86; Rev. Geo. A. Pelton, New Haven, 1; Designated, 275.84; Undesignated, 378.01.

CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE OF OHIO

Receipts in August, 1908.

John G. Fraser, D. D., Treas., Cleveland.
Chardon, 7.20; Cleveland, Euclid Ave., 100; Plymouth, S. S., 2.50; Elyria, First, 13.19; Marietta, First, 185; Branches, 3. Total, \$310.89.

Sent On Approval

TO RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE

Laughlin FOUNTAIN PEN

and

RED GEM

The Ink Pencil

Your Choice of

\$ 1.00

These Two Popular Articles for only **1.00** Post-paid to any address

BY INSURED MAIL 8c EXTRA.

Illustrations are Exact Size

Every pen guaranteed full 14 Kt. Solid Gold—cut on right hand may be had in either our standard black opaque pattern, or Non-breakable Transparent, as desired, either in plain or engraved finish, as preferred.

You may try this pen a week, if you do not find it as represented, a better article than you can secure for THREE TIMES THIS SPECIAL PRICE in any other make, if not entirely satisfactory in every respect return it and we will send you \$1.00 for it.

Cut on left is our famous and Popular Red Gem Ink Pencil, a complete leak proof triumph, may be carried in any position in pocket or shopping bag, writes at any angle at first touch. Platinum (spring) feed, Iridium point, polished vulcanized rubber case, terra cotta finish. Retail everywhere for \$2.50. Agents wanted. Write for terms. Write now "lest you forget." Address

Laughlin Mfg. Co.

522 Majestic Bldg.,
Detroit Mich.



60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

WING PIANOS

Ask a Hearing

and --- Nothing More!

YOURSELF AND YOUR FRIENDS THE JUDGE AND JURY



Also 23 Other Styles

EVEN IF YOU ARE NOT MUSICAL, the Wing Piano will be sent to you on trial without the payment of even one dollar. We deliberately claim that the 21 largest styles of Wing Pianos have the most majestic tone under heavy playing and the sweetest tone under light playing of any upright pianos whatever, irrespective of the price or maker.

We would not (and could not if we would) thus address millions of the most cultivated and intelligent readers in the U. S., spend *thousands* in magazines publishing such a challenge, and *more thousands* in R. R. freights, if we were wrong in our statements or over-conceited about the tone quality of the Wing Piano.

For we are neither young nor trifling. We have been nearly half a century in the piano business, and during all of forty years have been scientifically studying tone and durability in preference to dollar making. This is the reason why the Wing Pianos ring with music.

The forty years' business experience has *also* taught us to weigh our WORDS carefully whether printed or spoken. Our WORD, black on white and over our name (which will be found at the foot of this notice), is that the Wing Piano is the sweetest of all in tone.

Our commercial standing and references will guarantee you that our WORD is good and contract gilt-edged. The publishers of any prominent magazine will also tell you this. Read this exact copy of one of our trial blanks:

TRIAL BLANK

WING & SON, New York.

Gentlemen--You may ehip me on trial one Wing Piano of the above style with stool and earf, to this address: Town.....State..... with freight from New York prepaid in advance, and eend me an order to get it from the railroad depot, **ON TRIAL ONLY. THERE IS NO AGREEMENT BY ME TO PURCHASE THIS PIANO.** but I will allow it to remain in my home on trial for twenty days, and if it proves satisfactory and I conclude to purchase it, I will make an agreement with you to pay you \$..... in the following way:..... The piano to become my property upon completion of full payment as above.

If, however, the piano does not prove satisfactory, I will return it to the railroad depot. I am to be under no obligation to keep this piano. In all respects the conditions are to be the same as if I were examining it in your wareroom. It is distinctly understood that I am to be **AT NO EXPENSE WHATEVER FOR FREIGHTS COMING OR GOING.**

Yours respectfully.....

We Refuse to Sell Through Dealers

Their profits would double the price of the WING PIANO. Buy without the dealers' profits!

You Save From \$75 to \$200

when you buy a WING PIANO; for you buy direct--absolutely. You pay the cost of building it with only one moderate profit added.

With railroads everywhere, and business of all kinds done by mail, the piano dealer or agent is now *unnecessary*. As the cheap kinds cost less than half, the dealers "talk up" and push the cheap pianos--but often call them high grade.

You Need these Books--They are FREE

We send two good books, "The Book of Complete Information About Pianos" is a Complete Reference Book on the Piano. Technical Descriptions--Illustrates how all pianos are made--With large lithographed pictures of 1908 models of WING PIANOS--Difference between excellent materials and labor and cheap substitutes--Reveals agents' methods, etc. A handsomely illustrated book of 162 pages.

THE WING PIANO is broadly guaranteed in writing for 12 years.

Wing & Son, 358-391 W. 13th St., N. Y.

Write for the books and Wing Catalogue at once, or fill in the coupon. Cut or tear it out and mail to us now while you think of it (and while you have the coupon) You will be under no obligations whatever.

The Instrumental Attachment

is added to certain styles *when ordered*. It produces almost to perfection the tones of the Harp, Zither, Panjo, Guitar and Mandolin. It saves wear and prolongs the life of the Piano. The usual playing of the keys operates the Instrumental Attachment.

Easy Payments Accepted

and old pianos and organs taken in part exchange.

A PIN MAY BE USED TO CUT ALONG THIS LINE

WING & SON
358-391

W. 13th St.
New York

Send to the name and address written below, the "Book of Complete Information about Pianos," "Story Book" and catalogue, without any cost or obligation on my part.

.....
.....
.....
.....

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

FOURTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Charles S. Mills, D. D., President

1 Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, LL.D., Vice-President

Hubert C. Herring, D. D., General Secretary Willis E. Lougee, Associate Secretary

Joseph B. Clark, D. D., Honorary Secretary

Washington Choate, D. D., Treasurer

Miss Miriam L. Woodberry, Secretary Woman's Department

DIRECTORS

Charles S. Mills, D.D., Chairman.....	Missouri	Mr. F. E. Bogart.....	Michigan
Raymond Calkins, D.D.....	Maine	Mr. William B. Homer.....	Missouri
Rev. Lucius H. Thayer.....	New Hampshire	Mr. George A. Guild.....	Kansas
Mr. W. J. Van Patten.....	Vermont	Mr. C. B. Anderson.....	Nebraska
Mr. Arthur F. Whitten.....	Massachusetts	Rev. Charles R. Brown.....	North California
Mr. John F. Huntsman.....	Rhode Island	W. H. Day, D.D.....	South California
Watson L. Phillips D.D.....	Connecticut	E. L. Smith, D.D.....	Washington
	New York	H. P. Dewey, D.D.....	Minnesota
Mr. W. W. Mills.....	Ohio	Mr. James G. Cannon.....	New York
Mr. T. C. MacMillan.....	Illinois	W. R. Campbell, D.D.....	Massachusetts
Charles A. Moore, D.D.....	Iowa	S. H. Woodrow, D.D.....	Washington, D. C.
Mr. C. M. Blackman.....	Wisconsin	Ozora S. Davis, D.D.....	Connecticut

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Hubert C. Herring, D. D., Chairman

One Year:

Mr. James G. Cannon
Mr. W. Winans Freeman
Rev. Henry H. Kelsey
Rev. Lewis T. Reed

Two Years:

Mr. William B. Howland
Mr. John F. Huntsman
Ozora S. Davis, D. D.
W. R. Campbell, D. D.

SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS OF CONSTITUENT STATES

Maine Missionary Society.....	{	Secretary, Rev. Chas. Harbutt, 34 Dow St., Portland.
	{	Treasurer, W. P. Hubbard, Box 1052, Bangor.
New Hampshire Home Miss. Society.	{	Secretary, Rev. E. R. Smith, Concord.
	{	Treasurer, Alvin B. Cross, Concord.
Vermont Domestic Miss. Society.....	{	Secretary, C. H. Merrill, D.D., St. Johnsbury.
	{	Treasurer, J. T. Ritchie, St. Johnsbury.
Massachusetts Home Miss. Society...	{	Secretary, F. E. Emrich, D.D., 609 Cong'l House, Boston.
	{	Treasurer, H. N. Hoyt, D.D., 609 Cong'l House, Boston.
Rhode Island Home Miss. Society....	{	Secretary, Rev. J. H. Lyon, Central Falls.
	{	Treasurer, Jos. Wm. Rice, Providence.
Missionary Society of Connecticut....	{	Secretary, Rev. Joel S. Ives, Hartford.
	{	Treasurer, Security Company, Hartford.
New York Home Missionary Society.	{	Secretary, C. W. Shelton, D.D., 287 Fourth Ave., New York.
	{	Treasurer, Clayton S. Fitch, 237 Fourth Avenue, New York.
Congregational Conference of Ohio..	{	Sup't, Chas. H. Small, D. D., } { Prospect Ave. and
	{	Treasurer, John G. Fraser, D. D., } { E. 22d St., Cleveland.
Illinois Home Missionary Society.....	{	Sup't, Rev. Geo. T. McCollum, 153 LaSalle St., Chicago.
	{	Treasurer, John W. Iliff, 153 LaSalle St., Chicago.
Wisconsin Home Missionary Society..	{	Secretary, Homer W. Carter, D.D., Beloit.
	{	Treasurer, C. M. Blackman, Whitewater.
Michigan Home Missionary Society..	{	Sup't, Rev. J. W. Sutherland, Hollister Blk., Lansing.
	{	Treasurer, C. A. Gower, Hollister Blk., Lansing.
Iowa Home Missionary Society.....	{	Secretary, Rev. P. A. Johnson, Grinnell.
	{	Treasurer, Miss A. D. Merrill, Des Moines.
Kansas Cong. Home Miss. Society...	{	Secretary, L. C. Schnacke, D.D., Topeka.
	{	Treasurer, Geo. A. Guild, Topeka.
Nebraska Home Missionary Society..	{	Secretary, Rev. S. I. Hanford, Lincoln.
	{	Treasurer, S. A. Sanderson, Lincoln.
California Home Missionary Society.	{	Secretary, Rev. L. D. Rathbone, Berkeley.
	{	Treasurer, G. T. Hawley.
South California Home Miss Society..	{	Secretary, Rev. J. L. Maile, Los Angeles.
	{	Treasurer, S. H. Herrick, Riverside.
Missouri Home Missionary Society...	{	Secretary,
	{	Treasurer,

SUPERINTENDENTS

Moritz E. Eversz, D.D., German Department, 81	Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. F. Risberg, Swedish Department, 81 Ashland	Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. O. C. Grauer, Dano-Norwegian and Slavic	Departments, 81 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Geo. R. Merrill, D.D.,	Rev. George L. Todd, D.D.,
801 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.	Someruelos No. 6, Havana, Cuba.
Rev. W. W. Scudder,	Rev. C. G. Murphy,
711 Johnston Building, Seattle, Wash.	328 Noble Avenue, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Rev. W. B. D. Gray....	Rev. A. E. Ricker.....
Box 890 Cheyenne, Wyo.	Meadville, Pa.
Frank E. Jenkins, D.D., The South,	Rev. Geo. A. Hood,
604 Lowndes Building, Atlanta, Ga.	1553 Milwaukee St., Denver, Colo.
W. H. Thrall, D.D.,	Rev. Geo. A. Chatfield,
702 Dakota Avenue, Huron, S. D.	New Mexico and Arizonea, Nara Visa, N. M.
Rev. G. J. Powell,	Rev. W. G. Puddefoot.....
811 Seventh Avenue, So., Fargo, N. D.	Indianapolis, Ind.
Rev. A. J. Folsom.....	Rev. Walter C. Veazie,
Forest Grove, Ore.	Utah and Idaho, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Things you may need to know

The **Home Missionary** is published monthly except in July and August. Subscription 50 cents a year. Under the ruling of the Post Office Department, subscribers four months in arrears must be dropped from the list.

About one hundred leaflets are issued by the Society, covering many phases of Home Mission work. New ones are constantly being added. A catalogue will be sent on application. Leaflets are sent to individuals or churches without charge.

Handbooks for Home Mission Study can be furnished by the Society as follows:

"**Heroes of the Cross in America**," by Don O. Shelton, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.

"**Aliens or Americans?**" by Rev. Howard B. Grose, D. D., cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.

"**The Challenge of the City**," by Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D., cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.

"**The Frontier**," by Rev. Ward Platt, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.

"**Leaving the Nation**," by Rev. Joseph Bourne Clark, D. D., cloth, \$1.00; paper, 50 cents.

"**Coming Americans**" (for children), by Katharine R. Crowell, cloth, 35 cents; paper, 25 cents.

"**Pioneers?**" (for children), by Katharine R. Crowell, cloth, 40 cents; paper, 25 cents.

"**Citizens of To-Morrow**," by Alice M. Guernsey, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 30 cents.

"**The Call of the Waters**" (a study of the frontier for Women's Societies), by Katharine R. Crowell, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 30 cents.

We can furnish "Helps for Leaders" for use in connection with each of the first four books named above at 5 cents each; a "Manual of Mission Study" at 10 cents; a set of six large pictures of home and foreign missionary scenes, for use in Sunday School exercises, etc., at 75 cents for the set; illustrated home mission post cards at 5 cents per dozen, 35 cents per hundred.

The Society is preparing sets of pictures to illustrate various types of its work. The first set, called "Frontier Pictures," eighteen in number, each on sheet 4½ by 7 inches, is now ready. Price 10 cents for the set, postpaid.

In all shipments, the cost of carriage is paid by the Society.

Conditional gifts are solicited. The Society will receive any sum you may desire to place in its hands, and pay you an annual interest thereon during your life, varying according to your present age. This gives the donor an assured income for life, with the certainty that his gift will be used as he desires after his death. Write to the Treasurer.

Legacies to the society should be made in the following, or equivalent form:

"I bequeath to my executors the sum of.....dollars, in trust, to pay over the same.....months after my decease, to the person who, when the same is payable, shall act as Treasurer of The Congregational Home Missionary Society, formed in the city of New York in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said Society, and under its direction."

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, New York.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

**A Cream of Tartar Powder
free from alum or phosphatic acid**

MAKES HOME BAKING EASY

MENNEN'S

**BORATED TALCUM
TOILET POWDER**



"Baby's Best Friend"

and Mamma's greatest comfort. Mennen's relieves and prevents Chapped Hands; Skin Troubles of winter. For your protection the genuine is put up in non-refillable boxes—the "Box that Lox," with Mennen's face on top. Sold everywhere or by mail 25 cents. *Sample free.*

Try Mennen's Violet (Borated) Talcum Toilet Powder—It has the scent of Fresh-cut Parma Violets. *Sample Free.*
GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.
Mennen's Sen Yang Toilet Powder, Oriental Odor } *No*
Mennen's Borated Skin Soap (blue wrapper) } *Samples*
Specially prepared for the nursery. Sold only at stores.

SAPOLIO



**DOUBLES
THE JOY
IN**

HOUSE-WORK

©INNER

THE HOME MISSIONARY

There are 154,237 members of Congregational Young People's Societies. There are 679,044 members of Congregational Sunday Schools. There are, at a low estimate, 50,000 sincere young Christians in our churches who for one reason and another are not in Sunday School or Young People's Society. If all the members of the Young People's Society are also members of the Sunday School, we should still have a total of 729,044 young people and children in our denomination. What could they not do for missions ?

1908

A Look Ahead

THE HOME MISSIONARY for the coming winter and spring will endeavor to present month by month some special aspect of home mission work. The schedule as it now stands is given below. Changes will be made should circumstances require.

JANUARY. The Coast. A dozen leaders in our Pacific Coast fellowship will contribute.

FEBRUARY. The Social Mission of the Home Missionary Society. We have some exceptionally interesting matter in sight on this vital topic.

MARCH. The Immigrant. The year's experience in this department of our work will be summed up.

Each issue will also contain current news, the Women's Department, a "Short Message to Home Missionaries" by the General Secretary, etc.

A Methodizer,--Does Your Church Need One?

If it has a deficit in its current expenses—
If it has need of more income for its work—
If it gives \$2 to itself for every \$1 to benevolences—
If it pays its minister less than it knows it ought—
If one-fourth of its members do not regularly support it—
If its trustees ask for new subscriptions only once a year—
Then surely you need a **Methodizer**.

WHAT IT IS

We can send you what you need. It is a fully illustrated booklet of sixty pages, written for us by Rev. Henry E. Jackson, and called

The Individual System of Church Support

Orders for the booklet and the supplies described in it, may be sent to either of the following addresses. To secure booklet, send ten two-cent stamps to the publisher.

THE CHURCH SYSTEM SUPPLY COMPANY,
Montclair, New Jersey.

Or orders may be sent to
THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
Fourth Ave. and 22d St., New York City.

CHESTER CREST

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

The New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men, formerly located at Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth street, New York City, was an out growth of the great Hippodrome meeting conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey in 1876.



EIGHT THOUSAND MEN representing the best families in the country have come under the influence of this most unique and definitely CHRISTIAN INSTITUTION.

THE MANAGER, Rev. GEORGE S. AVERY, was ordained an EVANGELIST by a CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL in BOSTON and has served the Christian Home ten years. The number of men now received each year is about four hundred and fifty.

The accommodations for unfortunate men are so arranged as to give men of means the very best that money can furnish, and men of less means are provided for accordingly. Those living in Greater New York who have no money are welcomed to the limit of the number of FREE BEDS.

The work is partially supported by voluntary contributions and it is governed by a Board of Managers representing various denominations. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, John Noble Stearns, Cornelius Bliss, William E. Dodge, James Talcott and other well known philanthropists were among the founders.

Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, President
Willis E. Lougee, Secretary
William S. Edgar, Treasurer

Address all communications to
G. S. Avery,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Whitman College

"THE YALE OF THE WEST"

It Stands for the Highest in Scholarship and Character.

A NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE IN THE NORTHWEST.

Entrance Requirements, 16 credits (same as Harvard).

HOME MISSIONS DEMAND CHRISTIAN COLLEGES.

Make your will in favor of
The Board of Trustees of Whitman College

WALLA WALLA,
Washington.

DOANE COLLEGE

Crete, Nebraska

OF HOME MISSIONARY ORIGIN
AND LOYAL TO HOME MISSION-
ARY WORK.

D. B. PERRY, President

The College Motto:

"We Build on Christ."

ROLLINS COLLEGE, Winter Park, Florida

THE COLLEGE, THE ACADEMY, THE SCHOOLS OF MUSIC, FINE ARTS, EXPRESSION,
DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS, BUSINESS

THERE ARE THOUSANDS of young people in the North whose health is threatened by the rigors of the climate or by close confinement in ill-ventilated and superheated schoolrooms; Rollins offers them refuge from these perils and the promise of a longer and more vigorous life, together with instruction in every way equal to that which they could find anywhere else.

THERE ARE THOUSANDS of parents who would spend their winters in the Sunny South if they knew that they could find there a school of the highest grade for the children whom they cannot leave behind them, but whose studies they do not wish to interrupt; Winter Park offers to such parents the finest climate on earth, a good hotel, pleasant boarding houses, furnished or unfurnished cottages, cultivated and agreeable society, fine drives, good fishing and hunting—and to their children of all ages the best instruction, through Rollins College and the excellent Public School, in any study.

INFORMATION AND CATALOGUES may be had by addressing the president, William Fremont Blackman, Ph. D.

1850

Ripon College

1908

A Strong Faculty of twenty-three specialists, who are thorough teachers. Wholesome Christian Atmosphere. Eight buildings. Large beautiful Campus and Athletic Field. Good equipment in Laboratories and Library. Comfortable Modern Dormitories. Group system of courses. Full information furnished promptly upon request.

RICHARD C. HUGHES, President,

Ripon, Wisconsin.

YANKTON COLLEGE

Yankton, So. Dakota

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR

Twenty-two teachers, 300 students.
Scholarly standards, Christian influences.

WRITE FOR A CATALOGUE

Marietta College

Marietta, Ohio

A CHRISTIAN COLLEGE OF THE
HIGHEST GRADE

Cherishing the loftiest college ideals and ministering to a large and developing field. Rated by the Carnegie Foundation as ranking with the best in America in scholarly standard. Of the men graduated since 1900 over twenty per cent. have entered the ministry.

FARGO COLLEGE, Fargo, North Dakota.

Cor. Seventh Ave. and Seventh St. South,

Regular College Course with many electives, leading to degree of Bachelor of Arts. Preparatory Department with full Commercial work, if desired.

FARGO COLLEGE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. Office: Stone's Block,
616 First Avenue North.

Twenty-one teachers, New Gymnasium, Scientific and Commercial Equipment.

COLORADO COLLEGE, Colorado Springs, Colo.



Departments

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS, Edward S. Parsons, Dean.	SCHOOL OF FORESTRY, William C. Sturgis, Dean.
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, Florlan Cajori, Dean.	SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Edward D. Hale, Dean.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR WILL BEGIN
IN SEPTEMBER, 1908
WILLIAM F. SLOCUM, President

WHEATON COLLEGE, Wheaton, Illinois

A CHRISTIAN SCHOOL FOR MEN AND WOMEN

LOCATION—Twenty-five miles west of Chicago.
OBJECT—To train men and women for good citizenship and Christian service.
RESULTS—About forty per cent. of graduates in the ministry, missionary service, and service of Christian societies.
EXPENSES—Students need not spend over two hundred and fifty dollars per year.
GIVERS who desire to invest their money in men and women to do Christian work in home and foreign lands, are requested to write to the president, Charles A. Blanchard, or the treasurer, Prof. H. A. Fischer.

1847

1908

Iowa College

GRINNELL, IOWA

John Hanson Thomas
Main, President.

Faculty of forty-five. Large and completely equipped buildings; Laboratories, Library, Museum, Chapel and Associations Building; fine Gymnasiums for men and women.

Departments:

COLLEGE OF
LIBERIAL ARTS,
THE GRINNELL
ACADEMY,
THE GRINNELL
SCHOOL OF
MUSIC.

For catalogues address the President,
J. H. T. MAIN.

TABOR

THE COLLEGE OF
SOUTHWEST IOWA

Offers Superior Advantages:
Faculty specialists; courses strong; group system; expenses minimum; influences character-forming; location most healthful.

Departments: College, Academy, Conservatory, Art, Business.

Send for literature; correspondence cordially invited.

President,
GEORGE NORTON ELLIS, A.M.
Tabor, Iowa.

Fairmount College

Fairmount College laid the Corner Stone of its new Carnegie Library on March 10th and inaugurated its new president the same day. It was a great day of rejoicing for the City and Community.

The College has a student body of 300 and is meeting the demands of first-class college opportunities in one of the strongest portions of the West. There are about 600,000 people in the Wichita commercial district to which this College specially ministers. The location is one of the most beautiful in the state.

Address the President, Wichita, Kansas.

Pomona College

CLAREMONT, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Pomona is quite the strongest college west of Colorado. There are 290 students of college rank. Standards of admission and scholarship are identical with those of the best American colleges. For catalog and information address as above.

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

FOURTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Charles S. Mills, D. D., President
 Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, LL.D., Vice-President

Hubert C. Herring, D. D., General Secretary
 Joseph B. Clark, D. D., Honorary Secretary
 Washington Choate, D. D., Treasurer
 Miss Miriam L. Woodberry, Secretary Woman's Department

DIRECTORS

Charles S. Mills, D.D., Chairman.....	Missouri	Mr. F. E. Bogart.....	Michigan
Raymond Calkins, D.D.....	Maine	Mr. William B. Homer.....	Missouri
Rev. Lucius H. Thayer.....	New Hampshire	Mr. George A. Guild.....	Kansas
Mr. W. J. Van Patten.....	Vermont	Mr. C. B. Anderson.....	Nebraska
Mr. Arthur F. Whitin.....	Massachusetts	Rev. Charles R. Brown.....	North California
Mr. John F. Huntsman.....	Rhode Island	W. H. Day, D.D.....	South California
Watson L. Phillips D.D.....	Connecticut	E. L. Smith, D.D.....	Washington
	New York	H. P. Dewey, D.D.....	Minnesota
Mr. W. W. Mills.....	Ohio	Mr. James G. Cannon.....	New York
Mr. T. C. MacMillan.....	Illinois	W. R. Campbell, D.D.....	Massachusetts
Charles A. Moore, D.D.....	Iowa	S. H. Woodrow, D.D.....	Washington, D. C.
Mr. C. M. Blackman.....	Wisconsin	Ozora S. Davis, D.D.....	Connecticut

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Hubert C. Herring, D. D., Chairman

One Year:

Mr. James G. Cannon
 Mr. W. Winans Freeman
 Rev. Henry H. Kelsey
 Rev. Lewis T. Reed

Two Years:

Mr. William B. Howland
 Mr. John F. Huntsman
 Ozora S. Davis, D. D.
 W. R. Campbell, D. D.

SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS OF CONSTITUENT STATES

Maine Missionary Society.....	{ Secretary, Rev. Chas. Harbutt, 34 Dow St., Portland. Treasurer, W. P. Hubbard, Box 1052, Bangor.
New Hampshire Home Miss. Society..	{ Secretary, Rev. E. R. Smith, Concord. Treasurer, Alvin B. Cross, Concord.
Vermont Domestic Miss. Society.....	{ Secretary, C. H. Merrill, D.D., St. Johnsbury. Treasurer, J. T. Ritchie, St. Johnsbury.
Massachusetts Home Miss. Society...	{ Secretary, F. E. Emrich, D.D., 609 Cong'l House, Boston. Treasurer, H. N. Hoyt, D.D., 609 Cong'l House, Boston.
Rhode Island Home Miss. Society....	{ Secretary, Rev. J. H. Lyon, Central Falls. Treasurer, Jos. Wm. Rice, Providence.
Missionary Society of Connecticut....	{ Secretary, Rev. Joel S. Ives, Hartford. Treasurer, Security Company, Hartford.
New York Home Missionary Society..	{ Secretary, C. W. Shelton, D.D., 287 Fourth Ave., New York. Treasurer, Clayton S. Fitch, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.
Congregational Conference of Ohio..	{ Sup't, Chas. H. Small, D. D., } { Prospect Ave. and Treasurer, John G. Fraser, D. D., } { E. 22d St., Cleveland.
Illinois Home Missionary Society....	{ Sup't. Rev. Geo. T. McCollum, 153 LaSalle St., Chicago. Treasurer, John W. Iliff, 153 LaSalle St., Chicago.
Wisconsin Home Missionary Society..	{ Secretary, Homer W. Carter, D.D., Beloit. Treasurer, C. M. Blackman, Whitewater.
Michigan Congregational Conference..	{ Sup't. Rev. J. W. Sutherland, Hollister Bldg., Lansing. Treasurer, C. A. Gower, Hollister Bldg., Lansing.
Iowa Home Missionary Society.....	{ Secretary, Rev. P. A. Johnson, Grinnell. Treasurer, Miss A. D. Merrill, Des Moines.
Kansas Cong. Home Miss. Society...	{ Secretary, L. C. Schnacke, D.D., Topeka. Treasurer, Geo. A. Guild, Topeka.
Nebraska Home Missionary Society..	{ Secretary, Rev. S. I. Hanford, Lincoln. Treasurer, S. A. Sanderson, Lincoln.
California Home Missionary Society..	{ Secretary, Rev. L. D. Rathbone, Berkeley. Treasurer, G. T. Hawley.
South California Home Miss Society..	{ Secretary, Rev. J. L. Maile, Los Angeles. Treasurer, S. H. Herrick, Riverside.
Missouri Home Missionary Society...	{ Sec. Ex. Com., Rev. H. F. Swartz, Webster Groves. { Acting Treas., P. A. Griswold, Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis.

SUPERINTENDENTS

Meritz E. Eversz, D.D., German Department, 81 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	
Rev. F. Risberg, Swedish Department, 81 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	
Rev. O. C. Grauer, Dano-Norwegian and Slavic Departments, 81 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	
Geo. R. Merrill, D.D., 801 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn	Rev. George L. Todd, D.D., Someruelos No. 6, Havana, Cuba.
Rev. W. W. Scudder, 411 Palace Building, Seattle, Wash	Rev. C. G. Murphy, 328 Noble Avenue, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Rev. W. B. D. Gray, Box 800 Cyenne, Wyo	Rev. A. E. Ricker, Meadville, Pa.
Frank E. Jenkins, D.D., The South, 604 Lowndes Building, Atlanta, Ga	Rev. Geo. A. Hood, 1553 Milwaukee St., Denver, Colo.
W. H. Thrall, D.D., 702 Dakota Avenue, Huron, S. D.	Rev. Geo. A. Chatfield, New Mexico and Arizona, Nara Visa, N. M.
Rev. G. J. Powell, 811 Seventh Avenue, So., Fargo, N. D.	Rev. W. G. Puddefoot, Indianapolis, Ind.
Rev. A. J. Folsom, Forest Grove, Ore.	Rev. Walter C. Veazle, Utah and Idaho, Salt Lake City, Utah.

STRONGER MEN

Oh, do not pray for easy lives!
Pray to be stronger men. Do not
pray for tasks equal to your powers.
Pray for powers equal to your tasks.
Then the doing of your work shall be
no miracle. But you shall be a mir-
acle. Every day you shall wonder at
yourself, at the richness of life which
was to come to you by the grace of
God—*Phillips Brooks.*

CONTENTS

For DECEMBER, 1908.

A UNITED CAMPAIGN FOR MISSIONARY EDUCATION Illustrated. Rev. John M. Moore.....	583
CHRISTIAN WORK IN STATE UNIVERSITIES. Illustrated M. T. Kennedy.....	587
GLIMPSES OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN MISSION CHURCHES.....	592
THE CONGREGATIONAL YOUNG PEOPLE'S HOME MIS- SIONARY UNION OF ILLINOIS. Mrs. C. H. Remington.....	593
NEWS FROM YOUNG CHURCHES.....	595
EDITOR'S OUTLOOK What Congregational Young People Could Do for Missions.....	596
Editorial Notes.....	598
SHORT MESSAGES TO HOME MISSIONARIES. No. 4 By the General Secretary.....	600
THE TREASURY The Present Outlook. By the Associate Secretary	603
Rev. J. D. KINGSBURY, D. D. Portrait and Sketch	605
THREE LEADERS. Portraits and Sketches	606
WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT Italy in Connecticut. Illustrated. Rev. Joel S. Ives.....	607
Some Christmas Plans.....	609
APPOINTMENTS AND RECEIPTS	610
WOMEN'S STATE ORGANIZATIONS.....	613

PER YEAR, FIFTY CENTS

THE HOME MISSIONARY

Published Monthly, except in July and August, by the

Congregational Home Missionary Society

287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

THE HOME MISSIONARY

VOL. LXXXII

DECEMBER 1908.

NO. 7

A United Campaign for Missionary Education

BY REV. JOHN M. MOORE, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

LATE in 1906 representatives of the American Baptist Missionary Union and the American Baptist Home Mission Society began to confer as to the practicability of closer co-operation in the conduct of their work for and among young people, particularly in view of the development of interest in mission study. While it was recognized that each organization should continue to be the source of information and inspiration regarding its particular missions, it was believed that the general question of missionary education could wisely and with economy be presented and urged by the two Societies jointly. Accordingly they united in forming a joint department for young people's work, and asked the writer, then pastor of the Centennial Church,

Chicago, to become their common representative as secretary of this new movement.

The new joint department of these two societies thus formed was called the Young People's Forward Movement of the American Baptist Missionary Union and the American Baptist Home Mission Society. It was placed under the direction of a Committee of six, representing the two societies. From the first the new Movement was heartily received by the denomination. Its objective was the enlistment of Baptist young people generally in behalf of the evangelization of the world, with as definite a pur-

pose and in as intelligent a service as though all expected to be home or foreign missionaries. Special emphasis was laid upon mission study, and large



REV. JOHN M. MOORE,
General Secretary, Baptist Forward Movement for Missionary Education

numbers of Baptist young people were enlisted in a serious study of home and foreign missionary fields and problems.

The Forward League

As an agency for following up the study of missions, the Forward League was proposed. Its object is the enlistment, enrollment, and cultivation of the large number of Baptist young people who may not become missionaries, either at home or abroad, but who shall be as definitely committed to the evangelization of the world as are the missionaries themselves; and who shall supplement the work of home and foreign missionaries by securing for them an intelligent and generous co-operation in the churches.

An enrollment of those who sign the League's declaration of purpose is kept by the Secretary of the Forward Movement.

Declaration of Purpose

"I purpose definitely, as God shall enable me, to do what I can to hasten the evangelization of all peoples. To this end I will study missions, will endeavor to be a faithful steward of Jesus Christ in the use of my time and money, will seek some definite form of missionary service, will try to interest others in missions, and will give myself to earnest, persistent prayer for the coming of the Kingdom of God."

The Forward League is thus designed to bring together in practical service for home and foreign missions those who are not called nor perhaps qualified to be missionaries, but who are ready to serve with no less devotion at the home end of our missionary problems. It is not a new society, simply an enrollment. Those who enroll will be kept in touch with the work, and shown how they can help to hasten the coming of the kingdom. The enrollment is now about one thousand.

Missionary Institutes

In addition to conducting this campaign for mission study, a series of

Missionary Institutes was held by the Movement in five theological seminaries, many missionary conferences were held and addresses delivered, and large Baptist delegations were secured for the Summer Conferences of the Young People's Missionary Movement and its First International Convention.

The Baptist Forward Movement for Missionary Education

The Young People's Forward Movement abundantly justified the faith of those who projected it. Co-operation in promoting missionary education was found to be not only possible, but eminently desirable. The results of the work done in young people's societies were so satisfactory as to suggest that the cultivation of the Sunday School in the same way would yield still larger harvests in missionary intelligence and activity. But this could not be done effectively without the co-operation of the other missionary societies, and because it was a true *forward movement*, the logical step was taken and the Publication Society and Women's Societies were invited to co-operate.

Its Constituent Societies

The invitation was accepted and the proposed plan for co-operation was adopted by all of the Boards—

The American Baptist Missionary Union,

The American Baptist Home Mission Society,

The American Baptist Publication Society,

The Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society (east),

The Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of the West,

The Women's Baptist Home Mission Society (west),

The Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society (east),

The name was changed to the Baptist Forward Movement for Missionary Education. The direction of the Movement, subject to the Boards, was given over to a Joint Committee of

Eleven, on which each of the societies is represented by from one to three persons. On April 1, 1908, the new Committee took charge of the work, addressing themselves earnestly to the realization of what had been declared to be the aim of the Movement, "the promotion of missionary education among Baptist young people to the end that the missionary enterprise may receive more generous offerings of life and money."

Its Field

Its field includes young people's societies, Sunday Schools, young women's missionary organizations, mission bands, and institutions of learning.

Its Work

The plan of the Movement provides for work along six lines of activity:

The suggestion and collation of material for mission study.

The promotion of the circulation of this material.

The missionary cultivation of the leaders, officers, and teachers of Sunday Schools and young people's organizations.

The development of systematic, generous giving to missions in the Sunday Schools and among young people generally.

The promotion of prayer for missions.

The promotion among student bodies of missionary study, giving, and service.

Its Limitations

It was obvious that there were certain things that the Movement should not do, and three limitations were agreed upon:

The Forward Movement shall make no suggestion to influence missionary study or giving in the interests of any particular cause or society; nor shall it suggest any percentage for division of studies or money.

The Forward Movement shall have no treasury for the reception of missionary funds and shall make no financial appeal to churches or their

auxiliary organizations for missionary offerings, seeking only to stimulate young people and Sunday Schools to give to missions through the regular channels.

The Forward Movement shall do only such work as shall serve the interests of *all* the constituent societies, but may recommend the publication by individual societies or groups of societies of special literature in the interests of their work, and advertise and circulate the same.

Missions in the Sunday School

The new Movement at once turned its attention to the Sunday School, which has a rare opportunity for developing missionary churches, since four-fifths of the members of the church pass through the Sunday School and are there at the most responsive period of life. Hitherto it has been a sadly neglected field. This has been due to lack of vision of the missionary possibilities of the Sunday School, lack of appreciation of the essentially missionary character of the Bible and Christianity, and lack of material for missionary instruction. It is hoped that these needs may speedily be met, and the Forward Movement will contribute its best help to this end.

Graded Mission Studies

For more thorough work than is possible otherwise, a brief connected course of missionary study is necessary. The Movement found little such material in existence and has projected a course of graded mission studies, which it is believed will be received with enthusiasm by Sunday School workers. These studies will be issued as rapidly as is possible consistent with the best work. It is intended that they shall conform to the high standard of modern pedagogy and be a wholly creditable addition to our denominational literature. They will consist of ten missionary lesson picture stories and ten missionary lesson books, covering both home and foreign missions.

General Books

Besides these graded missionary studies there are the following general books:

1. "Missionary Programs for the Sunday School." Eight fifteen minute exercises for the Sunday School, presenting the great truths and needs of missions in a devotional way.
2. "Missionary Games and Exercises for Children." A book for teachers.
3. "Missions and Missionary Teaching in the Sunday School." A manual for Sunday School teachers and for leaders of mission study classes.
4. "The Baptist Forward Movement Missionary Hymnal." Contains the best missionary hymns.

Christian Stewardship

For five years a committee appointed by the denomination had been carrying on a campaign for the promotion of Christian Stewardship. The aim of the Forward Movement being avowedly Missionary Education, "to the end that the missionary enterprise may receive more generous offerings of life and money," it was necessary that it emphasize the principle and urge the practice of Christian Stewardship, and suggest practical methods of missionary giving. The General Committee on Christian Stewardship, recognizing the obvious duplication of effort at this point, transferred its work to the Forward Movement on June 1, 1908, and thus another step was taken in the interest of the unification of the work. Thus far the work has been carried on without a sign of friction between the different interests involved, and a fine enthusiasm has been aroused in the denomination at large. It is confidently believed that this movement has in it the possibilities of making the churches of to-morrow splendidly missionary.

Gladstone once said, "The world has made more progress in the last thousand years than in all the past;

more in the last hundred years than in the thousand preceding; more in the last ten than in the hundred preceding, and may make more in the next year than in the ten preceding." History fully verifies this declaration and prediction of the great Christian statesman, and nowhere is there a better illustration of its truth than we see in the things of the Kingdom. The number of open doors for missionary endeavor has increased in geometrical progression. The swollen stream of age-long opportunity has rushed down upon the twentieth century with a cumulative force that is absolutely resistless; the churches that do not rise to its level will be swept into oblivion. Missionary education is the imperative need of the hour, not alone that the heathen world may be saved from the bondage of its darkness and despair, and America saved from the consequences of her lawlessness and godlessness, but also in order that the Church may be saved from the judgment that inevitably falls upon selfishness and faithlessness. "*Speak to the children of Israel that they GO FORWARD!*"

"We are living, we are dwelling,
In a grand and awful time;
In an age on ages telling:
To be living is sublime.
Hark! the waking up of nations,
Gog and Magog to the fray.
Hark! what soundeth? Is creation
Groaning for the latter day?"

"Worlds are charging, heaven beholding,
Thou hast but an hour to fight.
Now the blazoned cross unfolding,
On, right onward, for the right.
On, let all the soul within you
For the truth's sake go abroad.
Strike! let every nerve and sinew
Tell on ages, tell for God."

Less than twenty per cent. of the population of Wyoming belongs to the church, and a majority of these are Catholic and Mormon people.—*American Home Missionary.*

Christian Work in State Universities

BY M. T. KENNEDY, UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, NEW YORK CITY

ONE of the most striking facts in the educational history of our country has been the rise and development of the State Universities. To one reared in the shadow of a European university, hoary in its antiquity, or trained even in the atmosphere of one of our oldest American universities with its roots reaching back to Colonial times, the thought of making a great university to order within a few decades seems inconceivable. And yet this impossible task has been achieved, for nearly all the great universities of the Middle West, best types of their class, have been developed practically since the Civil War. In the fact of their comparatively recent origin and tremendous growth is to be found the explanation for the almost total absence in them of any organized Christian work except that of the Student Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations. Within very recent years the churches have aroused themselves to begin aggressive denominational effort in a number of instances, but until this development the only organized Christian work of any importance was that carried on by the Christian Associations. Before the advent of these organizations there were scattered societies in the earlier universities existing for different purposes and under different names, but carrying on little that could be called definite Christian work. For the purposes of this article, therefore, organized Christian work in the State Universities can be said to begin with the organization of the Intercollegiate Movement.

The organization of this Movement took place in 1877, at the instigation of the Christian Society in Princeton. Some score or more societies or associations were in existence at that

time in various institutions, the original Student Young Men's Christian Association having been formed at the University of Virginia in 1858. With the tying together of these scattered organizations into an Intercollegiate Movement, with a traveling secretary to supervise and direct its development, the steady progress began which has resulted to-day in the largest student organization in the world. More than seven hundred and fifty institutions of higher learning in this country and Canada are now represented in this movement, and its membership numbers 55,000 students.

The adaptability of the Student Christian Association has made it workable in widely varying types of institutions. Every grade and sort of educational institution, from the small college of the country to the professional or technical school of the city, is represented in this movement. This ubiquity of the Association, coupled with the degree of organization and efficiency attained in its work, led ex-President Patton of Princeton to remark that "the Young Men's Christian Association has well nigh the monopoly of the religious culture of our universities and colleges." In such a representative religious movement, embracing institutions old and new, of the Church and of the State, it is an interesting and significant fact that the work of the Association has come to its highest development, in certain respects, in some of the State Universities.

The work in most State Universities is carried on along certain well defined lines. Of first place and importance is the promotion of voluntary study of the Bible. From the opening of the year until its close a continued effort is made to enlist men in this study. By an organized campaign of

house to house visitation, a large majority of the men in an institution are made personally aware of the nature of the study and are given an oppor-

has been going steadily forward year after year in our American colleges, with one of the State Universities leading the pace. Last year at the



ASSOCIATION BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

tunity to enlist. Many years of supervision of the work by the Bible Study Department of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations has borne fruit in a series of graded and systematic text-books covering the four years of college life and preparatory years also, written by Biblical scholars in sympathetic touch with student life and needs. The method of study has changed from the large-class-professor-as-teacher conception of an earlier day to the small-group-student-as-leader idea of to-day. These groups are formed anywhere and everywhere, wherever a little circle of students can be brought together once a week at any hour of the day or night. The possibilities of such Bible study in a great student body are limited only by the power of the leader and the energy and determination of the Association's working force. The enrollment of students in this sort of Bible study

University of Illinois a trifle more than one thousand men were enrolled in classes, making the high water mark in the history of the movement. In the whole movement, including the colleges and universities of North America, the number recorded as enrolled was nearly 49,000. In scarcely a State University in the country are there less than two hundred men enrolled each year, and for the Universities of the Middle West the average is nearer five hundred.

For the training of the many leaders needed for such numbers, training classes are carried on in each institution, led by presidents, professors, or other experts in religious pedagogy. Institutes for further training of leaders are held from time to time either at single universities or in conjunction with neighboring institutions, at which times often the services of the leading Biblical scholars of the country are secured.

At the annual vacation conferences, held in nine different places throughout the country and attended by several thousand college men each year, especial stress is laid upon the training and development of leaders for this far-reaching work.

Following much the same general lines of attack, the study of Christian missions is likewise promoted. While never approaching the enrollment secured in Bible study, there is in practically every State University of any size a well developed interest in the missionary enterprise, with classes in the study of various fields, lives of great missionaries, or the underlying principles and obligations of home and foreign missions. In the institutions of North America the past year, including both men and women students, there were 23,000 enrolled in the study of missions. In most of the State Universities there are to be found Volunteer Bands, composed of those who purpose to become foreign missionaries. A considerable number of those who sail each year for the foreign fields are recruited from the State Universities, and a goodly por-

by the best speakers obtainable in the religious world, have always been a part of the program of work in State University Associations. In some cases, owing to the nature and interpretation of the laws, this is the only means by which religious truth can be presented within the university environs, on a broad and undenominational platform. Every year in the average university an evangelistic campaign is made, where, for several days, with the aid of strong preachers and traveling secretaries, a definite effort is made to center the attention of the entire university community upon the Christian message and its claims on the lives of university men. Few are the institutions to-day in which men fail to be won for aggressive Christian living each year through the religious meetings of the Association.

One of the most helpful ways in which the Association manifests its Christian influence in university life is in the service rendered to the hundreds of new students who come up for matriculation each year. The Association has come to be recognized as



ASSOCIATION BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

tion of the foreign secretaries of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations have come from the same institutions.

Regular public meetings, addressed

the agency through which the entrance into the new and varied life of the university can be most happily made. Through the publication and free distribution of a little handbook

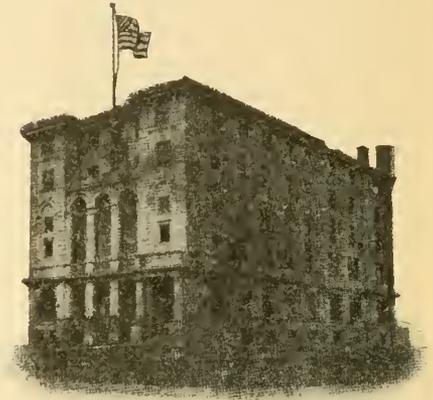
and university guide, complete lists of rooms, information bureaus, socials and receptions, friendly calling, and many other forms of service, the new student is helped to begin his university career hopefully and under the influence of helpful friendships. Throughout the year, at frequent intervals, in conjunction with the Young Women's Christian Association, opportunity is provided for pleasant social intercourse. In the larger universities, where Association buildings have been provided and where the social opportunities of large numbers of students are limited for various reasons, the building becomes a social center and meets a university need that is real and vital.

In most university Associations an employment bureau is made the means of helping many students to help themselves through their courses. Hundreds of students in each large university are thus benefitted every year, and thousands of dollars worth of employment given out.

In some of the universities situated in or near large cities, helpful forms of social service have been instituted, to give wider expression to the Christian spirit of the university. At the University of Pennsylvania a well equipped settlement in Philadelphia has been carried on for a number of years as a part of the work of the Christian Association. While the University of Pennsylvania is not exactly a State University, it partakes of many of the characteristics of one and can reasonably be classed among them. While such work is very much less advanced in most university Associations, yet beginnings are being made and increasing emphasis is coming to be laid upon the duty of ministering to the needs of surrounding communities.

The steady growth of the university Associations, the vital importance of the work, and its varied nature, made necessary a number of years ago the employment of General Secretaries, giving their entire time to direction

and supervision. To-day practically every State University has a Secretary, and in some of them two are required to direct the work. The erection of spacious and splendidly equipped buildings for the use of the Association has been of immense value in broadening out and giving permanence and stability to the work.



ASSOCIATION HALL,
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The recently erected buildings at the Universities of Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois, and at the State College of Iowa mark a departure in the Christian activities of our state institutions.

To meet the needs of the growing numbers of young women in the universities, the Young Women's Christian Association has been developed along lines of work very similar, in general, to those already described, and which need not, therefore, be set forth in detail. The annual report of the movement for the past year records an enrollment in Bible study among the college women of North America of 22,000.

The direct activity of the churches at the State University centers has been of recent origin. So rapid has been the growth of some of the universities that the churches have suddenly awakened to find more of their young people at the State University than in all the colleges of their own

denomination in the state put together. Realization of the need for attention to this body of students has been aroused with difficulty, and even today, in many church quarters, there is an indifference and an aversion to the problem that is surprising.

One of the first definitely organized denominational efforts to meet the University problem was that of the Guild or Church House plan. The object was to erect a Guild House at the university which should become the religious and social center for the young people of its denomination under the personal guidance of a Director of the work. This plan, while not tried very widely, has not met with entire success, although the effort has been of undoubted value.

More feasible seems the idea of a university minister or pastor, representing the churches of his denomination in the state, who works in relation with the local church without attempting any denominational building or organization in the university life. The work is done with the local church as the normal center of student church life, and every effort is made to tie up the denominational student body to the church by personal influence. This is the plan of work at the University of Wisconsin, where a more thorough effort is being made to meet the need from the church standpoint, possibly, than anywhere else in the country. There are at work at present four Protestant university ministers and a Roman Catholic chaplain. With the exception of the latter, the university ministers together with the secretaries of the Christian Associations have recently formed the Association of University Ministers and Christian Workers in the University of Wisconsin, which has for its purpose co-operation in effort and the giving of strength and dignity in promoting the interests of the Christian life. The Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations are recognized as the natural and normal religious organ-

izations of the university, and all unite in working with and through them as far as possible. Several important results have already been secured by this united action, and the progress of this plan will be watched with interest by those concerned for the welfare of the church and her youth.

Still another phase of denominational effort is being tried at the University of Minnesota, where the leading denominations of the state have united in supporting at the university a strong minister, who works in close relation to the Christian Associations and whose function it is to guide the religious life, so far as is possible, of the entire student body.

The vital importance of this work cannot be questioned. Too long have the churches centered their thought and effort upon the denominational college to the exclusion of the university field. The well founded small college has gained a permanent and valued place in our educational system, but the State University, with its unlimited resources, with its thorough equipment, its faculty of specialists, its increasing prestige, with the magnetic power of its athletics and the enthusiasm of its numbers, must inevitably continue each year to draw a larger percentage of the students of the state. For the church to neglect the State University is to neglect her own life. A splendid Christian work is already being done in these university centers—marvelous indeed compared with a decade or two ago. But the surface of the field has only been well scratched. There is urgent need of the employ of every influence which the church can bring to bear; ample room is there for every earnest effort. The future leadership of the church is at stake.

The only reason more is not done toward the evangelization of the world is that Christ does not *own* Christians—*J. Campbell White*.

Glimpses of Young People in Mission Churches

SEEN THROUGH THE EYES OF OUR MISSIONARIES

Rev. O. A. Barber, Atlanta, Ga.—

Three of our deacons, eight of the Business Committee, the two secretaries, and chorister, are young men under twenty-seven years of age.

Mrs. A. G. Young, Wahpeton, N. D.—

One of the members of our Y. P. S. C. E., a good Christian girl, had to be operated on for appendicitis, and being a member of a poor family the C. E. Society held a basket social for her benefit and to meet her expenses. They have raised for her over one hundred dollars.

Rev. Geo. A. Totten, Lawton, N. D.—

One of the things we have to contend with during the winter months is the public dance. Many of the young people get carried away with this form of amusement and lose taste for higher and better things. It is a hard matter to deal with, as some of our members attend and appear to think it harmless. I believe, however, that many are looking at this matter differently than they did, as I have had some earnest personal talks with them regarding the matter.

Rev. Niel Nissen, Okarche, Okla.—

Our young people's class was organized about seven weeks ago into a club, now called "Busy Bees." It meets every Saturday evening at the homes of friends of the young people. The organization has taken in several young people of the town. Attendance at some Sunday School is made one of the conditions of membership. At the weekly meeting the roll is called and reports on Sunday School attendance heard. Then social features are engaged in, and finally some refreshments served.

Rev. Harry B. Hendley, Tacoma, Wash.—

We have an orchestra of five violins, three guitars, three mandolins, and a cornet, which does good work for the Sunday School. This orchestra has grown entirely out of our boys' club, "The Knights of King Arthur," which has done good work in preparing our boys and young men for their active

part in the church work, as well as being a helpful training in reverence, faithfulness, etc. No direct religious work is done in the club, except that the meetings are always opened with prayer by Sir Merlin, who is the pastor of the church, and no boy can be a member of the club until he has been enrolled as a regular attendant in the Sunday School. The boys of its membership are getting older than they were three years ago, when the club was organized, and nearly all are now high school boys or young men at work. About half of them have been received into the membership of the church. The pastor feels that he is here doing some of his best work.

Rev. Wm. L. Rowan, Collbran, Colo.—

The past quarter has been significant because of an earnestness on the part of our Sunday School workers, hitherto lacking. Every teacher is a praying Christian, and every class is aware of the purpose of the Sunday School because the teachers are endeavoring to be soul winners. The attendance has doubled since the first of the year.

Miss Barbara Slavinskie, Bay City, Mich.—

A missionary's efforts to reach the people include a great variety of work of every kind. One has had to act in the capacity of housekeeper, seamstress, nurse, and spiritual adviser, as the case might be, while the intervals between were pretty wholly taken up by people who came to have all sorts of difficulties straightened out, and who expect the best advice on all subjects. This work is often relieved by amusing incidents. For instance, just before the beginning of Lent, a very doleful-looking young woman came to me, begging me to translate a letter which she had just received from the young man she was making preparations to wed. He had suddenly ceased his attentions to her, and the letter stated he would in a few days marry another girl. The letter was a most tragic thing in itself, but the feelings of his "fiancee" were worse. She was determined to sue him and annihilate the other young woman. Upon a closer inquiry I found that although all

the preparations for the wedding were in progress, yet she had just been engaged to the young man one week. She frankly stated that she did not care for him particularly, but that she considered this her "last good chance," as she was much "too old" (just twenty-four) to have such another opportunity, when his father was planning to will them a house and some money upon marriage. It proved a very difficult question to settle, but finally by appealing to her pride I managed to make her promise that she would ignore the letter and the young man entirely, and wait patiently for "another chance," where the young man might prove himself more worthy. She evidently followed my advice to some extent, as just a few days ago she met me with a most radiant face, announcing that she had gotten "another chance—a young man with more money," and that they would be married as soon as the new marriage laws of their church would permit. It is a good thing that the new law calls for longer engagements. Thus far it has not been an unusual occurrence for young people to meet once or twice and then have the marriage banns published, or perhaps have the most hasty marriages arranged between the parents,

without taking the young people into consideration at all.

Rev. Geo. S. Bascom, Hurdsville, N. D.—

Even here in the country we face the amusement question. At a Sunday School entertainment recently given, young men of our congregation locked the door of a room, that they might play cards and smoke without interruption. At a Christian Endeavor party, dancing was started by some of the active members. At the last C. E. party, some waited until 4 a. m., when the minister's young people left, then started a dance. It grieves us when such disgrace is cast on the Sunday School and the Christian Endeavor Society by bringing them into such evil associations. It is a very troublesome problem. We will pray our way through it. Some lawless things are not so freely engaged in as when we first came. Public sentiment is slowly changing for the better in some ways. I am reminded of the remark made by a North Dakota pastor: "My wife requests that the people will not dance at her funeral." O, for such an outpouring of the Holy Spirit as will create a hungering and thirsting after righteousness—after the best things.



The Congregational Young People's Home Missionary Union of Illinois

BY MRS. C. H. REMINGTON, CHICAGO

A LITTLE girl who had been greatly troubled at the attempts of her brother to catch in traps the birds that came into the yard, was asked what she had done about it. She answered, "First I prayed that the Lord would keep the birds out of the yard. Then I prayed that He would keep the traps from catching the birds, and then I went out into the yard and kicked his old traps all to pieces." To her faith she had added works, and the combination had proved effective.

This is what we are trying to do for Illinois Congregational young people. Give them a simple, practical

plan whereby they may join together their faith and works and become a mighty power for the uplift of the world.

At first our plea for united denominational effort was met with, "But Christian Endeavor is undenominational." The answer was, "Christian Endeavor is interdenominational," and gradually our young people are awakening to a spirit of denominational loyalty which had been long lacking in their efforts.

The next need to be met was a plan which would simplify our denominational machinery and bring to them, at one time, the work of our various

National Societies. The more simple the organization, the more effective would be the results obtained. The percentage plan of the National Council gave us the clue to the solution of this problem.

One year ago, the Illinois Woman's Home Missionary Union created a special department for young people's work under the name of "The Congregational Young People's Home Missionary Union of Illinois," that this work might enjoy a more separate existence than it had previously, yet sharing without expense the Illinois Woman's Home Missionary Union office, office secretary, and quarterly publication, "Homeland Tidings." Through this department we now urge that all gifts for work in the Homeland be sent, as in this way alone may we know what our Illinois Congregational young people are giving, and whether they will be able to take their place as they should among our own and other denominations. Leaflets upon the work of all of our Congregational National Societies are furnished, free of charge, upon application to the General Secretary, Room 612, 40 Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois. In this way we are trying to meet two long-felt needs among our young people, namely, one central source of denominational information, and one centralized system of giving.

Having exceeded our aim of \$2,500 last year, an increase of \$863 over the previous year's receipts, at the beginning of the new year, May 1st, we increased our aim, "with God's help," to \$3,000. This amount will be divided as follows: \$1,500 for the Chicago City Missionary Society, \$1,000 of which is asked as "new money" from Chicago Congregational Christian Endeavorers; \$1,500 for our National Home Societies, to be distributed, as nearly as possible, according to the percentage plan as recommended by the National Council. The apportionment under the latter will be: C. H. M. S., \$120;

I. H. M. S., \$495; A. M. A., \$330; C. Ed. S., \$150; C. C. B. S., \$225; C. S. S. & P. S., \$135; and Min. Rel., \$45. Unless otherwise designated by the sender the money is used for the objects named upon our "C. Y. P. H. M. U. Plan of Work," under each National Society. These objects are selected after consultation with the several National Secretaries. We strive to keep in touch with these National Societies and work under their direction.

Our constituency consists of our Young Ladies' Missionary Societies, our Congregational Christian Endeavor Societies, and, in some instances, the Intermediate and Senior departments of the Sunday Schools. An Assistant Secretary is placed in charge of the young people of each Association of the state. In some cases, where the field is a large one, "lieutenants" are given work under these assistant secretaries, that the work may be made as personal as possible. Where it is possible, these assistants are chosen from the ranks of the young people themselves who are already actively engaged in Christian work.

We co-operate with all movements for the advancement of missionary interests, such as the Young People's Forward Movement in Missions, the Christian Endeavor Missionary Conventions, etc., urging the formation of home mission study classes and often aiding in securing teachers for the same. We urge a definite pledge for Home Missions from each society in the state. Our mottoes are, "America for Christ," and "Save America to Save the World."

These are a few of the ways whereby we are seeking to develop a generation of intelligent, earnest, well rounded out Congregationalists, who shall no longer be counted as "undeveloped resources," but who shall say to our national societies in the future, "Lean upon us; with God's help we will not fail you." Surely the spirit of the Pilgrim Fathers still ex-

ists in our denomination, and what Illinois young people have done during the past year is but a token of what may be done when all are roused to a knowledge of the great needs and obligations that are to-day confronting us as Christian Americans. God has a great work for the Congregational young people of America to do, and they may become a mighty force in His hands if they will but join together their efforts and stand shoulder to shoulder in this on-

ward march of winning "America for Christ," that America in turn may win the world to Him. Truly "ours is a goodly heritage," and let us be alive to the opportunity that is held out to us as a nation. Let us pray God that the young people of to-day, as the church of to-morrow, may be the instruments in God's hands for bringing in the Kingdom of Heaven upon earth and the time when all men shall know Him as He is, even unto the uttermost parts of the earth.



News from Young Churches

WITHIN the past eighteen months quite a number of churches have been organized in small cities of special promise. Recent word from them runs as follows:

EL PASO, TEXAS. Rev. F. E. Whitham, the minister, began work about a year ago. Membership nearly fifty, of whom a full half are men. The trustees are looking about for a location. El Paso is the railroad and distributing center for a vast agricultural and mining region in Texas, New Mexico, and Mexico. A steady and rapid growth in population is to be reasonably expected.

FORT COLLINS, COLORADO. Rev. R. T. Cross, who for many years has served our cause in the West in many important ways, is gathering the Congregationalists of this thriving city in the irrigation district of Colorado. Already some sixty people have joined in the undertaking. Their field will be a continually enlarging one.

MISSOULA, MONTANA. Our church here, which was homeless and almost extinct, was revived and housed by the efforts of Rev. O. C. Clark, a former pastor, who then turned the work over to Rev. Dwight S. Bayley, some sixteen months ago. It is near the

State University of Montana, which has some three hundred students, and thus has the opportunity to serve not only the important city in which it is located, but all the surrounding region. Mr. Bayley is proving to be the right man in the right place.

GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA. Here, too, the former organization had lapsed. Rev. J. H. Batten, at the call of a strong group of people, began work in the spring of 1907. Under his vigorous leadership matters are now taking shape, and there is every reason to expect that this growing commercial center, with its 12,000 people and its university of 1,000 students, will have among its religious agencies a strong Congregational church.

GARY, INDIANA. Great interest has been felt in this industrial town which is being created by the United States Steel Corporation. Rev. A. J. Sullens has been untiring in his endeavors to put our church there upon a strong footing, and has already the satisfaction of seeing one hundred people enrolled in its membership and the money in sight for a church building. None of the undertakings of our Society are more important or more hopeful than Gary.



Editor's Outlook



What Congregational Young People Could Do For Missions

COMPREHENSIVELY, the young people could change our present slow, plodding pace into an enthusiastic and triumphant advance. And they are the only people who can do it. It is precisely the enthusiasm of youth which the mission cause now lacks in our denomination. Granted that such enthusiasm is growing. Granted that many young people are giving their lives to mission work. It still remains true that only the smallest fraction of the young life of our churches is enlisted.

WHAT IS THE REASON?

To attempt a full answer would be unprofitable. It would sound like a miscellaneous criticism. But there is one very important reason for which the mission societies are responsible. They have not furnished the young people needful leadership. To be sure, devoted and able men and women in one society and another have done much to educate along mission lines. Special literature has been prepared, special conferences held. But in the nature of the case the results have been meagre, since none of the leaders could speak for missions as a whole and none were in position to organize the young people on behalf of the entire mission cause. Feeling this, our seven missionary societies have recently decided that at the earliest possible moment they ought to join hands in this effort and to choose some one leader who should be the standard bearer for them all in their relations to the young people. The details of the plan are not worked out, but the general purpose is agreed upon. In a general way we shall move along the lines in which our Baptist friends have anticipated us, as described by Secretary Moore in this issue. It should be understood that if such a leader is chosen he will not be expected

TO DO ALL THE WORK.

It will be his business to fashion plans by which the young people themselves may do the work. They are willing to do it. They only need a method. Very little new machinery will be required. We do not want to multiply organizations. But we do need some orderly and effective arrangement by which mission information shall be continually reaching our young people, and gifts

of money and lives consecrated to the mission cause be constantly flowing out. We have no sort of question that with the co-operation of pastors and Sunday School superintendents and Christian Endeavor officers, a lasting glow of missionary interest can be kindled among the young people of every church. The printed page, the stereopticon, the living voice, are all at hand to bring the story of the world's need and of the age long endeavor of heroic souls to meet it. Our young people without leaving their homes can have visions of city slums, lumber camps, mining towns, Mexican pueblos, negro cabins, Indian villages, immigrant settlements, irrigated plains, African forests, Hindu temples, Chinese compounds, Turkish cities, mission colleges, hospitals, churches, and printing presses all over the world. They can learn of the great movement in Korea more wonderful than the day of Pentecost. They can feel the moving of new life in China and the mighty stir in Turkey, all calling loudly for the controlling power of the Gospel of Christ. They will catch the significance of our mighty West, and long to send to every community wise and effective leaders in the things of the Kingdom. They will be stirred by the problems of the great South and rise to meet them. To know these things will be to respond to them. Our young people will not prove faithless to this supreme demand of their Master if we will but give them a fair chance to be faithful.

THEY WILL FIND WAYS

to swell the gifts of the churches to which they belong. If on the one hand they have little money, they have on the other hand many ways to get money if their hearts are in it. Then, too, they are not under the same burdens for local church and charity work as are their elders. It is the soberest sort of an estimate to say that the young life of our churches could bring to the missionary treasuries a half million dollars a year without the least difficulty, if only the effort is systematized and they have the will to do it. Much as such gifts would mean to-day, they would mean vastly more for the future because of habits formed and interest enkindled.

Then again, our young people can give us

THE WORKERS WE NEED.

The American Board could put one hundred people at work within the next six months if the right ones could be found. The Home Missionary Society could commission one hundred men not now in service, if those would offer of exceptional capacity to meet hard problems. The American Missionary Association would be overjoyed to have a list of one hundred trained young men and women to teach in its schools and care for its churches. The Education Society is always in need of teachers. The Sunday School Society calls for

workers in all corners of the land. None of these organizations will find the sort of workers they need save as there be a broad quickening of mission interest among our young people. Then, too, the effect of the enlarged interest would be quickly and widely felt among the older people. The whole church would be revived if our young people would revive.

And so our seven societies, out of their deep consciousness of the world's need which they are trying to meet, out of their unceasing anxiety and perplexity, out of their hand to hand wrestle with the powers of evil, call upon the young life of our churches to enlist in the service of missions. The task of winning the world for Christ has always gone slowly, and still does. But the day of opportunity is upon us. More victories are won than ever before. But they are still too few. The day of opportunity will pass unless we use it more fully. Will our young people—the children of our homes and our churches—prove worthy of the times in which they live?

❖

Editorial Notes

❖

The opening pages of this issue are given to a description of the notable movement among the young people of the Baptist churches, from the pen of the man who has given that movement body and vitality. Editorially we present an outline of a similar plan which is being inaugurated by the missionary societies of our own denomination. We shall be very glad to learn all we can from our Baptist friends, for they are a splendid fellowship of Christians, and growing more like Congregationalists every year.

❖

State after state is falling in line with the recommendations of the National Council concerning the strengthening and simplifying of our polity. Wisconsin is one of the latest. At its annual meeting all existing state organizations and agencies were gathered into unity under the direction of a Board appointed by the Conference. The executive representative of this Board will be called the General Su-

perintendent, and will have an official relationship to all Congregational interests within the state. The Superintendent of Home Missions and of Sunday School work will labor under his oversight.

❖

Readers of THE HOME MISSIONARY are doubtless sometimes puzzled to know to which of the Society's officials a communication on a given subject should be addressed. Whenever there is such uncertainty, address the General Secretary, or simply the Society, and the letter will find its way to the proper desk.

❖

"Mighty Montana," as Dr. Douglass is wont to call it, is waking up Congregationally. At the recent state meeting the organization of fourteen churches during the year was reported. Two have been added since the meeting. A number of strong and enthusiastic young pastors have joined our force within the past six

months. This growth has involved only a nominal increase of expenditure. Give us backing and we will bear our share in evangelizing that state of incomparable mineral and agricultural resources, destined to support a great population in the near future.



The Home Missionary Society heartily congratulates the American Missionary Association on the successful close of its financial year. To have succeeded in carrying on its work and reducing its debt in the face of the commercial depression is an achievement which bears witness both to the vigor of its administration and to the confidence which the churches feel in the value of the service it is rendering.



The Young People's Missionary Movement is fortunate in securing Mr. Harry Wade Hicks as Secretary General Secretary to succeed Mr. C. C. Michener, whose impaired health compelled his withdrawal, greatly to the regret of all who know the splendid service he rendered in that position. Mr. Hicks brings to his new work a rare combination of qualities as well as large experience and wide observation in missionary work. We shall give him heartiest support in his difficult task.



Washington Congregationalists at their state meeting in October voted to assume the support of their own home mission work in 1910. Those who know of what stuff those northwestern Pilgrims are made will not doubt that this resolution will be carried in to effect. The National Society will be glad to welcome this new name in the roll of Constituent States. It ought to be said right here, lest we forget to say it later, that when Wash-

ington takes this step it will be assuming a heavier burden in proportion to the number of its members than is carried by any other state.



Everyone who can ought to attend the first national convention of the Federation of Churches, at Philadelphia, December 2-8. Much careful thought has been given to the program, and it will be unique both in form and in substance. There will be the minimum of aimless oratory and the maximum of carefully digested reports and resolutions and of debate for and against them. Let us all pray that the Council may accomplish much in abolishing the foolish and criminal competition of Christian sects—particularly of certain ones which make strong claims for themselves and refuse to be known as sects. For our part, as Congregationalists, we freely accept the name, and while acknowledging ourselves not nearly so good as we ought to be, we are at least good enough so that we are heartily anxious to work with all other Christian bodies in close conference and co-operation.



Mr. M. T. Kennedy, who writes our second article this month, has been for some time General Secretary of the Christian Work in Universities Young Men's Christian Association of the University of Wisconsin. We are greatly indebted to him for this inside view of the situation. Mr. Kennedy is now a student in Union Theological Seminary.



We are sure our missionaries will not go on a strike when they are informed that the Executive Committee has decided to pay all salaries monthly instead of quarterly. It will not be possible to put the new plan in operation until the first of April next. The

quarterly system has been of course an advantage to the Society, but it has worked in many cases serious hardship to the ministers under commission. We are glad to be done with it. It will still be possible for missionaries who are willing to defer the receipt of salary until the end of the quarter to do so by postponing their reports until that time.

❧

For many years, not to say decades, pastors, associations, and councils have been asking for a single magazine representing all the missionary societies. Again and again the societies have considered the matter, but the difficulties seemed insuperable. During the last year they have given fresh and earnest thought to the question. The outcome is that while it proves impossible to merge all the existing periodicals into one, the homeland societies have decided to combine the four magazines they have hitherto published, together with "Congregational Work," into a single monthly of 80 to 100 pages. It is not possible at this writing to give details, except to say that the new magazine will probably appear about April 1st next, that it will be the finest thing of its kind, and that we shall expect our pastors and

churches to show their appreciation of the new movement by giving us a paid circulation of 50,000 copies.

❧

At the suggestion of Dr. Jenkins, Rev. J. B. Gonzales, who has been A Change in Texas Assistant Superintendent of our home mission work in Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, the past year, will henceforth have full responsibility for the region named. Mr. Gonzales is also the representative of the Sunday School Society. He will probably reside at Houston, Texas. The change will relieve Dr. Jenkins of a portion of his too heavy burden, and will continue in the service of the Society one who has amply proved his devotion and ability.

❧

Have you noticed that this issue tells of plans for three very important Union Movements union efforts? One is interdenominational—a campaign of education. Another includes all our missionary societies in a joint young people's bureau. Still another includes all our Congregational homeland societies in a joint magazine. These things are thoroughly wholesome and hopeful. Let us get together.

❧

❧

❧

Short Messages to Home Missionaries

BY THE GENERAL SECRETARY

No. 4

DEAR BRETHERN:

Some time ago I was asked to make the address to a church at an installation service. I did my best to say something true and helpful. Whether my success was large or small, I am sure that I spoke of

things which ought to be much in our minds. I venture, therefore, this month, instead of writing my "Short Message" in its usual form, to send you that address. It ran as follows:

"I am addressing a company of Christian people. You profess to

have found salvation in Jesus Christ. You profess to have surrendered yourselves to His service. God has given Himself to you in Christ. You have given yourselves to God in Christ. I am to speak to you of your mission. I am to suggest what your church life ought to mean to this community and the world. What shall you put in the forefront of your thought and endeavor? I charge you, my friends, that you emphasize the two things which I have already named. Let us look into them one by one.

"You say that you are saved. Emphasize salvation. Let your worship, your speech, your plans, your efforts, hold it in full view. Organize your church around the truth that the Son of Man has come to seek and to save that which was lost, and that you are His witnesses. Show your estimate of your salvation by effort for others' salvation. Believe that men need to be saved. Believe that they need salvation sorely, desperately, universally. Believe that this need met, all needs are met. The facts justify such belief. For the one fundamental trouble with us and our neighbors is sin. Other ills are on the surface. This is at the seat of life. To effect its cure is the supreme service. Your first task is to make men conscious of the need of cure. It is not easy. Our age is not a conscience-smitten age. The Pharisee wears other garb and speaks with other speech than of old. But he is extant still, and his tribe grows. He thanks God that he is not as others are. About the modern world is wrapped the soft mantle of self-complacency. Many men believe themselves as good as there is any special call to be. Only a few are burdened with a sense of ill desert. What can you do about it, my brethren? You can at least look squarely into the frightful face of the world's sin. Do you realize the horror of it? Listen to this description from Horace Bushnell. He is describing sin, not in its first budding, but in its dread harvest.

'Look in upon the soul's secret chambers and watch the motions of sins in the confused ferment they raise—the perceptions discolored, the judgments unable to hold their scales steadily because of the fierce gusts of passion, the thoughts huddling by in crowds of wild suggestion, the imagination haunted by ugly and disgusting shapes, the appetites contesting with reason, the senses victorious over faith, anger blowing the overheated fires of malice, low jealousies skulking in dark angles of the soul, and envies baser still hiding under the skim of its green-mantled pools—all the powers that should be strung in harmony, loosened from each other, and brewing in hopeless and helpless confusion.'

"Is that true? Yes, as far as it goes. But no tongue has skill to tell the whole. Did you ever have a look into the secret chamber of a physician's memory, usually fast locked by his professional code? If you did, you saw ghastly shapes. Add to these the things the lawyer knows, and the minister knows, and the detective knows, and the coroner knows, and your heart stands still. But add to it what God knows, and none of us could bear to look upon it. What is the root of it all? Ignorance? Yes. Heredity? Yes. Folly? Yes. But the tap root is the deliberate choice of that which God has forbidden. And this thing is in us all. From it we need salvation. See to it, my brethren, that your church life expresses your sense of that need and makes men feel that need. The pastor whom you install to-night will faithfully proclaim the demands of God's law. See to it that your response makes faithfulness easy. As he holds up Jesus Christ in His purity and patience and charity and breadth and fidelity and courage and self-forgetfulness and trust and brotherliness and all the glorious cluster of qualities which flash in the setting of His sacrificial life, and as the contrast between that life and your own stained and broken lives is seen, let your hearts cry as Isaiah of old, 'Woe is me, for I am undone.' And then let your burdened souls find peace in the forgiving grace

of God. So shall you be fit to join your pastor in untiring endeavor to bring the careless and the sinful—fast bound with chains of things that perish—home to the household of God. In such knowledge of yourselves, such faith in the redeeming Christ, such effort for others' salvation, your church shall come to the ripeness of its life; it shall be His body, the fulness of Him who filleth all in all.

"I turn to the second item of my message. You say you have surrendered yourselves to God. Shape your church life around that affirmation. Let it be a place of sacrifice. Make your surrender complete. Here you have built an altar, all the more real because invisible. Upon that altar lay your offerings. You love ease. Rejoice to grow weary in the work of the Kingdom. You love freedom. Hedge your life about with obligations which center here. You love money. Exchange it for the treasures unseen. You love the praise of men. Seek the lowly task which none shall note. You love your life. Lose your life for Him. Answer the outpouring of God's full heart to you on Calvary's cross by the outpouring of your full heart to Him in the service of His Kingdom. Bring all you are and have and long for, and loose your hold on it, letting Him take what He will. Reproduce on your own lesser scale the spirit which moved the Son of God, though He was rich, yet for our sakes to become poor. Empty life's treasure house. Lay it all upon the altar. And shall you thus enter upon a life starved and narrow? I tell you nay. It is a life so full and deep that in it there is room for tears and for laughter, for love and hate, for longings and triumphs, for the world's joys and its sorrows, for the great sweep of God's doings in the universe, for the ages and the eternities. There is no road to that full life save the road of sacrifice. Listen once more to the Master's mighty word—'He that saveth his life shall lose it. But

he that loseth his life for my sake, the same shall save it.'

"My brethren, suffer me a word of brotherly concern. You are living in an age of material comfort. With varying degree its gifts have fallen to your lot. In prosperity's genial air, have you lost any of that rugged devotion to highest things which your faith demands? Has it grown easier for you to give time, prayer, money, as your resources have grown? Do you know what it is to lack in order that Christ may have? Are you putting your strength under other lives? Is there anyone representing Christ and you—you personally—in the dark places of the earth? Are you really in this enterprise of the Kingdom in such way as makes an impression on your own mind, to say nothing of others? Can you understand Grenfell shepherding his flock amid the snows of Labrador; or Griffith John battling with paganism in China; or Joseph Ward pouring out his life for the young men and women of Dakota; or Livingstone tramping the jungles of Africa; or Paul, the wifeless, childless, homeless ambassador of Christ, crying, 'I have suffered the loss of all things and do count them but refuse that I may gain Christ and be found in Him.' Have you the key to these things? If not, there is a great, new, wonderful chapter of your life that may be written.

"Salvation and sacrifice—these are the poles round which the life of the Church of Christ revolves. They mark the Christian revelation. Man-made religions omit or pervert, one or the other or both. It is not grateful to human pride to bow in penitence to receive a divine salvation. It is a bitter thing for our selfish, willful hearts to accept the way of the Cross. But you, my brethren, who know the truth, you will be true to it. As you to-night pledge loyalty to your pastor, pledge yourselves also to fresh gratitude for your salvation, fresh fidelity to your sovereign Lord. So shall you avouch yourselves a Church of Christ. So

shall there come to you great power with God and man. So shall you enter into the life of Him who bears the world upon His heart. The tide comes flowing into yonder harbor. Its broad bosom shrinks from no burden. It lifts to the same level the ocean liner and the freight transport and the little tug, and even the old garbage scow. It should be the symbol of the life of your church upon whose redeemed and sacrificial strength many lives should be borne, of the wise and strong and hopeful, but also the foolish and weak and despairing—yea,

even the wreckage tossed here and there by the world's sullen sea."

**NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS
WORTH WHILE**

The pastor of one of our churches in Tacoma, Washington, says in his report at the beginning of the year—

"On Sunday, the 29th, about thirty young people expressed a desire to begin the New Year by deciding to live a Christian life, and we are expecting to receive many of these into the membership of the church at an early date."



The Treasury



The Present Outlook

BY THE ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

The following statement for the first seven months of our fiscal year presents food for reflection:

RECEIPTS

	Legacies.	Contributions.	Interest.	Total.
1907	\$64,291.04	\$58,331.60	\$7,664.13	\$130,286.77
1908	49,056.00	56,166.23	7,794.63	113,016.86
Increase.....			130.50	
Decrease	15,235.04	2,165.37		17,269.91

The above is not so satisfactory a showing as we had hoped for. The month of October taken by itself shows an encouraging advance. We are hoping and expecting better things in November. It rests with our friends as to whether these expectations will be realized:

	Legacies.	Contributions.	Interest.	Total.
October, 1907.....	\$2,094.79	\$10,381.35	\$205.45	\$12,681.59
October, 1908.....	10,644.38	10,441.77	406.60	21,492.75
Gain	8,549.59	60.42	201.15	8,811.16

We hope that as our friends glance through the above figures and see their meaning, they will ask themselves how they can help to better the situation and have a practical part in the five following important fields for home missionary work?

1. The West, with its great stretches of fertile territory opening up largely by irrigation and being rapidly filled with a splendid class of home-seekers.

2. The hill town churches of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, to which are owing a tremendous debt of gratitude for the noble men and women sent out to battle on both the home and foreign fields.

3. The work in our large cities. At the present rate of growth only a few years more and the control of our land will have passed from the country to the city. The boys of to-day in those congested districts will be a controlling factor in the political affairs a few years hence. It is most important that we care for them.

4. The ever increasing influx of foreigners coming to seek a home with us. The next year promises to witness the largest immigration in our history. These people must be taught the first principles of good citizenship, or as a people we shall be the losers. If they stay with us they need to be taught that this land is desirable to them because the religion and teaching of Jesus Christ has made it so. We ought to train them in His service and send them back as missionaries of the Cross.

5. We are doing a most needed work in Cuba, which after centuries of Spanish misrule has been providentially placed in our care. Shall we carry the Gospel to this needy people?

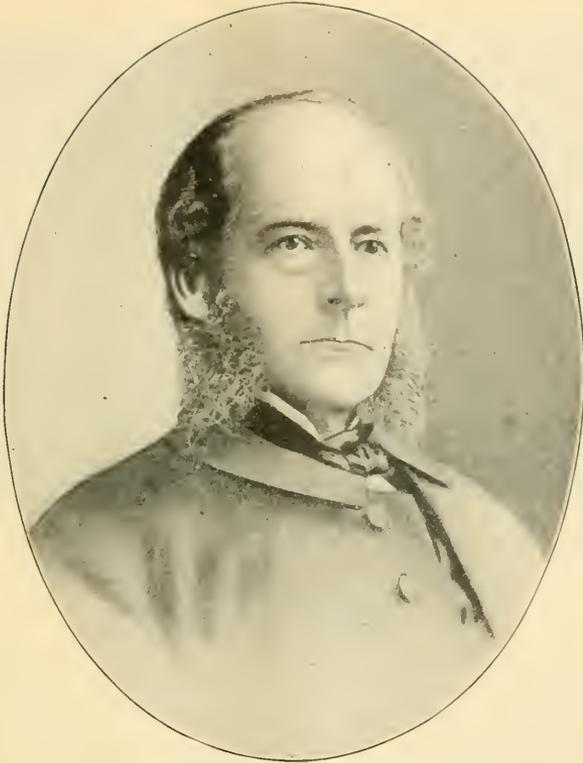
These five lines of home missionary work present a field of labor second to none in all the world for importance. As a denomination, can we afford to miss this greatest opportunity to make our influence felt as a great civilizing and Christianizing force? In the past no Society has done more for holding our land true to Him than the Congregational Home Missionary Society. Shall we step down and let others take up the work which we have cared for so long and so successfully? As individual Christians, are we going to settle down in our cosy, comfortable homes and forget that we are responsible to Him to help in the work along these lines of effort? Can we afford to do this? Is it right to do so? These are the questions before us and they must be answered. How? That is the question for each one of us to settle, but a suggestion might be made to those who are among our recognized leaders.

1. Our pastors. Have you presented to your congregation the pressing need and unparalleled opportunities of and for home mission work? Have you urged that each member have a personal part in this work of holding our land true to the teaching of Christ, both for their own growth in a broad Christian life and as a patriotic duty?

2. Our Sunday School superintendents. Have you presented to your teachers the need of studying home missions and of teaching every scholar who is to become an individual force in our nation in the years to come that the first and greatest requirement of Christian good citizenship is to know the needs of our land and as individuals to have a part in meeting its needs?

3. To presidents of Young People's Societies. What are you doing to lead the young people to think, act, and to have a most vital connection with the future of our country?

These considerations are pressing mightily upon us and cannot be lightly disregarded. If every church member, every Sunday School teacher and scholar, and every Christian Endeavor Society will do their part, the money needed will be forthcoming and work will be extended to needy fields, and the Kingdom of God advanced. **SHALL THIS BE DONE?**



Rev. J. D. Kingsbury, D. D.

DIED NOVEMBER 12, 1908

FEW men have had longer and closer connection with Congregational home missionary work than Dr. Kingsbury. For many years he served with unflagging interest and faithfulness upon the Executive Committee of this Society. Special tasks of various sorts were assigned him and discharged with scrupulous care. It was on his recommendation, after an extended visit to Cuba, that work was undertaken in that island. Later the Committee asked him to take oversight of our work in the great area comprised within the territories of Arizona and New Mexico, with Utah and southern Idaho. At one time, in an emergency, he added to this the care of the churches in Oklahoma. It was wonderfully interesting and inspiring to see this old man, laden with years but young in enthusiasm and sympathy, going about over his "vast realm," as he loved to call it, shepherding the flock. Everybody loved him. Everybody trusted him. With him always went the serenity of Christian faith and the warmth of Christian love.

A little over a year ago he laid down his work as Superintendent, but continued in the service of the Society, speaking in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois, until April 1. Since that time he has had a well-earned rest save as from time to time he went at our request to give addresses on the interests which lay so near his heart.

And now from long service here he has gone to service above. May the spirit which was in him fall upon us all!



MR. HARRY WADE HICKS

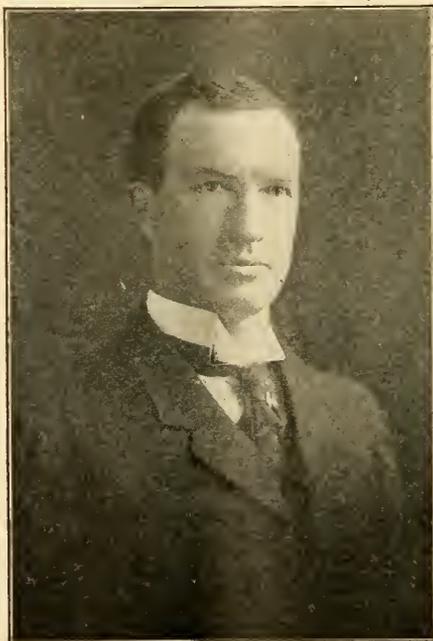


REV. FRANK DYER

THREE LEADERS

Two of the faces on this page are of leaders in young people's mission work. At the upper left-hand corner is Mr. Harry Wade Hicks, of whose recent acceptance of the position of General Secretary of the Young People's Missionary Movement we speak in our Editorial Notes. At the right is Rev. Frank Dyer, of Chicago, who, as Executive Secretary of the Congregational Brotherhood, is energetically and devotedly pressing home the appeal of missions along

with every other concern of the Kingdom of Christ. At the bottom is Mr. S. Earl Taylor, who has for a number



MR. S. EARL TAYLOR

of years past with marked consecration and wisdom led the young people of the Methodist Episcopal church into larger missionary knowledge and deeper interest.

This age is great in its possibilities of service, and these men are examples of the way in which young people can make their lives count for the Kingdom of Christ.

Woman's Department

Italy in Connecticut

BY REV. JOEL S. IVES, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

IBERIC and Celtic Italy have sent a large contingent to Connecticut—25,000 from 1900 to 1904 and 30,000 from 1905 to 1907. In spite of the return wave since the hard times 75,000 is a conservative estimate of the Italian population in the state. The next half decade will largely augment this number. Two-thirds of these are out of sympathy and out of touch with any church of any name.

More and more these people are buying up small farms and thus becoming a permanent part of the rural sections. As all roads led to Rome, so to-day on every road may be met a

Results are secured with surprising promptness. The appeal is not alone from the obedience of the Last Commission, but it is a question of the maintenance of the institutions which have given strength and stability to the New England we have loved *and lost*—to that New England which to-day has not a single organization of any description that can maintain itself in the future out of the native stock.

"When the tale of bricks was doubled then came Moses." Our Pilgrims and Puritans are a vanishing quantity but our salvation has already dawned in the power of the Gospel,



A GOSPEL WAGON AUDIENCE, HARTFORD CONN.

Roman and every avenue is an Ap-pian Way. Here is a magnificent opportunity for Christian Missions. The material is right at hand. Every door is wide open to the Gospel herald.

in the hands of the humblest preacher, to make the best kind of citizens out of the material to be found in this conglomerate land of ours. The appeal for the Homeland was never so

imperative as now, while the results put our niggardliness to shame. Italian membership in our churches may

Italians gathered in the sunshine and sang from the hymn books they were bringing with them when—let the good news be told everywhere—forty families, each with its cherished hymn book, joined in the chorus of thanksgiving.



THE GOSPEL WAGON IN HARTFORD

be counted in the hundreds, while it is only in the last decade that special efforts have been made in their behalf. The ideal would be an Italian Church of Christ in every community that could reasonably support it. It seems a pity that the Italian must differentiate between denominations, especially as he has come out of the Catholic church. Yet as things are, there seems to be no way but to be as catholic as we can under our denominational banners. To this end we give credit gladly to the excellent work done by the Baptists and the Methodists, and pray that the work of each may help the other.

It is interesting and hopeful that the returning migrants take with them the fire from the altar and kindle new flames of light and blessing in the old lands. On one eastbound ship a few

of "foreign work," so that not less than twenty localities are reached. During the past two years an interest-



ITALIAN CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

ing experiment has been in operation through the united efforts of the various churches in Middletown, with excellent results. Mainly through the influence of the Italians themselves it

is deemed wise to bring the mission under denominational control, and plans are nearly perfected whereby the Missionary Society will superintend the work. The practice of more than a decade leads to the conclusion that where it is practicable the people of any race who choose the Congregational way should be organized into the responsibilities of "local autonomy." If it is good for the Yankee it is good for the Italian. Experience has proven it good not only for religion, but for citizenship.

Bridgeport boasts of the first Italian meetinghouse in New England. The cut shows that Christian Endeavor can flourish in this "sunny soil." Rev. Canio Cerreta has also organized a Junior Christian Endeavor Society. His cherry face in the center line of the banner reveals the constant purpose which has impelled these enterprises.

In Hartford, Rev. Pietro F. Vodola, who left the Roman Catholic priesthood about three years ago, has been making marked progress for two summers with the Gospel Wagon. The cuts illustrate this. He gives out cards to be signed, by means of which he is able to get in touch with those who by further influence will attend the services at Warburton Chapel in the midst of Hartford's East Side. The Chapel is a part of the First Church equipment, and the hearty co-operation of Dr. Potter with his people is a great assistance.

Immigration, which was making such enormous records—the alien arrival in 1907 being 1,285,449—was checked by business depression and for months the return bookings were larger than the arrivals. But the tide has turned, and with the general improvement which we are confident will obtain, immigration will show a constant sympathy. As one Italian said, "Yes, they have gone back, but they will come again and bring another with them." It was a relief from a heavy burden during the hard times that so many thousands "went home."

As shops are opened and new orders are to be filled increasing numbers must cross the sea to do the work. Those who are here and those who are surely coming are the material that God is giving us to mould into the Christian citizenship which is our hope and confidence for the future.

The Italian is to be reached just as everybody else has been reached. One converted disciple brings another. In just this simple way the perfected Kingdom of God shall come. "How shall He not with Him also freely give us all things."

SOME CHRISTMAS PLANS

Reported by our Missionaries

Lindale, Ga.—

At our Christmas tree the Sunday School made presents to the sick and poor of the community. The mill company helped us by furnishing confectionery for the tree.

Homestead, Pa.—

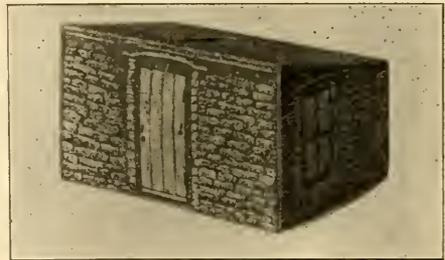
Christmas night the Sunday School rendered a Christmas cantata to a large audience, and it was then that this church realized that a Sunday School is one of the helpful factors to build it up.

Bryant, S. D.—

Our Sunday School held its annual Christmas service, and raised five dollars for the State Orphan's Home in Sioux Falls.

Oriska, N. D.—

We had a Christmas tree, and one of the best programs I have ever witnessed. The children all did well, and all went home with their arms full of good presents, and with a thought of a Saviour that was born in a manger and who cared for His own.



THE NEW "SOD HOUSE" MITE-BOX
DESIGNED FOR OUR SOCIETY. SENT FREE

New book of home missionary games for children also ready. Price, 50 cents.

Appointments and Receipts

RECEIPTS

October, 1908

MAINE—\$188.04.

Maine Miss. Soc., W. P. Hubbard, Treas., 79.48; Farmington, Rev. R. H. Clapp, 1; Mary F. Cushman, M. D., 5; W. A. Titcomb, 2; Harrison, W. L. Grover, 1; Jonesport, D. J. Sawyer, 10; Lewiston, S. C. Frye, 1; Minot Center, Friend, 2; Bridgewater, A. Radzanowski, 3; 1; Phippsburg, 6.06; Portland, Seamen's Bethel, 75.50; C. G. Eshbaugh, 2.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—\$641.05; of which legacy, \$500.00.

New Hampshire H. M. Soc., A. B. Cross, Treas., 48.79; Candia, 9.33; Concord, A Friend, 5; N. F. Carter, 1; Dover, E. R. Brown, 5; Epping, 6; Lakeport, W. C. Landis, 1; Lyme, Estate of Benj. T. Washburn, 500; Manchester, A. F. Emerson, 3; A. P. Senter, 1; New Ipswich, Children's Annual Fair, 15; Northampton, C. E., 7; Sunapee, Mrs. G. H. Bartlett, 5; West Lebanon, 23.25; S. S., 10.68.

VERMONT—\$214.89.

Vt. Dom. Miss. Soc., J. T. Ritchie, Treas., 134.16; Barton Landing and Brownington, 22.25; Bennington, C. E., 5; Brookfield, 2nd, 6.08; Cabot, Friends, 13; St. Johnsbury, M. F. Balch, 14.30; Vergennes, A Friend, 5; Wallingford, Mrs. C. M. Townsend, 1; Waterbury, 7.10; Westford, 6; Weston, L. P. Bartlett, 1.

MASSACHUSETTS—\$8,274.34; of which legacies, \$5,194.38.

Abington, F. D. Hunt, 5; A. B. Vaughan, 10; Allston, 42.32; Amesbury, Un. Evang., 8.47; Amherst, Mrs. C. W. Hawley, 1; W. B. Lancaster, 2; Miss M. Smith, 5; Mrs. Smith, 1; Mrs. H. S. Davis, 1; Andover, Miss L. F. Clarke, 1; A Friend, 1; Ashby, A Friend, 1; W. J. Smith, 1; Mrs. J. Whitney, 1; Mrs. A. H. Wright, 25; Athol, Miss E. Fuller, 1; T. H. Goodspeed, 1; Attleboro, W. B. Perrin, 1; Auburndale, 5; A Friend, 5; E. B. Smith, 1; Belchertown, A Friend, 2; Bridgewater, A. Radzanowski, 3; Brighton, Mrs. C. B. Travis, 1; Brimfield, A. B. Brown, 1; Brookline, Mrs. Jos. H. White, 10; Boston, Park St., 90; A Friend, 1; W. E. L. Buttrick, 2; "Cash," 1; A. Dutton, 5; Byfield, 7; Campello, H. Dunbar, 5; Center Marshfield, Miss S. B. Stevens, 1; Chesterfield, Estate of Lucy A. Engram, 100; Chicopee, Mrs. J. W. Burgess, 3; Clinton, E. P. Sawtell, 2; Concord, A. L. Hicks, 5; Concord Junction, Mrs. A. E. Damon, 1; Cotuit, H. E. Crocker, 1; Danvers, Miss C. Conant, 1; Dedham, Edith C. Hine, 2; Dorchester, Estate of Amasa Holmes, 3; 2nd, 43.55; Miss M. C. McLean, 2; Mrs. W. J. Somerville, 1; Miss G. S. Wilder, 2; East Boxford, Mrs. Mary N. Cleveland, 1; East Bridgewater, H. Wade, 10; East Charlemont, 5.50; Easthampton, A. C. Edwards, 2; Mrs. L. A. Meserve, 1; East Pepperill, W. W. Dale, 5; J. W. Pierce, 2; Essex, Miss H. E. Choate, 5; Everett, F. Batchelder, 10; Mrs. C. W. Greenwood, 1; F. E. Vaughan, 1; Falmouth, 29.50; Miss C. L. Rogers, 5; Frostburg, 4.15; Gardner, M. H. Creed, 1; Great Barrington, C. E. Platt, 2; Greenfield, E. P. Hitchcock, 5; Mrs. E. L. Stone, 2; Harwichport, Pilgrim, S. S., 5; Hatfield, Estate of A. Wells, 1,955.10; Holyoke, A. H. Dawley, 1; Lancaster, Miss E. F. Merrick, 7; Lawrence, C. E., 3.50; Leicester, C. E. White, 5; Leominster, Ortho., 71.73; F. A. Whitney, 15; Lowell, Pawtucket, S. S., 10; Ludlow, A Friend, 1; Manchester, "R. T. G.," 2; Mattapan, J. A.

Tucker, 1; Maynard, Mrs. L. H. Cobb, 5; Medfield, Estate of Mary C. Johnson, 2,869.16; Medford, Mr. & Mrs. D. W. Wilcox, 20; Melrose Highlands, G. W. Basford, 1; Methuen, W. O. Norris, 1; Monterey, 2; Natick, Estate of Mrs. A. Smith, 253.02; Wm. R. Bigelow, 2.50; Newton, 1st, 47.90; Newton Highlands, S. A. Craft, 5; Newtonville, A. E. Wyman, 25; Northampton, I. Bridgman, 1; Dr. R. Root, 2; North Brookfield, Estate of W. H. Howe, 17.10; North Wilbraham, Grace Un., 10.40; Mrs. R. Sikes, 1; Oxford, Mrs. L. B. White, 1; Pittsfield, C. K. Ferry, 5; Sarah R. Weed, 10; Royalston, Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Wood, 5; Rutland, N. F. Sargent, 5; J. B. Wells, 3; Salem, Tab, 47; C. A. Fabens, 5; Sheffield, Miss M. R. Leonard, 25; Shrewsbury, A. J. Harlow, 1; Somerville, Miss M. C. Webster, 1; Southampton, 28; "L.," 5; Springfield, Olive, 8.55; South, 45.30; S. Chapin, 10; Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Barton, 10; Mrs. E. J. Wilkinson, 15; Stockbridge, S. B. Cone, 5; Sturbridge, 1st Evang., 17.75; Taunton, Miss M. A. Montgomery, 1; Three Rivers, Un. Evang., 16.12; Topsfield, M. Todd, 2; Truro, 1st, 7.47; Walpole, H. T. Kendall, 15; Waltham, Mrs. L. T. Moore, 5; M. F. Smith, 5; Miss C. Warren, 10; Westfield, G. T. Slanter, 1; West Medway, S. Knowlton, 10; Williamsburg, 100; Williams-town, Rev. F. Carter, D. D., 50; Winchendon, North, 5; Worcester, Un., 28; H. F. Fay, 10; Dr. J. Garst, 1.

Woman's H. M. Assoc., Miss E. A. Smith, Ass't Treas., 1,932.

RHODE ISLAND—\$696.55; of which legacy, \$650.00.

Rhode Island H. M. Soc., J. W. Rice, Treas., 19.55; Central Falls, P. Davenport, 2; Pawtucket, Estate of Abner Atwood, 650; Providence, D. P. Moulton, 25.

CONNECTICUT—\$5,393.23; of which legacies, \$2,300.00.

Missionary Soc. of Conn., Security Co., Treas., 226.81; Bridgeport, Second, 50.62; Mrs. H. Blodgett, Jr., 3; Mrs. S. F. Blodgett, 20; A Friend, 50; Brooklyn, M. A. P., 5; Mrs. G. L. Davison, 1; Buckingham, 10; Canaan, H. C. Barnes, 10; Colchester, C. E., 5; Connecticut, "Cash," 50; "A Helper," 500; Easthampton, E. D. Barton, 1; Ellington, Mr. & Mrs. C. Bradly, 3; Fairfield, F. H. Brewer, 1; Falls Village, Miss H. M. Millard, 1; Franklin, 5; Glastonbury, J. W. Broadhead, 5; Mrs. D. W. Williams, 50; S. H. Williams, 10; Greenwich, 2nd, S. S., 23.65; "In Mem.," 5; Miss S. M. Mead, 1; Groton, S. S., 11.46; Hampton, 10.15; Mrs. J. W. Congdon, 6; Hartford, Windsor Ave., 38.34; A. H. Andrews, 10; R. Beckwith, 5; Mrs. J. W. Cooke, 10; Miss E. F. Mix, 3; Mrs. S. W. Robbins, 10; M. A. Williams, 20; "H. S. K.," 10; Ivoryton, B. R. Comstock, 20; Kent, Mrs. E. W. Bull, 1; Mrs. R. J. Hopson, 10; Middlefield, L. A. Mills, 20; New Britain, So. S. S., 38.43; New Haven, A Friend, 1,000; A Friend, 1; C. C. Talcott, 1; Norfolk, Mrs. F. S. Stearns, 5; Noroton, Miss H. S. Niles, 6; Northfield, "M.," 5; Norwalk, A Friend, 1; Mrs. H. S. St. Johns, 2; J. I. Wilson, 1; Norwich, C. Bard, 1; Norwich Town, 1st, 2; Old Lyme, 38.86; Pequabuck, Mrs. N. E. Moody, 1; Plainville, Mrs. J. E. Tillotson, 7; Rockville, Miss E. S. Mead, 4; Miss F. D. Whiton, 5; Salisbury, 38.09; Scotland, Estate of Kate Browning, 2,000; Shelton, 21; Somersville, 17.25; Southbury, 1st, 11.06; Stratford, Mrs. S.

Blakeman, 4; Thompsonville, Miss C. H. Woodward, 2; Waterbury, 2nd, \$83.20; Dr. R. Crane, 10; West Hartford, Estate of Mrs. H. N. Chappell, 300; Friends, 8.75; C. A. Colton, 1; Mrs. E. W. Morris, 5; Willamantic, 26.50; Woodstock, 21.06; F. H. Butler, 5.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. J. B. Thompson, Treas. Suffield, Aux., 4.

NEW YORK—\$2,349.44; of which legacy, \$1,900.

N. Y. H. M. Soc., C. S. Fitch, Treas., 5 41; Angola, A. H. Ames, 5; Antwerp, Mrs. C. Marsh, .25; Baiting Hollow, N. M. Talmage, 5; Barryville, M. J. Layman, 2; Brooklyn, "C. A. H.," 5; Mrs. J. S. Lane, 5; Mrs. A. M. Price, 5; A. E. E. Wolfgram, 5; Buffalo, W. W. Hammond, 5; M. E. Remington, 1; Canaan, 11.05; Carthage, Mrs. S. L. Woodin, 1; Castleton, C. C. Woolworth, 20; Churchville, Mrs. A. D. Stone, 10; Clifton Springs, Mrs. A. Peirce, 10; Eldred I. Sergeant, 2; Elmira, F. B. Green, M. D., 2; Franklin, J. A. Parsons, 2; Hopkinton, A. S. Kent, 5; Jamestown, Geo. C. Kidder, 1; Danish, 3; Miss J. Underwood, 2; Kirkland, Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Stanton, 15; Lake Placid, Dr. E. B. Pierce, 5; Morristown, 1st, 6.64; Mt. Sinai, W. A. French, 1; Mt. Vernon, ist, S. S., 5; Mrs. F. M. Bean, 1; Grace M. Wood, 5; Newburg, Mrs. G. Armstrong, 1; New York City, Estate of N. B. Harris, 1,900; H. D. Burnham, M. D., 5; Miss M. Campbell, 5; Mary E. Clark, 1; John L. Falcone, 5; E. Grojean, 2; Mrs. C. Hamm, 5; L. C. Hazen, 10; M. S. Janes, 1; "K.," 125; Louis Klopsch, 10; Mrs. R. Turner, 1; G. Vanderbeck, 1; Perry, Mrs. M. J. Sheldon, 10; Portchester, "C.," 2; Poughkeepsie, A Friend, 1; Mrs. Gilbert, 1; Mrs. E. G. Hoyt, 1; Riverhead, Mrs. M. P. Buckley, 5; Mrs. H. H. Preston, 1; M. H. Young, 2; Rocky Point, M. S. Hallock, 2; Rodman, 9.70; E. C. Haynes, 2; Saratoga Springs, M. L. Lockard, 5; Sayville, 31.64; Smyrna, A Friend, 10; Syracuse, C. K. Harth, 1; Mrs. I. C. Rhodes, 10; Mrs. B. R. Smith, 1; Tallman, C. Rhemald, 1; Warsaw, Friends, 15; Mrs. Geo. Collier, .25; E. Humphrey, 1; E. T. Lawrence, 4; Wellsville, T. P. Otis, 3; West Winfield, Everett A. Clark, 2; White Plains, Mrs. E. J. T. Vining, 3.50; Woodhaven, Mrs. C. C. Voehl, 1.

NEW JERSEY—\$733.05.

Asbury Park, Mrs. E. J. Leroy, 1; East Orange, 1st, 79.30; Montclair, F. S. Bissell, 2; M. A. Bond, 2; Mrs. S. S. Costikyan, 2; Mrs. D. P. Cruickshank, 5; S. M. Dutcher, 5; W. Lloyd, 5; Mrs. F. Rosenberg, 2; R. Spaulding, 2; C. Waiser, 5; Newark, C. I. Gaston, 1; F. W. Haynes, 5; Charles Lundquist, 1; New Jersey, A Friend, 1; Paterson, Swedes, 1.70; Plainfield, Mrs. G. S. Rhodes, 1; River Edge, 1st, 17.63; Union Hill, Mrs. W. Graf, 1; Upper Montclair, 75.42; Verona, S. F. Baldwin, 1; Vineland, Mrs. D. S. Sexton, 2; Westfield, C. E., 5.

W. H. M. Union, M. C. Buell, Treas., 510.

PENNSYLVANIA—\$96.09.

Received by Rev. A. E. Ricker, Albion, 10.42; McKeesport, Scand., 3; Sugar Grove, J. McLean, 1.50. Total, \$14.92.

Devon, A. W. Gulick, 1; Du Bois, Swedes, 2; Germantown, 1st, 7.92; Keene, Mrs. J. Davis, 25; Philadelphia, J. L. Clayton, 10; Pittsburg, Swedes, 4; Plymouth, Elm, 6; Susquehanna, 5.81;

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—\$185.00.

Washington, 1st, 105; 1st, C. E., 25; Genl. E. Whittlesey, 50; W. C. Fowler, 5.

GEORGIA—\$58.70.

Atlanta, 30; Marietta St., 4.50; Columbus, North Highland, .50; Dawson, New Prospect, 1; Dawsonville, Holly Creek, and Suches, Pleasant Union, 1.60; Fort Valley, Pleasant Hill, 2.40; Gaillards, 5; Menville, Liberty Chapel, 2.70; Lindale and North Rome, 2.

ALABAMA—\$8.50.

Floralo, 1; Goshen, 1st, 6; Millerville, Pleasant Hill, 1; Tallassee and Watson Chapel, .50.

LOUISIANA—\$6.55.

Woman's H. M. Union, L. Babcock, Treas. Hammond, L. M. S., 6.55.

ARKANSAS—\$8.15.

Gentry, 8.15.

FLORIDA—\$16.80.

Received by Rev. F. E. Jenkins, D. D. Tavares, 7.05.

Cottondale, County Line and Esto, Union Grove, .75; Interlacken, Rev. S. J. Townsend, 4.75; Tampa, 4.25.

TEXAS—\$11.95.

Dallas, Central, S. S., 7.50; Pruitt, 1st, 1.95; Texline, 2.50.

NEW MEXICO—\$14.00.

Gallup, 14.

ARIZONA—\$10.00.

Received by Rev. G. A. Chatfield, Tempe, 10.

OHIO—\$221.52; of which legacy, \$100.00.

Cong. Conf. of Ohio, J. G. Fraser, Treas., 58.87; Mansfield, Miss E. J. Bowers, 1; Marysville, Estate of C. M. Ogden, 100; Oberlin, Mrs. P. A. Crafts, 5; Toledo, C. T. Huntington, 10; Wayne, 15.

W. H. M. Un., Mrs. Geo. B. Brown, Treas. Oberlin, W. Soc., 31.65.

INDIANA—\$74.26.

Fort Wayne, Plymouth, 32; Highland, 2.26; Indianapolis, Un., 30; Michigan City, 10.

ILLINOIS—\$162.95.

Received by Rev. M. E. Eversz, D. D. Peoria, German Reformed, 10.

Alto Pass, S. S., 1; Brimfield, 5.50; Chicago, Rogers Park, 1st, 20.45; Geneva, Mrs. A. E. Paul, 25; Mound City, T. M. Ford, 1; Payson, J. K. Scarborough, 100.

MISSOURI—\$30.10.

Kansas City, P. A. Case, 10; New Cambria, 1st, 8.10; New Florence, Rev. John Jeffers, 12.

MICHIGAN—\$28.91.

Michigan H. M. Soc., C. A. Gower, Treas., 23.91; Detroit, A. B. Lyons, 5.

IOWA—\$112.88.

Iowa H. M. Soc., A. D. Merrill, Treas., 82.88; Humboldt, Mrs. O. L. White, 5; McGregor, J. H. Ellsworth, 25.

MINNESOTA—\$269.00.

Received by Rev. G. R. Merrill, D. D. Ada, S. S., 5.35; Mazappa, 25; Minneapolis, 1st, 75; Plymouth, 90; St. Paul, Atlantic, 6.50; Sauk Center, S. S., 1.50; Zumbro Falls, 5.25. Total, \$208.60.

Alexandria, C. H. Haiter, 10; Backus, Union, 1.35; Bagley, 5; Biwabik, 7; Brainerd, Peoples, 2; Freedom, 10; Granite Falls, 12.50; New York Mills, 1.25; Shevlin, 1st, 11.30.

KANSAS—\$11.00.

Dover, 3; Garden City, German, 8.

NEBRASKA—\$106.00.

Nebraska H. M. Soc., Rev. S. I. Hanford, Sec., 50; Crete, German, 25; Hastings, German Emanuels, 5; Lincoln, 1st. German, Wedding, 6. Inland, Ger., Rev. A. Kern, 20.

NORTH DAKOTA—\$87.77.

Received by Rev. G. J. Powell. Cray, Ladies, 20.50; Halton, 1.25; Portland, 2.31; Sentinel Butte, .95. Total, \$25.01.

Berthold, 1.60; Deering, 5; Flasher, 1st, 5; Gwinner, Scand., 5; Richardson, .80.

W. H. M. Un., Mrs. E. H. Stickney, Treas.

Caledonia, Lad. Soc., 6.36; Drake, Lad. Soc., 1; Dwight, Lad. Soc., 5; Fargo, 1st, L. S., 3.50; Hankinson, Lad. Soc., 16; Hillsboro, Lad. Soc., 6.25; Michigan City, Lad. Soc., 4; Minot, Lad. Soc., 2.50; New Rockford, State Assoc., .75. Total, 45.36.

SOUTH DAKOTA—\$177.91.

Received by Rev. W. H. Thrall, D. D. Belle Fourche, 75; Columbia, 4; Faulkton, 2.50; Highmore, 5; Ipswich, 10; John Day, 5; Lake Henry, 5.55; Pierre, 15.50; Rossette Park, 5. Total, \$127.55.
Fairfax, Beth., Ger., 10; Ger., 7; Garretson, 3; Henry and Brantford, 18; Meckling, 3; Valley Springs, 3; Waubay, 6.36.

COLORADO—\$340.91.

Colorado Springs, Prof. P. C. Hildreth, 25; Denver, Berkeley Heights, 2.20; Flagler, Arriba, and Bovina, 1.75; Loveland, German, 6.07; New Castle, 50.50; Raven, 63; Wellington, 1st, 4; Christ German, 25.
Woman's H. M. Un., Mrs. L. D. Sweet, Treas. Colorado Springs, 1st, 100.50; Cripple Creek, 2.50; Denver, 2nd, 10; So. B'way, 2.50; Ft. Collins, 2; Grand Junction, 27; Greeley, 10; Longmont, 6.49; Seibert, 2.40. Total, \$163.39.

WYOMING—\$113.74.

Received by Rev. W. B. D. Gray. Glendo, Horseshoe, 3.30.
Cheyenne, 1st, 38.64; Douglas, 20.32; Torrington, 5.50.
W. H. M. Un., Miss Edith McCrum, Treas. Lusk, 12.98; Wheatland, 33. Total, \$45.98.

MONTANA—\$13.87.
Big Timber, 1st, 13.87.

IDAHO—\$6.00.
Burke, 6.

CALIFORNIA, (South)—\$93.92.

South California H. M. Soc., Rev. J. L. Maile, Sec., 82.92; Los Angeles, L. M. Lawson, 1; Pasadena, 1st C. E., 10.

OREGON—\$148.85.

Oregon H. M. Soc., D. D. Clarke, Treas. Hillsboro, 1st, 10; Portland, 1st, 50. Total, \$60.
Received by Rev. A. J. Folsom, Pendleton, 5; Smyrna, 4.10; Willard, 20. Total, \$29.10.
Beaverton, 12.75; Cedar Mills, German, 7; Union, German, 3; Hood View, 6; Portland, German Ebenezer, J. H. Hopp, 20; Salem, Central, 5; Vale, 1st, 5; Warrenton, A. Hostetter, 1.

WASHINGTON—\$180.23.

Washington H. M. Soc., Rev. H. B. Hendley, Treas., 120; Arlington, 3; Maltby and Grace, 4.15; Natchez Valley, 10; South Bend, 1st, 30; Sylvan, 10.08; Wallula, 1st, 3.

OCTOBER RECEIPTS

Contributions	\$10,441.77	
Legacies	10,644.38	
		\$21,086.15
Interest		265.69
Home Missionary		61.92
Literature		78.99
Total.....		\$21,492.75

STATE SOCIETY RECEIPTS

NEW HAMPSHIRE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Receipts in October, 1908.

Alton, 6; Barnstead, 3; Brookline, 2; Deerfield, 5; Franconia, 10; Fitzwilliam, 24; Hillsboro Ctr., 2; Hampstead, 7.58; Y. P. S. C. E., 5; Ossipee, 2d, 7; Salisbury, 5; So. Seabrook, 2; Surry, 9; Stratham, 10. Total, \$97.58.
Special for N. H. Soc., A Friend, Manchester First Congregational Ch., \$30.

MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Receipts in October, 1908.

Henry M. Hoyt, D. D., Treasurer, Boston. Andover, Ballardvale, 30.64; Ashburnham, 1st, 16.46; Ashfield, 27.40; Berlin, 10.25; Boston, French, 10; Mt. Vernon, 87.71; Roxbury, Eliot, 229.97; Dorchester, Village, 21.13; Brookline, Harvard, 45.15; Cambridge, 1st, 20; Pilgrim, 9.14; Chicopee Falls, 2nd, 22.19; Concord, Trin., 1; Easthampton, 1st, 18.07; Fitchburg, Finn, 6.31; German, C. E., 1.75; Framingham So., Grace, 40.19; Plymouth, 42; Gardner, 1st, 215; General Fund, Income of, 125.50; Gloucester, West, 16.25; Grafton, Evang., 44.62; Greenfield 2nd, 31.36; Groveland, 10; Gurney Fund, Income of, 6; Halifax, 10.50; Hawley, 1st, 1.93; Holbrook, Winthrop, 34.65; Holliston, 1st, 46.39; Hudson, 37.61; Huntington, 2nd, 6; Lanesboro, 5.25; Leominster, 1; No., 16.25; C. E., 2; Maynard, Finn, 7; Mendell Fund, Income of, 8; Methuen, 1st, 12.63; New Bedford, Estate of Frederic A. Washburn, 200; Newton, Eliot, 82; Centre, 1st, 47.90; Oakham, 28.06; Orange, No., 10; Paxton, 1; Petersham, 100; Plympton, 10; C. E., 3; Silver Lake, 5; Raynham, 1st, 17.72; Reed Fund, Income of, 78; Rockland, 1st, 30.85; Rutland, 9.92; Saugus, 8.10; Sisters Fund, Income of, 80; South Hadley Center, 15.83; Southwick, 4.40; Spencer, A Friend, 75; Springfield, Hope, 37.90; C. E., 5; Stockbridge, 1st, 8.10; Taunton, East, C. E., 1; Townsend, 17.47; Wall Fund, Income of, 48; Warwick, 10.76; Westboro,

69.63; Westhampton, Estate of R. W. Clapp, 583.71; West Springfield, 1st, 17; West Stockbridge Center, 1st, 10; Westwood, Islington, 1; Whitcomb Fund, Income of, 338.50; Whitman, 16.44; Willis Fund, Income of, 18.75; Designated Special for Mass., Boston, Roxbury, Highland, 75; Somerville, A Friend, 25; Worcester, A Friend, 30; Designated for C. H. M. S., Boston, Roxbury, Highland, 75; Northampton, Edwards, S. S. H. D., 8; Winchendon, C. E., 6.
W. H. M. A., Lizzie D. White, Treas. Salaries: American International College, 140; Italian worker, 55; Greek worker, 37; Woman missionary, 45; Special, Braintree, 1st, 1.50; for Amer. Inter. College, Springfield, Faith, Lad. Aid, 10.

SUMMARY

Regular, (does not include legacies and income of funds).....	\$1,789.88
Special for Massachusetts.....	130.00
C. H. M. S. Designated.....	89.00
W. H. M. A.....	288.50
Home Missionary	1.00
Total.....	\$2,298.38

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT

Receipts in October, 1908.

Security Company, Treas., P. O. Drawer 58, Hartford.
Barkhamsted, 6; Canaan, Pilgrim, 36.15; Colebrook, 18.10; Collinsville, Swd., 6.50; Danbury, Swd., 5.10; East Haven, W. H. M. S., 20; Greenfield Hill, 23.10; Hartford, First, 82.61; Kensington, 15; Litchfield, 57.10; Lyme, 10; Madison, L. S. C., 32.24; Middletown, First, 20.43; Middle Haddam, 4; New Britain, Stanley Memorial, 6; Norfolk, 52.40; Ridgefield, 50.70; Salisbury, 13.43; South Killingly, 10; Southport, 24; Stamford, Swd., 6; Stonington, First, 35; Waterbury, First, 80; Waterbury, Syrian, 1; West Cornwall, C. E., 10; A Friend, 10.
Designated, 145.83; Undesignated, 489.03.

NEW YORK HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Receipts in September, 1908.

Clayton S. Fitch, Treasurer, New York.
Brooklyn, Nazarene, 5; Columbus, 14.04; Dan-
by, 10.67; Gasport, 6.40; Hornby, 2.50; Lisbon,
10; Paris, 5.53; East Norwich, Conn., G. R. C.
of K. D., 5. Total, \$59.14.

Receipts in October, 1908.

Clayton S. Fitch, Treas., New York.
Binghamton, Plymouth, 5; Brooklyn, German,
2; Crown Point, 2nd, 20; Deansboro, 6.50; El-
mira, 4.15; Farmingville, 5; New Rochelle, Swed.,
2.75; North Evans, 7.50; Roscoe, 8; Saugerties,
16; Syracuse, Pilgrim, 4.01; Ticonderoga, Mrs.
Georgiana H. Cook, 5; W. H. M. U., 100.
Total, \$185.91.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE
OF OHIO

Receipts in September, 1908.

J. G. Fraser, D. D., Treas., Cleveland.
Ashtabula, First, 15; Cincinnati, North Fair-
mount, 6.20; Cleveland, Glenville, 6.25; Hough
Ave., 3; Lakeview, 1.50; Mizpah, C. E., 5; Ply-
mouth, pers., 5; Columbus, South, 1.80; Hunts-
burg, K. E. S., 5.80; Lyme, Ch. and S. S., 23.92;
M. C., 10; Madison, 25; Oberlin, Second, 30.71;
Painesville, W. M. S., 5; Penfield, W. M. S., 5;
Pittsfield, W. M. S., 5; Richfield, W. M. S.,
.50; Toledo, Second, Pri., S. S., 1;
S. S., 6.70; Rockport, 5.12; Superintendent, Pul-
pit Service, 20; Toledo, Birmingham, .50; First,
50; Washington St., 7.51; West Williamsfield, S. S.,
5; Windham, pers., 10; Youngstown, Elm St.,
5. Total, \$275.77.

From Ohio Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. Geo.
B. Brown, Treas.

Akron, First, W. M. S., 9.24; West, 12.50;
W. M. S., Andover, W. M. S., 4; Austintown,
W. M. S., 7; Barberton, pers., 5; Burton, W. M. S.,
2; Canfield, 1.40; Charlestown, W. M. S., 1;
Cincinnati, Storrs, W. M. S., 4.50; Clarksville,
W. M. S., 2.25; Cleveland, Franklin Ave., W. M. S.,
3.75; Highland, W. M. S., 5; Lakeview, W. M. S.,
3; Madison Ave., W. M. S., 11; North,
W. M. S., 4.40; Trinity, W. A., 1; Collinwood,
W. M. S., 4.20; Conneaut, W. M. S., 4; Fred-
ericksburg, W. M. S., 3; Gomer, L. L. S., 1.60;
Greenwich, W. M. S., 2.80; Hudson, W. A., 4.15;
Kent, W. M. S., 3.60; Kirtland, W. M. S., 11;
Lock, W. M. S., 3; Lorain, First, W. A., 1.50;
Mansfield, First, W. M. S., 40.37; Marietta,
First, W. M. S., Oak Grove, 7.45; Putnam, 1.50;
Harmar, W. M. S., 6; Newark, Plymouth, 8.30;
Painesville, W. M. S., 5; Penfield, Pri. S. S., 1;
Unionville, W. M. S., 1; Wellington, W. A.,
12.15; B. & G. M. C., 1.20; West Williamsfield,
W. M. S., 20; York, W. M. C., 3.35; Youngs-
town, Elm St., W. M. S., 8.90; Plymouth, W. M.
S., 1.40. Total, \$244.01; Grand total, \$519.78.

Receipts in October, 1908.

From Congregational Conference of Ohio.
Akron, First, sp., 5; Ashland, sp., 5; Barber-
ton, Ch. & S. S., in full to const., Mrs. George
Weston, H. L. M., 30; Center Belpre, 2.72;

Ceredo, W. Va., 1.50; Claridon, sp., 2; Cleve-
land, Euclid Ave., sp., 15; Pilgrim, 100; Puritan,
sp., 5; Columbus, First, 150; Eastwood, 27.50;
Coolville, 1.35; Garrettsville, 7; Geneva, sp., 5;
Hamden, 10; Hudson, 30.15; sp., 60; Hunting-
ton, W. Va., 15.73; Ireland, .85; Kingsville, sp.,
2; Lorain, Second, 2.50; Mansfield, First, sp.,
10; Nelson, 6; Oberlin, First, 35.84; sp., 5;
Springfield, First, pers., 4; Steubenville, sp., 25;
Toledo, Central, 13.88; First, sp., 2; Second,
23.25; Washington St., C. E., 7.89; Wauseon,
5; York, C. E., 2.50; Youngstown, Plymouth,
38.28. Total, \$656.94.

From Ohio Women's H. M. Union, Mrs. Geo.
B. Brown, Treas., Toledo.

Alexis, W. M. S., 1.40; Andover, W. M. S.,
1.60; Ashtabula, First, W. M. S., 20; Second,
30; Bellevue, W. M. S., 13.16; Brownhelm, W.
M. S., 1.60; Burton, W. M. S., 5; Chardon, W.
M. S., 6.75; C. E., 3; Cincinnati, Walnut Hills,
W. M. S., 5.60; Cleveland, Archwood, W. M. S.,
8.40; Euclid, Y. L., 2; First, W. A., 16.80;
Park, W. M. S., 1.75; Pilgrim, W. A., 38.12;
Puritan, C. E., 5; Trinity, W. A., 3; Union, Jr.
C. E., 1.50; Columbus, Eastwood, W. M. S.,
5; Mayflower, W. M. S., 3.40; North, W. M. S.,
2.15; Plymouth, W. M. S., 20; Conneaut, W. M.
S., 5.45; S. S., 5; Jr. C. E., 1.50; East Cleve-
land, B. & G. M. B., 1.20; Elyria, First, W. A.,
22; Huntsburg, K. E. S., 4.30; Ironton, W. M. S.,
6; Lima, W. M. S., 2.42; Lodi, W. M. S.,
5.60; Madison, W. M. S., 2.80; Marietta, First,
0.45; Marysville, W. M. S., 6.25; S. S., 2; Mt.
Vernon, W. M. S., 10.32; North Amherst, W. M. S.,
4; North Ridgeville, W. M. S., 2.30; Oberlin,
Second, L. S., 37; C. E., 2; Painesville, W. M.
S., 9; Ravenna, W. M. S., 2.50; Ruggles, W. M. S.,
3.15; Sandusky, L. G., 4; Saybrook, C. E., 5;
Springfield, First, W. M. S., 23.40; Tallmadge,
W. M. S., 25.75; Toledo, Central, W. M. S.,
15.72; First, W. M. S., 50; Second J. M. C.,
4; Twinsburg, W. M. S., 8.40; Unionville, W.
M. S., 4; Wakeman, W. M. S., 3.80; Wauseon,
J. M. C., 1; Wellington, Y. P., 2; Windham, H.
I. S., 5.50. Total, \$501.04. Grand total,
\$1,157.98.

DONATIONS OF CLOTHING, ETC.

Reported at the National Office in August and
September, 1908.

Bloomfield, Ct., 1 bbl., 44.50; Cripple Creek,
Colo., 1 box, 60.60; Groton City, N. Y., 1 box,
31; Peacham, Vt., W. H. M. U., 1 box and 1
bbl., 70.14; Simsbury, Ct., 1st, L. M. S., 1 bbl.,
72.25. Total, \$287.49.

Reported at the National Office in October and
November, 1908.

Canandaigua, N. Y., 1st, W. H. M. S., 1 bbl.,
154; Cash, 12; Darien, Ct., 1st, L. M. S., 1 bbl.,
100; Dover, N. H., 1st, Parish Ch., 1 bbl., 100;
Cash, 25; East Jaffrey, N. H., L. S., Cash, 20;
Guilford, Ct., 1st, 1 bbl., 58; Homer, N. Y., 1
bbl., 48.86; Ithaca, N. Y., L. M. S., 1 bbl., 50;
Muskegon, Mich., 1st, W. M. S., 100; Oxford,
N. Y., L. M. S., 1 box, 38.13; Scranton, Pa.,
Plymouth Ch., W. H. & F. S., 1 box, 90; White
Plains, N. Y., L. A. S., 2 boxes and 2 pkgs.,
209. Total, \$1,004.99.

WOMEN'S STATE ORGANIZATIONS

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF WOMAN'S
STATE ORGANIZATIONS, President, Mrs. B.
W. Firman, 1012 Iowa St., Oak Park, Ill.; Sec-
retary, Mrs. G. H. Schneider, 919 Warren Ave.,
Chicago; Treasurer, Mrs. A. H. Flint, 604
Willis Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

1. NEW HAMPSHIRE, Female Cent Institu-
tion, organized August, 1804; and Home Mission-
ary Union, organized June, 1890. President, Mrs.
Mary E. Lund, 137 N. State St., Concord;
Secretary, Miss Caroline E. Whitcomb, 192 Rox-
bury St., Keene; Treasurer, Miss Annie A. Mc-
Farland, 196 N. Main St., Concord.

24. **VERMONT**, Woman's Home Missionary Union, organized June, 1888. President, Mrs. Edward G. Osgood, Bellows Falls; Secretary, Mrs. W. J. Van Patten, Burlington; Treasurer, Mrs. C. H. Thompson, Brattleboro.

2. **MINNESOTA**, Woman's Home Missionary Union, organized September, 1872. President, Mrs. W. H. Nugent, 3240 Oakland Ave., Minneapolis; Secretary, Mrs. C. D. Siehl, 1010 W. 43rd St., Minneapolis; Treasurer, Mrs. W. M. Bristol, 815 East 18th St., Minneapolis.

3. **ALABAMA**, Woman's Home Missionary Union, organized March, 1877; reorganized April, 1889. President, Mrs. M. A. Dillard, Selma; Secretary, Mrs. E. Guy Snell, Mobile; Treasurer, Mrs. H. R. Hudson, 1505 3rd Ave., Birmingham.

4. **MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND**, (having certain auxiliaries elsewhere). Woman's Home Missionary Association, organized Feb., 1880. President, Mrs. C. H. Patton, 261 Franklin St., Newton; Secretary, Miss Mary C.-E. Jackson, 607 Congregational House, Boston; Treasurer, Miss Lizzie D. White, 607 Congregational House, Boston.

5. **MAINE**, Woman's Missionary Auxiliary, organized June, 1880. President, Mrs. J. R. Libby, 109 Danforth St., Portland; Secretary, Mrs. Martha B. Chase, 463 St. Johns St., Portland; Treasurer, Mrs. Helen W. Hubbard, 79 Pine St., Bangor.

6. **MICHIGAN**, Woman's Home Missionary Union, organized May, 1881. President, Mrs. C. R. Wilson, 65 Frederick Ave., Detroit; Cor. Secretary, Mrs. H. L. Wilton, 523 Cass Ave., Detroit; Treasurer, Mrs. A. H. Stoneman, 341 Worden St., Grand Rapids.

7. **KANSAS**, Woman's Home Missionary Union, organized October, 1881. President, Mrs. J. E. Ingham, 1348 Mulvane St., Topeka; Secretary, Mrs. Emma E. Johnston, 1323 W. 15th St., Topeka; Treasurer, Miss Emma W. Wallace, 1515 College Ave., Topeka.

8. **OHIO**, Woman's Home Missionary Union, organized May, 1882. President, Mrs. C. H. Small, 1907 E. 81st St., Cleveland; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. G. B. Brown, 2116 Warren St., Toledo.

9. **NEW YORK**, Woman's Home Missionary Union, organized Oct., 1883. President, Mrs. William Kincaid, 483 Greene Ave., Brooklyn; Secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Dickinson, Woodcliff-on-Hudson, Weehawken, N. J.; Treasurer, Mrs. J. J. Pearsall, 153 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

10. **WISCONSIN**, Woman's Home Missionary Union, organized October, 1883. President, Mrs. T. G. Grassie, Wauwatosa; Secretary, Mrs. J. H. Dixon, 941 Church St., Beloit; Treasurer, Mrs. Edward F. Hanson, Beloit.

11. **NORTH DAKOTA**, Woman's Home Missionary Union, organized November, 1883. President, Mrs. J. M. Fisher, 913 Tenth St. So., Fargo; Secretary, Mrs. W. H. Hubbell, Fargo; Treasurer, Mrs. E. H. Stickney, Fargo.

12. **OREGON**, Woman's Home Missionary Union, organized July, 1884. President, Mrs. E. W. Luckey, 707 Marshall St., Portland; Cor. Secretary, Miss Mercy Clarke, 395 4th St., Portland; Treasurer, Mrs. C. F. Clapp, Forest Grove.

13. **WASHINGTON**, Including Northern Idaho, Woman's Home Missionary Union, organized July, 1884; reorganized June, 1889. President, Mrs. W. C. Wheeler, 302 N. J. St., Tacoma; Secretary, Mrs. Edward L. Smith, 725 14th Ave., Tacoma; Treasurer, Mrs. E. B. Burwell, 323 7th Ave., Seattle.

14. **SOUTH DAKOTA**, Woman's Home Missionary Union, organized Sept., 1884. President, Mrs. H. K. Warren, Yankton; Secretary, Mrs. A. C. Rowditch, Mitchell; Treasurer, Mrs. A. Loomis, Redfield.

15. **CONNECTICUT**, Woman's Congregational Home Missionary Union of Connecticut, organized January, 1885. President, Mrs. Williston Walker, 281 Edwards St., New Haven; Secretary, Mrs. C. T. Millard, 36 Lewis St., Hartford; Treasurer, Mrs. James B. Thompson, 92 Lincoln St., New Britain.

16. **MISSOURI**, Woman's Home Missionary Union, organized May, 1885. President, Mrs. Geo. C. Mosher, 3612 Locust St., Kansas City; Secretary, Mrs. C. W. McDaniel, 2729 Olive St., Kansas City; Treasurer, Mrs. A. D. Rider, 2524 Forest Ave., Kansas City.

17. **ILLINOIS**, Woman's Home Missionary Union, organized May, 1885. President, Mrs. B. W. Firman, 1012 Iowa St., Oak Park; Cor. Secretary, Mrs. G. H. Schneider, 919 Warren Ave., Chicago; Treasurer, Mrs. A. H. Standish, 449 N. Grove Ave., Oak Park.

18. **IOWA**, Woman's Home Missionary Union, organized June, 1886. President, Mrs. D. P. Breed, Grinnell; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. H. K. Edson, Grinnell.

19. **NORTHERN CALIFORNIA**, Woman's Home Missionary Union, organized June, 1887. President, Mrs. O. W. Lucas, 2409 Carleton St., Berkeley; Secretary, Mrs. E. S. Williams, Saratoga; Treasurer, Mrs. M. J. Haven, 1329 Harrison St., Oakland.

20. **NEBRASKA**, Woman's Home Missionary Union, organized Nov., 1887. President, Mrs. J. E. Tuttle, 1313 C St., Lincoln; Secretary, Mrs. S. I. Hanford, 3025 R St., Lincoln; Treasurer, Mrs. Charlotte J. Hall, 2322 Vine St., Lincoln.

21. **FLORIDA**, Woman's Home Missionary Union, organized February, 1888. President, Mrs. E. M. Winslow, Coconut Grove; Secretary, Mrs. W. H. Edmondson, Daytona; Treasurer, Mrs. Catherine A. Lewis, Mt. Dora.

22. **INDIANA**, Woman's Home Missionary Union, organized May, 1888. President, Mrs. W. A. Bell, 1211 Broadway, Indianapolis; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Anna D. Davis, 1608 Bellefontaine St., Indianapolis.

23. **SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA**, Woman's Home Missionary Union, organized May, 1888. President, Mrs. George Robertson, Mentone;

WING PIANOS

Ask a Hearing

and --- Nothing More!

YOURSELF AND YOUR FRIENDS THE JUDGE AND JURY



Also 23 Other Styles

EVEN IF YOU ARE NOT MUSICAL, the Wing Piano will be sent to you on trial without the payment of even one dollar. We deliberately claim that the 21 largest styles of Wing Pianos have the most majestic tone under heavy playing and the sweetest tone under light playing of any upright pianos whatever, irrespective of the price or maker.

We would not (and could not if we would) thus address millions of the most cultivated and intelligent readers in the U. S., spend *thousands* in magazines publishing such a challenge, and *more thousands* in R. R. freights, if we were wrong in our statements or over-conceited about the tone quality of the Wing Piano.

For we are neither young nor trifling. We have been nearly half a century in the piano business, and during all of forty years have been scientifically studying tone and durability in preference to dollar making. This is the reason why the Wing Pianos ring with music.

The forty years' business experience has *also* taught us to weigh our WORDS carefully whether printed or spoken. Our WORD, black on white and over our name (which will be found at the foot of this notice), that the Wing Piano is the sweetest of all in tone.

Our commercial standing and references will guarantee you that our WORD is good and contract gilt-edged. The publishers of any prominent magazine will also tell you this. Read this exact copy of one of our trial blanks:

TRIAL BLANK

WING & SON, New York, Wood..... Style.....
Gentlemen--You may ship me on trial one Wing Piano of the above style with stool and earflap, to this address: Town.....State..... with freight from New York prepaid in advance, and send me an order to get it from the railroad depot, ON TRIAL ONLY. THERE IS NO AGREEMENT BY ME TO PURCHASE THIS PIANO, but I will allow it to remain in my home on trial for twenty days, and if it proves satisfactory and I conclude to purchase it, I will make an agreement with you to pay you \$..... in the following way:..... The piano to become my property upon completion of full payment as above.
If, however, the piano does not prove satisfactory, I will return it to the railroad depot. I am to be under no obligation to keep this piano. In all respects the conditions are to be the same as if I were examining it in your wareroom. It is distinctly understood that I am to be AT NO EXPENSE WHATEVER FOR FREIGHTS COMING OR GOING.
Yours respectfully.....

We Refuse to Sell Through Dealers

Their profits would double the price of the WING PIANO. Buy without the dealers' profits!

You Save From \$75 to \$200

When you buy a WING PIANO; for you buy direct--absolutely. You pay the cost of building it with only one moderate profit added.

With railroads everywhere, and business of all kinds done by mail, the piano dealer or agent is now unnecessary. As the cheap kinds cost less than half, the dealers "talk up" and push the cheap pianos--but often call them high grade.

You Need these Books--They are FREE

We send two good books. "The Book of Complete Information About Pianos" is a Complete Reference Book on the Piano. Technical Descriptions--Illustrates how all pianos are made--With large lithographed pictures of 1908 models of WING PIANOS--Reference between excellent materials and labor and cheap substitutes--Reveals agents' methods, etc. A handsomely illustrated book of 162 pages.

THE WING PIANO is broadly guaranteed in writing for 12 years.

Wing & Son, 358-391 W. 13th St., N. Y.

Write for the books and Wing Catalogue at once, or fill in the coupon. Cut or tear it out and mail to us now while you think of it (and while you have the coupon.) You will be under no obligations whatever.

The Instrumental Attachment

is added to certain styles when ordered. It produces almost to perfection the tones of the Harp, Zither, Banjo, Guitar and Mandolin. It saves wear and prolongs the life of the Piano. The usual playing of the keys operates the Instrumental Attachment.

Easy Payments Accepted

and old pianos and organs taken in part exchange.

WING & SON
358-391

W. 13th St.
New York

Send to the name and address written below, the "Book of Complete Information about Pianos," "Story Book" and catalogue, without any cost or obligation on my part.

A PIN MAY BE USED TO CUT ALONG THIS LINE

Secretary, Mrs. H. K. W. Bent, 130 W. Ave., Los Angeles; Treasurer, Mrs. E. C. Norton, Claremont.

25. COLORADO, Woman's Home Missionary Union, organized October, 1888. President, Mrs. F. D. Baker, 3221 Franklin St., Denver; Secretary, Mrs. Joel Harper, 653 S. Logan Ave., Denver; Treasurer, Mrs. L. D. Sweet, 1416 Franklin St., Denver.

26. WYOMING, Woman's Missionary Union, organized May, 1893. President, Secretary, Mrs. H. B. Patten, Cheyenne; Treasurer, Mrs. J. W. Morrall, Sheridan.

27. GEORGIA, Woman's Missionary Union, organized November, 1888; new organization October, 1898. President, Mrs. N. I. Heard, Athens; Secretary, Miss Jennie Curtiss, McIntosh; Treasurer, Mrs. Minnie J. Davis, Atlanta.

29. LOUISIANA, Woman's Missionary Union, organized April, 1889. President, Miss Mary L. Rogers, 2436 Canal St., New Orleans; Secretary, Mrs. A. L. DeMond, 128 N. Galvez St., New Orleans; Treasurer, Miss Lena Babcock, 2436 Canal St., New Orleans.

30. ARKANSAS, KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE, Woman's Missionary Union of the Tennessee Association, organized April, 1889. President, Mrs. G. W. Moore, 725 17th Ave., Nashville, Tenn.; Secretary, Mrs. J. E. Smith, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Treasurer, Mrs. J. C. Napier, 514 Capitol Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

31. NORTH CAROLINA, Woman's Missionary Union, organized October, 1889. President, Mrs. E. C. Newkirk, Mooresville; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. H. R. Faduma, Troy.

32. MONTANA, Woman's Home Missionary Union, organized May, 1890. President, Rev. Alice Barnes Hoagg, Orr; Secretary, Mrs. J. W. Heyward, 816 N. 27th St., Billings; Treasurer, Mrs. W. S. Bell, 611 Spruce St., Helena.

33. PENNSYLVANIA, Woman's Missionary Union, organized June, 1890. President, Mrs. E. E. Dexter, 732 N. 19th St., Philadelphia; Secretary, Mrs. E. H. Osgood, Germantown; Treasurer, Mrs. David Howells, Kane.

34. OKLAHOMA, President, Mrs. I. Cookman, 313 N. 8th St., Guthrie; Secretary, Mrs. Mary S. Rowe, 801 W. Reno St., Oklahoma City; Treasurer, Mrs. Belle Neal, Medford.

35. NEW JERSEY, Woman's Missionary Union. President, Mrs. Chas. F. Chase, 216 Walnut St., Montclair; Secretary, Mrs. Allen H. Still, Westfield; Treasurer, Mrs. Willard E. Buell, 1439 Newton St., Washington, D. C.

36. UTAH, Woman's Missionary Union, organized May, 1891. President, Mrs. C. T. Hemphill, Salt Lake City; Secretary, Mrs. L. E. Hall, Salt Lake City; Treasurer, Miss Anna Baker, Salt Lake City.

37. IDAHO, Woman's Home Missionary Union, organized 1895. President, Mrs. R. B. Wright, Boise; Secretary, Mrs. C. E. Mason, Mountain Home; Treasurer, Mrs. G. W. Derr, Pocatello.

38. TEXAS AND LOUISIANA, Texas and Southwestern Woman's Missionary Union, organized May, 1907. President, Mrs. Evan Morgan, Dallas, Texas; Secretary, Mrs. J. M. Preston, Dallas, Texas; Treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Eaton, Fort Worth, Texas.

An Ideal Christmas Gift

Sent On Approval TO RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE Laughlin FOUNTAIN PEN

and
RED GEM

The Ink Pencil

Your Choice of

\$ 1.00
These Two Popular Articles for only **1.00** Post-paid to any address

By Insured Mail 8c Extra.

Illustrations are Exact Size

Every pen guaranteed full 14 Kl. Solid Gold—cut on right hand may be had in either our standard black opaque pattern, or Non-breakable Transparent, as desired, either in plain or engraved finish, as preferred.

You may try this pen a week, if you do not find it as represented, a better article than you can secure for THREE TIMES THIS SPECIAL PRICE in any other make, if not entirely satisfactory in every respect return it and we will send you \$1.10 for it.

Cut ON LEFT is our famous and Popular RED GEM Ink Pencil, a complete leak proof triumph, may be carried in any position in pocket or shopping bag, writes at any angle as first touch. Platinum (spring) feed, Iridium point, polished vulcanized rubber case, terra cotta finish. Retail everywhere for \$2.50. Agents wanted. Write for terms. Write now "lest you forget." Address

Laughlin Mfg. Co.

522 Majestic Bldg.,
Detroit Mich.



Things you may need to know

The Home Missionary is published monthly except in July and August. Subscription 50 cents a year. Under the ruling of the Post Office Department, subscribers four months in arrears must be dropped from the list.

About one hundred leaflets are issued by the Society, covering many phases of Home Mission work. New ones are constantly being added. A catalogue will be sent on application. Leaflets are sent to individuals or churches without charge.

Handbooks for Home Mission Study can be furnished by the Society as follows:

- "Heroes of the Cross in America," by Don O. Shelton, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.
- "Aliens or Americans?" by Rev. Howard B. Grose, D. D., cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.
- "The Challenge of the City," by Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D., cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.
- "The Frontier," by Rev. Ward Platt, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.
- "Leaving the Nation," by Rev. Joseph Bourne Clark, D. D., cloth, \$1.00; paper, 50 cents.
- "Coming Americans" (for children), by Katharine R. Crowell, cloth, 35 cents; paper, 25 cents.
- "Pioneers" (for children), by Katharine R. Crowell, cloth, 40 cents; paper, 25 cents.
- "Citizens of To-Morrow," by Alice M. Guernsey, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 30 cents.
- "The Call of the Waters" (a study of the frontier for Women's Societies), by Katharine R. Crowell, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 30 cents.

We can furnish "Helps for Leaders" for use in connection with each of the first four books named above, at 5 cents each; a "Manual of Mission Study" at 10 cents; a set of six large pictures of home and foreign missionary scenes, for use in Sunday School exercises, etc., at 75 cents for the set; illustrated home mission post cards at 5 cents per dozen, 35 cents per hundred.

The Society is preparing sets of pictures to illustrate various types of its work. The first set, called "Frontier Pictures," eighteen in number, each on sheet $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 inches, is now ready. Price 10 cents for the set, postpaid.

In all shipments, the cost of carriage is paid by the Society.

Conditional gifts are solicited. The Society will receive any sum you may desire to place in its hands, and pay you an annual interest thereon during your life, varying according to your present age. This gives the donor an assured income for life, with the certainty that his gift will be used as he desires after his death. Write to the Treasurer.

Legacies to the society should be made in the following, or equivalent form:

"I bequeath to my executors the sum of.....dollars, in trust, to pay over the same.....months after my decease, to the person who, when the same is payable, shall act as Treasurer of The Congregational Home Missionary Society, formed in the city of New York in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said Society, and under its direction."

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
Fourth Avenue and Twenty second Street, New York.



60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. **HANDBOOK** on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER



"Baby's Best Friend"

and Mamma's greatest comfort. Mennen's relieves and prevents Chapped Hands; Skin Troubles of winter.

For your protection the genuine is put up in non-refillable boxes—the "Box that Lox," with Mennen's face on top. Sold everywhere or by mail 25 cents. *Sample free.*

Try Mennen's Violet (Borated) Talcum Toilet Powder—It has the scent of Fresh-cut Parma Violets. *Sample Free.*
GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.
Mennen's Sen Yang Toilet Powder, Oriental Odor } *No*
Mennen's Borated Skin Soap (blue wrapper) } *Samples*
Specially prepared for the nursery. Sold only at stores.

SAPOLIO

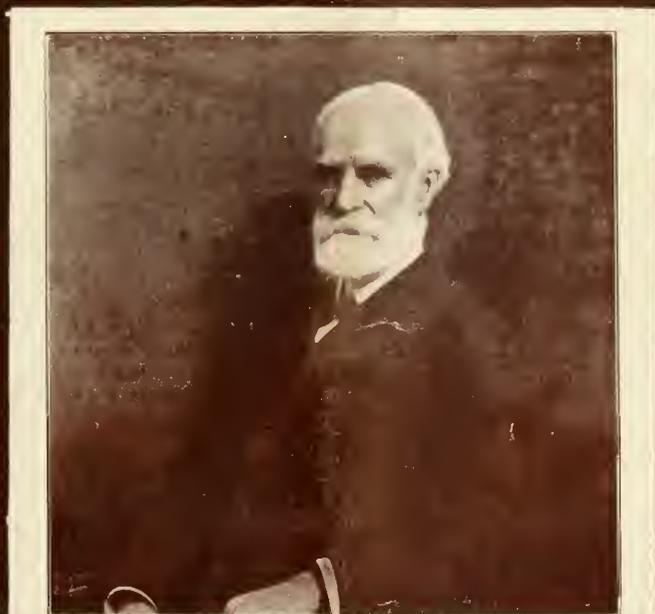


DOUBLES THE JOY IN

HOUSE-WORK

©INNER

THE HOME MISSIONARY



REV. J. K. McLEAN, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

1909

A New Magazine

IT WILL BEGIN April 1, 1909.

IT WILL ABSORB The Home Missionary, the American Missionary, The Church Building Quarterly, and The Pilgrim Missionary. Congregational Work will be discontinued.

IT WILL BE CALLED "The American Missionary."

IT WILL COST fifty cents per year.

IT WILL CONTAIN eighty to one hundred pages each month.

IT WILL REPRESENT The Congregational Home Missionary Society, The American Missionary Association, The Congregational Church Building Society, The Congregational Sunday-School and Publishing Society, The Congregational Education Society, and The Congregational Board of Ministerial Relief.

IT WILL ALSO have departments edited by The National Federation of Woman's Congregational Home Missionary State Organizations and The Congregational Brotherhood.

IT WILL COVER the whole range of Congregational Missionary work in our country.

IT WILL BE SENT to all subscribers to **THE HOME MISSIONARY** for unexpired terms.

WE NEED 50,000 SUBSCRIBERS

Will you give **US** a chance to tell **YOU** about **YOUR** work?

A Methodizer,--Does Your Church Need One?

If it has a deficit in its current expenses—
If it has need of more income for its work—
If it gives \$2 to itself for every \$1 to benevolences—
If it pays its minister less than it knows it ought—
If one-fourth of its members do not regularly support it—
If its trustees ask for new subscriptions only once a year—
Then surely you need a **Methodizer**.

WHAT IT IS

We can send you what you need. It is a fully illustrated booklet of sixty pages, written for us by Rev. Henry E. Jackson, and called

The Individual System of Church Support

Orders for the booklet and the supplies described in it, may be sent to either of the following addresses. To secure booklet, send ten two-cent stamps to the publisher.

THE CHURCH SYSTEM SUPPLY COMPANY,
Montclair, New Jersey.

Or orders may be sent to
THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
Fourth Ave. and 22d St., New York City.

CHESTER CREST

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

The New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men, formerly located at Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth street, New York City, was an out growth of the great Hippodrome meeting conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey in 1876.



EIGHT THOUSAND MEN representing the best families in the country have come under the influence of this most unique and definitely **CHRISTIAN INSTITUTION**.

THE MANAGER, Rev. **GEORGE S. AVERY**, was ordained an **EVANGELIST** by a **CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL** in **BOSTON** and has served the Christian Home ten years. The number of men now received each year is about four hundred and fifty.

The accommodations for unfortunate men are so arranged as to give men of means the very best that money can furnish, and men of less means are provided for accordingly. Those living in Greater New York who have no money are welcomed to the limit of the number of **FREE BEDS**.

The work is partially supported by voluntary contributions and it is governed by a Board of Managers representing various denominations. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, John Noble Stearns, Cornelius Bliss, William E. Dodge, James Talcott and other well known philanthropists were among the founders.

Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, President
Willis E. Lougee, Secretary
William S. Edgar, Treasurer

Address all communications to
G. S. Avery,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Whitman College

"THE YALE OF THE WEST"

It Stands for the Highest in Scholarship and Character.

A NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE IN THE NORTHWEST.

Entrance Requirements, 16 credits (same as Harvard).

HOME MISSIONS DEMAND CHRISTIAN COLLEGES.

Make your will in favor of
The Board of Trustees of Whitman College

WALLA WALLA,
Washington.

DOANE COLLEGE

Crete, Nebraska

OF HOME MISSIONARY ORIGIN
AND LOYAL TO HOME MISSION-
ARY WORK.

D. B. PERRY, President

The College Motto:

"We Build on Christ."

ROLLINS COLLEGE, Winter Park, Florida

THE COLLEGE, THE ACADEMY, THE SCHOOLS OF MUSIC, FINE ARTS, EXPRESSION,
DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS, BUSINESS

THERE ARE THOUSANDS of young people in the North whose health is threatened by the rigors of the climate or by close confinement in ill-ventilated and superheated schoolrooms; Rollins offers them refuge from these perils and the promise of a longer and more vigorous life, together with instruction in every way equal to that which they could find anywhere else.

THERE ARE THOUSANDS of parents who would spend their winters in the Sunny South if they knew that they could find there a school of the highest grade for the children whom they cannot leave behind them, but whose studies they do not wish to interrupt; Winter Park offers to such parents the finest climate on earth, a good hotel, pleasant boarding houses, furnished or unfurnished cottages, cultivated and agreeable society, fine drives, good fishing and hunting—and to their children of all ages the best instruction, through Rollins College and the excellent Public School, in any study.

INFORMATION AND CATALOGUES may be had by addressing the president, William Fremont Blackman, Ph. D.

1850

Ripon College

1908

A Strong Faculty of twenty-three specialists, who are thorough teachers. Wholesome Christian Atmosphere. Eight buildings. Large beautiful Campus and Athletic Field. Good equipment in Laboratories and Library. Comfortable Modern Dormitories. Group system of courses. Full information furnished promptly upon request.

RICHARD C. HUGHES, President,

Ripon, Wisconsin.

YANKTON COLLEGE

Yankton, So. Dakota

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR

Twenty-two teachers, 300 students.
Scholarly standards, Christian influences.

WRITE FOR A CATALOGUE

Marietta College

Marietta, Ohio

A CHRISTIAN COLLEGE OF THE
HIGHEST GRADE

Cherishing the loftiest college ideals and ministering to a large and developing field. Rated by the Carnegie Foundation as ranking with the best in America in scholarly standard. Of the men graduated since 1900 over twenty per cent. have entered the ministry.

FARGO COLLEGE, Fargo, North Dakota.

Cor. Seventh Ave. and Seventh St. South,

Regular College Course with many electives, leading to degree of Bachelor of Arts. Preparatory Department with full Commercial work, if desired.

FARGO COLLEGE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. Office: Stone's Block,
616 First Avenue North.

Twenty-one teachers, New Gymnasium, Scientific and Commercial Equipment.



Departments

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS, Edward S. Parsons, Dean. SCHOOL OF FORESTRY, William C. Sturgis, Dean. SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, Florian Cajori, Dean. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Edward D. Hale, Dean.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR WILL BEGIN IN SEPTEMBER, 1908 WILLIAM F. SLOCUM, President

WHEATON COLLEGE, Wheaton, Illinois

A CHRISTIAN SCHOOL FOR MEN AND WOMEN

LOCATION—Twenty-five miles west of Chicago. OBJECT—To train men and women for good citizenship and Christian service. RESULTS—About forty per cent. of graduates in the ministry, missionary service, and service of Christian societies. EXPENSES—Students need not spend over two hundred and fifty dollars per year. GIVERS who desire to invest their money in men and women to do Christian work in home and foreign lands, are requested to write to the president, Charles A. Blanchard, or the treasurer, Prof. H. A. Fischer.

Iowa College GRINNELL, IOWA

John Hanson Thomas Main, President.

Faculty of forty-five. Large and completely equipped buildings; Laboratories, Library, Museum, Chapel and Associations Building; fine Gymnasiums for men and women.

Departments: COLLEGE OF LIBERIAL ARTS, THE GRINNELL ACADEMY, THE GRINNELL SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

For catalogues address the President, J. H. T. MAIN.

TABOR

THE COLLEGE OF SOUTHWEST IOWA

Offers Superior Advantages: Faculty specialists; courses strong; group system; expenses minimum; influences character-forming; location most healthful.

Departments: College, Academy, Conservatory, Art, Business.

Send for literature; correspondence cordially invited.

President, GEORGE NORTON ELLIS, A.M. Tabor, Iowa.

Fairmount College

Fairmount College laid the Corner Stone of its new Carnegie Library on March 10th and inaugurated its new president the same day. It was a great day of rejoicing for the City and Community.

The College has a student body of 300 and is meeting the demands of first-class college opportunities in one of the strongest portions of the West. There are about 600,000 people in the Wichita commercial district to which this College specially ministers. The location is one of the most beautiful in the state.

Address the President, Wichita, Kansas.

Pomona College

CLAREMONT, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Pomona is quite the strongest college west of Colorado. There are 290 students of college rank. Standards of admission and scholarship are identical with those of the best American colleges. For catalog and information address as above.

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

FOURTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Charles S. Mills, D. D., President

Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, LL.D., Vice-President

Hubert C. Herring, D. D., General Secretary Willis E. Lougee, Associate Secretary

Joseph B. Clark, D. D., Honorary Secretary

Washington Choate, D. D., Treasurer

Miss Mirlam L. Woodberry, Secretary Woman's Department

DIRECTORS

Charles S. Mills, D.D., Chairman.....	Missouri	Mr. F. E. Bogart.....	Michigan
Raymond Calkins, D.D.....	Maine	Mr. William B. Homer.....	Missouri
Rev. Lucius H. Thayer.....	New Hampshire	Mr. George A. Guild.....	Kansas
Mr. W. J. Van Patten.....	Vermont	Mr. C. B. Anderson.....	Nebraska
Mr. Arthur F. Whitin.....	Massachusetts	Rev. Charles R. Brown.....	North California
Mr. John F. Huntsman.....	Rhode Island	W. H. Dav, D.D.....	South California
Watson L. Phillips D.D.....	Connecticut	E. L. Smith, D.D.....	Washington
Mr. George W. Baily.....	New York	H. P. Dewey, D.D.....	Minnesota
Mr. W. W. Mills.....	Ohio	Mr. James G. Cannon.....	New York
Mr. T. C. MacMillan.....	Illinois	W. R. Campbell, D.D.....	Massachusetts
Charles A. Moore, D.D.....	Iowa	S. H. Woodrow, D.D.....	Washington, D. C.
Mr. C. M. Blackman.....	Wisconsin	Ozora S. Davis, D.D.....	Connecticut

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Hubert C. Herring, D. D., Chairman

One Year:

Mr. James G. Cannon
Mr. W. Winans Freeman
Rev. Henry H. Kelsey
Rev. Lewis T. Reed

Two Years:

Mr. William B. Howland
Mr. John F. Huntsman
Ozora S. Davis, D. D.
W. R. Campbell, D. D.

SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS OF CONSTITUENT STATES

Maine Missionary Society.....	{ Secretary, Rev. Chas. Harbutt, 34 Dow St., Portland. Treasurer, W. P. Hubbard, Box 1052, Bangor.
New Hampshire Home Miss. Society.	{ Secretary, Rev. E. R. Smith, Concord. Treasurer, Alvin B. Cross, Concord.
Vermont Domestic Miss. Society.....	{ Secretary, C. H. Merrill, D.D., St. Johnsbury. Treasurer, J. T. Ritchie, St. Johnsbury.
Massachusetts Home Miss. Society...	{ Secretary, F. E. Emrich, D.D., 609 Cong'l House, Boston. Treasurer, H. N. Hoyt, D.D., 609 Cong'l House, Boston.
Rhode Island Home Miss. Society....	{ Secretary, Rev. J. H. Lyon, Central Falls. Treasurer, Jos. Wm. Rice, Providence.
Missionary Society of Connecticut....	{ Secretary, Rev. Joel S. Ives, Hartford. Treasurer, Security Company, Hartford.
New York Home Missionary Society.	{ Secretary, C. W. Shelton, D.D., 287 Fourth Ave., New York. Treasurer, Clayton S. Fitch, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.
Congregational Conference of Ohio..	{ Sup't, Chas. H. Small, D. D., } { Prospect Ave. and Treasurer, John G. Fraser, D. D., } { E. 22d St., Cleveland.
Illinois Home Missionary Society....	{ Sup't, Geo. T. McCollum, D. D., 153 LaSalle St., Chicago. Treasurer, John W. Iliff, 153 LaSalle St., Chicago.
Wisconsin Home Missionary Society..	{ Secretary, Homer W. Carter, D.D., Beloit. Treasurer, C. M. Blackman, Whitewater.
Michigan Congregational Conference.	{ Sup't, Rev. J. W. Sutherland, Hollister Bk., Lansing. Treasurer, C. A. Gower, Hollister Bk., Lansing.
Iowa Home Missionary Society.....	{ Secretary, Rev. P. A. Johnson, Grinnell. Treasurer, Miss A. D. Merrill, Des Moines.
Kansas Cong. Home Miss. Society...	{ Secretary, L. C. Schnacke, D.D., Topeka. Treasurer, Geo. A. Guild, Topeka.
Nebraska Home Missionary Society..	{ Secretary, Rev. S. I. Hanford, Lincoln. Treasurer, S. A. Sanderson, Lincoln.
California Home Missionary Society.	{ Secretary, Rev. L. D. Rathbone, Berkeley. Treasurer, G. T. Hawley.
South California Home Miss Society..	{ Secretary, Rev. J. L. Maile, Los Angeles. Treasurer, S. H. Herrick, Riverside.
Missouri Home Missionary Society...	{ Sec. Ex. Com., Rev. H. F. Swartz, Webster Groves. Treasurer, P. A. Griswold, Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis.

SUPERINTENDENTS

Meritz E. Eversz, D.D., German Department, 81 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	Rev. F. Risberg, Swedish Department, 81 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. O. C. Grauer, Dano-Norwegian and Slavic Departments, 81 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	Rev. George L. Todd, D.D., Someruelos No. 6, Havana, Cuba.
Geo. R. Merrill, D.D., 46 So. Fourth St., Minneapolis, Minn.	Rev. C. G. Murphy, 328 Noble Avenue, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Rev. W. W. Scudder, 411 Palace Building, Seattle, Wash	Rev. Geo. A. Hood, 1533 Milwaukee St., Denver, Colo.
Rev. W. B. D. Gray....Box 800 Cheyenne, Wyo	Rev. J. H. Head, New Mexico and Arizona, Albuquerque, N. M.
Frank E. Jenkins, D.D., The South 604 Lowndes Building, Atlanta, Ga	Rev. W. G. Puddefoot.....Indianapolis, Ind.
Rev. A. E. Ricker.....Meadville, Pa.	Rev. Walter C. Veazie, Utah and Idaho, Salt Lake City, Utah.
W. H. Thrall, D.D., 702 Dakota Avenue, Huron, S. D.	Rev. J. B. Gonzales, Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, Jennings, La.
Rev. G. J. Powell, 811 Seventh Avenue, So., Fargo, N. D.	
Rev. A. J. Folsom.....Forest Grove, Ore.	

CONTENTS

± For JANUARY 1909. ±

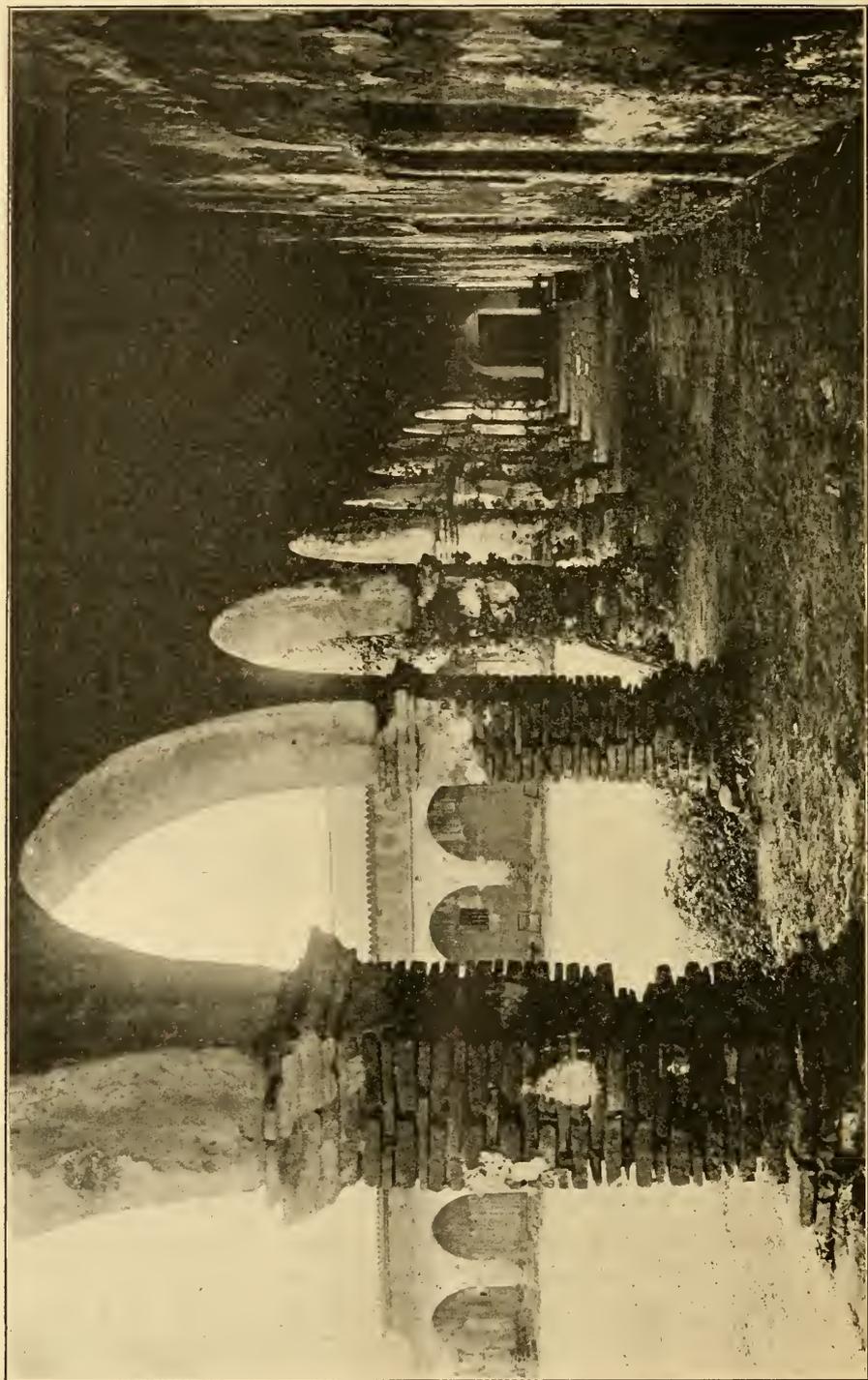
HOME MISSIONARY BEGINNINGS ON THE PACIFIC COAST. Rev. Henry E. Jewett.....	617
CONGREGATIONAL WORK IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. Illustrated. Rev. W. H. Day, D. D.....	619
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' HISTORY. Illustrated. Rev. Leland D. Rathbone.....	621
MESSAGES FROM CALIFORNIA LEADERS.....	623
THE CONGREGATIONAL OUTLOOK IN OREGON. Illustrated. Rev. A. J. Folsom.....	624
HOW THE COAST IS MAINTAINING THE EDUCATIONAL TRADITIONS OF THE DENOMINATION. Illustrated	
Old Whitman College and New. Pres. S. B. L. Penrose.....	626
Paradise Polytechnic Institute. Pres. J. H. Harwood.....	628
Pacific Theological Seminary. Pres. J. K. McLean.....	629
Pomona College. Pres. George A. Gates.....	629
Pacific University. Pres. W. N. Ferrin.....	630
EDITOR'S OUTLOOK	
Pacific Coast Congregationalism.....	632
Editorial Notes.....	633
A GOOD HOME MISSION INVESTMENT. Editorial.....	634
SHORT MESSAGES TO HOME MISSIONARIES. No. 5	
By the General Secretary.....	635
MR. JOHN F. HUNTSMAN. Portrait and Sketch.....	637
A PIONEER. Portrait and Sketch of Rev. S. H. Willey, D. D.....	638
THE TREASURY	
Approaching the Last Quarter of the Year. By the Associate Secretary.....	639
A NATIONAL INTERDENOMINATIONAL PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN.....	640
WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT	
How Shall They Hear without a Preacher? Illustrated	
Mrs. Mary W. Mills.....	641
Council of Women for Home Missions.....	645
APPOINTMENTS AND RECEIPTS.....	646

PER YEAR, FIFTY CENTS

THE HOME MISSIONARY

Published Monthly, except in July and August, by the
Congregational Home Missionary Society

287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY



INNER CLOISTER, MISSION SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, CALIFORNIA

THE HOME MISSIONARY

VOL. LXXXII

JANUARY 1909.

NO. 8

Home Missionary Beginnings on the Pacific Coast

BY REV. HENRY E. JEWETT, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

THE beginnings of Congregational Home Missions on the Pacific coast were unique. The pioneer Protestant missionaries to the Pacific coast were sent out by the American Board of *Foreign Missions* in 1836. The territory now occupied by the great States of Oregon and Washington was then known as the Oregon Country, and the concern of Christian people on the Atlantic coast was to reach the Indian tribes of the Pacific Northwest, some knowledge of whom from a Christian standpoint was first gained by Rev. Jonathan S. Green, sent out by the American Board in 1829. The conflicting claims of the United States and Great Britain to the Oregon Country had not been settled when the days of exploration by Green and Parker and Whitman and Spaulding were followed by the establishment of a missionary station that introduces us to an inauguration in 1836 of missionary work that in a few years became transformed into Home Missions, the work of the A. B. C. F. M. practically ending soon after the massacre of Dr. and Mrs. Whitman and others near the close of 1847.

The first of our missionaries to reach the Pacific coast under com-

mission of the American (now the Congregational) Home Missionary Society, was Rev. Geo. H. Atkinson, of Vermont, who in 1847 left New York with his wife for Oregon, going via Cape Horn to Honolulu. There they learned of the massacre of the Whitmans and were urged to remain at the Islands because of the peril to life from the Indians of Oregon, but "none of these things moved him" and in 1848 they arrived at the mouth of the Columbia river and began that great work which has enshrined the name of Atkinson in the hearts of all American Christians who are informed concerning the history of the Oregon Country. Before their coming Eells and Walker, Spalding, and others had sought to be useful to the white population of Oregon. A Congregational church had been founded at Oregon City in 1844 and at Forest Grove in 1845, where also Tualatin Academy had been established. Systematic home missionary supervision began with the advent of Atkinson. One who enjoyed fellowship with him in Dartmouth College and soon followed him to the Pacific coast says of him: "He was a genuine missionary of the Gospel a man of wisdom, scholarship, and piety, and an unusual-

ly well qualified man. His life was woven into Oregon and Washington." Others shared his labors, some of whom have fallen asleep, but others remain unto this day.

While these beginnings were being made in the north, events were crowding swiftly further south. The work in Oregon was necessarily slow and undramatic. Everything became centered in California, which had recently been acquired as United States territory. The men who were eager to enlarge the work in Oregon had to wait, for the work in California crowded the officers in the missionary rooms in New York. The Oregonians waited, but they held on until the turn of the tide. Others came and went, but Atkinson held on. Others did noble work, but he stands preëminent. To-day in Oregon and Washington there are over two hundred Congregational churches, with about 15,000 members. Other denominations also have done a great work and achieved large results.

In 1848, Samuel H. Willey, the Dartmouth College mate referred to above, and John W. Douglass, both of them New England men, graduated from Union Theological Seminary. They had chosen their fields of labor. Willey had accepted a call to the Congregational Church in Medford, Mass., and Douglass had decided upon foreign missionary work, but the Spirit was minded otherwise. The Home Missionary Society appealed to them to go to California, and thither they decided to go. News of the discovery of gold on the Sacramento river had not yet reached the world. Dr. Badger, then Secretary of the Society, was even then writing an editorial for *THE HOME MISSIONARY* of January, 1849, in which he spoke of "the vacant coast of Western America," but with him they saw "that the young, the robust, the skillful, the educated, and even the religious" were rushing to California, and without delay they started for Cali-

fornia via the Isthmus of Panama. At New Orleans they learned of the discovery of gold, and crossing the Isthmus with the earliest of the gold-seekers, but not of them, they steamed up "the vacant coast" to Monterey, then the capital, where they arrived February 23, 1849.

There Willey remained, beginning a long and remarkable Christian service that after sixty eventful years is not yet ended, for although none have surpassed and few have equaled in extent, in variety, and in results, the record of this beloved Christian pioneer, it is still given his brethren of the state he has helped to create, to receive his counsel and to enjoy his fellowship. In the serenity of a beautiful old age, this surviving founder of California's Christian institutions, churches, schools, college, and religious paper, enjoys the retrospect of past years, rejoices in the growth and influence of Christianity in the great commonwealth to whose welfare his life has been given, and receives the love and veneration of his brethren. He has lived to see at the present time about 225 Congregational churches in California, with a membership of 25,000.

The Home Missionary Society as constituted sixty years ago was the agency of Congregationalists and New School Presbyterians. Both worked side by side harmoniously. Their work, like that of other denominations, had two centers—the region around San Francisco bay, and the mining regions of which Sacramento was the distributing point. In San Francisco and Sacramento, self-sustaining churches were established in 1849, of which Hunt and Benton were respectively pastors. These churches were, from the first, promoters of home missionary interests. Willey, a little later, founded Howard Presbyterian Church; Douglass was the founder about the same time of the First Presbyterian Church of San Jose; James H. Warren, for twenty-seven years

Superintendent of Home Missions, founded the first church in the mountain region, the Congregational of Nevada City, a mining town. W. C. Pond, W. Frear, W. L. Jones, and others, manned distant and difficult places. All these churches except the two mentioned were planted by the Home Missionary Society. There were others as well.

Among the most important beginnings of those early days were the establishing of a religious paper, *The Pacific*, founded in 1851, whose message still reaches into all the State; the public school system, which home missionaries helped formulate on a broad basis; Christian academies, one of which developed into a Christian college that later merged into the State University. These home missionaries of the Pacific coast from the Canada line to Mexico publicly proclaimed high civic ideals in the midst of an ungodly generation, they exalted loyalty when the virtue of loyalty was questioned, they withstood the encroachments of slavery when it

laid claim to the newborn state; in a word, they wrought righteousness and their labors were not in vain. Leave out the work of home missionaries, and the Christian church would have suffered defeat, overwhelming defeat, on the Pacific coast.

The beginnings of home missionary work in Southern California are of later date than those further north, because for many years there were so few Americans in that portion of the State. In 1851 Mr. Douglass went to Los Angeles and remained six months. Nothing permanent came of his labors. In 1854 Mr. Willey looked over the field—a parched and barren field, inhabited chiefly by those of Mexican and Spanish ancestry. The earliest of our churches there, Los Angeles and Santa Barbara, established in 1867, were of home missionary origin. About twenty-five years ago the east “discovered” Southern California. Then home missions had new beginnings on the Pacific coast, which have hardly passed into history.



Congregational Work in Southern California

BY REV. WILLIAM HORACE DAY, D. D., LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

AFTER the Civil War, a new civilization began in Southern California. Latin missionaries and pioneers had been at work for a century and they had accomplished valuable results, but they had neither religious nor social ideals equal to the new opportunity. For forty years the Congregational Home Missionary Society has been investing. What dividends can be declared?

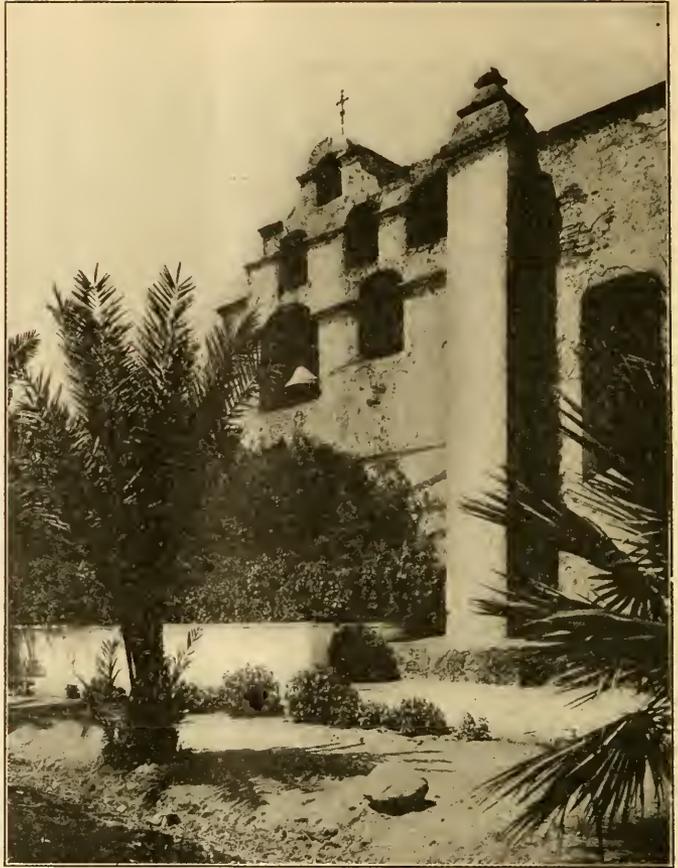
After some preliminary work, three Congregational churches were planted in 1867—one in the Mormon town of San Bernardino; another in Santa Barbara, with its beautiful mission;

and a third in the “toughest” city on the continent, the Pueblo of Our Lady of the Angels, Los Angeles. If there ever was a hopeless task, it was to make of these alien elements, communities of the Anglo-Saxon type. The work has been done because of the planting of the ideals for which Congregationalists stood. The three tiny congregations, with but thirty-two members, have now become ninety, while the membership has multiplied three hundred and fifty fold. Last year this sisterhood, which sprang from such small and discouraging beginnings, raised for worship and be-

nevolences \$290,000 or nearly \$30,000 more in a single year than the entire sum contributed to it by the National Society during thirty-nine years of dependence. From this sacrificial planting has sprung an enthusiastic sisterhood with eleven thousand members, an equal number in Bible schools, and three thousand in Endeavor Societies. The soil which seemed so stubborn forty years ago has produced a most luxuriant growth, transforming frontier barbarism into law-abiding free communities.

Congregational work is to be measured by other equally significant results. Its polity and ideals have contributed to the growth of a true democracy. Because it stands for a free church as well as a free state and a free school, it has been unique in its success as the founder of churches for the entire community. In many towns the Congregational is the only church, and in it are happily united all denominations. In one village where, for mere sectarian reasons, state church officials have attempted to force the founding of unneeded churches, the people were so happy in the unity and harmony of a single church that the new enterprise failed. If the community had been other than Congregational, the church would not have remained undivided.

The promotion of practical unity in



MISSION SAN GABRIEL, BELL TOWER

little places and its important share in all plans for church federation in the larger cities, have been paralleled by its educational service. Twenty years ago Congregationalists planted Pomona College as the westernmost span in the arch of Congregational colleges which the Pilgrim faith has stretched across the continent. It was in the days of "the boom." Every townsite proposed its "university," and the greatest education was that which used the most printer's ink and chose the most ambitious name. Into this atmosphere a little group of real teachers came, protesting against the fictitious by living the real, until the whole academic life of southern California

has reached a most creditable level. The old "boom" institutions for the most part perished, and worthier ones have been established. But the present high standards of scholarship and ideals of life are, in no small degree, due to that at Pomona College, which Congregational gifts made possible.

Out of the tiny home missionary beginnings has come a still larger result. To-day the movements which are producing the New China, particularly in south China, and the spreading of the leaven through Japan, are indebted to the Chinese and Japanese who have been led to know the re-

ligion and the civilization of Christ in the missions of Congregational churches of Southern California. These men who come to live for a time in America and learn to distinguish what in western life is of Christ and what is in defiance of Him, can do for their countrymen what no foreign Christian could ever do.

Because "the fathers" believed in home missions and accepted the challenge, because they were undaunted by desperate odds, the Congregational church in Southern California is rendering a world service to her Lord.



Twenty-five Years' History

BY REV. LELAND D. RATHBONE, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

THE California Home Missionary Society was organized at the meeting of the State Association in Santa Cruz, October, 1883. Rev. J. H. Warren, D. D., who had been missionary superintendent in California and adjacent territories since 1864, was the first Superintendent of the new society. At the first anniversary of the society the doctor said, "The field belonging to the California Home Missionary Society of itself is an empire,"—a territory at that time as large as the combined areas of the New England States with New York and New Jersey added. At that time the population of the state was 900,000, with a Congregational church membership of 6,280. During the first year of its existence the society succeeded in raising \$4,449.38. In this year California had 99 churches.

Among journeys oft, in primitive conditions frequently, always with a heart of cheer, Dr. Warren continued as Superintendent till the fall of 1891.



REV. L. D. RATHBONE,
Secretary South California Home Missionary
Society

Rev. H. D. Wiard then came to the office for one year. In 1893 Rev. J. K. Harrison became Superintendent

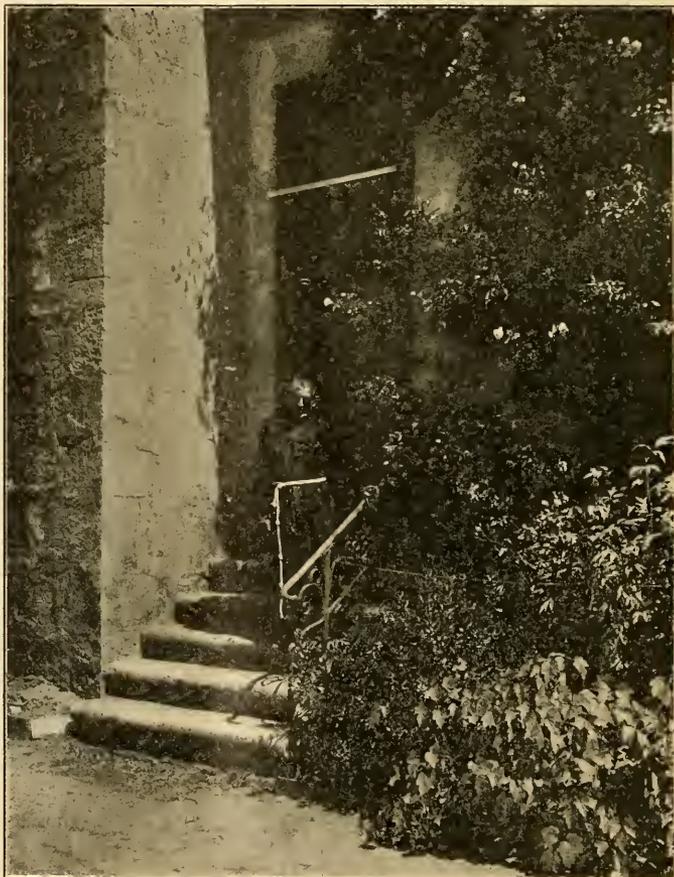
and served with exceeding faithfulness, till worn with labor his life closed in 1907. Rev. L. D. Rathbone then succeeded to the position.

To-day there are two missionary societies in the field formerly occupied by this society. In 1887 the growing importance of Congregational interests in the state combined with the tremendous distances to be traveled demanded the dividing of the state into two associations. Growing out of this, eventually came the formation of a second missionary society in Southern California. The parent society became self-supporting in 1901, the Southern society in 1907.

A glimpse of the twenty-five years is reassuring from every point of view. The churches number to-day in the state 228, an increase of 130 per cent. in twenty-five years. The membership of the churches has increased with no less surprising rapidity. To-day the state reports over 24,000 Congregationalists, an increase in the time of over 278 per cent. Ofttimes it is stated that the churches are not keeping pace with the increase of the population. During these same years, however, the population of the state has increased a little less than 100 per cent. The benevolences of the churches have more than kept pace with their growth. The \$4,449.38 rais-

ed the first year has increased until last year \$24,500 was contributed in the state for the same objects, an increase of 444 per cent. The wealth of the state had increased during the same years but 243 per cent.

During the past seven years of self-support the society has gathered an endowment fund of \$4,500 and an annuity fund of \$2,500. During the year just past the society has assisted fifty churches. Its missionaries have preached 2,800 sermons and made 11,000 pastoral calls. Twenty-five of these churches are located in towns of less than 1,000 population, and are the only churches in the towns. Nine more were the first churches organ-



MISSION SANTA BARBARA
MONK ENTERING GARDEN FROM CHAPEL

ized in their respective localities. Eight more are in cities of over 8,000 population. The record of the society is clear for not crowding in or over-churching small places. The society looks to twenty-five years ahead with

great hopefulness. It is now practically the State Conference at work, the directors of the conference and the society being identical and the superintendent of the one also being the superintendent of the other.



Messages From California Leaders

Rev. Geo. C. Adams, San Francisco, Cal.—

We are blest in being one in our work; we are centralizing our influence without giving up any principle. The greatest danger is in the effort to use the church for every end except the spiritual, there is no otherworldliness about it just now. The rebuilding of a great city is being done so rapidly and successfully that the material overtops the spiritual, and men are forgetting their greatest need. The effort to save society is causing us to forget the unit of society, the individual. But God's spirit is not withdrawn, and there are signs of blessing.

Rev. Willard B. Thorp, San Diego, Cal.—

A newcomer to Southern California is impressed with the way in which its fertile valleys are being settled by a type of choice people among whom a Congregational church can often be of more service than any other. In village after village there is a nucleus of such people, and only a little timely aid is needed to secure the establishment of a church and to enable it to hold the ground until reinforcements arrive. This whole section of country, under an enterprising and liberal policy of church development, may be made a source of great strength to our missionary work in coming days.

Rev. W. H. G. Temple, D. D., Sacramento, Cal.—

A year's residence and observation in Northern California have convinced me that our men in this state are taking a strong, vigorous stand for things fundamental, and are pushing an aggressive campaign in ways that will remain. The meeting of our newly organized Conference, held in this church, brought together a large representation from the churches, and both in ability and energy was reassuring all along the line. There are puzzling problems to deal with in

this wine-growing, wide-open-Sunday state. Commercialism and gold-seeking have made great inroads on conscience, but there is a hopeful movement toward better things which gives us all great encouragement.

Rev. Henry Kingman, Claremont, Cal.—

New England is reproducing itself in some parts of Southern California as perhaps in no other section of the United States. But you cannot long have the New England civilization without the strong Christian college at the heart of it, sending out men and women of strength and culture and a high honor. Such an educational center is Pomona College for all the great Southwest. It is now as large as was Harvard College after two hundred years of growth. But just by reason of this unprecedented rapidity of growth it has reached a critical time in its history, for lack of means, and one of the present problems of Pacific Coast Congregationalism is the immediate raising of the \$250,000 necessary for its continued life.

Rev. Harry B. Hendley, Tacoma, Wash.—

Conditions were never before so favorable as just now. The churches of Washington, almost without exception, take kindly and seriously to the proposition of making this state self-supporting, so far as the Home Missionary Society is concerned, in 1910, and all agree that it ought to be done. The laymen have taken up the work and are pushing it, many of them having gone out as speakers to churches other than the ones of which they were members, to urge larger offerings for the home mission work. Here in Tacoma, where Congregationalism is being pushed as never before, it has been decided by the Extension Society that the Tacoma churches must supply the money needed to carry on the work of missions in this

city, without calling on the rest of the state for help. This is of itself a great advance, and very encouraging. By our past failure to colonize we have lost to our work many valuable people who because of convenience have left our churches and united with those of some other order. The Presbyterian church especially has profited by this at our expense. I am hoping, however, that that day has now passed.

—
 Rev. Luther R. Dyott, Portland, Oregon—

Oregon means opportunity—great opportunity and much of it—for the Kingdom of God as presented by the Congregational church. As to numbers, our church in this state is not strong, but

we stand for the things the people need in this rapidly growing section of our country. We ought to be able to meet the emergency. We need money, but even more do we need men of the right sort, who believe in their church and love to serve it; who believe in God and long to serve Him where life will count for the most. Oregon is just the place for such men. We do not need and cannot use men who are afraid of work that will consume, or men who have failed in other places. Here we can take no chances. We ought to have at once a dozen young men, well-educated, thoroughly trained, and completely consecrated, who for the love of God and humanity will come to Oregon and devote manly lives to our great work.

❖

❖

❖

The Congregational Outlook in Oregon

BY REV. A. J. FOLSOM, FOREST GROVE, OREGON

THE investment of the Home Missionary Society in Oregon is not in vain. Progress has not been rapid, our growth not large, and yet the Congregational church has been keeping pace with the general condition of the state and with sister denominations.

New Day in Commerce and Industry

In the world of commerce and industry, transportation and exportation, in both rural and urban communities, conditions are fast changing. In the Willamette Valley a magnificent revival along all lines—educational, commercial and moral—is awakening a new life, a new hope, a new opportunity. The valley is becoming a network of electric lines, large farms are being broken up into settlements, villages and towns are springing into being, out-of-the-way places are being pierced by these new roads. The numerous fast flowing rivers coming down from the mountains furnish unlimited power to meet the demands of the new day. The valley is destined to be the land of homes.



REV. A. J. FOLSOM

The material development of the Willamette is duplicated a score of times over the State. The Hood River Valley of world-wide apple fame, already rivaled by the Rogue

River and Snake River Valleys; the marvelous productivity of the trans-Cascade country, making Condon one of the greatest individual wheat shipping points in the world; the immense irrigation projects in the North and Southeast, on the vast sage brush deserts of the interior, and in the Southwest; the mines, the timber, the fisheries, etc., all together are inviting a vast population. Oregon is on the eve of unprecedented growth and activity during the next two decades.

Commercial Growth a Challenge to the Church

This material development is but a challenge to the church. It was a hard task to hold our own in the old Oregon; it is a harder task to keep pace with the progress of the new. Happily, however, Congregationalism has appealed to the progressive element in the past, and now in the awakening, our church rejoices in the influx of new life from the Congregationalism of the North Central States and New England.

Portland is the center of our greatest growth. Under the most efficient leadership of Dr. Dyott the mother church is making extraordinary gains. Sunnyside, Hassalo, Highland, Ebenezer, and Pilgrim are scoring victories. There are many churches in and around Portland that are making rapid progress. A number of home missionary churches in the State will practically double their membership this year. In short, we shall have a twenty-five per cent. net increase in our state membership. A dozen new organizations, and half as many more revived churches, will be added to the list in 1908.

State Sunday School Superintendent Rev. Howard N. Smith, with his strong team of co-workers, is in closest co-operation with the home missionary activities, thus laying permanent foundations for all our new organizations.

New building projects have kept pace with membership campaigns.

Several new churches are being built, many others are adding to their equipment, others are renovating and enlarging their buildings, and a few parsonages have been built. More than twenty-five of the churches have added substantially to their working equipment.

The Home Missionary Offering

A blush of shame comes to our faces when we learn from the mother society that our gifts in the past two years have been so unspeakably small. The burden of this failure reflects upon the ministry, upon the Home Missionary Board, and upon the Superintendent. When once informed and appealed to, the Congregationalists of Oregon are as liberal and zealous as are our brethren to the north of us. They respond just as readily. Our aim is to leap from twenty cents per resident member in 1907 to seventy cents in 1908, and to one dollar in 1909. The proposed gain for 1908 is already assured, and we believe that we shall be able to reach the goal in 1909.

Fellowship Meetings

The spirit of independence among our churches in Oregon has gone to the extreme. But the expected reaction has come. Meetings of fellowship, of recognition, of evangelism, are being held everywhere. A special committee was appointed at the State Conference to arrange evangelistic meetings for those pastors who pledged to give their services a week or more in neighboring churches. We believe that in this way our churches will become interested in each other and will eventually work together in a larger way for the common good.

To bring about this deeper State interest and spirit, to establish a closer co-operation and fellowship, the *Quarterly Review* sprang into being early in the year. The churches at the State Conference not only voted a unanimous appreciation of its place and influence, but pledged themselves

to bear the expense of its publication. Through this medium the churches in the remote places and in the mountain districts come in touch with the centres, the cities. Rural and urban problems meet face to face. Already a new State spirit is awakening.

The Home Missionary Board

The Home Missionary Board consists of twelve members, four of whom are elected each year at the State Conference. It meets the third Monday evening of every alternate month. Mr. S. C. Pier, the president, is one of the most capable and interested laymen in Oregon. This board endeavors to keep in closest touch with every home missionary church in the state. A special Committee on Credentials makes a thorough examination of every applicant for work. Great care is taken to build up a ministerial leadership that will guarantee rapid and permanent growth in this great and most difficult field. The churches are urged to

call no man that has not the approval of this special committee. In this way the State Board is guarding the ranks against inefficient and unworthy men, and is gradually selecting a ministry able to cope with the very trying conditions of the coast country.

The Outlook Hopeful

On the whole the outlook in Oregon is good. Our problems are great and difficult, our organization for advanced work along all lines is far from complete, the demands upon us are far greater than the supply, we are not training young men for the ministry as we ought, we are slow in realizing the necessity of immediate action, and yet we are making rapid gains along many important lines of our Congregational work. The year 1908 will be the best in the history of Oregon Congregationalism. But in 1909 we must and will exceed this year. We hope by 1912 to take our place alongside of the most progressive States in the Union.



How the Coast is Maintaining the Educational Traditions of the Denomination

THE OLD WHITMAN AND THE NEW

By President S. B. L. Penrose, D. D.

The present Whitman College is enriched by a noble history. Harvard reveres the English clergyman who bequeathed it seven hundred and fifty pounds and his library of three hundred books. Yale celebrates the name of the English merchant who endowed it with six hundred pounds. Both institutions have struggled up from simple beginnings, by many sacrifices, to their present opulent life. Whitman has a yet more romantic and heroic history. The college bears the

name of a great Christian missionary, who died at his post of duty in the Pacific Northwest, and whose vigorous life of service for his country will ever be an inspiration to its students; it expresses in its foundation the devoted loyalty of his friend, Cushing Eells, and his prophetic anticipation of the future importance of the region in which Dr. Whitman died.

Whitman has grown from a village school of 1866 to a college of the New England type, whose students pass with full credit to equal standing in the best colleges and universities of the East. Its present Freshman class

numbers seventy-five. It has accumulated already a larger endowment than Yale had after a hundred years, and has a total property valued at over a half million dollars. It has a



REV. S. B. L. PENROSE, D. D.,
WITH HIS TWIN BOYS

beautiful campus; several modern and well-equipped buildings of stone and brick; a library of over fifteen thousand volumes; good though crowded laboratories for biology, physics, and chemistry; a valuable museum; a faculty whose learning and devotion could not well be surpassed; and a student body whose loyalty and enthusiasm are equally noteworthy.

By reason of its high entrance requirements of thirty-two credits, the college is obliged to maintain a preparatory department, Pearsons Academy, in order to prepare the many students who come to it unable to enter the Freshman class without conditions. All work in the academy is under the supervision of the principal and the direction of college professors. Its students have the advantage of the college atmosphere. The graduates

of Pearsons Academy are prepared to enter any college or university in the land.

Because of its remarkable central location, commanding three states, the trustees of Whitman College feel that the college must be made, in a larger sense, the representative educational institution for the whole Northwest. As the first step towards its new responsibilities, it proposes to establish a School of Technology, where engineers will be trained to develop the astonishing natural resources of the Pacific Northwest. A School of Forestry and Irrigation is needed for the training of experts to conserve the great timber resources of the Northwest, to assist in caring for the thirty-one forest reserves which the Government of the United States has already set apart with a total area of 63,250 square miles, and to direct the reclamation of vast areas of arid and semi-arid land. A School of Commerce and Banking is needed to develop trained financiers who can adequately solve the business problems of the Northwest and honorably guide its economic and financial development. In addition to the School of Music already flourishing, an Art School is needed for the cultivation of the æsthetic side of life and for enriching the civilization of the future with the influence of painting and sculpture.

When these steps have been taken, all in the line of higher standards of education and of a more efficient life, what will Whitman College be? It will still be a college and not a university; it will still offer work only for the bachelor's degrees; it will still be true to its traditions and its religious spirit; and it will still aim at quality rather than quantity, seeking not so much large numbers of students as to give the finest and most effective training to the students, whether few or many, who come to it ambitious for the best. It will steadfastly prefer being great to being big.

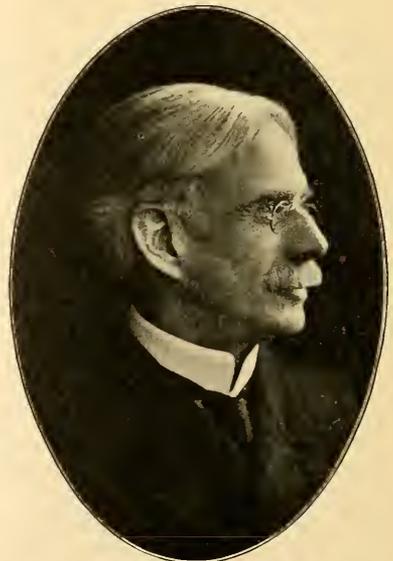
PARADISE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

By Pres. J. H. Harwood, D.D.

Four years ago I was led, without any intention of locating, to the mountains of the northern part of the State of California. I began to preach at a place called Paradise. Soon after beginning work, I opened a series of special meetings, but the few church members held themselves aloof from them. Some made light of the effort. Religion had no hold. Church members countenanced the abominable country dances, the source of endless demoralization in every direction, which were held almost universally on Saturday nights and continued till four or six o'clock Sunday mornings, and closed up with many of the attendants more or less under the influence of liquor. A little boy picked up seventeen empty bottles outside the dance hall on one Sunday morning. Profanity among nearly all the men and many of the women, licentiousness common, Sabbath day desecration almost universal even with the few church members, are the rule in all the mountain towns.

When I began work, there was but one little church on the whole mountain-side. Excepting in one or two places, there is not a high school in existence in all the mountain districts of northeastern California, and not a Christian school in all the state north of Sacramento. The Christian school is needed for proper educational facilities of the better and higher grade, but it is especially needed as an evangelizing agency. As in every mountain region of our own country, in Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, the Carolinas, Utah, New Mexico, and other states, and in all foreign missionary fields, it is found necessary to gather thus a community, especially of the young, to be under Christian control and training for the formation of Christian character as well as for mental culture. So we saw that we must establish the Christian school, to

bring together the choice young people, to shape their lives, to form their principles, to lead them to Christ, that they might be lights for the dark places about us. Therefore at Paradise we have organized the "Paradise Polytechnic Institute." We propose to give the best of academic training, together with scientific instruction, that will fit young men to be leaders in the mining industry, by which we are everywhere surrounded—to be mining engineers and superintendents. We also offer industrial training that will fit young people for the ordinary callings in life. It is a thoroughly practical school, fitted for the region in which it is located—an Eastern academy of the best kind, with scientific and industrial attachments. The location is perfect, almost two thousand feet above the sea level. With abundance of springs and pure mountain water, it is very healthful and very pleasant. We canvassed the community to secure money for grounds and a building fitted for opening the work. In a region where money is scarce we secured enough to



REV. J. L. MAILE,
Secretary South California Home Missionary
Society

purchase the site that we wanted, and to erect a building of seventeen rooms, worth together eight thousand dollars, and entirely paid for. We have retaining enough subscriptions in work to erect another building of the same size, which we need very much. Our grounds consist of a heavily timbered ridge of twenty acres, surrounded by olive and almond orchards and gardens and cultivated fields, which, when properly improved, will make the whole situation very beautiful. A visiting friend has lately purchased and donated to us a level piece of ground adjoining our site, and containing five acres, for a playground for the students. He also purchased eight acres of the ridge which we did not own and donated that to the Institute. It is a wonder to all who know the region that so much has been accomplished in so short a time and without debt. But every dollar has been secured that can be secured on the ground. We must have assistance from without to carry the work further. Our Education Society, as well as our local conferences, has cordially endorsed and commended the enterprise. We need five hundred dollars to properly equip the present building, and I must return to the work at the earliest possible moment.

In reviewing the forty-six years of my ministry, most of it spent in pioneer fields, I am conscious that I have missed many of the physical comforts which it would have been pleasant to have. But I feel no regret. If this present work succeeds, it seems to me that I shall be ready to say with Simon, "Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace according to Thy word, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation." Nevertheless, if still "to abide in the flesh" should be more profitable for anybody, if there should be more land for me to possess for Him to whom it belongs, I should be glad still to say, "The will of the Lord be done," but I shall never stop

for rest so long as strength remains and the work is needed and the Master calls.



PACIFIC THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

By President J. K. McLean, D.D.

Pacific Theological, sole Congregational seminary west of Chicago, is closely affiliated with the Congregational colleges of the Pacific coast, and in friendly co-operation with its universities, particularly that of the state of California, under whose eaves it is located, from which its students take a large and increasing amount of work, and to which (without being at all under state control) it with sister seminaries is supplying the whole department (debarred by the University's charter) of Theology. It also has effective outreach into the trans-Pacific populations, from which this year one-quarter of its students come. It works in free federation with three other local seminaries, the four mutually exchanging class-room work and dwelling together in unity. It receives upon equal terms with its own, students of other denominations, of which this year eight are represented. Free from debt, it has a substantial and gradually growing—though still inadequate—endowment. Its numbers increase annually; its standards steadily rise. Its faculty numbers six professors, four instructors, two lecturers. Instruction is also received from an associated faculty of sixteen—three from co-operating seminaries, thirteen from the University. Its aspiration is, while making the most of its facilities as it acquires them, to become a leading and permanent factor in extending the Kingdom of God throughout this vast Pacific region.



POMONA COLLEGE

By President George A. Gates, D. D.

Only twenty years ago thirty Congregational churches in Southern California put their heads and hearts to-

gether to found a college. As Congregationalists usually do, they projected their school on broad lines and with entire absence of sectarian bias.



REV. GEO. A. GATES, D. D.

To-day it has a campus of ninety acres, property worth \$622,080, thirty-eight instructors, and 507 students in preparatory and college work. At the rate of growth maintained for the last seven years, there would be in 1913 five hundred students in college classes, \$500,000 endowment, and \$1,200,000 of assets. Studying the situation comparatively, it is seen that there are great inequalities in these large gains. Assets are not necessarily interest-bearing. Interest-bearing funds and practical equipment have not kept pace with student attendance. This could not be otherwise with so rapid increase in numbers and with no wealthy patronage. All the present buildings and equipment of the college have been secured in twenty years, while many other institutions have accumulated theirs through a history of fifty or one hun-

dred years. Naturally the older colleges have a larger equipment and three or four times the endowment in proportion to their numbers. Nevertheless Pomona has maintained a high standard and won an honorable name. How has this been possible without having proportional income? By narrowing the range of studies, by withholding some part of the equipment, and by overcrowding the professors. But it is not well to carry this process too far. The last Carnegie Foundation report rings clear and strong on this point. In the long run a college will grade with its salaries, proportional teaching force and equipment. To economize beyond wise limits, necessary perhaps for a time in a young college, is always hurtful and quickly becomes destructive. Pomona College is in danger of finding herself in such a position. The trustees and the faculty, from different viewpoints, have come unanimously to the same conclusion. Indebtedness, accumulated for indispensable equipment, and overwrought professors are good ground for anxious thought. A forward movement sufficient to meet the emergency, which has become crucial, must be undertaken. It is the very prosperity of the college that constitutes its pressing problem. We are therefore pressing forward with the backing of such expert students of college work as Andrew Carnegie and D. K. Pearsons to secure a sum which shall provide absolutely necessary equipment and funds for the maintenance of the work in hand.

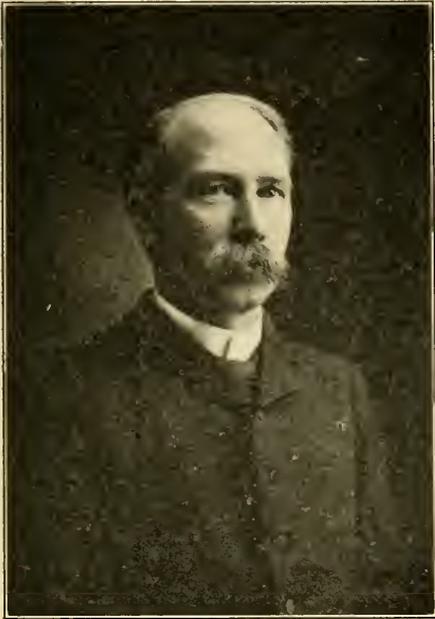


PACIFIC UNIVERSITY

By President W. M. Ferrin, LL.D.

Pacific University, at Forest Grove, Oregon, was founded in the early days of the territory as a Christian college. In all its history the policy has been adhered to of providing the young people of the state with college training of high grade amid environments where Christian influences pre-

vail. It has established an enviable reputation for high standards of scholarship and character. It stands to-day at the head of the Christian



REV. W. N. FERRIN, LL.D.

colleges of the state. Its location is twenty-six miles from Portland, with which city it has frequent daily transportation service by both steam cars and electric lines. It occupies a beautiful campus of thirty acres in the heart of the town, on which stand the five college buildings, two of which are modern structures of brick and stone, the others being substantial wooden buildings constructed many years ago. The permanent endowment is \$215,000, besides a fund of about \$35,000 recently subscribed for Bible endowment but only partly paid in as yet. Additional buildings are much needed, as well as a larger endowment, and a campaign is now in progress for securing these.

At the present time Oregon is progressing rapidly and its population increasing. Pacific University must grow in order to meet the demands of

the immediate future, and maintain its position as the institution in the state where the highest education can be had under Christian influences. Between the college and the Congregational churches of the state the most cordial relation exists. At the recent State Association held in Portland the program of an entire evening was given over to Pacific University.

MRS. HENRIETTA SHELTON

The following notice will be of interest to those who knew Mrs. Shelton as the first Secretary of the Woman's Department of our Society:

Mrs. Henrietta Shelton died at the home of her son, Dr. C. N. Shelton, in Montclair, N. J., on December 4, after a long illness. She was born in New York in 1826. In 1848, with her husband, she went to India, Mr. Shelton being one of the first of the medical missionaries. Mrs. Shelton was the first woman secretary of the American Home Missionary Society. She was at one time superintendent of Dana Hall, a special student branch of Wellesley College.



REV. W. W. SCUDDER,
Superintendent of Home Mission Work in
Washington.



Editor's Outlook



Pacific Coast Congregationalism

OUR fellow-workers on the Coast bear heavy responsibilities. They are charged not only with the duty of evangelizing a great section of our country, but also with creating such a type of Christianity and of Christian institutions as shall powerfully influence the great Asiatic nations with which they are to be in so close contact commercially and in every other way.

Dwellers on the Atlantic Coast are prone to forget that our country has two coasts. This issue of *THE HOME MISSIONARY* is designed to aid in preventing such forgetfulness. In it will be found at least a slight glimpse of the churches, schools, leaders, and problems of our Pacific Coast fellowship. It is an occasion for heartfelt satisfaction that Congregationalism is so vigorously represented in that region. In no part of the country are there churches which have grown with greater rapidity, colleges which have more swiftly risen to commanding rank, or a membership who have more resolutely met the obligations laid upon them.

From San Diego to Seattle, Congregationalism is alive and active. Our readers will be interested to know that the two Home Missionary Societies between which California is divided have for some years been self-supporting. They are pushing their work with effectiveness and contributing to the work of the National Society. Last year they headed the list in contributions per capita for denominational home missions.

The Washington Home Missionary Society is this year making a vigorous push to raise an aggregate sum which will equal one dollar and thirty cents per capita. On a recent Sunday, sixty laymen filled the pulpits of Seattle and vicinity, all talking home missions. With such leadership they will not fail to reach their goal, which is "self-support in 1910."

Oregon Congregationalism is less developed, but is getting under way. With the prosecution of irrigation projects in the eastern half of the state, new communities are forming which will need the Gospel.

We need to draw closer together. Our country is vast, but in these days of rapid transit and multiplied means of communication it grows continually smaller. Maine and California are not far apart. Let us cultivate one another in all possible ways. The Home Missionary Society is considering whether it will not be possible to hold its next annual meeting on the Pacific Coast. Should it prove inexpedient the coming year, it can be brought about later. In all our thinking and planning and coöperating let us make much of the bond of prayer, within which all separating distances disappear and the help and support of friends far away is waiting at our doors.

The mid-winter meeting of Directors, Executive Committee, National and State Secretaries, **Annual Council** and Superintendents of the Home Missionary Society will occur the third Wednesday in January, in Cleveland, Ohio. There will be about sixty present in a four days' conference concerning our denominational interests. Thursday, January 21, will be devoted to a review of the work of the Society throughout the nation, as seen through the eyes of state representatives. An invitation is extended to the public to be present at the sessions of that day. Special announcement of this fact will be made in the churches of Cleveland and vicinity. There is probably no other occasion under any auspices which gives a similar opportunity for securing a bird's-eye view of the entire range of the higher interests of our country.

❖

The first national convention of the Federal Council, held in Philadelphia December 2-8, succeeded even beyond the expectation of many of the promoters of the cause. There was a large and representative attendance, and the liveliest interest taken in the proceedings. If the men who were in Philadelphia even distantly represent the sentiments of their respective denominations, we are surely at the beginning of the end of denominational jealousy and strife. It should be understood that the Council does not look to amalgamation of denominations, but, as its name indicates, to federation. The task of so adjusting the work of the different evangelical denominations as that every community shall have adequate religious care and no community shall be over-

churched, will be a long and perplexing one, but it will be accomplished, we believe. No branch of a church's effort has livelier interest in such accomplishment than its Home Missionary Society, for it is on the mission field that sectarian zeal produces its most conspicuous and baneful results. It is scarcely necessary to say here what all know so well, that our own Home Missionary Society has during the whole of its existence striven for the establishment of the spirit and principle which the Federal Council embodies.

❖

Two sets of home mission lantern slides are now complete, one on "The Immigrant" and the other **Lecture Sets** on "The Frontier." They will be sent on request to pastors, the only expense being the cost of carriage. A duplicate of the set on "The Immigrant" can be secured by pastors in the Central West by applying to the Illinois Home Missionary Society, 153 La Salle street, Chicago. Later on that society will have also a duplicate of "The Frontier" set, and still later there will be sets on "The Pacific Coast," both in New York and Chicago.

❖

In all the official statements put out by the Advisory Committee as to the Apportionment Plan, **The Minimum** there is a significant word often overlooked—"minimum." Its presence means that the plan is not to be a fetter or a barrier to the churches, preventing them from giving to the limit of their ability and generosity. It simply seeks to advise them what is the smallest sum which received from each church will enable the mission-

ary societies to meet imperative obligations. Since not all will or can reach this minimum, and since beyond the imperative obligations there stretches out the endless field of human need, there is still upon every church the pressure, not of any human judgment nor denominational committee, but of the love and longing of its Lord.

✻

Two honored workers in home mission ranks have recently been bereaved. Mrs. George A. Hood, wife of the Superintendent of our work in Colorado, died about the middle of November; and Mrs. R. B. Wright, wife of our general missionary in Idaho, a few days later. The sympathies of our entire fellowship go out to these brethren who after many years of happy married life are left to carry on their work alone. May their sorrow make them the more able to minister in Christ's name to a sorrowing world.

✻

Beginning January 1, Dr. T. O. Douglass will give two or three months to the service of our Society. We are exceedingly glad that the Doctor has loosed himself from a part of his work in Iowa so that he is able to give a portion of the year to the interests of the National Society, which greatly appreciates his services. He will visit the seminaries as last winter, and will also be enlisted in various campaigns of speaking. He will be in the East during January and will be open for engagements to present Home Missions.

✻

A few days ago the Fidelity Funding Company of New York went to the wall, causing heavy loss to Roman Catholic churches, schools, and convents which had placed money in its hands. The first impulse would be

to criticise these institutions for lack of business prudence. But when it is learned that a number of the leading financial institutions of New York, among them the Carnegie Trust Company, put the same confidence in the bankrupt concern, the criticism vanishes. As a matter of fact, the management of religious and missionary institutions is, as it ought to be, more vigilant and careful as a rule than that of the most conservative financial institutions.

✻

The Home Missionary Society is interested that you shall have especially good meetings on the following list of topics for 1909. On most of these topics we can furnish you with helpful leaflets, especially if you apply some time in advance:

- Feb. 28. Present-day Pioneers.
 Mar. 28. Great Missionary Books, Home and Foreign.
 May 30. Heroes of Home Missions.
 June 27. Missionary Pocketbooks.
 Aug. 29. Our Cosmopolitan Population.
 Sept. 26. How Missionaries Win Souls for Christ.
 Nov. 28. The Battle of the Slum.
 Dec. 26. Our Responsibility for Home and Foreign Missions.

A Good Home Mission Investment

EVERY judicious expenditure of missionary money is a good investment, whether it produces results which can be put into statistics or not. But in some cases the expenditure yields a return so palpably large that even the most careless cannot fail to perceive it. A case in point is the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles, California. In 1866 the Home Missionary Society made its first grant in aid of this church. Between that time and the date when it became self-supporting, the grants amounted to \$6,625. There is now, after forty-two years, a membership of 1,835, making this the

fourth in size among our Congregational churches. The house of worship, valued at \$140,000, has thirty rooms distributed over four stories. It is open from 7:30 a. m. until 10 p. m., 365 days in the year. There are ten distinct services every Sunday. Its Armenian, Chinese, and Japanese members are organized into branches, not by way of separating them from the general life of the church, but to give them a specific responsibility. It is a church which does not live unto itself. It has filled a large place in the various organizations and movements in southern California; has done much to make Pomona College what it is; for years has stood with those who are at the front in the constructive and aggressive Christian forces in the city of Los Angeles, which now has a population of about 300,000; contributed many charter and other members to sister organizations, and has furnished the men for not a few of the executive offices of the benevolent and educational organizations in its vicinity. The remarkable federation of fully one hundred and fifty churches in Los Angeles was brought out of somewhat diverse and adverse relationships into unity of action

largely by the wise leadership of its first president, the present pastor of this church.

It is a church of the people. Very few of its membership possess wealth. And yet the recorded benevolent offerings of the past fourteen years, during part of which period the church struggled along under a crushing debt, have been \$96,000. It has a foreign missionary pastor at Niigata, Japan, and a home missionary pastor at Oil Center, California. Six churches in Los Angeles have either been gathered by its members or received their entire charter membership from its ranks. Dr. Warren F. Day, the pastor emeritus, and his son, Dr. William Horace Day, the pastor, are to be heartily congratulated on the privilege and responsibility which have fallen to them in bringing this church to its place of power. The Home Missionary Society looks with pride upon this sturdy tree of its planting. We are especially grateful that in addition to all its other good works this church furnishes to our Board of Directors, in the person of its pastor, one of our most helpful counselors and representatives.

❖

❖

❖

Short Messages to Home Missionaries

BY THE GENERAL SECRETARY

No. 5

DEAR BRETHREN:

I had it in mind to follow up in this letter the subject of worship, and to venture some suggestions on the order and character of the Sunday service. But another idea fastens itself upon me, and I am compelled to write you about "enlisting your successors." You and I are not going to preach forever. Any day the call may come

to lay down our tasks. Who will take our places? Surely the responsibility of answering that question rests upon us as upon no one else. If we are not concerned to recruit the ministry of the Church of Christ, who will be? The question is a mighty serious one in our time. As to the matter of actual quantity, there are not enough ministers. And as to the matter of

quality, there are few of us who would not say that we feel ourselves inadequate to the tremendously exacting demands which our age makes. We need more ministers and we need the strongest men that the race can produce. Mr. John R. Mott, in his book just published on "The Future Leadership of the Church," states that there were in fifty-eight theological schools in the United States in 1906, 3,304 students, as against 4,004 in 1894, a falling off of eighteen per cent. During the same period the membership of the twenty-six largest Protestant denominations increased twenty-five per cent. and the white population of the country increased about twenty per cent. This makes a curious contrast. If you add the fact that a much larger proportion of theological students are deflected from the pastorate into teaching, philanthropic work, etc., than there were even twelve years ago, it becomes plain that we face a very genuine and serious decline of the supply of ministers. Of course all sorts of things are said in answer to such a statement. "There are more ministers now than can get a living," "We had ninety-seven applications for our vacant pulpit," "There are plenty of ways to serve God besides preaching," "Get the sects together and reduce the number of churches," etc., etc. The sufficient answer to all such ill-considered talk is to say that the ministry is not a calling where demand creates supply so much as it is one where supply creates demand. You can easily find large groups of people who have no desire for the services of a minister of Christ, but whose need of Him is desperate. We want men who can create a place for themselves where now none appears. Only so will the world ever be evangelized. China was not clamoring for missionaries when Morrison went there. Her need, however, was not the less. It ought to be said right here that the ministerial force of our country has not

been decreased in the same degree as the attendance upon our theological seminaries. An increasing number of men without seminary training have been enlisted in service.

Mr. Mott finds four chief causes for the absolute and relative decline in the ministerial supply. The principal cause, he says, is the lack of proper effort to lead men into the ministry. Next to that he places the secular or utilitarian spirit of the age. After that comes the opportunity now offered for Christian service to men in other callings than the ministry. Lastly he names the prevailing trend of college studies away from the lines which naturally open the door to the ministry. You notice where he places the emphasis. I have no question that he is right. The boys of a given generation follow in the main the lines which their parents, teachers, pastors, and friends genuinely and earnestly desire them to follow. The simple fact is that most boys of to-day grow up without ever having felt the pressure of anyone's desire that they should be ministers. Until this feature of the situation be changed it will avail little to change other features. I am sure I do not know who will change it unless we do. Brethren, are we trying to change it? How many of us want our boys to be ministers? How often and how earnestly have we spoken from the pulpit on the claims of the Christian ministry? To how many boys of promise have we presented the matter personally? It is not my business to answer these questions—for the rest of you. But each of us must face them for himself. I am sure we shall all agree that we ought to have vitality enough not only to beget spiritual children, but also to train them for leadership in the Church of Christ. And we must enlist others in the same endeavor, parents most of all. It is little we can do for the boys against the influence of the home. Would God that we could make all Christian fathers and

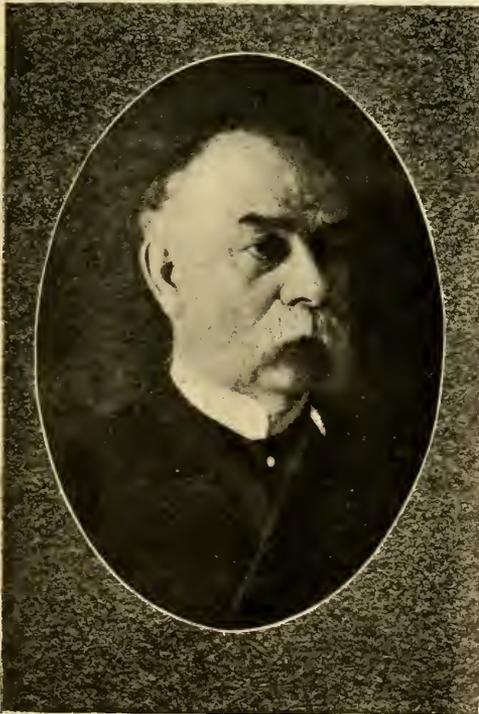
mothers so to feel the importance and dignity of the ministry and so to prize its privileges of sacrifice and service that they should covet for every one of their sons a place in its ranks. It would be easy then with prayer and thought to co-operate with the Spirit of God in leading into the actual work such as He should choose. I am confident that there is no subject over which we ought to pray more constantly and believingly. We have special warrant for such prayer: "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that He will send forth laborers into His harvest." To my mind the most honorable crown which an old pastor can wear is that of the grateful and loyal love of a band of

young men who, under his guidance, have been led to accept the task of preaching the unsearchable riches of Christ, and of shepherding His flock. And if by God's grace we are able to enlist those whose gifts of mind and heart enable them to do great things for Him, we may easily accomplish more for His Kingdom in this way than in any other. Paul's Timothy was not so influential as his preceptor. But it does not follow that it will be so with our Timothys, especially as they will not have Pauls to surpass.

May God make us such ministers that others will want to be ministers too.

Yours in the bonds of the Gospel.

HUBERT C. HERRING.



MR. JOHN F. HUNTSMAN,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

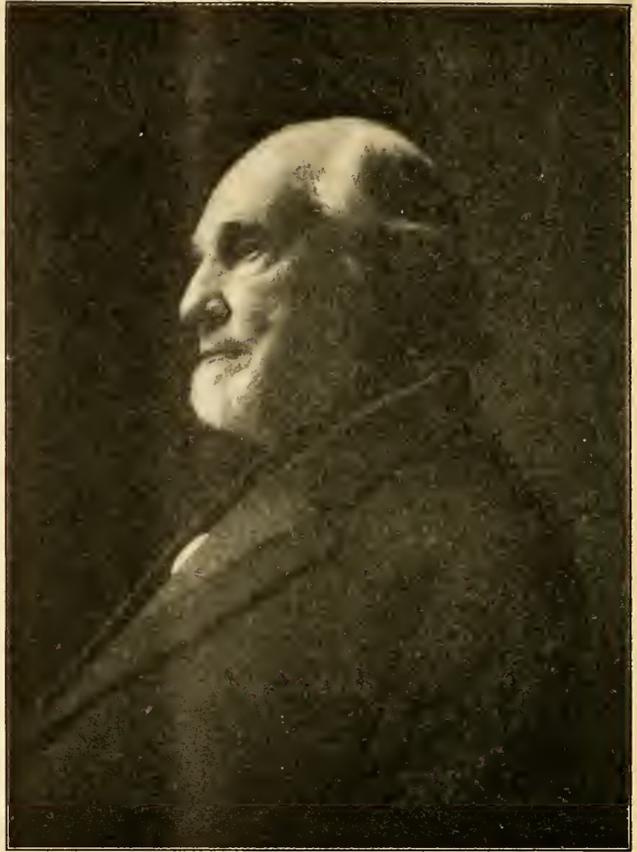
Mr. John F. Huntsman

Just as this issue goes to press the news comes of the sudden death of Mr. John F. Huntsman, a member of the Board of Directors of this Society and of its Executive Committee. The tidings is the more startling because scarcely a week had elapsed since Mr. Huntsman sat in a meeting of the committee, apparently in the fullness of health. Although well past the meridian of life, the burden of the years rested lightly upon him, and there seemed every reason to expect that he might be spared for many years of service. But a sudden illness, supposed at first to be acute indigestion but later diagnosed as angina pectoris, carried him swiftly forth from earth's duties and relationships into the immediate presence of his Lord. Mr. Huntsman had an active share in nearly every department of the work of the Church of Christ. Others will speak of his service in other fields. The Home Missionary desires to bear testimony to his constant interest in the work for which it stands. For the last few years especially, few men in the denomination gave more time and thought to the home mission cause. To a large family circle who mourn his loss, the sincerest sympathy is extended.

A Pioneer

Some time since THE HOME MISSIONARY printed a picture of our Congregational Nestor in California. But he has grown handsomer since that picture was taken, so we again present his face, and also his autograph. Dr. Willey went to California at the time of the gold fever, sailing on the first steamer which ever took passengers to California by way of Panama. There was not a Protestant church or school in all the state.

The sixty intervening years have seen marvelous changes. They who helped lay the foundations of the Church of Christ can look back and see how emphatically worth the doing was their work. May God give their successors grace to realize that the work done to-day has the same sort of significance.



*I have never regretted
coming to California when
I did.* Yours S. H. Willey,

THE STUDENTS RECRUITS MOVEMENT

The Students Recruits Movement is one of the very interesting movements of our time, and should have mention in this issue of THE HOME MISSIONARY, since it originated on the Pacific Coast. Facing as we are a serious shortage in the supply of efficient ministers, all of us must be heartily in-

terested in any wise endeavor to turn the minds of young men to the claims of the Christian ministry. We wish, therefore, to speak a very hearty word of appreciation of this Pacific Coast organization, and to add the prayer that its influence may be felt throughout the nation. Rev. Charles R. Brown, of the First Congregational Church of Oakland, not long since in the little monthly leaflet published by

the Movement, wrote these words, to which we can say a hearty Amen:

There is a mighty tide of appreciation and gratitude waiting to flow in upon the heart of the man who has been doing genuine service in helpfully interpreting the literature of the Bible, in making intelligent application of Christian principles to modern conditions and problems, in uncovering the deeper sources of motive for right living, in furnishing by the contagion of personal influence larger stores of spiritual energy to those whose wills have become fatigged and lame. In the face of all the

lamentations which have dragged their weary way through the religious and the secular papers as to the parsimoniousness of churches, as to the lack of intellectual freedom, as to the fancied subserviency of the minister to the money bags of the congregation, I am ready to affirm with the utmost heartiness that in my judgment there is no place on earth where a serious and earnest man can at present invest his life with more satisfaction to himself, with a deeper sense of real serviceableness to his fellow-men, and with a warmer sense of God's own approving favor, than in the ministry of the modern church.



The Treasury



Approaching the Last Quarter of the Year

BY THE ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

The following comparative statement for the first eight months of this year with the corresponding period last year is suggestive:

	Legacies.	Contributions.	Interest.	Total.
1907	\$67,743.36	\$68,846.67	\$9,586.77	\$146,176.80
1908	52,246.56	66,869.14	9,982.40	129,098.10
Increase			395.63	
Decrease	15,496.80	1,977.53		17,078.70

The above figures explain our solicitude regarding our ability to meet the salaries of our workers on the field at the end of this quarter, without adding to our burden of indebtedness. The individual gifts show a gratifying increase, but the churches, Sunday Schools, and Christian Endeavor Societies are not doing as well as we had hoped. The decrease in church receipts is hard to explain. Certainly the Home Missionary Society deserves the most loyal support, not only for its splendid work in years gone by, but because it is alive and going forward to-day. Last year it supplied 2,312 churches and preaching stations, a gain of 431 over the previous year; 98 churches were erected, a gain of 42 over the previous year; 118 new churches were organized, a gain of 78 over the previous year; 168 missionaries were commissioned to teach and preach to the foreign population. These results must prove very gratifying to those who by their gifts have made such a work possible, and the Society feels justified in asking for a more generous support. WILL ITS FRIENDS SEE TO IT THAT SUFFICIENT FUNDS ARE SENT IN EARLY IN JANUARY TO ENABLE IT TO MEET ALL OBLIGATIONS PROMPTLY, AND THUS ALLOW IT TO DO EVEN A BETTER WORK IN THE FUTURE THAN IT HAS DONE IN THE PAST?

A National Interdenominational Publicity Campaign

The Home Missions Council was organized March 6, 1908. It had its origin in the conviction, widely expressed, that we have entered upon a new era in home missions. While the old phases remain in all their cogency, while the great West is still a vast field and needs mightier forces for its evangelization, while incoming populations from lakes to gulf and river to sea call for moral and spiritual help—new problems, east and west, north and south, present such an appeal for missionary thought and endeavor as have never come to the nation before. The congestion of cities, the perils and opportunities of immigration, the rising socialism with its possible conflict of classes, and the aggressions of fanaticism and superstition, all combine to give a new scope, meaning, and urgency to home missions.

In response to the call for federation of mission interests, seventeen denominations have already united, through their home mission boards and societies, for counsel and coöperation. For the purpose of bringing this federated movement to the knowledge and sympathies of Christian people, a *Publicity Campaign* has been planned for leading cities in the East, South, and West.

CITIES AND DATES

EASTERN SERIES		CENTRAL SERIES	
BROOKLYN	Monday-Tuesday, January 25-26	CINCINNATI	Sunday-Monday, March 21-22
HARTFORD	Tuesday-Wednesday, January 26-27	NASHVILLE	Monday-Tuesday, March 22-23
BUFFALO	Wednesday-Thursday, January 27-28	ST. LOUIS	Tuesday-Wednesday, March 23-24
CLEVELAND	Thursday-Friday, January 28-29	KANSAS CITY	Wednesday-Thursday, March 24-25
PITTSBURG	Sunday-Monday, Jan. 31, February 1	OMAHA	Thursday-Friday, March 25-26
BALTIMORE	Monday-Tuesday, February 1-2	MINNEAPOLIS	Sunday-Monday, March 28-29
ATLANTA	Wednesday-Thursday, February 3-4	CHICAGO	Monday-Tuesday, March 29-30
PHILADELPHIA	Tuesday-Wednesday, February 9-10		

SUBJECTS TO BE PRESENTED

To-day's Outstanding Problems of Home Missions.	The Backward People.
The Unity of the Church in its Mission to America.	Our Expanding Frontiers.
A Christianized America—For Nation Building.	The Immigrating and Emigrating Peoples.
A Christianized America—For World Redemption.	The Church and Its Resources—the Men and the Means.
	City Evangelization.
	The Church and the Labor Movement.
	Denominational Rallies.

PARTIAL LIST OF SPEAKERS

Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D.D., New York City.	Rev. John E. White, D.D., Atlanta.
Prof. E. A. Steiner, Ph.D., Grinnell, Ia.	Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, D.D., New York City.
Rev. H. L. Moorehouse, D.D., LL.D., New York City.	Rev. W. C. Bitting, D.D., St. Louis.
Ex-Governor J. H. Glenn, North Carolina.	Rev. H. C. Herring, D.D., New York City.
The Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D.D., LL.D., Pennsylvania.	Rev. L. C. Barnes, D.D., New York.
Bishop E. R. Hendrix, D.D., LL.D., Kansas City.	Rev. A. W. Fortune, D.D., Cincinnati.
Rev. James I. Vance, D. D., Newark.	Rev. Frank Mason North, D.D., New York City.
Hon. Joshua Levering, LL.D., Baltimore.	Rev. Prof. Edgar P. Hill, D.D., Chicago.
Bishop Luther B. Wilson, D.D., LL.D., Philadelphia.	Rev. Charles Stelzel, New York City.
Commissioner Robert Watchorn, New York City.	Rev. W. S. Holt, D.D., San Francisco.
	Rev. Howard B. Grose, D.D., New York City.
	Mr. J. Ernest McAfee, New York City.
	Rev. F. H. Wright, Pittsburg.



Woman's Department



How Shall They Hear Without A Preacher?

BY MARY WOOSTER MILLS, CLEVELAND, O.

NO work of the Congregational Home Missionary Society is more vital to our national welfare than that among the various nationalities now crowding to our shores. New England is no longer of Puritan stock; New York is no longer prevailing Dutch; the Middle West is emphatically foreign; and the Far West is tinged with Orientalism. These conditions force upon the home missionary societies of our Christian churches an imperative duty which no member of any Christian church can ignore. "Save America to save the world," for unless this is done, soon alien America will herself need missionaries from over the sea for her evangelization.

Infidelity on the one hand, priestcraft on the other, and ignorance and lawlessness everywhere, compel the thoughtful American to face the question of his personal duty to his country. Of the forty-five Bohemian

papers in the country, thirty-two are openly infidel; of the millions of Poles, very few are in any school other than the parochial; of the four hundred thousand Slovaks, drunkenness and migratory habits unfit them for American citizens; among the Hungarians we find little sympathy for American institutions; of the hundreds of thousands of Italians, nearly half are illiterate. For all these the supply of missionary workers is utterly inadequate, yet if these people of foreign speech and foreign customs are to become in any sense Americans and co-operate with us in maintaining American institutions, they must become so through the knowledge of that Gospel which has made America desirable to them. This Gospel must be given to them in their own tongue by those who know, in their own lives, its transforming power. The home life, the school life, the church life, with all that is



Miss Stedry Miss Roubal Miss Marton Miss Brehovsky Miss Novak Miss Mead Miss Dalton
Miss Geis Miss Potacnak Miss Wooster Miss Pavlik Miss Sprinkle Miss Johnson

best in them, must become the vital force among all our people of whatever race. We no longer estimate our immigrants by the hundreds or thou-

dence of the churches by the efficient service of her graduates. Through them she has reached fifteen different nationalities in seventeen different



A COTTAGE MEETING WITH BULGARIAN MEN

sands, but by the millions, while we count our missionary workers among them only by the dozens and scores. A few supply stations there are here and there, at Chicago, Springfield, Cleveland, and Oberlin, but these are seriously handicapped by limited means. No missionary worker is so much in demand or so efficient in service as the trained Christian woman. Her ready access to the homes and the home life of the people give her an influence over men and women exceeding even that of the minister himself.

The Schauffler Missionary Training School, of Cleveland, is one of the supply stations, not only for the Congregational Home Missionary Society, but for the missionary societies of other denominations. She has made for herself a place in the confi-

states. Her young women have served five different denominations in all conceivable varieties of Christian work. Homes have been purified and whole communities redeemed through their consecrated service. Churches have grown out of their sewing schools and Sunday Schools. There is practically no limit to their influence for good.

The present cosmopolitan character of the school is remarkable. The student body of twenty girls represents five denominations and six nationalities, and speaks nine languages. One young woman, a Presbyterian, educated in a Congregational school, has served a Methodist mission among the Greek Catholics.

In spite of her valuable and unique service to the country, the school labors under a burden of inadequate

equipment and limited income. By the most careful economy in her administration, by the devotion of her poorly paid teachers, and by the loyalty of her student body, she has come to the present time unencumbered by debt, with a plant worth \$20,000 and a permanent fund of \$23,000. But the demand upon her from many denominations far exceeds her ability to supply. She needs and deserves a far larger endowment and a much more generous support, that she may occupy her proper place in the development of missionary work among our alien Americans. If the well-to-do people knew the debt they owe the young missionary, who, by her Christian influence, has made their neighborhood safe; if the people of wealth, employing large numbers of foreigners, knew the debt they owe to the young missionary who has made the home life sacred, and averted strikes and mob violence by giving a new conception of law and order; if the idle rich could understand what this country would become but for the leaven of the missionary workers; there would be no longer on the part of these supply stations, equipment so incommensurate with the need.

Would you have practical illustration of what our graduates are do-



MISS BERTHA
ZAVODSKY



MISS ANNA
VASICEK



RUSSIAN BABY
IN HOMESTEAD, PA.

ing? Go with me to the mining and manufacturing districts of western Pennsylvania, where, in addition to 200,000 Slovaks, there are other thousands of Croatians, Servians, Poles, Russians, Bulgarians, and Italians. We will go together down White street in McKeesport, Pa., in company with one of our missionary graduates now at work for another denomination. We shall find the street swarming with men, women, and children of a dozen nationalities. We shall see Miss Vasicek walking fearlessly among them while you and I shrink back in fear or repulsion. As we say to her, "Are you not afraid?" a quiet smile will be her only answer, but we shall lose our own fear as we see the men greet her with respect, the women with reverence, and the children with admiring love. Not a home in all that street but has known her loving ministrations, and every word that falls from her lips is treasured as choicest blessing. We shall find at the end of the street a plain little board building where she gathers her "friends" about her. It is small, inconvenient, and unfurnished, but her consecrated ingenuity has found a way to get both the ground and the building upon which it stands for the small sum of \$200. The cheap chairs and

tables are the gift of a friendly storekeeper near by. Here she has her kindergarten, her girls' club, her boys' classes, her cooking and sewing schools, her mothers' meetings, and here also on Sunday she has her Sunday School. There are transformations going on here in life and character such as you and I may never see from our work among the better classes. As we pass on down the street we may listen to her story of the boys and girls who have crowded about us in the little building. Some boys had been so disorderly for weeks that she could do nothing either for them or for the others. One day she resolved that the thing should go on no longer. Closing and locking the doors and windows against all intruders, this little missionary, weighing little more than a hundred pounds, faced the disturbers and by force of arm and a curtain pole, subdued the riotous spirits, and thereafter had peace and the very high regard of her one-time unruly boys.

From here we will go on to Jerome street, the narrowest, poorest, and dirtiest street in all the city, where Slovaks, Croats, Servians, Bulgarians, and Poles live in small, four-room cottages. In each one of these we shall find a family, never small, and from fifteen to twenty boarders. These men are miners or employes in large manufacturing establishments of the city, and when the day shift vacate their beds the men of the night shift are at hand to occupy them. We will go by way of a narrow, dark alley into the kitchen of one of these homes and listen to a service carried on by a Bulgarian missionary and colporter. He provides the Gospel talk while our little missionary furnishes the music and the smiles. Every inch of room in the kitchen is occupied by eager, listening men and women, and the door and one small window are full of heads. The services are carried on in Croatian, Servian, and Slovak, and the little organ does duty in these and

as many more tongues. Note the faces of the men who even as they smoke their pipe and drink their glass of beer listen to the Gospel mes-



SLOVAK-BOHEMIAN STUDENTS IN
NATIVE DRESS

sage. See the eyes fill with tears at the singing of the Gospel hymns in their own tongues. It is our privilege to shake hands and smile in more than nine different languages in this little kitchen. Tell me if it is not worth while to have a share in giving the Gospel to these men and women and children who are to make or mar our nation's life.

Again, you may call with me upon that Russian Polish woman whose five children lie beneath the Russian soil. She can neither read nor write, but her heartache has been healed by the visits of our consecrated missionary, Miss Zavodsky, and by her husband's reading to her the big Russian Bible which a friendly colporter has left with them.

Would you know something of the perils the young missionary sometimes meets? Listen with me to Miss

Osinek, as she tells how, going one day into a basement, she unexpectedly found herself in a den of professional thieves. Not willing to retreat, and believing she had a message for them, she stood her ground in spite of drunken threats and menacing looks, pleaded with the men to change their lives, and read to them the story of Nicodemus and the story of Paul's conversion, with the result that she sold two Bibles that day and two men left the life of crime to lead respectable and honored lives.

Or see her again, threatened with death by a man carrying a butcher-knife, and hear her say, as she faces him unflinchingly, "Yes, kill me if you want to. I am in my Master's service, and if He lets me die at your hands, I am willing," and her bravery puts her persecutor to shame.

Is it any wonder that the missionary, with her long nights by sick bedsides, her long days of visiting in all sorts of homes, and her evenings of schools and clubs, often carried on in the face of great personal danger, and with her salary so meager that she is compelled to board herself and do her own washing and ironing as well as sewing and millinery—is it any wonder that the missionary, with this constant drain on her sympathies, and the strain on her nerves, sometimes breaks down after a few years of service and must have rest? And this rest cannot be taken in European travel or at mountain and seaside resorts as yours may be. Oh, no! the pity of it! the shame of it! that our God-sent messengers of the Gospel of peace, who at the peril of their lives and with untold sacrifice have carried your message and mine to these needy men and women, our brothers and sisters from over the sea—oh the shame that we let these messengers wear themselves out in such glorious service on such paltry wages, less by many dollars than the least skilled of workmen receive!

And yet read the record of our

sixty graduates. Two have given twenty years each of continuous service, one sixteen, still another thirteen, and another eleven. Fifteen of our missionaries have become ministers' wives, and fourteen others are wives of lay Christian workers. These last are no less missionaries that they are home-makers among their people, for no words can tell the influence these Christian homes are having upon the prejudice, superstition, and infidelity of our foreign communities.

AND HOW SHALL THEY HEAR WITHOUT A PREACHER? AND HOW SHALL THEY PREACH EXCEPT THEY BE SENT?

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS

From the various Interdenominational Committees that have existed for coöperation of Women's Boards of Home Missions, there has developed the organization of "The Council of Women for Home Missions." The purpose is the same as heretofore, namely, arranging for home mission study courses, including all missions in this country, north, south, east, and west, Home Missions at summer conferences, Day of Prayer etc. The closer organization will simplify and unify the work. Nine representatives from each of nine different denominations compose the membership of this Council.

Day of Prayer

Under this interdenominational "Council of Women for Home Missions," February 25, 1909, has been chosen as a Day of Prayer. It rests with local missionary societies to make their own arrangements and it is hoped and urged that wherever practicable, the Women's Societies of all denominations in the town or vicinity will arrange a union meeting for earnest prayer for God's guidance and blessing in the mission work committed to this country. A special service or exercise will be prepared and ready for circulation early in February.

Appointments and Receipts

APPOINTMENTS

November, 1908

- Albert, Paul B., Mazeppa and Zumbro Falls, Minn.
 Anent, Jacob, Berthoud, Colo.
 Beman, Albert M., Oktaha, Okla.
 Bercher, Kenneth A., McKeesport, Penn.
 Billington, James, Fremont, Ind.
 Bliss, Francis C., Benedict and Highlands, No. Dak.
 Booth, H. G., Lamro, So. Dak.
 Browne, D. W., Coulee, Woburn, and Foothills, No. Dak.
 Burns, J. S., Spies and vicinity, N. C.
 Byers, Ralph C., Brighton, Colo.
 Christiansen, C. J., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Coffin, Jos., Vinton, La.
 Ccmpton, E. D., Coconut Grove, Fla.
 Cookman, Isaac, West Guthrie, Okla.
 Davies, David F., Catasauqua, Penn.
 Davies, James, Milaca, Minn.
 Davis, Wm. B., Clyde Park, Porcupine and Palmer, S. H., Mont.
 Deiss, Harry J., Fountain Springs, Penn.
 Dickensheets, I. Q., Cottonwood, So. Dak.
 Dilley, S. V., D. D., Avon Park, Fla.
 Douglas, Alex., Sentinel Butte and Wibaux, Mont.
 Dyer, T. L., Amarillo, Tex.
 Each, Jos. E., Manchester, Sulphur Mine, Reeves, and Indian Village, La.
 Eaves, Geo., Birmingham, Ala.
 Eckel, John O., Humboldt, Iron King, and Dewey, Ariz.
 Eckhardt, John H., Hastings, Neb.
 Ensminger, Fred P., West Tampa, Fla.
 Evans, J. L., Frostburg, Md.
 Farr, J. T., Columbus, Ga.
 Ferch, A. J., Broadview, and Lavina Roundup, Mont.
 Gasque, G. W., Ten Broeck and Section, Ala.
 Gibson, H. G., Hardin and Foster, Mont.
 Gilbert, Thos. H., Meadows, Idaho.
 Graham, J. M., Gate City, Ala.
 Gray, Mrs. Annette B., Lander, Wyo.
 Gregory, Philip E., Bryant, So. Dak.
 Grieb, E., Seattle, Wash.
 Grove, Paul L., Stowers, Rosevale, &c., No. Dak.
 Groves, S. B., Thorsby, Ala.
 Hass, Nathaniel, Tolstoy, So. Dak.
 Hassell, R. B., Leavenworth, Wash.
 Heald, J. H., Genl. Miss., Spanish, N. M.
 Heath, A. M., Atlanta, Ga.
 Held, Fred, Traer, Kan.
 Herbert, J., Clear Lake and the Circuit, Wash.
 Hinds, John M., Julesburg, Colo.
 Hoar, A. J., Ontario, Ore.
 Horner, Wm. J., Grand Marais, Minn.
 Huelster, Anton, Michigan City, Ind.
 Humphrey, Robert, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Hmly, John Bowdle, So. Dak.
 Irons, Benj., Carthage, So. Dak.
 James, D. M., St. Marys, Mathews, and Drakola, So. Dak.
 Johns, Hannibal, Wagner, So. Dak.
 Jones, P. W., Huntley, Ballantine, Osborne, and Riverside, Mont.
 Kammerling, W. W., Cleveland and Medina, No. Dak.
 Kellner, C. J., Okarche, Okla.
 Kendall, Robt. R., Sanford, Fla.
 Kent, J. B., Lake Charles, La.
 Kilian, Miss Anna, Stockdale, Penn.
 Kindred, Geo., Tolt, Wash.
 Kolenda, Ludwig, Berthoud, Colo.
 Lamonds, Alex., Spies and vicinity, N. C.
 Le Clere, Frank W., Gardner, and Electric, No. Dak.
 Ludwig, C. B., Buford, No. Dak. and Bainville, Mont.
 Leeds, Paul, Kinder, La.
 Lundberg, M., DuBois, Penn.
 Lyons, E. C., Minneapolis, Minn.
 McCallie, T. S., East Lake, Tenn.
 McCord, Robt. B., Lamro, and Tripp Co., So. Dak.
 McCoy, Robt. C., Welsh, La.
 McKay, R. A., Center and Stroud, Ala.
 Madsen, Axel, Jamestown, N. Y.
 Magee, Carl A., McKeesport, Penn.
 Maier, Karl K., Gackle, No. Dak.
 Mead, H. M., Manville and Glendo, Wyo.
 Meyer, Frank J., Memphis, Tenn.
 Mirick, E. A., Mahnomon, McIntosh, and Mentor, Minn.
 Mitchell, David D., Knife River and Brush Creek, No. Dak.
 Nelson, Chas. E., Ogdensburg, Wis.
 Nissen, Niel, Cashion, Okla.
 Nordberg, Ture E., Paterson, N. J.
 Overman, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
 Owens, Owen G., Delta, Penn.
 Patterson, Geo. L., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Perdrian, Leslie H., Albion, Penn.
 Perley, Rolfe, Round Prairie, Bruce, and Burnhamville Township, Minn.
 Perrin, David J., Belle Fourche, So. Dak.
 Peyton, Frank, Pond Creek, Okla.
 Pillasch, C. H., Norfolk, Neb.
 Powers, L. C., Huntley, Ballantine, Riverside, and Osborne, Mont.
 Price, Wm. H., Pittsburg, Penn.
 Ray, Geo. W., Ft. Worth, Tex.
 Reed, Marion D., Weatherford, Okla.
 Rexford, W. J., Lowell and Richmond, Wash.
 Rogers, Wm. O., Jennings, Okla.
 Ross, H. O., Wall, So. Dak.
 Rowe, Mary E., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Rowlands, Wm. F., Pertile, Minn.
 Sargent, Edmund C., Garrison, No. Dak.
 Schmidt, Geo. J., New Windsor, Colo.
 Schminck, J. A., Manchester, La.
 Scholl, Louis E., Orting and Index, Wash.
 Scoggin, A. T., Cedartown, Ga.
 Simmons, W. B., Enid, Okla.
 Sinks, P. W., Tampa, Fla.
 Sjoberg, Aug., French Lake, Minn.
 Sloan, Tilden, Denver, Colo.
 Stock, Benj., Tavares and Winter Garden, Fla.
 Stover, H. C., Council, Idaho.
 Streeter, C. M., Lafayette, Colo.
 Talbot, F. H., Gardner and Rose Valley, No. Dak.
 Thomas, E. L., Section, Ala.
 Thomas, I. J., Section, Ala.
 Thomas, R. J., Cambria, Minn.
 Thompson, J. B., Rose Creek, Minn.
 Tiede, O. J., Laurel, Mont.
 Todd, John W., Strool and Davison, So. Dak.
 Trompen, J. N., Genl. Missionary, Colo.
 Unger, Miss L. O., Overly, No. Dak.
 Wagner, Jacob G., Cheyenne Co., Kan.
 Waldo, E. A., West Palm Beach, Fla.
 Waters, S. A., Tekoa, Wash.
 Weatherby, W. H., Grice and Scrogins, Texas.
 Whitham, F. E., El Paso, Tex.
 Williams, B. A., Knoxville, Tenn.
 Winey, T. S., Stevenson, Wash.
 Wittington, W., Seattle, Wash.
 Wolfe, A. J., Perkins, Okla.
 Woodcock, Thos. J., Blaine, Vale, and vicinity, So. Dak.
 Woodmansee, Frank M., Alpha and Parker, Okla.

RECEIPTS

MAINE—\$62.00.

Auburn, Miss S. F. Jones, 2.50; Miss H. L. Jones, 2.50; Mrs. F. N. Verrill, 5; Norridge-wock, C. F. Dole, 5; Portland, Bethel, Lad., 35; Waterford, E. A. Knight, 5; Winslow, 7.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—\$166.61.

Claremont, 16.07; Concord, M. F. Gibson, 15; A Friend, 5; I Colburn, 1; Derry, Mrs. M. A. Parsons, 5; Farmington, M. S. Johnson, 1; Hampton, 10.74; Hollis, Mrs. R. T. Richardson, 5; Lisbon, M. R. Cummings, 50; Lyme, S. S. 12.80; Manchester, W. G. Everett, 5; I. G. Mack, 5; Newfields, 3; Newmarket, C. L. Joslin, 1; Wilmot, Mrs. James Richmond, 1.

VERMONT—\$44.50.

Bristol, 1st, 1; Brattleboro, Mrs. J. H. Goddard, 5; Brookfield, 1st, 4; Fairfax, Mrs. A. B. Beaman, 1; Fairhaven, F. H. Shephard, 2; Hubbardston, 1; Springfield, 28.50.

MASSACHUSETTS—\$6,076.12; of which legacies, \$3,016.56. Less refunded, \$100.00.

Massachusetts H. M. Soc., H. N. Hoyt, Treas., 1.604.09; Ashby, Joel A. Hayward, 2; Ashfield, Henry Taylor, 5; Auburndale, I. W. McMillan, 2; Boston, H. C. Robinson, 5; E. J. Samuel, 15; D. W. Wood, 5; F. Wood, 10; A Friend, 25; Braintree, Miss A. T. Belcher, 5; Brookline, Mrs. D. H. Rice, 5; Cambridge, Mrs. S. E. Crosby, 2; Mrs. E. S. Fisher, 10; A. A. Walker, 5; Chelmsford, M. S. Lovering, 1; Cherry Valley, P. L. Holbrook, 1; Chicopee, 1st, S. S., 3.65; Colerain, 5; Concord, S. D. Kent, 2; Dalton, W. M. Crane, 50; Dedham, Miss M. G. Burgess, 10; Dorchester, Mrs. M. T. Shumway, 5; Dudley, E. T. Chase, 5; East Dedham, Mrs. W. H. Taylor, 1; East Orleans, E. A. Cole, 10; East Pepperell, Mrs. A. A. Pelton, 1; Everett, Mrs. G. S. Marshall, 3; Fall River, M. R. Hicks, 5; Mrs. A. N. Lincoln, 2; Falmouth, 1st, 14.50; Fitchburg, Mrs. S. N. Holton, 5; Mrs. A. W. Dole, 5; Miss L. E. Rice, 1; Dr. J. Ross, 5; Framingham, E. A. Bailly, 5; Georgetown, Estate of Luther P. Palmer, 1,000; Estate of Mrs. Silena D. Winter, 2,000; Gilbertville, Robt. Douglas, 5; Jos. Farquhar, 2; E. M. Marsh, 10; Granby, G. Carver, 5; Halifax, M. C. Ripley, 25; Hatfield, Mrs. F. L. Hubbard, 2; Haverhill, A Friend, 250; Mrs. John Crowell, 10; A. E. Welch, 5; Holyoke, C. A. Humerton, 2; Hopkinton, E. F. Pierce, 10; M. E. Putnam, 10; Lee, N. I. Smith, 2; A Friend, 1; A Friend, 1; Littleton, Ortho., 5; Leominster, F. A. Whitney, 15; Lowell, N. Southard, 10; W. G. Ward, 5; Lynn, C. E. Con, 10; Mansfield, Ortho., 20.27; Marlhead, R. A. Stone, 1; Mattapan, Mrs. O. G. Fish, 1; Mattapoisett, Miss M. D. McLeod, 2; Maynard, A. Pettigrew, 1; Melrose Highlands, 26.55; Middleboro, Mrs. G. H. Doane, 5; T. F. Hinckley, 2; Middleton, Mrs. A. E. Milberry, 1; Mitteneauque, 0.25; H. A. Goodman, 2; New Bedford, F. W. Besse, 5; Mrs. G. Harrington, 1; Newburyport, Estate of Miss H. M. Savery, 16.56; E. W. Boynton, 25; M. C. Wiggins, 10; Newton, Alice Kenway, 5; A Friend, 20; North Amherst, Miss H. Field, 1; Northampton, M. C., 15; Mrs. L. W. Cushing, 1; Mrs. J. H. Searls, 10; Miss E. W. Fairman, 10; North Grafton, M. F. Fav, 2; Orange, Jas. D. Kimball, 5; Peabody, S. W. Wheeler, 7; Petersham, Mrs. E. G. W. Martin, 2; Rowalston, 1st, 16.94; P. S. Newton, 1; Rutland, B. U. Carenter, 1; Salem, Tab., 28; H. B. Cogswell, 1; Miss E. K. Whipple, 10; Sharon, A. T. Barnes, 5; Shrewsbury, A Friend, 2; Smiths, Mrs. H. M. Smith, 10; South Deerfield, Mrs. L. M. Smith, 5.00; Mrs. I. A. Stowell, 1.50; South Framingham, F. S. Hart, 2; S. J. Russell, 5; A. S. Wood, 2; South Hadley, Miss M. Ellis, 5; A Friend, 5; "A Well Wisher," 2; South Sudbury, Miss S. B. Hobart, 5; South Weymouth, Mrs. M. A. Fear- ing, 2; Spencer, E. D. Daniels, 2; Mrs. E. E.

Stone, 5; Springfield, Mrs. D. P. Cole, 5; R. F. Fhni, 50; Mrs. S. C. Ferrv, 5; A. W. Fulton, 5; E. W. Wood, 5; Mrs. G. H. Wright, 2.50; Sud- bury, Mrs. L. S. Coner, 5; Taunton, C. M. Rhodes, 50; Templeton, Mrs. M. Leland, 2; Wakefield, C. A. Browser, 5; Mrs. J. E. Drew, 2; Waltham, M. A. Cunnings, 5; Watertown, F. L. Carter, 5; Webster, Mrs. A. B. Church, 1; Westminster, First, 10.36; Westfield, Mrs. I. A. B. Greenough, 10; West Springfield, E. Brooks, 10; Whitinsville, A. F. Whittin, 1,000; Mrs. G. M. Whittin, 25; Mrs. J. C. Whittin, 10; Williamsburg, II. W. Hill, 5; Williamstown, I. D. Hewitt, 5; Winchendon, Mrs. L. A. Hitch- cock, 5; Winchester, G. H. Fernald, 5; J. G. Hovey, 1; H. S. Hunt, 5; Miss E. Kneeland, 5; W. H. Maynard, 20; Worcester, Mrs. J. E. Hicks, 5; Mrs. E. A. Holmes, 1; R. Jones, 1; H. H. Merriam, 5; H. E. Miller, 10; M. G. Whitcomb, 5; A Friend, 1; A Friend, 20.

Woman's H. M. Assoc., Miss E. A. Smith, Asst. Treas., 300.

RHODE ISLAND—\$200.35.

Rhode Island H. M. Soc., J. W. Rice, Treas., 180.35; Providence, I. M. Lee, 5; Mrs. A. H. Olney, 10; Miss E. W. Olney, 5.

CONNECTICUT—\$1,344.13; of which legacy, \$200.00.

Missionary Soc. of Connecticut, Security Co., Treas., 203.42; Bristol, M. F. Martin, 15; Burr- side, Miss M. I. Elmore, 5; Canaan, F. C. Eddy, 10; Chaplin, Miss J. Clark, 3; Cheshire, G. Keeler, 1; Chester, A. R. Selden, 5; Hartford, G. Calder, 2; Mrs. M. C. Harrison, 10; Miss E. W. Stone, 5; Kent, I. Stuart, 100; Manchester, 2nd, 171.90; Meriden, M. E. Whitehead, 1.50; Minanus, Mrs. C. B. Allyn, 5; Mrs. M. W. Brown, 5; Middletown, A Friend, 20; Milford, E. P. Platt, 5; Mystic, A. F. Earnshaw, 5; New Britain, South, 50; Mrs. S. A. Strong, 10; A Friend, 1; New Fairfield, 10.20; New Haven, F. H. Brown, 5; H. G. Newton, 10; Rev. C. M. Mead, D. D., 10; New London, 1st Ch. of Christ, 26; North Guilford, J. Rossiter, 5; Saybrook, Friends, 15; Southport, M. C. Wakeman, 50; South Norwalk, A Friend, 10; Stafford Springs, 37.52; Suffield, L. M. Stedman, 5; Terrville, Mrs. C. S. Gavlor, 5; Mrs. W. T. Goodwin, 1; A. V. Stoughton, 2; Thompson, 12; West Hartford, Estate of Mrs. H. N. Chappell, 250; Weston, 10.50; West Winsted, G. M. Carrington, 5; Wind- sor, A. M. Sill, 10; Winsted, S. G. Williams, 10.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. J. B. Thomson, Treas., 50; Bridgeport, So., L. B. S., 40; Darien, Aux., 10.25; Hartford, 1st, Y. W. H. M. Club, 25; Suffield, H. M. Soc., 2.75. Total, \$128.

NEW YORK—\$756.37.

New York H. M. Soc., C. S. Fitch, Treas., 8.50; Albion, Mrs. G. G. Anderson, 1; Angola, A. H. Ames, 5; Barryville, K. McE. Gardner, 5; Binzhamton, Mrs. R. W. Brown, 2; Bridgewater, A Friend, 2; Brooklyn, Lewis Ave., Bible School, 35; L. W. Allen, 3; Miss S. M. Buzelle, 5; Mrs. W. G. Chapin, 10; C. A. Clark, 5; Mrs. J. W. Hoagland, 5; Special, 10; Clifton, Springs, Mrs. F. A. M. Eddy, 5; Cohoes, A Friend, 1; Cort- land, H. E. Ranney, 50; Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Waterbury, 2; Deer River, Jr. C. E., 3.41; East Greenbush, Mrs. A. Bushnell, 1; Elmira, Miss L. Bundy, 1; I. A. Secor, 1; Franklin, I. A. Hoag, 3; Mrs. A. Jennings, 1; Friendship, I. M. Reese, 2; Fulton, A Friend, 1; Groton, 2; A. G. Chapman, 5; Jordan, Mrs. I. W. Van Vechten, 1; Kingston, Miss A. P. Calef, 1; Livonia Centre, Mrs. E. R. Coy, 1; Newburg, S. S., 12.30; New York, A Friend, 250; New York City, Trinity, 10; B. Denis, 1; Mrs. M. E. Dwight, 15; F. C. Horstman, 1; E. L. Morgan, 5; A Friend, 1; A Friend, 5; Orient, 25.58; Osceola, John W. Belk- nap, 2; Miss M. L. Cowles, 1; Owego, Mrs. R.

A. Bloodgood, 1; Port Byron, H. I. Root, 1; Rensselaer, A. Friend, 1; Rensselaer Falls, Mrs. F. Doty, 1; Richford, 5.53; Riverhead, Miss M. Mick, 1; Spencerport, Mrs. S. A. Freeman, 1; Mrs. C. B. Gardner, 1; Warsaw, W. H. M. Soc., 10; West Bloomfield, L. Wilson, 1; Westmoreland, Mrs. E. J. Johnston, 1; Woodville, Mrs. N. Wood, Jr., 2.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. M. H. Pearsall, Treas. Brooklyn, N. Y., Puritan, S. S., 15; Canandaigua, W. H. M. S., 137.50; Deansboro, W. M. S., 17.36; Fairport, W. H. M. S., 32; Mt. Vernon, W. M. S., 5; Oneida, Chenango and Delaware Assoc., 6.35; Ontario, Earnest Workers, 7.25; Owego, W. H. M. S., 2.50. Total, \$222.96.

NEW JERSEY—\$204.00.

Asbury Park, W. M. S., 10; Maplewood, J. A. Kynon, 2; Montclair, First, F. A. Ferris, 100; J. R. Howard, 5; Mrs. Wm. Miller, 5; J. H. Pratt, 5; Newark, V. S. Conklin, 1; Upper Montclair, 15; F. W. Dorman, 50; Paterson, A. Glass, 1; Plainfield, L. B. Morgan, 10.

PENNSYLVANIA—\$82.85.

Braddock, Thomas Addenbrook, 5; Bryn Mawr, R. E. Sanderson, 1; Corry, L. H. M. S., 5; Darlington, Mrs. R. Davies, 1; Duquesne, Woman's Soc., Slavic, 20; Meadville, Park Ave., W. M. Soc., 20; Ridgeway, Miss P. Little, 2; Scranton, J. P. Sears, 2; Sharon, 1st, 2.35; Titusville, Swedes, 2.50; Ulster, S. B. Wittig, 2; Williamsport, Mrs. E. A. Page, 5; Youngsville, Mrs. H. R. Preston, 5.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. D. Howells, Treas. Kane, 10.

MARYLAND—\$40.18.

Baltimore, Associate, 29.68; Frederick, M. G. Beckwith, 5; Lutherville, A. Friend, 3; Port Deposit, A. Poor, 2.50.

VIRGINIA—\$1.00.

Hampton, Miss M. T. Galpin, 1.

NORTH CAROLINA—\$2.50.

Montreat, A. W. Kent, 2.50.

GEORGIA—\$2.50.

Baxley, Mt. Olive and Friendship and Surency New Home, 2; Cordele, Williford, .50.

ALABAMA—\$2.05.

Ashland, Pleasant Hill, 1; Millerville, .55; Sylacauga, .50.

LOUISIANA—\$10.25.

Hammond, T. C. Adams, 5; Mrs. T. C. Adams, and S. S. class, 5.25.

FLORIDA—\$12.00.

Orlando, Mrs. Geo. Porter, 10; West Tampa, Union, 2.

TEXAS—\$2.50.

Farwell, 2.50.

OKLAHOMA—\$30.20.

Received by Rev. C. G. Murphy, Hillsdale, S. S., 2.20; Seward, 12; Vitum, Memorial, 10. Total, 24.20.

Bethel, 3; Harmony, 3.

ARIZONA—\$268.15.

Humboldt, Dewey and Iron King, 18.15; Prescott, A. Friend, 250.

OHIO—\$59.34.

Mt. Vernon, 5; Oberlin, M. L. Fowler, 5; Ruggles, 23.34; Toledo, Old 1st, 25; Wauseon, C. F. Greenough, 1.

ILLINOIS—\$408.31.

Illinois H. M. Soc., J. W. Liff, Treas., 293.50. Received by Rev. M. E. Eversz, Fall Creek, Ger., 25.80; Amboy, Mrs. E. F. Slauter, 5; Harvard, E. A. Burbank, 1; Jacksonville, S. S., 2.50; Moline, Mrs. M. E. C. Bailey, 1; Ottawa, 1st,

5; Mrs. R. P. Bascom, 5; Payson, Rev. D. B. Eells, 5; Princeton, Mrs. A. R. Clapp, 5.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. A. H. Standish, Treas., 59.42.

MISSOURI—\$105.85.

St. Joseph, Tab., 53.35; S. S., 12; St. Louis, 1st, S. S., 15.50; Ger. Evan., 25.

MICHIGAN—\$41.55.

Michigan Congl. Conf., C. A. Gower, Treas., 39.55; East Jordan, A. B. Clark, 2.

WISCONSIN—\$442.55.

Wisconsin Home Miss. Soc., H. W. Carter, Sec., 442.55.

IOWA—\$135.74.

Iowa H. M. Soc., A. D. Merrill, Treas., 84.24; Cedar Rapids, Mrs. A. B. Everett, .50; Cherokee, Mrs. J. Archer, 10; Clinton, M. D. Soule, 1; Des Moines, E. S. Miller, 5; Glenwood, Mrs. J. W. Mickelwait, 5; Keosauqua, Mrs. E. V. Bridgman, 5; Minden, Ger., 15; Otho, L. W. Hart, 10.

MINNESOTA—\$313.76; of which legacy, \$24.00.

Received by Rev. G. R. Merrill, D. D. Austin, 37.50; Minneapolis, Pilgrim, 6; Plymouth, 156; Morristown, 5; Round Prairie, 7.90. Total, \$212.40.

Ceylon, 1st, 5; Granite Falls, Union, 13; Hawley, Union, 5.61; Mankato, Swedes, 1.25; Minneapolis, Estate of Wm. B. Washburn, 24; W. L. Badger, 10; Mrs. J. E. Hale, 20; Miss M. T. Hale, 10; S. Northrop, 5; Northfield, S. E. Chaney, 1; St. Paul, C. S. Pond, 5; Winona, Scands., 1.50.

NEBRASKA—\$152.60.

Nebraska H. M. Soc., S. I. Hanford, Sec., 50; Butte, Ger., 6.60; Germantown, Ger., 6; Lincoln, Ger. 9; McCook, Ger. 50; Rising City, 5; Sutton, Ger., 15; York, H. M. Childs, 10; A. B. Coding, 1.

NORTH DAKOTA—\$118.56.

Received by Rev. G. J. Powell, Cayuga, 12.36; Cray, Jun. C. E., 5; Edmunds, 12; Garrison, 20; Jamestown, S. S., 10; Kensal, 10. Total, \$60.36.

Dwight, 5.50; Esmond, 18.50; Goa Offering, 1.50; S. S., 5; Gackle, German, 7.50; Marmarth, 1.12; Prairie, 10.08.

SOUTH DAKOTA—\$505.58.

Received by Rev. W. H. Thrall, D. D. De Smet, 36.44; Hudson, 11.20; Huron, 78; Lake Preston, 76.18; Virginia, 2.36. Total, \$204.18.

Bon Homme, A. J. Abbott, 5; Brentford, 28.84; Estelline, W. E. Whittemore, 5; Erwin, A. W. Stone, 5; Predonia, German Parish, Fr. Berghofer, 20; Henry, D. L. Keyes, 5; Herrick, 1st, 4.50; Hosmer, German Parish, 20; Lester-ville, 5; Oacoma and Reliance, 7.50; Parkston, German Parish, 25; South Shore, 4.56; Scotland, German Parish, 50; Tyndall, German, 60.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. A. Loomis, Treas., 56.

COLORADO—\$82.00.

Denver, Wm. E. Sweet, 10; Eaton, Mr. Sinner, Ger., 1; Greeley, Ger., 12; New Castle, 10; Raven, 48; Rocky Ford, Mrs. S. St. John, 1.

MONTANA—\$44.72.

Ismay, .66; Park City, 10; Red Lodge, 34.06.

UTAH—\$5.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. P. A. Simpkin, Treas. Salt Lake City, 5.

CALIFORNIA (North)—\$22.50.

Fresno, Ger., 22.50.

CALIFORNIA (South)—\$21.00.

El Cajon, Miss H. Abernethy, 20; Emily Bridge, 1.

WING PIANOS

Ask a Hearing

and --- Nothing More!



Also 23 Other Styles

YOURSELF AND YOUR FRIENDS THE JUDGE AND JURY

EVEN IF YOU ARE NOT MUSICAL, the Wing Piano will be sent to you on trial without the payment of even one dollar. We deliberately claim that the 21 largest styles of Wing Pianos have the most majestic tone under heavy playing and the sweetest tone under light playing of any upright pianos whatever, irrespective of the price or maker.

We would not (and could not if we would) thus address millions of the most cultivated and intelligent readers in the U. S., spend *thousands* in magazines publishing such a challenge, and *more thousands* in R. R. rights, if we were wrong in our statements or over-conceited about the tone quality of the Wing Piano.

For we are neither young nor trifling. We have been nearly half a century in the piano business, and during all of forty years have been scientifically studying tone and durability in preference to dollar making. This is the reason why the Wing Pianos ring with music.

The forty years' business experience has *also* taught us to weigh our WORDS carefully whether printed or spoken. Our WORD, black on white and over our name (which will be found at the foot of this notice), is that the Wing Piano is the sweetest of all in tone.

Our commercial standing and references will guarantee you that our WORD is good and contract gilt-edged. The publishers of any prominent magazine will also tell you this. Read this exact copy of one of our trial blanks:

TRIAL BLANK

..... Wood..... Style.....
Gentlemen--You may ship me on trial one Wing Piano of the above style with stool and scarf, to this address: Town.....State..... with freight from New York prepaid in advance, and send me an order to get it from the railroad depot, ON TRIAL ONLY. THERE IS NO AGREEMENT BY ME TO PURCHASE THIS PIANO, but I will allow it to remain in my home on trial for twenty days, and if it proves satisfactory and I conclude to purchase it, I will make an agreement with you to pay you \$..... in the following way:..... The piano to become my property upon completion of full payment as above.
If, however, the piano does not prove satisfactory, I will return it to the railroad depot. I am to be under no obligation to keep this piano. In all respects the conditions are to be the same as if I were examining it in your warehouse. It is distinctly understood that I am to be AT NO EXPENSE WHATEVER FOR FREIGHTS COMING OR GOING.
Yours respectfully.....

We Refuse to Sell Through Dealers

Their profits would double the price of the WING PIANO. Buy without the dealers' profits!

You Save From \$75 to \$200

When you buy a WING PIANO; for you buy direct--absolutely. You pay the cost of building it with only one moderate profit added.

With railroads everywhere, and business of all kinds done by mail, the piano dealer or agent is unnecessary. As the cheap kinds cost less than if, the dealers "talk up" and push the cheap pianos--but often call them high grade.

You Need these Books--They are FREE

We send two good books, "The Book of Complete Information About Pianos" is a Complete Reference Book on the Piano. Technical Descriptions--Illustrates how all pianos are made--With large lithographed pictures of 1908 models of WING PIANOS--Preference between excellent materials and labor and cheap substitutes--Reveals agents' methods, etc. A handsomely illustrated book of 162 pages.

THE WING PIANO is broadly guaranteed in writing for 12 years.

Wing & Son, 358-392 W. 13th St., N. Y.

Write for the books and Wing Catalogue at once, or fill in the coupon. Cut or tear it out and mail to us now while you think of it (and while you have the coupon.) You will be under no obligations whatever.

The Instrumental Attachment

is added to certain styles when ordered. It produces almost to perfection the tones of the Harp, Zither, Banjo, Guitar and Mandolin. It saves wear and prolongs the life of the Piano. The usual operating of the keys operates the Instrumental Attachment.

Easy Payments Accepted

and old pianos and organs taken in part exchange.

A PIN MAY BE USED TO CUT ALONG THIS LINE

WING & SON
358-392

W. 13th St.
New York

Send to the name and address written below, the "Book of Complete Information about Pianos," "Story Book" and catalogue, without any cost or obligation on my part.

OREGON—\$158.65.

Received by Rev. A. J. Folsom, Ashland, 20.50; The Dalles, 75; Freewater, 16. Total, \$111.50.

Arleta, Laurelwood, 20; Portland, Mississippi Ave., 27.15.

WASHINGTON—\$1,066.50.

Washington Congl. H. M. Soc., Rev. H. B. Hendley, Treas., 875; Odessa, German Pilgrim, 30; Quincy, German Salems, 30; Ritzville, German Immanuel, 30; German Zions, 54; German 1st, 40; Spokane, Mrs. E. V. Paterson, 5; Touchet, 2.50.

SOUTH AFRICA—\$1.00.

Rhodesia, Wm. F. Lawrence, M. D., 1.

NOVEMBER RECEIPTS

Contributions	\$10,702.91	
Legacies	3,190.56	
		\$13,893.47
Interest		1,880.32
Home Missionary.....		183.28
Literature		124.17
Total.....		\$16,081.24

State Society Receipts

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT

Receipts in November, 1908

Security Company, Treas., P. O. Drawer 58, Hartford.

Abington, 5; Burlington, 14; Cheshire, 5.50; Cheshire, 11.10; Cromwell, 35.28; Durham, 10; Eagle Rock, 5; Exeter, 9.37; Warburton, Chapel, S. S., 7.58; Hartford, Park, 39.86; Kensington, 15; Liberty Hill, Mission, 15; Manchester, 174.99; Middletown, Swd., 3; Millington, 5; Niantic, Ch., 6.30; C. E., 2; No. Stamford, 9.37; Plantsville, 53.06; S. S., 19.48; Plymouth, 9; Old Saybrook, 15.05; Shelton, S. S., 37.39; Somers, 1; Somersville, 4.12; Waterbury, Syrian Miss., 1.26; Windsor, First, 5.86; Woodbridge, 20.55; Woman's Congl. H. M. U., 91; Designated, 319.43; Undesignated, 311.69.

NEW YORK HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Receipts in November, 1908

Clayton S. Fitch, Treas., New York.

Bridgewater, 18.50; Buffalo, Fitch Memorial, S. S., 18.45; Clayville, 10.80; Y. P. S. C. E., 4.20; Cortland, 1st, 41.61; East Rockaway, 16; Grand Island, 22.06; Newark Valley, 25.15; Norwood, 10; Oswego, 15.24; Riverhead, Sound Avenue, 29.16; Sherburne, 718.90. Total, \$930.07.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE OF OHIO

Receipts in November, 1908

J. G. Fraser, D. D., Treasurer, Cleveland.

Akron, West, 59.50; Ashtabula, Finnish, 5; Aurora, 9; Brookfield, 2.35; S. S., 1.50; Cincinnati, Lawrence St., 17; Cleveland, Cyril, 35; Hough, 3; Conneaut, First sp., 3; Finnish, 1; Jefferson (2), 78.75; Kent, 54.15; Lenox, C. E., 5; Litchfield, 17.25; Medina, 198.55; Secretary, Polpit Services, 5; Shandon, 13.85; Steubenville, 7.50; Twinsburg, 26; York, 5.10. Total, \$547.50.

DONATIONS OF CLOTHING, ETC.

Reported at the National Office in November, 1908

Chester, Ct., 1 bbl., 80; Eaton, N. Y., 1 box, 30; Elmwood, Ct., Sewing Soc., 1 bbl., 95.35; Ivoryton, Ct., H. M. S., 1 bbl., 69.63; Man-

chester, N. H., Franklin St., 4 bbls., 1 box, 485.82; Middletown, Ct., 1st, Ch., L. H. M. S., 1 bbl., 92.90; Montclair, N. J., Watchung Ave., 1 box, 100; New Britain, Ct., 1st, Ch. of Christ, W. H. M. S., 1 bbl., 200; New Haven, Ct., Humphrey St., L. A. S., 1 box, 1 bbl., 100; Pilgrim Ch., H. M. A., 1 bbl., 96.31; Ch. of the Redeemer, Lad. Aux., 1 bbl., 145.60; New Milford, Ct., 2 bbls., 193.83; Northampton, Mass., Miss. Dept. Smith College, 1 box; Norwalk, Ct., L. B. A., 255.89; Norwich, Ct., B'way Ch., 1 box, 110; Washington, D. C., 1st Ch., W. M. S., 1 bbl., 60; Westville, Ct., L. M. S., 1 box, 45; Williamsport, Pa., 1st, 1 bbl.; 75; Windham, O., 1st, Helping Hand Soc., 1 bbl., 38. Total, \$2,273.33.

Sent On Approval

TO RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE

Laughlin
FOUNTAIN PEN

and

RED GEM

The Ink Pencil

Your Choice of

\$ 1.00

These
Two
Popular
Articles
for only

Post-
paid
to any
address

By Insured Mail 80 Extra.

Illustrations are Exact Size

Every pen guaranteed full 14 Kt. Solid Gold—cut on right hand may be had in either our standard black opaque pattern, or Non-breakable Transparent, as desired, either in plain or engraved finish, as preferred.

You may try this pen a week, if you do not find it as represented, a better article than you can secure for many times this special price in any other make, if not entirely satisfactory in every respect return it and we will send you \$1.10 for it.

Cut on left is our famous and Popular Red Gem Ink Pencil, a complete leak proof triumph, may be carried in any position in pocket or shopping bag, writes at any angle at first touch. Platinum (spring) feed, Iridium point, polished vulcanized rubber case, terra cotta finish. Retail everywhere for \$2.50. Agents wanted. Write for terms. Write now "least you forget." Address

Laughlin Mfg. Co.

522 Majestic Bldg.,
Detroit, Mich.



Things you may need to know

The Home Missionary is published monthly except in July and August. Subscription 50 cents a year. Under the ruling of the Post Office Department, subscribers four months in arrears must be dropped from the list.

About one hundred leaflets are issued by the Society, covering many phases of Home Mission work. New ones are constantly being added. A catalogue will be sent on application. Leaflets are sent to individuals or churches without charge.

Handbooks for Home Mission Study can be furnished by the Society as follows:

- "Heroes of the Cross in America," by Don O. Shelton, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.
- "Aliens or Americans?" by Rev. Howard B. Grose, D. D., cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.
- "The Challenge of the City," by Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D., cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.
- "The Frontier," by Rev. Ward Platt, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.
- "Leavening the Nation," by Rev. Joseph Bourne Clark, D. D., cloth, \$1.00; paper, 50 cents.
- "Coming Americans" (for children), by Katharine R. Crowell, cloth, 35 cents; paper, 25 cents.
- "Pioneers" (for children), by Katharine R. Crowell, cloth, 40 cents; paper, 25 cents.
- "Citizens of To-Morrow," by Alice M. Guernsey, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 30 cents.
- "The Call of the Waters" (a study of the frontier for Women's Societies), by Katharine R. Crowell, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 30 cents.

We can furnish "Helps for Leaders" for use in connection with each of the first four books named above, at 5 cents each; a "Manual of Mission Study" at 10 cents; a set of six large pictures of home and foreign missionary scenes, for use in Sunday School exercises, etc., at 75 cents for the set; illustrated home mission post cards at 5 cents per dozen, 35 cents per hundred.

The Society is preparing sets of pictures to illustrate various types of its work. The first set, called "Frontier Pictures," eighteen in number, each on sheet $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 inches, is now ready. Price 10 cents for the set, postpaid.

In all shipments, the cost of carriage is paid by the Society.

Conditional gifts are solicited. The Society will receive any sum you may desire to place in its hands, and pay you an annual interest thereon during your life, varying according to your present age. This gives the donor an assured income for life, with the certainty that his gift will be used as he desires after his death. Write to the Treasurer.

Legacies to the society should be made in the following, or equivalent form:

"I bequeath to my executors the sum of.....dollars, in trust, to pay over the same.....months after my decease, to the person who, when the same is payable, shall act as Treasurer of The Congregational Home Missionary Society, formed in the city of New York in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said Society, and under its direction."

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, New York.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. **HANDBOOK** on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER



"Baby's Best Friend"

and Mamma's greatest comfort. Mennen's relieves and prevents Chapped Hands and Chafing.

For your protection the genuine is put up in non-refillable boxes—the "Box that Lox," with Mennen's face on top. Sold everywhere or by mail 25 cents—*Sample free.*

Try Mennen's Violet (Borated) Talcum Toilet Powder—It has the scent of Fresh-cut Parma Violets. *Sample free.*

GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.

Mennen's Sen Yang Toilet Powder, Oriental Odor } No
Mennen's Borated Skin Soap (blue wrapper) } Samples
Specially prepared for the nursery. Sold only at Stores.

SAPOLIO



DOUBLES
THE JOY
IN

HOUSE-WORK

THE HOME MISSIONARY

THE UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING, NEW YORK



Home of the Congregational Home Missionary Society

1909

A New Magazine

IT WILL BEGIN April 1, 1909.

IT WILL ABSORB The Home Missionary, the American Missionary, The Church Building Quarterly, and The Pilgrim Missionary. Congregational Work will be discontinued.

IT WILL BE CALLED "The American Missionary."

IT WILL COST fifty cents per year.

IT WILL CONTAIN eighty to one hundred pages each month.

IT WILL REPRESENT The Congregational Home Missionary Society, The American Missionary Association, The Congregational Church Building Society, The Congregational Sunday-School and Publishing Society, The Congregational Education Society, and The Congregational Board of Ministerial Relief.

IT WILL ALSO have departments edited by The National Federation of Woman's Congregational Home Missionary State Organizations and The Congregational Brotherhood.

IT WILL COVER the whole range of Congregational Missionary work in our country.

IT WILL BE SENT to all subscribers to **THE HOME MISSIONARY** for unexpired terms.

WE NEED 50,000 SUBSCRIBERS

Will you give **US** a chance to tell **YOU** about **YOUR** work?

A Methodizer,--Does Your Church Need One?

If it has a deficit in its current expenses—

If it has need of more income for its work—

If it gives \$2 to itself for every \$1 to benevolences—

If it pays its minister less than it knows it ought—

If one-fourth of its members do not regularly support it—

If its trustees ask for new subscriptions only once a year—

Then surely you need a **Methodizer**.

WHAT IT IS

We can send you what you need. It is a fully illustrated booklet of forty pages, written for us by Rev. Henry E. Jackson, and called

The Individual System of Church Support

Orders for the booklet and the supplies described in it, may be sent to either of the following addresses. To secure booklet, send ten two-cent stamps to the publisher.

THE CHURCH SYSTEM SUPPLY COMPANY,
Montclair, New Jersey.

Or orders may be sent to
THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
Fourth Ave. and 22d St., New York City.

CHESTER CREST

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

The New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men, formerly located at Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth street, New York City, was an out growth of the great Hippodrome meeting conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey in 1876.



EIGHT THOUSAND MEN representing the best families in the country have come under the influence of this most unique and definitely CHRISTIAN INSTITUTION.

THE MANAGER, Rev. GEORGE S. AVERY, was ordained an EVANGELIST by a CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL in BOSTON and has served the Christian Home ten years. The number of men now received each year is about four hundred and fifty.

The accommodations for unfortunate men are so arranged as to give men of means the very best that money can furnish, and men of less means are provided for accordingly. Those living in Greater New York who have no money are welcomed to the limit of the number of FREE BEDS.

The work is partially supported by voluntary contributions and it is governed by a Board of Managers representing various denominations. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, John Noble Stearns, Cornelius Bliss, William E. Dodge, James Talcott and other well known philanthropists were among the founders.

Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, President
Willis E. Lougee, Secretary
William S. Edgar, Treasurer

Address all communications to
G. S. Avery,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Whitman College

"THE YALE OF THE WEST"

It Stands for the Highest in Scholarship and Character.

A NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE IN THE NORTHWEST.

Entrance Requirements, 16 credits (same as Harvard).

HOME MISSIONS DEMAND CHRISTIAN COLLEGES.

Make your will in favor of
The Board of Trustees of Whitman College

WALLA WALLA,
Washington.

DOANE COLLEGE

Crete, Nebraska

OF HOME MISSIONARY ORIGIN
AND LOYAL TO HOME MISSION-
ARY WORK.

D. B. PERRY, President

The College Motto:

"We Build on Christ."

ROLLINS COLLEGE, Winter Park, Florida

THE COLLEGE, THE ACADEMY, THE SCHOOLS OF MUSIC, FINE ARTS, EXPRESSION,
DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS, BUSINESS

THERE ARE THOUSANDS of young people in the North whose health is threatened by the rigors of the climate or by close confinement in ill-ventilated and superheated schoolrooms; Rollins offers them refuge from these perils and the promise of a longer and more vigorous life, together with instruction in every way equal to that which they could find anywhere else.

THERE ARE THOUSANDS of parents who would spend their winters in the Sunny South if they knew that they could find there a school of the highest grade for the children whom they cannot leave behind them, but whose studies they do not wish to interrupt; Winter Park offers to such parents the finest climate on earth, a good hotel, pleasant boarding houses, furnished or unfurnished cottages, cultivated and agreeable society, fine drives, good fishing and hunting—and to their children of all ages the best instruction, through Rollins College and the excellent Public School, in any study.

INFORMATION AND CATALOGUES may be had by addressing the president, William Fremont Blackman, Ph. D.

1850

Ripon College

1908

A Strong Faculty of twenty-three specialists, who are thorough teachers. Wholesome Christian Atmosphere. Eight buildings. Large beautiful Campus and Athletic Field. Good equipment in Laboratories and Library. Comfortable Modern Dormitories. Group system of courses. Full information furnished promptly upon request.

RICHARD C. HUGHES, President,

Ripon, Wisconsin.

YANKTON COLLEGE

Yankton, So. Dakota

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR

Twenty-two teachers, 300 students.
Scholarly standards, Christian influences.

WRITE FOR A CATALOGUE

Marietta College

Marietta, Ohio

A CHRISTIAN COLLEGE OF THE
HIGHEST GRADE

Cherishing the loftiest college ideals and ministering to a large and developing field. Rated by the Carnegie Foundation as ranking with the best in America in scholarly standard. Of the men graduated since 1900 over twenty per cent. have entered the ministry.

FARGO COLLEGE, Fargo, North Dakota.

Cor. Seventh Ave. and Seventh St. South,

Regular College Course with many electives, leading to degree of Bachelor of Arts. Preparatory Department with full Commercial work, if desired.

FARGO COLLEGE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. Office: Stone's Block,
616 First Avenue North.

Twenty-one teachers, New Gymnasium, Scientific and Commercial Equipment.

COLORADO COLLEGE, Colorado Springs, Colo.



Departments
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS, **SCHOOL OF FORESTRY,**
 Edward S. Parsons, Dean. William C. Sturgis, Dean.
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, **SCHOOL OF MUSIC,**
 Florian Cajori, Dean. Edward D. Hale, Dean.
THE THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR WILL BEGIN
 IN SEPTEMBER, 1908
WILLIAM F. SLOCUM, President

WHEATON COLLEGE, Wheaton, Illinois

A CHRISTIAN SCHOOL FOR MEN AND WOMEN

LOCATION—Twenty-five miles west of Chicago.
OBJECT—To train men and women for good citizenship and Christian service.
RESULTS — About forty per cent. of graduates in the ministry, missionary service, and service of Christian societies.
EXPENSES—Students need not spend over two hundred and fifty dollars per year.
GIVERS who desire to invest their money in men and women to do Christian work in home and foreign lands, are requested to write to the president, Charles A. Blanchard, or the treasurer, Prof. H. A. Fischer.

1847 1908

Iowa College
GRINNELL, IOWA

John Hanson Thomas
Main, President.

Faculty of forty-five. Large and completely equipped buildings; Laboratories, Library, Museum, Chapel and Associations Building; fine Gymnasiums for men and women.

Departments:
COLLEGE OF
LIBERIAL ARTS,
THE GRINNELL
ACADEMY,
THE GRINNELL
SCHOOL OF
MUSIC.

For catalogues address the President,
J. H. T. MAIN.

TABOR

THE COLLEGE OF
SOUTHWEST IOWA

Offers Superior Advantages:
Faculty specialists; courses strong; group system; expenses minimum; influences character-forming; location most healthful.

Departments: College, Academy, Conservatory, Art, Business.

Send for literature; correspondence cordially invited.

President,

GEORGE NORTON ELLIS, A.M.
Tabor, Iowa.

Fairmount College

Fairmount College laid the Corner Stone of its new Carnegie Library on March 10th and inaugurated its new president the same day. It was a great day of rejoicing for the City and Community.

The College has a student body of 300 and is meeting the demands of first-class college opportunities in one of the strongest portions of the West. There are about 600,000 people in the Wichita commercial district to which this College specially ministers. The location is one of the most beautiful in the state.

Address the President, Wichita, Kansas.

Pomona College

CLAREMONT, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Pomona is quite the strongest college west of Colorado. There are 290 students of college rank. Standards of admission and scholarship are identical with those of the best American colleges. For catalog and information address as above.

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

FOURTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Charles S. Mills, D. D., President

Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, LL.D., Vice-President

Hubert C. Herring, D. D., General Secretary

Joseph B. Clark, D. D., Honorary Secretary

Washington Choate, D. D., Treasurer

Miss Miriam L. Woodberry, Secretary Woman's Department

Willis E. Lougee, Associate Secretary

DIRECTORS

Charles S. Mills, D.D., Chairman.....	Missouri	Mr. F. E. Bogart.....	Michigan
Raymond Calkins, D.D.....	Maine	Mr. William B. Homer.....	Missouri
Rev. Lucius H. Thayer.....	New Hampshire	Mr. George A. Guild.....	Kansas
Mr. W. J. Van Patten.....	Vermont	Mr. C. B. Anderson.....	Nebraska
Mr. Arthur F. Whittin.....	Massachusetts	Rev. Charles R. Brown.....	North California
Mr. John F. Huntsman.....	Rhode Island	W. H. Day, D.D.....	South California
Watson L. Phillips D.D.....	Connecticut	E. L. Smith, D.D.....	Washington
Mr. George W. Baily.....	New York	H. P. Dewey, D.D.....	Minnesota
Mr. W. W. Mills.....	Ohio	Mr. James G. Cannon.....	New York
Mr. T. C. MacMillan.....	Illinois	W. R. Campbell, D.D.....	Massachusetts
Charles A. Moore, D.D.....	Iowa	S. H. Woodrow, D.D.....	Washington, D. C.
Mr. C. M. Blackman.....	Wisconsin	Orora S. Davis, D.D.....	Connecticut

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Hubert C. Herring, D. D., Chairman

One Year:

Mr. James G. Cannon
Mr. W. Winans Freeman
Rev. Henry H. Kelsey
Rev. Lewis T. Reed

Two Years:

Mr. William B. Howland
Mr. John F. Huntsman
Orora S. Davis, D. D.
W. R. Campbell, D. D.

SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS OF CONSTITUENT STATES

Maine Missionary Society.....	{ Secretary, Rev. Chas. Harbutt, 34 Dow St., Portland. Treasurer, W. P. Hubbard, Box 1052, Bangor.
New Hampshire Home Miss. Society.	{ Secretary, Rev. E. R. Smith, Concord. Treasurer, Alvin B. Cross, Concord.
Vermont Domestic Miss. Society.....	{ Secretary, C. H. Merrill, D.D., St. Johnsbury. Treasurer, J. T. Ritchie, St. Johnsbury.
Massachusetts Home Miss. Society...	{ Secretary, F. E. Emrich, D.D., 609 Cong'l House, Boston. Treasurer, H. N. Hoyt, D.D., 609 Cong'l House, Boston.
Rhode Island Home Miss. Society....	{ Secretary, Rev. J. H. Lyon, Central Falls. Treasurer, Jos. Wm. Rice, Providence.
Missionary Society of Connecticut....	{ Secretary, Rev. Joel S. Ives, Hartford. Treasurer, Security Company, Hartford.
New York Home Missionary Society.	{ Secretary, C. W. Shelton, D.D., 287 Fourth Ave., New York. Treasurer, Clayton S. Pitch, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.
Congregational Conference of Ohio..	{ Sup't, Chas. H. Small, D. D., } { Prospect Ave. and Treasurer, John G. Fraser, D. D., } { E. 22d St., Cleveland.
Illinois Home Missionary Society.....	{ Sup't, Geo. T. McCollum, D. D., 153 LaSalle St., Chicago. Treasurer, John W. Hiff, 153 LaSalle St., Chicago.
Wisconsin Home Missionary Society..	{ Secretary, Homer W. Carter, D.D., Beloit. Treasurer, C. M. Blackman, Whitewater.
Michigan Congregational Conference.	{ Sup't, Rev. J. W. Sutherland, Hollister Bk., Lansing. Treasurer, C. A. Gower, Hollister Bk., Lansing.
Iowa Home Missionary Society.....	{ Secretary, Rev. P. A. Johnson, Grinnell. Treasurer, Miss A. D. Merrill, Des Moines.
Kansas Cong. Home Miss. Society...	{ Secretary, L. C. Schnacke, D.D., Topeka. Treasurer, Geo. A. Guild, Topeka.
Nebraska Home Missionary Society..	{ Secretary, Rev. S. I. Hanford, Lincoln. Treasurer, S. A. Sanderson, Lincoln.
California Home Missionary Society.	{ Secretary, Rev. L. D. Rathbone, Berkeley. Treasurer, G. T. Hawley.
South California Home Miss Society..	{ Secretary, Rev. J. L. Malle, Los Angeles. Treasurer, S. H. Herrick, Riverside.
Missouri Home Missionary Society...	{ Sec. Ex. Com., Rev. H. F. Swartz, Webster Groves. Treasurer, P. A. Griswold, Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis.

SUPERINTENDENTS

Moritz E. Eversz, D.D., German Department, 81 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. F. Risberg, Swedish Department, 81 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. O. C. Grauer, Dano-Norwegian and Slavic Departments, 81 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.	Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Geo. R. Merrill, D.D., 409 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.	Rev. George L. Todd, D.D., Someruelos No. 6, Havana, Cuba.
Rev. W. W. Scudder, 711 Johnston Bldg., Seattle, Wash.	Rev. C. G. Murphy, 328 Noble Avenue, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Rev. W. B. D. Gray....Box 800 Cheyenne, Wyo	Rev. Geo. A. Hood, 1553 Milwaukee St., Denver, Colo.
Frank E. Jenkins, D.D., The South 604 Lowndes Building, Atlanta, Ga	Rev. J. H. Heald, New Mexico and Arizona, Albuquerque, N. M.
Rev. A. E. Ricker.....Meadville, Pa.	Rev. W. G. Fuddefoot.....Indianapolis, Ind.
W. H. Thrall, D.D., 702 Dakota Avenue, Huron, S. D.	Rev. Walter C. Vearde, Utah and Idaho, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Rev. G. J. Powell, 811 Seventh Avenue, So., Fargo, N. D.	Rev. J. B. Gonzales, Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, Jennings, La.
Rev. A. J. Folsom.....Forest Grove, Ore.	

CONTENTS

For FEBRUARY 1909.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT	651
SOCIAL CHRISTIANITY IN THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF CONGREGATIONALISTS AT EDIN- BURGH. Illustrated. Rev. Frank W. Merrick, D. D.....	652
SOME EDUCATIONAL SETTLEMENTS OF A GREAT CITY. Illustrated. Joseph H. Adams.....	655
THE SCOPE OF THE MISSIONARY PROGRAM. J. Ernest McAfee.....	660
OKLAHOMA'S FIGHT FOR PROHIBITION. Rev. C. G. Murphy.....	662
CONGREGATIONALISM IN WYOMING AN ACTIVE POWER AGAINST PUBLIC EVIL. "Bradford".....	664
A MINNESOTA VICTORY. Rev. T. W. Barbour.....	665
THE FIGHT FOR PROHIBITION IN CALCASIEU PAR- ISH, LA. Rev. Morley Osborne Lambly.....	667
EDITOR'S OUTLOOK. The Source of Social Effort.....	670
Editorial Notes	671
THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES ON MODERN INDUSTRY	672
A GREAT CAMPAIGN FOR HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS	676
AN UP-TO-DATE MAP.....	678
TWO LEADERS Prof. Graham Taylor, D. D., and Rev. Howard H. Rus- sell, D. D.	679
APPOINTMENTS AND RECEIPTS.....	680

PER YEAR, FIFTY CENTS

THE HOME MISSIONARY

Published Monthly, except in July and August, by the
Congregational Home Missionary Society

287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY



A CLASS OF "LITTLE HOUSEKEEPERS" IN A SETTLEMENT

See article, page 655.

THE HOME MISSIONARY

VOL. LXXXII

FEBRUARY 1909.

NO. 9

An Announcement

THE HOME MISSIONARY, after eighty-two years of fruitful service, will, after the March number, be merged in a new magazine representing the six Congregational homeland missionary societies, namely, The Congregational Home Missionary Society, the American Missionary Association, the Congregational Church Building Society, the Congregational Education Society, the Congregational Sunday-School and Publishing Society, and the Congregational Board of Ministerial Relief. This magazine, which will be known as "The American Missionary," will be issued twelve times a year and will contain approximately one hundred pages each month. The subscription price will be fifty cents a year. "Congregational Work" will be discontinued, and its subscribers will receive the new magazine to the end of the period paid for.

This consolidation has been effected because of the conviction that effectiveness and economy will be promoted by substituting a single magazine for the separate organs hitherto published by the societies doing mission work in our country. It is also believed that it will exhibit the essential unity of these different types of service, and that it will find its way to many homes which have not received the former publications.

The change contemplated involves some readjustment of former methods.

TO LIFE MEMBERS:

Life members of the Congregational Home Missionary Society may receive the new magazine as they have the old, but it will be necessary to ask them to notify the Society annually of their desire to do so. The joint proprietorship of the magazine makes this requirement imperative. A postal card request will answer every purpose. Persons holding life membership in two or more of the societies concerned will receive but one copy of the magazine. In this connection the Society wishes to express its gratitude for the financial support and personal sympathy of its thousands of life members.

TO SUBSCRIBERS:

The new magazine will be sent to fill out unexpired subscriptions to THE HOME MISSIONARY. It is hoped that everyone on our present subscription list will become a permanent reader of "The American Missionary." Aid your pastor in getting up a church club. Send in new subscriptions as soon as possible in order to begin with the first number.

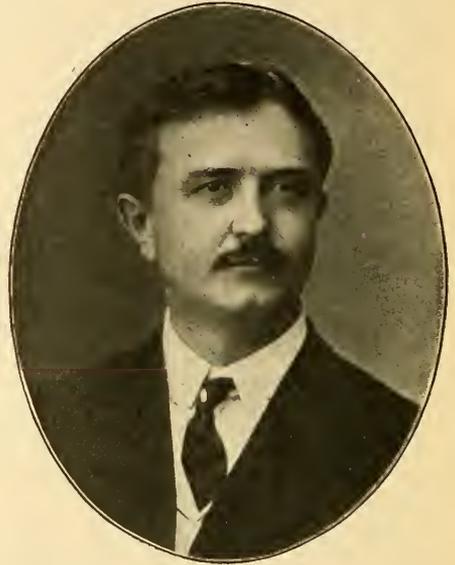
Social Christianity in the International Council of Congregationalists at Edinburgh, 1908

BY REV. FRANK W. MERRICK, D. D., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SOCIAL religion has been implicit in Christianity from its birth, but we are just beginning to find out its meaning and extent. If the newly found old truth has the effect upon some minds that old wine has upon some constitutions unused to it, producing the unsatisfactory results of partial or complete intoxication, no special surprise should be aroused. Better instruction, temporarily reinforced by good police methods, will bring needed relief. In the main, the new interest is wholesome, and reflects credit upon those who possess it. Moreover, its spread is one of the signs of the times, for there is no influential body of Christians, at least in English-speaking countries, to-day, that in general meeting fails to give much attention to the social aspects of our common faith.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, representing over thirty evangelical denominations and more than eighteen millions of members, recently met in Philadelphia. It is the simple truth to say that this convention struck a very high and wholly sane note of emphasis upon those subjects that most deeply concern all our people, especially the industrial part of our population.

The Pan-Anglican Congress, held in London last summer, found that no sessions were nearly so well attended by the public as were those that dealt with civics, labor, socialism, and kindred topics. When, for example, socialism was being considered, the speakers did not lack for hearers. That the subject was indefinite, and when presented partook often of the personal bias of the speaker, detracted



REV. F. W. MERRICK, D.D.

not in the slightest from the popular interest therein. Indeed, the vagueness probably added to the interest, because intense conviction upon vague subjects contributes vehemence and volubility, often important adjuncts in securing attention.

The Council of Congregationalists at Edinburgh differed from the two conferences just named, in several important details, regarding the social message and service of the Church, but wholly agreed with these other conventions in lifting the general subject to chief prominence. The points of difference were these: (a) The Edinburgh Council had not in its membership a sufficient number of those holding advanced social theories to lead to an attempt to advocate a

pronounced type of socialism. Individual expression was, of course, freely allowed, but the general feeling was that socialism, even in its milder forms, was undefined and chimerical. (b) The Council was not courageous enough, or better, enterprising enough, to state explicitly as a Council its convictions upon what the churches should stand for, as was done so wisely at the recent meeting of the Federal Council in Philadelphia. Perhaps sufficient apology therefor is found in the fact that it is always easier to come to some working agreement upon most disputed subjects in national than in international bodies.

Some idle and some untruthful criticism has been passed upon this International Congregational Council. With this criticism I am not in sympathy, especially with the strictures passed upon it by some social radicals. Here is one of these criticisms: "A decidedly uninspiring program, proceedings of appalling dreariness, and a place of meeting whose vast proportions seemed purposely designed to belittle the scanty gathering of delegates, combined to furnish an ensemble in which the churches have furnished next to no interest."* This is the report of an English religious weekly whose editor was absent, and who gives, in these reported words, the impression that we met in a building like the Coliseum at Rome.

The social Christianity presented at the International Council had these wise and intelligible features:

1. THE RANGE OF INTEREST WAS WIDE. Hardly had organization been effected, and the Council, in true Congregational style, unloaded a vast burden of theology—vital and moribund—before social tendencies in their influence upon the Church were reviewed. Though written by an Australian, Dr. Gosman's paper was cosmopolitan as well as sane in outlook. It would be helpful if some of our social Jere-

miahms who insist upon talking and rushing into print with ill-considered speech, could be persuaded of the truth of Dr. Gosman's words: "Society was never in less peril than it is to-day." Subsequent sessions dealt with the weekly rest-day in the Christian Sabbath, temperance legislation, the family, and other social, civic, and economic relations as affected by the ethics of the New Testament. I am sure I shall not be thought invidious by any who were present at the Council if I call attention to the address of Dr. Charles S. Mills, of St. Louis, who found in the fundamental ethics of the New Testament as stated by our Lord—the revelation of God's fatherhood, the supreme value of human life, service the measure of life's value, and personal character the first element in the solution of the problem of society—the cure for the ills from which our social suffering rises. Aside from the formal addresses upon distinctly social themes, there was hardly a subject that was not saturated with the social message and spirit of the Gospel. Especially remarkable for this kind of presentation of social Christianity were the addresses of Drs. Bradford, Smith, and Hiatt, while every missionary address also was filled with its spirit and with terms more or less familiar to the best discussions of the trade union, the school of philanthropy, the church conference, or wherever else the second commandment of the Law according to Jesus is considered.

2. THE DISCUSSIONS OF THE SUBJECTS OF SOCIAL CHRISTIANITY WERE FREE FROM EXTREME AND UNFAIR PARTISAN BIAS. The speakers had opinions, and freely presented them, but they were quite ready to admit a possible "other side." More remarkable still, they did not attempt to impeach the intelligence or honesty of their opponents. The methods of the highway roller in road building were never adopted by anyone. The socialist and the individualist were alike freely heard: as freely as the conservative

* *The Christian Commonwealth*, July 8, 1908, page 706; editorial, "Pan-Congregationalism."

and the radical in theology, or the stationary or the progressive in orthodox Congregational churchmanship. The law of proportion and the law of charity were in the heart of this Council, and therefore the stability of its steps was assured.

3. THE COUNCIL KEPT TO ITS FUNCTION. Though the range of interest was wide, and though entire freedom was granted in the presentation of disputed subjects which might have lent themselves easily to partisan treatment, the Council kept to its function closely—perhaps too closely—as a *Church* body. It did not assume to be a summer school of sociology, nor a special *ad interim* legislative committee, nor a group of specially interested advocates of a particular social platform; but a conference of leaders in a denomination of Christians that has influence out of all proportion to its numbers. For this reason, what the Council said on many subjects is worth greater attention.

There are a few persons in all our church communions who would have the churches deal at first hand with the wage-earner's welfare. Such persons and a few radical critics of the Church outside its membership, some of whom hate it, make up the bulk of the misguided friends of the workers, to whose cause they are doing positive and constant harm. The war measures of the present world of industry are not the first concern of churchmen, but rather, first of the producers as human beings, and second of all of us as citizens. The Church can help most, as such, by advocating and practicing the Golden Rule, with that attractive emphasis which a hearty following always gives. If this seems too much like a "glittering generality," a definite and wise general program was given by Dr. Goodrich, of Manchester, England, who, after paying deserved tribute to our Congregational churches for what they have done for the individual, added, "We have now to supplement our

truth of individualism with the truth of collectivism. The hour has struck for us to contend for equality of opportunity whereby every person may have a fair chance of leading a godly and decent life. The call now is—and is not the call divine?—that we penetrate and control the social life so that its economic conditions shall be more favorable to the distinctively Christian life."

"Resolutions" on labor, capital, socialism, etc., were not introduced. For that mercy let us be grateful. Perhaps some suggestions more definite than the papers presented gave, might have been made, but if so, these lines of interest and action may readily be gleaned from the published volume of proceedings.

If we should do just this, we would emphatically stand everywhere for the great personal and social rights of living, active men: the right to work; the right to a generous reward for honest labor; the right to protection at toil—from intruders, from loss through special danger, premature age, occupational disease; the right to suitable leisure; and the right to suitable encouragement from the social institutions of the community. With the rights there would go corresponding duties, which no possessor of rights should ever be allowed to evade; while child labor, "sweating," and easy, quick resort to industrial war measures by either party to the industrial status, would be cast aside as infinitely unworthy the intelligence and character of employee or employer.

THE SOCIAL MESSAGE

The social message of the ministry is positive and direct. We proclaim, as did our Master, the real equality and brotherhood of man. It is not a fictitious equality, impossible to conceive or maintain, but a practical equality. Our message is a "square deal" for every man, rich or

poor, learned or unlettered, black, white, brown, or yellow. It knows no classes, it has only the helping word and hand for any man, of any sort, in any condition, anywhere in the world.

Our message is one of ideal righteousness which is the goal we seek in every life. Dishonesty and oppression are therefore reprehensible in rich and poor. There are no special favors for anybody. The man on the street and the man in the mansion are judged by their loyalty to divine, not man-made, standards of righteousness. It is a righteousness both individual and social, not one at the expense of the other.

We proclaim the spirit of love—

that love enunciated by the Nazarene. It is not a mawkish sentiment, it is not mere mercy apart from justice, a regard for the individual without regard for society, nor for society apart from the man. It is a balanced love, sane in its devotion and sacrificial in its service.

The social message of the ministry to-day proclaims ideals of equality, righteousness, and love, which will some day fully usher in the new civilization of Jesus Christ, the like of which no social reformer has ever yet dreamed, the leaven of which is constantly working in the society of the present age.—*Rev. Ernest Bourner Allen, D. D., Toledo, Ohio.*



Some Educational Settlements of a Great City

BY JOSEPH H. ADAMS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WHAT shall be done for the immigrant child who comes here with foreign language and customs? This was the great question that arose some twenty-five years or more ago when immigration into the East Side of New York City began to assume alarming proportions. If these children grew up without education and training, they would become a menace to society and swell the army of criminals, crowd our prisons and penitentiaries, to say nothing of their moral effect on the lower classes who populate every large city and are easily led into temptation and wrongdoing. The public schools taught in English only, and the Board of Education made no provision for the Italian, Greek, or Hebrew child who was ready to be educated but who could not understand. Through the benevolent and charitable workers in this broadening field of alien hu-

manity, a few teachers were employed to instruct these children of foreigners, and prepare them to enter our public schools. This movement met with such success that the scope of the work was broadened and extended so that now it is one of the most important factors in the educational field. From group and mission workers the "settlement" developed, and to-day these settlements are the headquarters of social and educational effort.

The real educational settlement work began in New York City about twenty years ago, and while the pioneers numbered but two, there are now more than fifty of these settlements, located all over the great metropolis from the Battery to the Bronx, in the densely populated sections.

In the beginning there were two groups—one a company of workers, the other a band or club of boys in



COOKING CLASS IN AN EDUCATIONAL SETTLEMENT

the neighborhood who were destined to become future workers. They were earnest in their desire to learn our customs and habits, and the English language, because almost all of them were foreigners and were debarred from the public schools until they could speak and understand English.

During the first year of the movement on the great East Side, noted the world over for its cosmopolitan population, comprising nearly all the races on the face of the earth, a group of girls was added and known as the Improvement Club. This club is still in existence and is a part of the University Settlement in Eldridge Street, located in the midst of the over-populated sections of the great city. This and the Educational Alliance on East Broadway are the pioneers, and have the largest settlement buildings in the city. These and the many other headquarters of this far-reaching work are open from early morning

until late at night, and the open doors bid welcome to those who seek after knowledge, help, or entertainment. One great aim in the settlement system is to provide a pure moral atmosphere in the entertainments gotten up for the benefit of the communities in which the settlement buildings are located, and to make them more attractive than the immoral and often vicious forms of entertainment provided by the cheap show houses, "cafés," and dance halls. The large and roomy buildings devoted to this work comprise meeting and assembly halls; class rooms; a gymnasium; sewing schools and classes; manual training departments provided with benches, tools, and paraphernalia; bowling alleys; swimming pools; and a commodious roof garden covered with a netting or cage, so that basketball can be played both by girls and boys or alternate days. In this latter feature a healthful sport is provided far

away from and above the tops of the surrounding tenement houses. Here the air is purer than in the crowded street below, and in the street the city ordinances prohibit the playing of ball or other games where running is an element of the sport. The city child, and particularly the child of the tenements, lacks exercise. Children of the better class have the parks and playgrounds in which to run, jump, and play basketball and other games where freedom is required; but the cooped-up child of the congested quarters cannot get to these open patches excepting those small playgrounds located within the quarters. The prizes offered as rewards are an incentive to work and contest for them, and in this manner healthy circulation is kept up in the little bodies of the tenement house child, both summer and winter, on these roof playgrounds.

Connected with the University Settlement there are twelve resident workers, under the guidance of Director James H. Hamilton; and in the outside group there are one hundred and fifty workers who look after the

fifteen hundred or more people in the neighborhood, that are associated with this settlement. More than ten thousand people—men, women, and children—come under this settlement house roof each week for educational, social, and other beneficial privileges; and with a contributing membership of over six hundred, a woman's auxiliary comprising a membership of one hundred and sixty prominent workers, together with kindergartens and other classes and eighty-six neighborhood clubs, one can readily understand the tremendous scope of this pioneer University Settlement.

The fundamental principle of all settlements is to convert the members of the clubs into neighborhood workers, and those not already organized for such purposes are trained so that they will all eventually work in harmony. Boys and girls of all ages comprise these clubs, and many of the workers devote their time to the direction of the younger groups of children and to the leadership of the older groups, in either case standing more in the relation of an elder brother or sister than that of an ordinary



A "SETTLEMENT" READING ROOM

director. The first aim and work is to build up a happy, wholesome club life, and the second and by far the best work is to develop the spirit of

In like manner it can be said of this broad plan that everything beneficial to man, woman, or child, will be freely taught and in such a manner that a



A JUNIOR CLASS IN KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT, EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE

neighborhood service and a moral atmosphere. To those living in better circumstances and in homes all over the country away from densely populated quarters in large cities, and to the great number of boys and girls who never have seen a real tenement quarter and cannot realize what it is like; the moral dangers of close quarters, disease breeding air, a mixed element of all nationalities, and a generally contaminated state of surroundings are hard to understand. When it is realized, however, that if all the people living on both sides of a block in such quarters were to come down in the street at one time, there would not be standing room for all of them, then some idea of the congestion of population can be had.

There are so many features in the educational settlement plan that almost any study or profession can be taken up without going outside the courses provided in the system. It has been said of a large department store in New York that it is in every sort of business save the undertaker's.

trade, profession, or calling, once mastered, will always provide a means of livelihood.

The boy who would otherwise roam the streets and get into all sorts of mischief and eventually into the penitentiary, is induced to become a member of a club. This club in turn is a member of a settlement, and the open door, good books and entertainments, moral atmosphere, and educational training, soon appeal to the boy's better side, and he in turn becomes a worker for good. Likewise the alien girls are brought within the same fold, so that instead of becoming perchance a disgrace to themselves and society, they are educated, trained, entertained, and made proficient stenographers, seamstresses, milliners, and workers in domestic arts. If they should marry they will take into their homes the scientific knowledge of how to do things in the right way and to hold their homes and husbands. "The Girl at Home" is always the most interesting problem of the settlement workers, because the woman is

the home maker as well as the home wrecker, and it is to avoid this latter tragedy that every effort is being put forth to hold the immigrant girl within bounds in this free country and adjust some of the difficulties of home government between immigrant parents and their children, and also their attitude toward their religion.

In the Educational Alliance, that magnificent institution for the uplifting of the Jewish people, so generously supported by the Baroness de Hirsh de Gerenth, Jacob H. Schiff, Nathan Straus, Solomon Loeb, and other philanthropists, the work covers a very broad field, including the teaching of immigrant children, a free circulating library, information bureau, schools of domestic art, applied arts and trades, departments of physical culture, telegraphy, science, religious work, moral and probation work, legal aid, free baths, bread-winners' college, and, in addition, fifty-four clubs, and the boys' and girls' summer camps. Every opportunity is offered to those with a desire to learn and

sarily undergone considerable modification to meet the needs of the people, and now these buildings or headquarters serve as a sort of club house for young men and women, mainly born of foreign parents but all more or less Americanized, and while the doors are open to all, the principal attention is directed to the needs of the newly-arrived immigrant. In these settlements the helping hand to good citizenship is shown at every turn. The information bureau furnishes free advice to those desirous of getting away from the crowded quarters of the East Side, tabulated information as to locality, occupation, and industries, railroad fares, etc., is freely discussed with those who wish to move away where their children will have the benefits of the Golden West or the Sunny South and can grasp the chances open to them there and which are not available in the crowded cities. The classes in dressmaking, millinery, cooking, sewing, and household economics are presided over by competent teachers. The children's departments are always



YOUNG DEPOSITORS WITH PASS BOOKS AT A SETTLEMENT "BANK"

whose ambition it is to advance, and who are desirous of acquiring the true American spirit of self-help and development.

The policy of government in the educational settlements has neces-

ter of a hundred languages. Most of the people, however, understand enough English to follow the lecture or comprehend the meaning of printed descriptions on stereopticon slides. The eager competition

for prizes, the ever restless desire of these alien children to forge ahead, would be a fitting example to some of our American boys and girls, who are sometimes indifferent to the advantages they enjoy.

The penny provident fund is an interesting feature in many of the settlements, and in the Educational Al-

liance there are more than eighteen thousand children who deposit their pennies in the "bank." This Alliance had also a total attendance in 1907 at classes, lectures, and all other functions, of one million nine hundred thousand men, women, and children, all of whom learned something to their personal interest and advantage.



The Scope of the Missionary Program

BY J. ERNEST MCAFEE, NEW YORK CITY

THE soul of man is not a white dove, beating impotent wings against the bars of its prison while the man lives, eager to soar away into the ethereal upper so soon as the man shall die. Nor is it a little kernel, lodged somewhere as an alien element among the mysterious confines of his anatomy. A certain physicist, so a newspaper announces, has recently succeeded in weighing the soul. A human body was found to tip the scales at three-quarters of a pound short after death. The human soul weighs, therefore, just three-quarters of a pound.

Missionary effort which exhausts itself either theoretically or practically with ministrations to this elusive, impalpable three-quarters-of-a-pound is too little serious for respect. In the vocabulary of Jesus, "soul" was a synonym of "life." Life cannot be packed into a nutshell after it has once opened; does not often take to its wings; must find means of glorifying the grime of its habitat if it would attain to glory.

An extremist once presumed to cram his theory into a formula something like this: "Religion has no business with a man's dirty face; religion has no business with a man's empty stomach; religion has no business with a man's

naked back; religion has just one business with a man, and that is to save his soul." That is either nonsense or sacrilege—or both, indeed. Could any program be more ridiculous, or wicked!

Can the issue be avoided on any pretext, that the adequacy of our missionary program is to be tested by results in our civilization? What is American Christianity good for? Tell us what Americans are doing and saying and thinking, morning, noon, and night. There, you have your answer; so much American Christianity is good for. How good is American society—that is simple, but it finally covers the ground. Society is the expression of what the people, one and all, are and are doing. The spiritual value of American Christianity will appear in the life which it inspires, the whole life, not merely incidental, accidental, fragmentary phases of it.

I have heard missionary sermons preached from the text of Lot's ministry to Sodom. Of course, though, we must succeed where Lot failed. The business of the modern church is to maintain those ten—or hundred—righteous who are to save the American Republic from Sodom's doom. Is not that grotesque—and profane? Is the God of all grace at work in his world to-day on the Lot-and-Sodom

program? Jesus showed his profound insight by likening his teachings to the leaven in the meal. And to this day we are toying with that little fleck of leaven, glorifying it as the all-sufficient emblem of the redeeming gospel! This is not insight; it is blindness to the spiritual grandeur of Jesus' message. It is the business of leaven to work, to permeate the whole lump; that is the very point of Jesus' use of the figure. A gospel cannot forever and alone boast of "potentialities." Barely to beat Lot is very little.

Missions to-day call for an advanced program, a policy which shows we take ourselves seriously as a redeeming force. Some of our most grandiloquent talk about world-saving is petty, and patently inconsistent, because it offers no program for *saving the world*. It proposes to pick and choose; to "snatch brands from the burning;" to hurry through the nations hitting the high places; to call out the "ten righteous" from every community; but the message of redemption for the human life—

This is the program which missionary theory must more and more definitely shape, and which missionary practice must more and more consistently realize, the redemption of human life. And this is the process which is now going forward rapidly. Some lament the slight progress which missions are making. Perhaps there is cause for lamentation. But there is a mighty movement of adjustment going on. Missions are finding their purpose. These questions of aim must be met before real progress can be hoped for. May the "spiritual" mission be interpreted in the first place in terms which leave out of reckoning social debasement, economic injustice, glaring inequalities of opportunity, scales of livelihood wherein the feeblest aspiration of the soul must be overwhelmed by sheer want? Can the grace of Christ's gospel be grafted upon Belial's law of the claw and fang? Have spiritual forces a right to the name if they do not per-

sistently and aggressively inspire to movements and bend energies to tasks which shall redeem the human life, the whole of it, all the time?

The program is more complicated than some may yet have conceived. Life is more complex than the pulpy kernel which some may know as the soul. "Preaching the simple gospel" may not meet the requirements, if that phrase is employed to palliate spiritual cowardice and indolence. If the "spiritual functions" of the church are devised merely to ease distraught consciences, or to exclude from discussion embarrassing economic questions, or to cloak unbrotherliness with the sheen of "charity," then the church may need to transcend the "spiritual functions." If the horror of converting "temples of worship" into ragamuffin schools and pest houses and the rabble's carnival, is prompted by a squeamish snobbery, then it is not impossible that our churches must suffer profanation.

But the program is not impossible, nor need it do violence to the most delicate sense of refinement. Rather it must give a new acuteness to that sense. Does any fear that gross institutionalism will convert the holy of holies into a clattering factory of wood and iron utensils? That is holy which the spirit of God and human brotherlove hallow; there is no other holy of holies. The dread is unwarranted. The awe of the Divine need never be lost, even in the din and dust of the factory. And, besides, institutionalism is not in itself a saving grace; most churches speedily learn its limitations. An "institutional church" may be as far from the kingdom of heaven as the temple of Moloch. Man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh upon the heart. Institutions are at their best the shell; the mainspring and motive of the endeavor are the chief concern.

The complete missionary program aims at the Redemption of the Human Life.

Oklahoma's Fight for Prohibition

BY REV. C. G. MURPHY, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

FROM the time of the adjournment of the Constitutional Convention to the submission of the constitution for adoption by the people, there was a most aggressive temperance campaign in Oklahoma. State-wide prohibition was the slogan. The democratic candidate for Governor declared in its favor; the republican candidate was non-committal. On September 17, 1907, the prohibitory clause was carried by over 18,000 majority; the democratic Governor was elected by about 30,000, and the constitution was adopted by a majority of 107,000. This was clearly a victory for temperance. The first sentence in the prohibitory clause reads: "The manufacture, sale, barter, giving away, or otherwise furnishing, except as hereinafter provided, of intoxicating liquors within this state, or any part thereof, is prohibited for the period of twenty-one years from the date of the admission of the state into the Union, and thereafter until the people of the state shall otherwise provide by amendment of this constitution, and proper state legislation." On November 16, 1907, the President's proclamation of statehood made the prohibitive clause operative. At 11:50 p. m. that day the crowded saloons of the state ungorged their hilarious mass of humanity into the streets, and the doors were closed.

But the fight was still on. To quote from an Oklahoma paper of above date: "Let no one imagine that our work is ended; there must now be a greater campaign in connection with the officers just elected, to secure the enactment of suitable laws for the purpose of enforcing prohibition." The Superintendent of the organized forces of temperance made his headquarters at the Capital. He

was in frequent conference with the Governor, and in close touch with every move, favorable or unfavorable, in the legislature. The temperance forces throughout the state could use their influence with the fullest light possible. The result was the passage of the Billups law, declared by leading temperance workers to be the best law on prohibition ever written. This was another victory for temperance forces. This law provided for an agency in each county, to dispense liquors for medicinal and scientific purposes. The state was divided into districts, with superintendents over them. It was vital to the interests of prohibition that superintendents and agents be in sympathy with the law. These appointments were made after consultation with the temperance workers, and in many instances at their suggestion. As an example of the character of the men appointed, Rev. J. J. Thompson, who was superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League in Oklahoma, was appointed superintendent of the agencies for the western district. A few ministers accepted the appointment as a means of serving the state. This was clearly another victory in the fight.

Now we must record some dark days without such signal victories. For more than half a year the state officers have been organizing their forces and seeking to enforce the law. There has been no trouble with the agencies created; they have performed the functions for which they were designed, with scarcely a single exception. But boot-leggers, or illegal dispensers of liquors, began to multiply along the alleys, and in dark rooms and basements. In many places the local officers were not in sympathy with the prohibitive law; differences of opinion sprang up as to where the Interstate Commerce law ceased to

operate and the state law had jurisdiction; confiscated liquors were held awaiting the decision of the courts; many of the decisions were unfavorable to the enforcement of the law. This made the work of the officers more difficult and emboldened the boot-leggers. As an example of the ways in which the liquor interest, under protection of the Interstate Commerce law, sought to evade the state law, I quote from a letter which I received just before Christmas from a distilling company in another state: "Your individual order is solicited for a case of 'Four Roses' fourteen years old; 12 qts., \$20.00; 4 qts., \$6.75. Full measure; express charges prepaid. The whiskey will be sent to you on 'suspicion.' If it does not suit return it at our expense. It means a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year for you. You open a bottle; try it; keep it a week and if it satisfies, send us \$6.75, otherwise send it back at our expense. No charge for the pint or so that you have used." They also say that this particular brand "is now offered to the elect in dry places for the first time." Similar letters are being sent all over the state. Under these circumstances the enforcement of the law has progressed with varying success.

During this time the Governor became involved in political complications, both state and national. It is not in the province of this article to pass judgment on him, or those who made the attacks. It must be said, however, that the conditions created thereby were unfavorable to the temperance interest. The fact that an almost solidly democratic Constitutional Convention created the prohibitory clause; that the largest majorities in its adoption were very strong democratic counties; that a democratic legislature passed the Billups, or booze bill; and that the democratic Governor was openly committed to it, inevitably associated the party and prohibition in the minds of the general public, hence the change of senti-

ment toward the party had an unfavorable effect on the prohibition law.

At this inopportune time, viz., last November, the agency feature of the Billups law, under the Initiative and Referendum, was submitted to the people for acceptance or rejection. It was lost by a small majority. The agencies have since been discontinued, and there is to-day no legal way of getting intoxicating liquors for any purpose in Oklahoma. Most of the leading temperance workers believe this to be a serious set-back to the interests of prohibition.

We do not regard the vote as a test of the temperance sentiment of the state. The agency was defeated for the following reasons:

First: Rabid temperance men wanted absolute prohibition, and voted against it.

Second: Boot-legging became so prevalent that many temperance men believed the licensed saloon was preferable, and they voted against it;

Third: Party prejudice contributed to its defeat.

Fourth: Friends of the liquor interest, who had become organized under the misleading name of "Sons of Washington," which organization now claims a membership of about fifty thousand, worked untiringly to defeat it.

We have been but a few weeks under the new prohibitory law, and cannot tell how it will operate. From present indications the liquor interests have become emboldened and more defiant.

What part has Congregationalism taken in the fight? First, we have taken our place alongside the largest denominations in a series of educational and financial campaigns. Second, our State Home Missionary Committee has put out, at its own expense, circular letters to the pastors, urging them to use their influence at certain crises. Third, in our general gatherings we have passed resolutions, in common with all the denominations, endorsing the steps taken, and com-

mending the organizations and individuals at work for prohibition. Fourth, a number of our pastors have taken the stump for a brief period in the interest of prohibition. Fifth, several of our pastors were, and are still, officers in the state organization, one of our leading pastors being state treasurer of the Anti-Saloon League during the campaign. Sixth, the one man of the state whose duty it is to see that all city and county officers enforce the prohibitory law, is a Congregationalist. And the most convincing campaigner who helped Oklahoma win her victories, was Hon. C.

W. Trickett, a Kansas Congregationalist. We believe that the contributions Congregationalists have made to the splendid fight for prohibition in Oklahoma, have been out of proportion to her numbers in the state.

It is our conviction that Oklahoma has one of the best prohibitory laws yet written; that although poorly enforced it has already done much good; and that this law should stand and we should do as Kansas has been doing for more than twenty-five years—bring the lawless minority up to the standard, and not accommodate the standard to them.



Congregationalism in Wyoming an Active Power against Public Evil

BY "BRADFORD"

WE read much of "The Great Reform Wave" which is sweeping the country—that reform which deals with the terrible three-fold evil which is sapping the life of America to-day. Out here in the Rocky Mountain district we can hardly tell so glowing a tale, or cite such large and sweeping victories; but we notice that sentiment has been and is increasing, and is working in the hearts of the people; and wherever there is any opportunity for aggressive work along the lines of reform, the Congregationalists are at the forefront.

Some years ago we had open gambling in the state and it was found that an anti-gambling law must be passed before anything else could be accomplished. The ministers in the Capital City took an active part in this fight, none more so than the pastor of the First Congregational Church. After many trials and much difficulty the law was finally passed

and there it rested. Then a never-to-be-forgotten evening came when a great fire was seen in a vacant lot in the heart of the city, the smoke whereof ascended unto heaven, for it proceeded from the burning of the gambling paraphernalia of the city of Cheyenne. A little to one side of the great silent watching throng stood a quiet, unassuming young man. He could have told you of the work that brought about this grand climax, of the anxious days and restless nights; for he was the prosecuting attorney of the county—a Congregationalist—backed by every minister in the city, and by none more than his own fearless pastor.

Then in another town the ladies drew up a petition and presented it to the city council asking for a Sunday closing ordinance. No attention was paid to the request. They bided their time and when the last spring election was to take place, quietly put a citizen's ticket in the field which was

carried with a handsome majority. Who was the mayor elected? A strong and staunch Congregationalist, backed by a council that at least is "Congregationally inclined." I saw the mayor just before he took up the reins of office and asked him what he was going to do about Sunday closing. He was quiet for a little, and then said very slowly and softly, "I have thought about this thing for years. I have never in all my life opened my place of business on the Sabbath, and I have prospered. *The lid is on as long as I am Mayor.*" Thank God it is as he said it would be.

I have in mind a little "inland town" where there has seldom been a saloon. There is but one church spire pointing heavenward—Congregational. Here the loyal members and supporters of that church have fought that evil with success.

In another of the smaller towns a fight was waged against the saloons in the place. In the forefront of the fight, indeed the principal figure, was the pastor of the Congregational church, and victory crowned the effort.

Still again, in a town of less than three thousand people there were seventeen saloons. The people began to think that was too much of a good thing, and to say to one another, "Why cannot we do something?" One

church would have nothing to do with the movement. It remained for the little three-months-old Congregational church to lead the forces, and it was mainly Congregationalists who braved the council (just on the eve of the National election) with a petition asking that the vices of the city be regulated. The last I heard of the movement was their brave remark, "We may be defeated this time, but we will keep on until we win."

Still one more incident. In another inland town the people became greatly exercised over the baneful influence of the "red light district," and a petition was gotten up regarding it. Again it was the Congregationalists who took the lead, and a Congregationalist who was the spokesman.

What Wyoming is doing seems small compared with the results elsewhere, but it is the entering wedge, the beginning of things, and we are in that stage; but we are here to stay. And in the coming years, when there are more people in the vast areas of Wyoming, and the victories for righteousness more and greater, may it not be said of the faithful few of the present day, "Our victories of the now are made more possible, and perchance easier, because of the heroic struggles and fights and defeats and victories of the faithful few of the earlier days."



A Minnesota Victory

BY REV. T. W. BARBOUR, CASS LAKE, MINNESOTA

MOST people are not aware of the extremes to which things go in these western and northern towns on the frontier of civilization, if we can so term the towns of Northern Minnesota, for while we are inside the boundaries of this great state, we are where sin and vice and

crime of every description flaunt their banners without a blush, and where Christian manliness is demanded and must be forever on guard and always at the front, for you must remember we are on the firing line and it requires the best and strongest nerves, courage, manliness, faith, and God-

given energy to fight the fight for decency, cleanliness, and godliness among a people who have no conception of the rights of their fellow-men, whose object is to rule or ruin, regardless of consequences.

I had the honor of receiving a call to such a village in June, 1907. I began my pastorate the next month and soon discovered that the village was under the thumb of a body of men who feared neither God nor man, whose actions sooner or later were bound to land them in the penitentiary. Their acts did violence to the conscience of every decent person in the community, and while there were those who objected discreetly, there were none to push the matter to a definite focus. Fear held back those who would care to see a different state of things, for it was whispered that damage would be done anyone taking up the fight for decency and order.

In the fall of 1907 conditions grew worse and it was not safe for a woman to be out alone. Stores were broken into almost every night, hold-ups became very frequent, yet no attempt was made to bring the criminals to justice, for the police had orders to "see nothing off the sidewalk." Nothing seemed to move the council to action but its own sweet will. In this way the winter wore away, and in the spring, when conditions were no longer bearable, a concerted move was made to reveal the strength of the enemy and throw off the yoke if possible. The mass of citizens desired an honest and decent council. This was an imperative need, if we would save the fair name of Cass Lake, for her name had become a stench in the nostrils of all her neighbors, and she was known as the worst town between Grand Forks and Duluth. Practices that are too vile to mention were carried on in the presence of officers of the law, and lewd men and still lewder women were protected by the village council.

These conditions obtained till election day, 1908. Prior to election sev-

eral meetings were held by the decent citizens and the help of the churches and the pastors was asked to better our conditions. The last of these meetings was held Friday evening before election the next Tuesday. At that meeting thirty men were present, among them two pastors, resolutions were drafted, in which the incumbents were arraigned, their acts cited, and the question asked why the police did not stop such things. Our platform was outlined and a call issued for each and every respectable citizen to do his duty and elect honest, clean, and safe men for our next council. This was signed by twenty-seven of the men present and scattered throughout the village the next day. This brought out a scandalous reply from the opposition that did them very much harm—more than we could have done them.

Two weeks before election I had taken the matter up in my pulpit and declared my intention of fighting it to the bitter end. One week before election we held a union meeting in the Episcopal church, our church being too small, and in that service the Episcopal rector and I both urged upon the men their duty to their God, their families, and the community.

Election day dawned at last and we marched in a body to the polls, to find them railed off, and we were ordered to go in two by two. The police were used to intimidate and annoy, and but for the presence of two men, the sheriff and the attorney-general of the state, there would have been bloodshed, perhaps death. Silent forces had been at work, however, and the power of the Governor had been invoked, and men breathed easier when they knew the attorney-general of the state and the county sheriff were present.

That election day will never be forgotten by those who took part in it. Men were held on a strong tension all day and waited anxiously for the returns. They came at last. We had won two to one and Cass Lake had

redeemed herself. When the news was made known there were no outward signs of triumph—prudence forbade them—but many thanked God and took fresh courage.

The new council was headed by Hon. L. M. Lange, our church clerk. As soon as they took their seats, a change took place. The saloons, which had been open night, day, Sundays, and all the time, were closed for the first time on Sunday, April 5, 1908, and men walked the streets as they had never done before in Cass Lake. And the good work still goes on.

In conclusion I would say that Cass Lake is only one of many such towns

on the border of civilization, and heroic work for God can be done in many such places by the missionaries of the Cross, and evil fears them and slinks away into the darkness of sin, fearful and afraid. To do the work, the man of God must be brave, earnest, faithful, upright, willing to fight and die for the honor of God and the redemption of humanity, if such a thing is needed. And they are willing to do this and leave the results with their Maker and their God. Brethren, drop a prayer for the men on the firing line, who shirk not, but who come face to face with the hardest problems of winning men from sin.



The Fight for Prohibition in Calcasieu Parish, La.

BY REV. MORLEY OSBORNE LAMBLY, JENNINGS, LA.

“**C**ALCASIEU’S Going Dry” was the slogan. It expressed both the determination and confident expectation of the temperance people. Indeed, it gave expression to the assurance of faith that effectual fervent prayer would be so availing that the people of this parish would be redeemed from the evils of King Alcohol’s tyranny. With this resolution and in this confidence the campaign was organized. The adjoining parish had just closed a campaign and prohibition had won by a very small majority. It was reported that the liquor interests had spent over \$100,000 to protect the saloon, and would spend double that amount in this parish, if necessary. Their speakers were both able and eloquent. They had the sympathy and would have the coöperation of several of the political leaders in this parish. We expected a like contest in this parish and organized to anticipate their tactics, tricks, and treachery.

We did not employ many prominent public speakers. We endeavored rather to make the campaign one of thorough personal canvass. Strong personal workers were engaged to go from house to house in the rural districts. In the towns and cities the churches held union services Sunday evenings, the children were organized into Loyal Temperance Legions, printed matter was thoroughly distributed and public places were placarded with large posters citing facts and figures and giving such information as might anticipate the fallacious but plausible reasoning of the “Liberty League.”

On the day of the election, workers were busy early in the morning. The women served free lunches all day. Processions composed of enthusiastic temperance children, women, and men, marched through the streets. In this city a procession was formed at the W. C. T. U. auditorium at eight o’clock in the morning, headed by a

boys' band, followed by several hundred boys and girls who had been well drilled and taught temperance songs. Following the children were mothers with their babies and then came the crowds of temperance people singing. The procession stopped in front of saloons, hotels, and public places while the children went through their exercises and sang their songs. The procession formed again after dinner. The children in the procession carried banners on which were inscribed such appeals as "Vote for Us," "Vote for Our Homes," "Vote against the Saloon," "Vote to Close the Saloon and open the School," etc. All day long the temperance people crowded the streets and public places making their presence and purpose felt. At the close of the day the news of victory came as a rich reward. The church bells rang while the people crowded to the large W. C. T. U. auditorium to learn that the victory against the saloon was so great that not one box in the parish had a majority for it. And it was a strange coincidence that the majority against the saloon was 1909 and the saloons were to be closed the first day of the year 1909. Calcasieu has gone "dry."

Congregationalists took a prominent part in the campaign and deserve no inconsiderable credit for the victory. Deserved credit is due Rev. J. B. Gonzales, who during his pastorate of five years in this city waged an unrelenting warfare against the saloon and created effective prohibition sentiment. Mr. C. S. Morse, superintendent of the Sunday School, had been a leader in temperance work for several years. He returned from California, where he has taken his family for the summer, and opened headquarters downtown and gave all his time to the campaign and all at his own expense, besides contributing liberally to the campaign expenses. Mr. Geo. Hathaway, a prominent member of the church here, a member of the police jury (county council), worked for several years to secure the permission

of the jury to submit the prohibition question to the people of the parish. After being voted down several times he finally won, and as a result the parish has prohibition. Rev. Joseph Coffin, of Vinton, was chairman of his ward and worked effectively for prohibition. Rev. Paul Leeds, of Kinder, had been making prohibitionists for several years and in the fight rendered valuable service. Mr. Caulkins, of Welch, served on the parish central committee efficiently. And many others there were under whose influence the parish went "dry."

"ONE MAN AND HIS TOWN"

Two sets of people should read the article on "One Man and his Town," in the January [1908] *McClure's Magazine*: Those who doubt whether the Italian will make a good American, and those who think that modern society has no use for the clergy.

It has been a long time since a more encouraging article on racial assimilation and industrial welfare work has appeared; and the reader rises with profound reverence for the service to society which a sensible, honest, well-meaning ethical and spiritual guide can do, a man who joins to official authority the more permanent authority of intrinsic goodness and consecration to humanity.

The Rev. Pasquale de Nisco, of Roseto, Pennsylvania, so far as the record shows, is not much concerned with "modernism." He is not a brilliant preacher. But he has taken an ostracized, shunned village on the outskirts of a Pennsylvania town, inhabited by Italian workmen in the slate-quarries near by, and saved it to decency, thrift, and good order. The economic rights of workmen have been championed. Designs of evil men seeking the earnings of the colony have been thwarted. A local industry has been started to save the girls growing up in the village from the temptations of factory life in a

near-by town. Love of nature, beauty, and music have been fostered. Home-owning has been promoted. Instruction in the first principles of Americanism has been given. All the functions that in a larger community, more diverse in its population, would be performed by many men, have been carried on by this consecrated, sensible priest.

Reading such a record as this of Roseto's transformation, there comes a revived understanding of what the words "pastor" and "minister" may mean when applied to a clergyman. Too often, under present conditions of life, work, and social intercourse in towns and cities, the clergyman tends to become a mere Sunday lecturer. He can hardly know any of his congregation intimately, and only a few at all well. With the majority of his congregation it is the mere touch and go of sermonizing. In smaller communities like Roseto, or on the plains where the home missionary shepherds his scattered flock, or in communities where life is still all of a piece and neighborliness remains, the clergyman retains the old function of "minister," protector of the weak against the strong, pastor of a flock not only on Sundays, but during the week. In working there he gains an experience, a knowledge of humanity, which is not always to be had by the more celebrated pulpit orator of the city.—*Boston Herald*.

A MISSIONARY EXHIBIT

The occasional person who says he does "not believe in foreign missions" ought to read the following by James S. Dennis, D. D., in "The New Horoscope of Missions." We in home mission work must labor hard to equal this record.

There was an average of at least 2,600 communicants admitted to Christian churches in mission fields every Sunday of last year. We could have taken possession of one of our large church edi-

fices and packed it to the doors morning and afternoon every Sabbath for the past twelve months with a fresh throng of communicants at each service, claiming their places for the first time at the Lord's Table. If you could have slipped into some quiet seat in the gallery at any one of those services and gazed upon that hushed and reverent assembly, strangely varied in color and garb, but one in hope and tender love to your Saviour and mine, would you not have found your heart in thrilling sympathy with Christ's joy, and cheered with glad assurances of his victory? Would it be easy, do you think, for the next globe-trotting man of the world to paralyze your faith in missions and convince you that he was a walking oracle concerning something about which he knows practically nothing?

THE SOCIAL SPIRIT IN OUR COLLEGES

Dr. Hugh Black, of Union Seminary, after two years as a species of itinerant preacher in American colleges and universities, makes a very encouraging report on certain characteristics of student life. In the preface to these published sermons, *The Gift of Influence*, he says:

Superficial observers sometimes speak of the materialism of America. Nothing could be further from the truth, when we look deeply and broadly. It might even be said with far more truth that America suffers in every region of life from an unregulated idealism. Certainly no one can know intimately the mass of students without being struck by the ready response they give to every high thought and every generous passion. No one can despair of the future who knows the splendid material the colleges of the land contain, and how eagerly men long to attempt great tasks. If anything, the practical and ethical interests overmatch the intellectual. In religion the social side bulks largest, and this because of the new ideals of social service, which is only another way of stating the demands of the kingdom of heaven. Men are anxious to know how best to invest their lives, and never before was there such keen desire to find a place to serve. It is the most hopeful thing in our situation that our educational institutions are supplying men with large and noble ideals of social duty.



Editor's Outlook



The Source of Social Effort

THE HOME MISSIONARY in this issue leaves its accustomed path to speak of some of the forms of social effort which mark our time. On its cover page appears a cut of the Charities Building in New York, in which so many forms of civic, philanthropic, and reformatory effort center. It is a sort of symbol of the social spirit which is clothing itself in a myriad of shapes of human helpfulness.

A stupendous change has passed over the world in the last fifty years. Everywhere is the touch of a new brotherliness. Law feels it, industry feels it, diplomacy feels it, even war feels it. It is altogether a good and blessed thing. It is what Jesus Christ came to secure. Alas for the man who has not caught this spirit of our day. But it is clear to anyone who has read the New Testament that we have only made a beginning. With all its social passion, our age is as a whole hard and loveless. Old oppressions still persist, old inequalities still flourish, greed and lust still hunt down the weak. The major part of the task of establishing the Kingdom of Heaven is yet before us. As we face it, one question transcends all others—whence shall be drawn the power to press swiftly and surely on to the goal? It may be imagined that the social movement will be borne forward by its own momentum. It may be imagined that it will go prosperously on under the impulse of enlightenment. History gives the lie to both suppositions. Momentum will continue to propel nothing that is not going down grade. Enlightenment softens manners, but not hearts. If the glorious social awakening of our time is to bear its perfect fruit, it will be because personal loyalty to the will of God revealed in Jesus Christ becomes the controlling power in an ever enlarging number of lives. Here, then, is the fundamental relation of home missions to social progress. Seeking to implant living faith in the souls of men, it is seeking to make philanthropists, reformers, democrats, ministers to humanity, servants of the servants of God. Its task is germinal, radical, fontal. By as much as seed is more than sprout, root than branch, fountain than stream, by so much the work of home missions is more than the forms of social effort which spring from it. Build then your colleges and God will bless them. Administer your charities and it shall win the Master's praise. Battle for your reforms and may divine power give the victory. Plead for the defenceless and may your plea win. But behind it all you must have—*you must have*—YOU MUST HAVE an ever growing company of those who "being justified by faith have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ."

As this issue goes to press the conference of Directors, State Secretaries, and Superintendents is assembling at Cleveland. They will have grave questions to discuss, grave decisions to make. Upon their action and their spirit will depend many important interests of the denomination and the Kingdom of Christ. May the guiding of the Holy Spirit be with them in abundant measure.

❖

A new illustrated leaflet on irrigation will shortly be out. We can also furnish copies of the pamphlet descriptive of the work of the seven societies which is being used in the Joint Campaign. Send for new catalogue of leaflets.

❖

The spring series of conventions under the auspices of the Home Missions Council will cover the following cities: Cincinnati, Nashville, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, and Chicago. The dates will be March 21 to 30.

❖

Rev. Loyal L. Wirt, formerly a representative of the Sunday School Society and later on of the Home Missionary Society, has recently been called from his pastorate in London, England, to the associate pastorate of the First Church of Oakland, California. Rev. Charles R. Brown is to be congratulated upon the strength which Mr. Wirt will bring to the work of his church. In addition to marked gifts as a speaker, his faculty of initiative and of enthusiastic

pushing of plans inaugurated will be of the greatest service to the interests of this great church of our fellowship.

❖

A lady in Michigan recently died, leaving a considerable sum of money to be equally divided between the An Interdenominational Legacy Congregational Home Missionary Society, the Methodist Home Mission Board, and the local Baptist church. It would surely be difficult to guess to what denomination she belonged.

❖

A certain strong church recently came to its annual home missionary offering. The pastor asked a leading layman to take charge of it. He entered upon the task in a business-like way. He ascertained the amount needed for the church under the Apportionment Plan, laid out a scheme of effort for securing it, divided up the large givers for personal solicitation, and presented the subject in prayer meeting, with the result that the \$500 contribution of the previous year ran up to \$1,400 or more. Similar effort will yield similar results everywhere.

❖

For a number of months the Missouri Home Missionary Society and the St. Louis City Missionary Society have been seeking a man for the joint secretaryship of their work. After careful consideration of many men, their choice fell upon Rev. Edgar S. Rothrock, assistant pastor of Pilgrim Church, Cleveland, Ohio, who has accepted and will begin work February 1. Mr. Rothrock will bring to his

new position long training in church affairs, with an unusual capacity for the handling of administrative matters, beside those more essential qualities of devotion to the cause of Christ, wisdom, energy, and a broth-

erly spirit. THE HOME MISSIONARY welcomes him to the staff of home mission secretaries, with the expectation that the task to which he sets his hand will greatly prosper under his care.



The Federal Council of Churches on Modern Industry

One of the most notable deliverances of the Federal Council Convention in Philadelphia last December was that on "Modern Industry," prepared by its chairman, Rev. Frank Mason North, D. D., Secretary of the New York City Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. We have not space to print it in full, but the following gives its spirit and gist. Delegates representing thirty-four denominations and eighteen million communicants, adopted it with great enthusiasm.

We deem it the duty of all Christian people to concern themselves directly with certain practical industrial problems. To us it seems that the churches must stand—

For equal rights and complete justice for all men in all stations of life.

For the right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance, a right ever to be wisely and strongly safeguarded against encroachments of every kind. For the right of workers to some protection against the hardships often resulting from the swift crises of industrial change.

For the principle of conciliation and arbitration in industrial dissensions.

For the protection of the worker from dangerous machinery, occupational disease, injuries and mortality.

For the abolition of child labor.

For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of the community.

For the suppression of the "sweating system."

For the gradual and reasonable reduction of the hours of labor to the lowest

practicable point, and for that degree of leisure for all which is a condition of the highest human life.

For a release from employment one day in seven.

For a living wage as a minimum in every industry, and for the highest wage that each industry can afford.

For the most equitable division of the products of industry that can ultimately be devised.

For suitable provision for the old age of the workers and for those incapacitated by injury.

For the abatement of poverty.

To the toilers of America and to those who by organized effort are seeking to lift the crushing burdens of the poor, and to reduce the hardships and uphold the dignity of labor, this Council sends the greeting of human brotherhood and the pledge of sympathy and of help in a cause which belongs to all who follow Christ.

Recommendations

To the several Christian bodies here represented the Council recommends:

1. That the churches more fully recognize, through their pulpits, press, and public assemblies, the great work of social reconstruction which is now in progress, the character, extent, and ethical value of the labor movement, the responsibilities of Christian men for the formation of social ideals, and the obligation of the churches to supply the spiritual motive and standards for all movements which aim to realize in the modern social order the fulfillment of the second great commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

2. That the study of existing conditions in the industrial world, their origin and outcome, be more definitely enforced as an immediate Christian duty;

That to this end, in all theological seminaries, and, so far as practicable, in

other schools and colleges, there be established, wherever they do not now exist, courses in economics, sociology, and the social teachings of Jesus, supplemented, wherever possible, by investigation of concrete social facts, and

That study classes and reading courses on social questions, be instituted in connection with the churches and their societies, to foster an intelligent appreciation of existing conditions, and to create a public sentiment through which relief and reform may be more effectively secured.

3. That the churches with quickened zeal and keener appreciation, through their pastors, lay leaders, and members, wherever possible, enter into sympathetic and fraternal relations with workingmen, by candid public discussion of the problems which especially concern them, by advocating their cause when just, by finding the neighborly community of interest and by welcoming them and their families to the uses and privileges of the local churches;

That the proper general authorities of the denominations endeavor by special bureau or department to collate facts and mold opinion in the interest of a better understanding between the Church and workingmen, and particularly to obtain a more accurate and general knowledge of the meaning of trades unionism, and especially

That all church members who, either as employers or as members of trades unions, are more specifically involved in the practical problems of industry, be urged to accept their unparalleled opportunity for serving the cause of Christ and humanity by acting, in His spirit, as mediators between opposing forces in our modern world of work.

4. That the Church in general not only aim to socialize its message, to understand the forces which now dispute its supremacy, to stay by the people in the effort to solve with them their problems, but also modify its own equipment and procedure in the interest of more democratic administration and larger social activity;

That more generally in its buildings provision be made for the service of the community as well as for the public worship of God;

That in its councils of direction workingmen be welcomed and the wisdom of the poor be more freely recognized;

That in its assemblies artificial distinctions be rebuked and removed;

That in its financial management the commercial method, if it exist, be replaced by the principles of the Gospel as set forth in the Epistle of James, to the end that the workers and the poor, vastly

in the majority in the United States, may ever find the church as homelike as the union hall, more attractive than the saloon, more tolerant of their aspirations than the political club, more significant of the best which in heart and life they seek than any other organization or institution which claims to open to them opportunity or ventures to offer them incentives to the better life.

5. That the Church fail not to emphasize its own relation, throughout the centuries and in the life of the world to-day, to the mighty movements which make for the betterment of social and industrial conditions;

That the attention of workingmen and of the churches alike be called to these facts:

That the institution of a day of rest secured for the toilers of Christendom by the very charter of the Church has been defended on their behalf by it through the centuries;

That the streams of philanthropy which supply a thousand needs have their springs, for the most part, in Christian devotion;

That the fundamental rights of man upon which rest the pillars of this mighty group of commonwealths are a heritage from the conscience and consecration of men who acknowledged Jesus Christ as Master;

That the free ministrations to the community on the part of tens of thousands of churches, attest the purpose of the followers of Christ;

That the Church, while it may not have accepted the task of announcing an industrial program, is at heart eager with the impulses of service and is more than ever ready to express the spirit of its Lord;

That in the quest for the forces by which the larger hopes of the workingmen of America may be most speedily and fully realized, the leaders of the industrial world can better afford to lose all others than those which are to-day and have been for nearly two thousand years at work in the faith, the motive, and the devotion of the Church of Jesus Christ.

Your Committee further recommends:

That this Federal Council instruct the Executive Committee to organize under such plan as it may in its discretion find expedient, a Commission on The Church and Social Service, representative of the churches allied in this Council, and of the various industrial interests, said Commission to co-operate with similar church organizations already in operation, to study social conditions and ascertain the essential facts, to act for the Council, under such restrictions as

the Executive Committee, to which it shall from time to time report, may determine, and in general, to afford by its action and utterance an expression of the purpose of the Churches of Christ in the United States, to recognize the import of present social movements and industrial conditions, and to co-operate in all the practicable ways to promote in the churches the development of the spirit and practice of Social Service, and especially to secure a better understanding and a more natural relationship between workmen and the Church.

We do not forget that the strength of the Church is not in a program but in a spirit. To it is not given the function of the school, of the legislature, of the court, but one deeper and broader, the revelation of the ethical and practical values of a spiritual faith. The Church does not lay the foundations of the social order; it discloses them. They are already laid. Ours is the blame if upon them we have allowed rubbish to gather, or let others build wood, hay, stubble, instead of ourselves lifting to the light the splendor of the gold, silver, precious stones. The Church must witness to the truths which should shape industrial relations, and strive to create the spirit of brotherhood in which alone those truths become operative. It must give itself fearlessly and passionately to the furtherance of all reforms by which it believes that the weak may be protected, the unscrupulous restrained, injustice abolished, equality of opportunity secured and wholesome conditions of life established. Nothing that concerns human life can be alien to the Church of Christ. Its privilege and its task are measured by the sympathy, the love, the sacrifice of its Lord. It is here to represent Jesus Christ. Let it speak out what is in its heart! Once again in the spirit of the Nazarene let it take from the hand of tradition the sacred roll and read so that everywhere the waiting millions may hear:

"The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the Gospel to the poor, he hath sent me to heal the brokenhearted, to preach deliverance to the captive, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord."

May the Church dare to say to the multitude, "This day is this Scripture fulfilled in your ears."

Young people must have movement. It leaps in their blood and tingles in their nerves. All they seek is an out-

let for the high-mettled life within them. It is there, and the Church of God must give it vent. No, not by weak effort to pattern after the world! Think not, I pray you, that young men and women who have had a taste of the intoxicating cup of this world's pleasure, will ever be taken captive by the flabby efforts of the Church to provide them with "harmless amusements." The Church is awkward in the habiliments of the world. But call our youth up into the hills of God. Let them know the high daring of those who storm the citadel of Satan. Speak to them of the eternal youth of God and let them see the red heart's blood of the young Man of Nazareth and Calvary. And will they follow? Ay, to the ends of the earth and to the end of the age! Give our boys and girls a chance! God pity the church whose youth have not beheld the face of Jesus Christ, and who have not learned the glory of the life that is and shall be.—*Harvey Reeves Calkins, in "The Victory of Mary Christopher."*

THE BIG AMERICAN PROBLEM

Some time before his election to his present position, Rev. Frank Dyer, Secretary of the Congregational Brotherhood, gave utterance to these just and weighty words. We desire to give them wide publicity.

The most undesirable citizen is not the ignorant, foreign-born, foreign-speaking, hard-working immigrant; it is he who, American-born, is commercially successful, thriving upon our Christian civilization, but who refuses to live by the commandments of Jesus himself, and is thereby unfitted for any share in the moral progress of our beloved country. The vast number of such among our citizens constitutes the big American problem. Sufficient time has not elapsed to prove to our wealthier class the hollowness of the materialistic life, hence they have not to any large extent turned with avidity toward the kingdom of God. If they stand the moral strain of the prosperity that is upon us there may emerge a host of those having treasure and leisure who,

like so many of their brothers and sisters of Great Britain, will devote themselves to the advancement of God's kingdom in the earth. Vast Christian enterprises in our American cities lag for the help that these could even now give, if their hearts were obedient to Christ. Nothing is more needed in our land than a revival of real religion among our own American-born people, who have our surpassing genius for temporal success. With these following the Son of God our immigration problem would at once become our sublime opportunity.

ment; the Value of Manhood; Children in the Kingdom; Tainted Money; Work; Dignity of Labor; Labor's Right to be Heard; Blind Guides; Service; Woes Against the Oppressor; Whited Sepulchres; The End of the World; The Destruction of Jerusalem, and the Reasons Therefor; Watchfulness; The Way to be Blessed is to Bless Others; Repentance; Social Evils and their Cure; Solidarity; Against Censoriousness; The Hope and Expectation of Better Conditions on the Earth; True Optimism.

THE SERMON TOPICS OF JESUS

Rev. H. A. Atkinson, pastor of the Central Congregational Church of Atlanta, Georgia, in a recent address gave the following list of subjects upon which our Lord spoke to his disciples, as illustrating the practical and intimate interest which He felt in the social obligations of men:

Holiness; Purity; Truthfulness; Charity; Chastity; Forbearance; Love; Kindness; Marriage; Divorce; The Home; Against Murder; Peace; Comfort for the Mourning; Encouragement for the Persecuted; Hope; Courage for the Despondent; Poverty, its Cause and its Cure; Meekness; How to own the Earth; Hunger; Righteousness; God's People; Sons of God; Oaths; Courts of Justice; Benevolence; Helpfulness to Others; Almsgiving; Prayer; Faith; Fasting; Treasures; How to be Poor; How to be Rich; Walking in the Light; Walking in Darkness; Talents; Use and Misuse of Time; Fools; Wise Men; Character; The Way Up; The Way Down; Asking; Receiving; Spiritual Food; Spiritual Therapeutics; The Church's First Soup Kitchen; A Good Word for the Mother-in-law; The Gospel; Calling and Election; Salvation; Condemnation; Praises of Men; Praises of God; Value of Life; Comparative Joys; Childlikeness; Fellowship; The Shame of the Cities; The Messianic Ideal; Seeing; Knowing; Feeling; Fraternity; All People Members of One Great Family; Sowing; Reaping; Money; Helping a Brother better than Temple Service; Living Water; Rich Clothes and Poor Souls; Poor Clothes and Rich Souls; Blasphemy; Words; The New Heart; Pompous Piety and Its Evils; Oppression of the Poor; Unjust Wages; Long Hours and Hard Taskmasters; Ill Gotten Gains; Taxation; Good Govern-

THE WORKING MAN

By the late Bishop Henry Codman Potter,
D.D., LL.D., of New York

Until you and I have stood where he has stood, until those who are not working men and women can realize the grim despair that stares them in the face as they are held in the grip of some huge mechanism of capital and machinery, until we can understand what it is to work, or to stand idle, not as the impulse to labor or the needs of our families demand, but as the whim of the employer or the condition of the market, bare to-day and glutted to-morrow, shall decide, we are in no condition adequately to appreciate that stern necessity out of which the trades union has grown. I presume I should express not inaccurately the mental attitude of great multitudes of people in regard to these organizations if I said that they regard them with disfavor, and watch their growth and influence with dread. A greater blunder in estimating them could not be made! They have, indeed, more than once earned the distrust of the community at large, and have deserved it. Here and there they have lent themselves to acts of violence for which there was no sufficient justification, and, worst of all, have broken explicit pledges with swift indifference and with scanty scruple. But when we judge them in connection with such acts, we must remember that they, too, have known what it was to have agreements disregarded or pledges cleverly evaded; and in all our criticisms of them we shall do

well to recognize the fact that, in the final analysis of the principles of their organization, they stand for all that society itself as an organized entity stands for—the free consent of the governed.—From *“The Citizen in His Relation to the Industrial Situation.”*

THE ROOT TROUBLE

The New York *Sun* is not a great authority on religion. Indeed, many of its editorial utterances seem patently prejudiced and often patently insincere. But it is edited with ability, and sees some things clearly. Witness the following analysis of the stratum of society which has been furnishing scandalous divorces:

Complete lack of reverence for authority; entire absence of what the prayer-book calls “the fear of God.” They have all heard that they shall not surely die; they feel no responsibility to their own consciences, to their children, to the laws of man if they can evade them, and the law of God has become to them a negligible hypothesis. The tangled and spreading roots of this evil tree go deep and wide, but what we see is the strong trunk and spreading branches whose shade breeds a national miasma.

One reasonable hope for betterment lies in the hidden strength of those who refuse to uncover their misery to the vulgar eye. The self-denial thus imposed makes strong character, and this may be reflected in the next generation. To be “the master of one’s fate, the captain of one’s soul,” and to know it and hold one’s peace before the world, this

is a quality of greatness which gives unmeasured service to humanity. The public scandal of the divorce courts will react, in time, upon the petitioners. The evil done by the example of weak, irresponsible and reckless persons is very great. But since this present day is a time devoted to “individual responsibility,” it may be that such an exhibition of decadent irresponsibility will tend to bring about a revulsion, and more men and women will prefer to keep their private troubles hidden. And sometimes—sometimes—hidden wounds heal.

THE PEOPLE’S ANTHEM

When wilt Thou save the people?

O God of mercy, when?

Not kings and lords, but nations;

Not thrones and crowns, but men!

Flowers of Thy heart, O God, are they,

Let them not pass like weeds away—

Their heritage a sunless day:

God save the people!

Shall crime bring crime forever,

Strength aiding still the strong?

Is it Thy will, O Father,

That man shall toil for wrong?

“No,” say Thy mountains; “No,” Thy skies;

Man’s clouded sun shall brightly rise,

And songs ascend instead of sighs:

God save the people!

When wilt Thou save the people?

O God of mercy, when?

The people, Lord, the people;

Not thrones and crowns, but men!

God save the people! Thine they are;

Thy children, as Thine angels fair;

From vice, oppression, and despair,

God save the people!

—Ebenezer Elliott.

A Great Campaign for Home and Foreign Missions

The American Board, the Congregational Home Missionary Society, and the American Missionary Association have joined forces for a nation-wide presentation of the missionary work of our denomination at home and abroad. It is planned to hold missionary conventions in every quarter of the country so far as possible during the next four months. These societies are calling to their aid the most effective speakers possible, both from within and without their own ranks. The Church Building Society, the Sunday School Society,

the Education Society, and the Board of Ministerial Relief have agreed to back their efforts.

WE WISH EVERYONE TO KNOW WHAT WE ARE DOING, HOW WE ARE DOING IT, WHY WE ARE DOING IT, AND ABOVE ALL, HOW TREMENDOUSLY IT NEEDS TO BE DONE.

Accompanying this campaign the effort will be made to secure \$500,000 exclusively from individual donors. It is desired in no way to encroach upon the usual contributions of the churches. The first \$273,000 of this amount will be used to cancel the deficits of the three societies named, as they stood at the close of the last fiscal year. The remainder will be divided among the seven societies in the proportion prescribed by the Apportionment Plan.

THE WHOLE ENDEAVOR WILL SEEK TO SECURE FOR ALL THE SOCIETIES THE AMOUNTS NAMED IN THE APPORTIONMENT PLAN AS NEEDED BY THEM.

Offerings will not be expected at the meetings which will be held. The first, preëminent, and controlling desire of the societies is that they may have an opportunity to lay their united work upon the hearts and consciences of those whom they are serving in the mission cause. They are profoundly convinced that it is their duty so to do, and that the joint and fraternal method of presentation proposed will be welcomed by the churches.

The following statement condensed from the denominational papers of January 2nd still further explains the plan in view:

Agreeable to the growing desire for closer co-ordination among our several Missionary agencies,

THE AMERICAN BOARD, THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, AND THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

are entering upon a practical and impressive demonstration of the oneness of their work and their community of interest by inviting all Congregational people and other friends to take part in a concerted campaign of education, stimulation, and advance through the entire range of missionary giving.

The Purpose Is

First: To extend and intensify among our Congregational people a consciousness of Missions, Home and Foreign together, as the chief end for which churches exist.

Second: To realize the present unparalleled opportunities for multiplied missionary work and the need of effectual measures for meeting them.

Third: To remove by one strong lift together the total debts of these three Missionary Societies.

Fourth: To avoid the recurrence of debts and place the work of all seven Congregational Societies on a stronger basis by establishing the APPORTIONMENT PLAN.

The Plan of Campaign—Four Cardinal Points

(1) Five Districts—covering the whole country from New England to the Pacific.

(2) Public Meetings in more than 100 Congregational centers, conducted simultaneously in all the Districts by groups of leading pastors, prominent missionaries, and Secretaries of the various Societies.

(3) Conferences upon the Apportionment Plan with pastors and delegates from the churches gathered at these centers.

(4) Contributions, not by public collections but by private subscription; from individuals rather than from church treasuries.

Samuel B. Caneen
Francis O. Winslow
Cereselius H. Patton
William E. Strong
A. B. C. F. M.

Henry H. Kelsey
James G. Cannon
Hubert C. Herring
Willis E. Lougee
C. H. M. S.

Lucien C. Warner
Charles A. Hull
James W. Cooper
Charles J. Ryder
A. M. A.

Executive Council for the Campaign.

PROF. GRAHAM TAYLOR, D.D.

Congregationalism has been prolific of leaders in social effort this last



PROF. GRAHAM TAYLOR, D.D.

quarter of a century. But among them all none have had so varied and potent an influence as Prof. Taylor. He has touched the problems of human helpfulness on many a side, and always with a passion for service and with balanced judgment. It was not accident or caprice which led the National Council to designate him as the head of its Industrial Relations Committee, but recognition of obvious fitness. The Home Missionary Society feels a peculiar nearness to Prof. Taylor because of his connection with Chicago Seminary and its Foreign Institutes, and his close identification with the life of the great West.

REV. HOWARD H. RUSSELL, D.D.

We are glad to print in this social number of **THE HOME MISSIONARY** the picture of a Congregational minister who has had a remarkable career in leading the organized forces of the

Church of Christ against the saloon power. The Anti-Saloon League is the creation of Rev. Howard H. Russell, who has been as well from its inception the most prominent motive power in its activities. The map on the opposite page, showing the spread of prohibition territory, is eloquent commentary upon the significance of the efforts of Mr. Russell and his associates. Of course many organizations and many types of work have coöperated to bring about the present condition of things, but in a peculiar way the Anti-Saloon League has succeeded in uniting the con-



REV. H. H. RUSSELL, D.D.

science of the Church of Christ for the crusade against the drink evil.

The Massachusetts State Board of Charities reports 531 charitable organizations with 454,297 beneficiaries. If conditions were the same in Maine it would have 113,574 paupers. But Maine is a prohibition state, and it reports but 21,056 paupers receiving full support, with 44,003 vagrants somewhat aided.—*Assembly Herald*.

Appointments and Receipts

APPOINTMENTS

December, 1908

Andrews, Harold E., St. Marys and Matthews, So. Dak.
 Austin, Eli, Wellston, Okla.
 Beatty, Squire T., Hermosa, Keystone, and Spokane, So. Dak.
 Blackburn, John F., Jacksonville, Fla.
 Brewer, Wm. F., Atlanta, Ga.
 Burville, A. J., Montpelier, Ysianti, Shiloh, and Mt. Pleasant, No. Dak.
 Butler, E. W., Thorsby, Ala.
 Calhoun, John C., Farwell, Tex.
 Chatfield, Geo. A., Dallas, Tex.
 Cone, J. H., Green River, Wyo.
 Dains, Charles H., Buffalo, Wyo.
 Davis, William V., Leavenworth, Wash.
 Dickson, John W., El Reno, Okla.
 Gell, C. I., Ellsworth, Minn.
 Grams, Ernst, Hastings, Neb.
 Gray, David B., Portland, Ore.
 Hassell, R. B., Leavenworth and Rosalia, Wash.
 Herbert, Jos., Touchet, Wash.
 Herrick, Henry M., Kingfisher, Okla.
 Hill, Walter J., Lamro and Winona, So. Dak.
 Hunt, Herbert E., Doty, Wash.
 Jones, Paul W., Huntley, Mont.
 Keniston, G. N., Hettinger and Gilstrap, No. Dak.
 Kronsey, H. T., Burtrum, Minn.
 May, N. H., Oacoma, So. Dak.
 Michael, Geo., Walker, Minn.
 Miller, Henry G., Cathlamet, Wash.
 Nickolls, Richard D., Lowell, Wash.
 Nickerson, John, Richardton and Hebron, No. Dak.
 Orth, A. P., St. John, Wash.
 Overman, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
 Parks, Avery G., Paynesville, Minn.
 Peterson, J. M., Lake City, Minn.
 Reade, O. E., Gen. Miss. at Worland and Big Horn Co., Wyo.
 Rhodes, Ishmael, Calispell Valley, Wash.
 Rice, Guy H., Newport, Wash.
 Richards, Arthur E., Highland, Ind.
 Saunders, Eben E., Hurdfield and vicinity, No. Dak.
 Singer, W. L., Winthrop, Wash.
 Slavinskie, Miss B., Bay City, Mich.
 Watkins, Saml. G., Edmunds, No. Dak.

RECEIPTS

December, 1908

MAINE—\$124.90.

Alfred, B. C. Jordan, 5; Andover, Mrs. F. A. Thurston, 5; Auburn, High St., L. M. S., 3; Augusta, M. Nason, 5; Bangor, G. H. Hopkins, 5; Bath, G. C. Moses, 10; Bristol, A Friend, 2; Brunswick, Mrs. J. E. Atkinson, 10; Buckfield, Miss A. H. Prince, 3; Cumberland Mills, J. E. Warren, 25; Eastport, Mrs. E. A. Holmes, 10; Freeport, A. Staples, 2; Lewiston, Rev. L. H. Hallock, 5; Machias, Centre St., 2.80; New-castle, Miss R. S. Webb, 5; Portland, 2nd. Parish, 2; Rockland, 20; South Windham, Wm. F. Hall, 5; Strong, Mrs. E. W. Humblet, 2; Westbrook, A Friend, 3; Yarmouth, 1st Parish, 5.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—\$533.99.

New Hampshire H. M. Soc., A. B. Cross, Treas., 356.70; Bennington, L. F. Rogers, 5; Bethlehem, 1.70; Concord, A Friend, 2; Cornish, 4.50; Deerfield Center, A Friend, 5; Exeter, A Friend, 15; Hudson, 2; Langdon, A Friend of Missions, 5; Lyme, 46; Manchester, 1st, 5; "P. E. M.," 25; Rindge, 30; Sanbornton, 22; S. S., 4; Somersworth, Mrs. S. R. Pope, 5.

VERMONT—\$481.53; of which legacy, \$66.80.

Vermont Dom. Miss. Soc., J. T. Ritchie, Treas., 71.13; Bridport, Ch. and S. S., 5; Burlington, 1st, 167.64; Dorset, S. S., 8; Middlebury, 13.04; New Haven, S. S., 4.37; Newport, Estate of H. P. Dickerman, 66.80; Woodstock, Mrs. M. C. Hutchinson, .50.

Woman's H. M. Un., Mrs. C. H. Thompson, Treas., A Friend, 10; Barre, Lad. Un., 5; Burlington, Coll. St., W. H. M. S., 8; Dorset, East, W. H. M. S., 5.05; Lyndon, W. H. M. S., 5; Orwell, W. H. M. S., 10; Randolph, Bethany Guild, 5; Springfield, 100. Total, \$148.05.

MASSACHUSETTS—\$7,160.05; of which legacies, \$4,533.33.

Massachusetts H. M. Soc., H. N. Hoyt, D. D., Treas., 239.40; Amesbury, M. P. Sargent, 2; Amherst, E. P. Crowley, 5; Andover, C. C. Torrey, 5; Athol, A. S. Warren, 1; Attleboro, 2nd, 250.66; Auburn, Miss M. E. Bond, 1; M. B. Ward, 5; Auburndale, E. K. Stone, 2; Boston, F. R. Abbe, M. D., 5; J. H. Allen, 25; H. A. Johnson, 25; J. N. Smith, 10; Bridgewater, Wm.

F. Leonard, 4; Brighton, G. A. Fuller, 5; Mrs. A. F. Spaulding, 15; Brockton, 1st, 10; Brookline, E. C. Newton, 10; Cambridge, H. L. Clark, 5; Campello, C. R. Averill, 5; Charlton, Mrs. H. L. Carpenter, 1; Cliftondale, 1st, 22; Cummington, Village, 25.06; Dorchester, Miss J. D. Stoddard, 15; Dracut Center, 4.47; East Falmouth, 4; Easthampton, L. A. Ferry, 5; East Longmeadow, Miss L. E. McIntosh, 2; East Northfield, E. S. Hall, 3; Enfield, 124.50; Mrs. W. B. Kimball, 20; Essex, 18.63; S. S., 15; Fitchburg, Calvinistic, 118.54; G. J. Allen, 2; A. B. Caswell, 10; Mrs. L. Doane, 5; Florence, F. N. Look, 10; Foxboro, Mrs. H. O. Bragg, 2; Mrs. S. A. Morrill, 5; Great Barrington, Mrs. E. S. Beckwith, 1; Greenfield, Mrs. H. Slate, 50; 1st, 25; Greenwich Village, Mrs. L. Rice, 1; Hadley, 1st, 14.24; Haverhill, S. S. of West, 18; Haydenville, C. J. Hills, 2; L. E. Rivard, 1; Hinsdale, Mrs. M. B. Emmons, 10; Housatonic, Mrs. S. G. Ramsdell, 5; Hyde Park, O. J. Perry, 5; Mrs. E. A. Sawyer, 2; Jamaica Plain, A Friend, 50; Lancaster, B. F. Wyman, 5; Lee, Bradley Bros., 10; Miss R. L. Savage, 5; Lenox, Wm. S. Curtis, 5; C. E. Sedgwick, 3; Leominster, F. W. Whitney, 15; Lexington, Mrs. E. P. Merriam, 5; Longmeadow, M. C. Goldthwait, 2; Lowell, Miss C. A. Lathrop, 5; Ludlow Center, 7; Middleboro, Mrs. J. H. Copeland, 10; Miss C. S. Pickens, 2; Monson, 108.08; New Bedford, North, 110; North, C. E., 25; Newburyport, North, 175.00; H. S. T. Bliss, 5; Newton Center, C. C. Stearns, 5; Newton Highlands, Miss E. Clark, 2; North Adams, 7.45; Palmer, 2nd, 23.92; Paxton, Helping Hand Soc., 5; Randolph, Mrs. J. L. Sewall, 5; Richmond, 21.40; Roxbury, A. C. Jager, 5; Salem, Estate of Margaret E. Smith, 1,000; E. E. Kimball, 5; Mrs. C. J. Patten, 5; Shelburne, 1st, 35.58; South Egremont, 9.48; So. Framingham, F. J. Stevens, 25; South Hadley, A Friend, 10; So. Hadley Falls, "G.," 100; Mrs. C. N. Webster, 1; So. Lancaster, Mrs. W. L. Rowell, 2.25; Mrs. I. A. Rowell, 2.25; South Weymouth, Mrs. M. R. Loud, 2; Springfield, 1st, 73.90; Mrs. J. W. Brown, 10; J. H. Steele, 5; Sturbridge, S. E. Hyde, 5; Sutton, 1st, 15; West Bookfield, Miss F. M. Edson, 5; Westfield, 2nd, S. S., 20; Mrs. E. N. Stebbins, 5; West Newbury, 1st, 10; Westboro, Miss L. G. Pond, 5; West Brookfield,

A. J. White, 5; West Medway, C. A. Adams, 5; Wilmington, 5.44; Winchester, W. S. Palmer, 5; Woburn, Estate of S. E. Edgell, 300; Worcester, Estate of Charlotte L. Goodnow, 3,233.33; Piedmont, 4; Union, 22.38; Mrs. A. A. Galloupe, 2; C. E. Hunt, 20; E. L. Howard, 5.

Woman's H. M. Assoc., Miss E. A. Smith, Ass't. Treas. Westfield, 1st, Aux., 610.

RHODE ISLAND—\$111.25.

East Providence, Newman, 20; Peacedale, D. Bushnell, 10; Providence, Benef., A Friend, 50; Free Evan., 21.25; J. W. Danielson, 10.

CONNECTICUT—\$5,730.41; of which legacies, \$3,250.00.

Missionary Soc. of Connecticut, Security Co. Treas., 187.02; Berlin, 2nd, 45; Mrs. L. C. Hubbard, 2; Bridgeport, So., S. S., 40; Mrs. P. Gabriel, 1; Bristol, Mrs. C. H. Matthews, 1; Broad Brook, 10.95; Burlington, 4.10; Collinsville, 40; S. E. Brown, 4; Cromwell, 113.25; Danbury, A Friend, 1; Darien, 1st, 67.82; East Woodstock, 12; Fairfield, M. H. Downs, 1; Fair Haven, Pilgrim, 10.69; Farmington, 5; Goshen, 21.88; Greenwich, A Friend, 40; Guilford, Mrs. W. E. Griswold, 1; Hartford, Farmington Ave., 54.15; Mrs. F. B. Cooley, 25; Prof. A. L. Gillett, 10; "M. W.," 25; H. A. Stillman, 2; Harwinton, 10.84; Kent, 12.97; Lebanon, Goshen, 44.50; Goshen, C. E., 3.50; Madison, 4.50; Meriden, 1st, 41.91; Middlebury, 14.30; Middletown, First Ch. of Christ, S. S., 25; Milford, 1st, S. S., 10.11; Naugatuck, A Friend, 10; New Britain, South, W. H. M. U., A Friend, 5; Stanley Mem., 7.76; A. N. Lewis, 10; New Haven, Conn., Davenport, 41.31; Dwight Place, 92.61; Mrs. J. M. B. Dwight, 25; A. E. Rowland, 10; New Preston, Village and Soc., 65; Newtown, A Friend, 1; Miss S. J. Scudder, 25; Miss M. E. Scudder, 50; Norfolk, A Friend, 2; North Haven, 70.24; C. A. Blakeslee, 1; North Woodbury, C. E., 10; North Woodstock, 4.16; Norwalk, 1st, 105.67; Norwich, Park, 20; A Friend, 5; Old Lyme, A Friend, 25; Orange, S. S., 9.77; Pine Orchard, E. D. Shelden, 10; Plainville, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Cowles, 2; Prospect, 3.41; Rowayton, Estate of W. J. Craw, 3.250; Salisbury, W. B. H. M., 13; Sherman, Wm. B. Hawley, 25; Southport, 135; Stamford Springs, Mrs. G. H. Baker, 2; Stamford, E. B. Hoyt, 5; H. Lockwood, 5; Stonington, A Friend, 2; Stratford, 1st, Eccles. Soc., 31.50; Talcottville, H. M. Talcott, 50; Unionville, 1st, Ch. of Christ, 100; Wallingford, E. W. Doolittle, 5; Rev. J. B. Doolittle, 2; West Hartford, 1st, Ch. of Christ, 70.65; Westport, Mrs. E. Fitch, 1; Mrs. L. C. Rowell, 2; Whitneyville, 28.30; W. M. S. Home Dept., 16; Woodbridge, 44.95; Woodstock, 1st, 8.50.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. J. B. Thomson, Treas., 430.

NEW YORK—\$1,884.03.

New York H. M. Soc., C. S. Fitch, Treas., 92.50; Albany, A. N. Husted, 10; Angola, A. H. Ames, 5; Binghamton, 1st, 25; Brooklyn, Ch. of Evangel, 20; Flatbush, 88.24; Imanuel, 26.78; Park, 42; St. Paul's Chapel, 4.17; Tompkins Ave., 800; S. S. of South, 25; Willoughby Ave., S. S., 5.06; G. W. Mabie, 25; H. N. Niles, 5; A Friend, 50; Buffalo, Miss N. C. Palmer, 2; Busti, Swedes, 2; Camden, 1st, 35; Carthage, Rev. H. Handy, 5; Cortland, H. E. Ranney, 100; Elizabethtown, 17.86; Flatbush, Evang., 5; Flushing, 1st, Soc., 97.30; 118.40; Glens Falls, Mrs. S. F. Mason, 1; Lisle, 1.50; Marietta, Mrs. M. J. Frisbie, 10; Mount Sinai, C. E., 12.50; Munnsville, 4.09; New York City, Pilgrim, 30; Mrs. S. V. Childs, 10; Wm. Holmes, 2; Miss E. Insee, 10; Mrs. S. K. Walker, 6.50; Oswego Falls, 10.56; Oxford, 30; Pitcher, C. E., 8.25; Portchester, 5; Poughkeepsie, T. M. Gilbert, 5; Riverhead, Miss N. W. Young, 5; Rochester, South, 22; G. H. Clark, 50; Rockaway Beach, 1st, S. S., 12; Rocky Point, C. E., 4; Sidney, 1st, 21; Warsaw, S. S., 10; Watertown, 6.12; White Plains, Chatterton Hills, L. A. S., 1.20.

NEW JERSEY—\$533.73.

Dover, Swedish, Beth., 2.58; East Orange, J.

N. Morehouse, 1; Glen Ridge, 230; Grantwood, 12.32; Littleton, A Friend, 10; Montclair, 1st, addl., 100; Mrs. E. S. Cooper, 1; Orange, G. E. Spottiswood, 15; Princeton, E. C. Richardson, 5; Upper Montclair, 154.71; Verona, 2.12.

PENNSYLVANIA—\$95.45; of which legacy, \$12.50.

Braddock, 1st, 10; Chandlers Valley, Swedes, 2; Ebensburg, 1st, 22; Meadville, Park Ave., 16.95; Philadelphia, A Friend, 4; Rev. E. F. Fales, 5; S. R. Weed, 15; Pittsburg, Estate of Ellen Price Jones, 12.50; Ridgeway, C. S. Waid, 5; Wind Gap, Welsh, 3.

MARYLAND—\$5.00.

Baltimore, Canton, 5.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—\$85.30.

Washington, 1st, 5.30; Mount Pleasant, 75; L. G. Day, 5.

VIRGINIA—\$5.00.

Boydton, W. E. Clark, 5.

GEORGIA—\$31.44.

Atlanta, Rev. W. F. Brewer, 10; Demorest, Union, 7.29; Pearson, 5; Waycross, 5; Wilsonville, 4.15.

ALABAMA—\$10.40.

Anniston, 1st, 1.40; Midland City, 3; Christian Hill, 6.

LOUISIANA—\$17.16.

Received by Rev. J. B. Gonzales, Welsh, 10; Hammond, 1.16; Roseland, 6.

FLORIDA—\$25.46.

Mount Dora, 13; St. Petersburg, 9; Tangerine, 3.46.

TEXAS—\$64.00

Austin, I. H. Evans, 50; Morrill, 1st, 4; Paris, 1st, 10.

NEW MEXICO—\$8.00.

Los Ranchos de Atrisco, 8.

OKLAHOMA—\$73.06.

Received by Rev. C. G. Murphy, Hydro, 2.51; Hopewell, .80; Lawnview, 1.81; Meridian, 16.05; Oktaha, 12; Union Center, 1.30; Verden, 1.77. Total, \$36.24.

Doby Springs, 1st, 5; Okarche, 1st, 21.82; Weatherford, 1st, 10.

ARIZONA—\$13.00.

Jerome, First, 13.

TENNESSEE—\$52.10.

Harriman, J. A. Manley, 5; Johnson City, F. A. Clarke, 10; Memphis, Strangers, 37.10.

KENTUCKY—\$2.00.

Williamsburg, 1st, 2.

OHIO—\$212.11.

Congregational Conf. of Ohio, J. G. Fraser, D. D., Treas., 147.47; Castalia, J. C. Prentice, 1; Cincinnati, Walnut Hills, W. H. M. S., 2; Cleveland, A Friend, 1; Mrs. L. D. Eldredge, 5; Columbus, Plymouth, 10; Conneaut, Miss L. M. Baker, 5; Elyria, Mrs. F. N. Smith, 5; Mt. Vernon, F. L. Fairchild, 10; Rootstown, Kingdom Exten. Soc., 10.64; Twinsburg, Mrs. C. E. Wilcox, 5; Wayne, 10.

INDIANA—\$14.36.

Angola, 1st, 9.36; Indianapolis, Trinity, 5.

ILLINOIS—\$95.97.

Atkinson, 2.97; Chicago, "In mem. of John Mabbs," 25; Mrs. H. P. Johnston, 10; J. H. Moore, 10; E. H. Pitkin, 10; L. A. Sutton, 5; Griggsville, Mrs. C. Y. Kenney, 1; La Harpe, 6; Pecatonica, Mrs. H. R. Perley, 5; Rockford, F. C. Talcott, 5; Sandwich, J. M. Steele, 10; Tiskilwa, G. C. Kellogg, 5.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. A. H. Standish, Treas., 1.

MISSOURI—\$41.00.

Hyde Park, 10; Kansas City, J. E. Coburn, 10; St. Louis, W. K. Richards, 10; P. G. Stevens, 1; Urbano, A. R. Sprague, 5; Webster Groves, Mrs. E. A. Joy, 5.

MICHIGAN—\$196.40; of which legacy, \$128.03. Michigan Cong. Conf., C. A. Gower, Treas., 53.52; Allendale, Estate of A. M. Cooley, 128.03; Grand Rapids, Smith Mem., 4.85; Imlay City, N. Haskin, 5; Milford, Mrs. S. A. Manzer, 5.

WISCONSIN—\$74.72.

Wisconsin Cong. Assoc., C. M. Blackman, Treas., 44.63; Boscobel, M. M. Rice, 5; Clear Lake, Swedes, 3.41; Columbus, James Webster, 5.25; Ekdall, Scand., 2; Milwaukee, G. E. Loomis, 5; Racine, Mrs. M. A. E. Frost, 1; Ripon, 1st, 5; Wood Lake, Swedes, 3.43.

IOWA—\$213.37; of which legacy, \$100.00.

Iowa H. M. Soc., A. D. Merrill, Treas., 93.37; Des Moines, M. E. Whitman, 5; Marshalltown, Mrs. C. Eckles, 5; Mason City, L. H. Jamieson, 5; Strawberry Point, Mrs. B. W. Newberry, 5; Williamsburg, Estate of Margaret Williams, 100.

MINNESOTA—\$610.20.

Received by Rev. G. R. Merrill, D. D. Minneapolis, Plymouth, 156; St. Charles, 16.71; St. Paul, People's, 50; Olivet, 21.12. Total, \$243.83.

Cannon Falls, Swedes, 1.50; Crookston, 1st, 5.52; Culdrum and Little Falls, Swedes, 1.35; Gaylord, 3.50; Glencoe, Mrs. F. L. Thaeny, 1.50; Lake City, C. A. Hubbard, 2; McIntosh, 2.50; Mahanomen, 2.50; Mentor, .50; Milaca, Rev. J. Davies, 5; Minneapolis, E. P. Stacy, 50; Moorhead, 1st, 32.35; Northfield, 72.92; Mrs. J. V. Paine, 5; R. Watson, 5; Rainy River Valley, 3; Rochester, Mrs. J. W. Eaton, 5; Rose Creek, 4.50; Sherburn, 2.50; Silver Lake, Boh., 64.78; South St. Paul, C. W. Clark, 10; Waseca, Mrs. G. W. Comes, 1; Winona, Mrs. H. M. Staples, 5.

Woman's H. M. Un., Mrs. C. D. Siehl, Treas. Elcelsior, S. S., 6.71; Aux., 6; Minneapolis, Lyndale, 6; Oak Park, Aux., 3.55; Plymouth, Aux., 55.50; Northfield, S. S., 1.94. Total, \$79.70.

KANSAS—\$524.39; of which legacy, \$479.84.

Atkinson, Mrs. S. K. Stebbins, 10; Eureka, E. Tucker, 5; Lawrence, F. E. Ward, 1; Manhattan, Estate of Thomas C. Wells, 479.84; Munden, J. Rundus, 75; Paola, Jr. C. E., 2.80; Sabetha, H. C. Haines, 5; Topeka, 1st, 5; D. H. Forbes, 5; Mrs. F. E. Sherman, 5; E. W. Wallace, 5.

NEBRASKA—\$120.00.

Nebraska Cong. H. M. Soc., S. I. Hanford, Sec., 50; Alliance, German, 5; Grand Island, German Free Evan., 4.50; Hastings, Ger., 25; Kramer, Olive Branch, German, 3; Lincoln, Salem, German, 11; McCook, J. Brening, 10; Naper, Christ's, German, 5.50; Norfolk, K. F. Bruce, 5; Verden, J. M. Robertson, 1.

NORTH DAKOTA—\$921.25.

Received by Rev. G. J. Powell, Adler, 14.55; Amenia, 8.32; Antelope, 8.41; Buchanan, S. S., 5; C. E., 5; Buxton, S. S., 3; Elbowoods, 14; Esmond, Ladies Soc., 5; Eureka, S. S., 5; Fessenden, 5.33; C. E., 5; Fingal, 6.61; Garrison, 20; GlenUllin, S. S., 5; Gwinner, 15; Hankinson, 21; Heaton, 20; Inkster, 5; S. S., 2.70; Ladies Soc., 5; C. E., 1.75; Jamestown, C. E., 5; Kensal, 10; Litchville, S. S., 1; Lucca, S. S., 5; Mayville, 22.55; Michigan, 43.85; New England, 2; New Rockford, S. S., 17.80; Niagara, 25; Northwood, 3.25; Orr, S. S., 3.25; Ladies Soc., 5; Portland, 9; Richardson, S. S., 2; Rutland, S. S., 5.05; Sanborn, 7.15; C. E., 2.52. Total, \$350.09.

Berthold, 10; Billameier and Kuhl, Ger., Gackle, 125; Buford, .56; Dogden, 9.98; Forman, 1st, 28.25; Fredonia, Ger., 10; Grand Forks, Plymouth, 30; Havana, 1st, 7; Kuhl, Ger.,

72.39; Lawton, 1st, 26.76; Leipsig, 5; Ger. Parish, No. 1, 25; Ebenezer, 20; St. Johannesthal, 15; Emmaus, German, 16; Maddock, Hesper, 5; Marmarth, .47; Max, 1.50; Mayflower, Moffitt, Trigg, and Sterling, 7; New Home, P. Norden, 5; Oberon, 5.85; Ruso, 7.18; Wahpeton, 1st, 65.22.

Woman's H. M. Union, Mrs. E. H. Stickney, Treas., Cleveland, S. S., 5; Crary's, L. M. S., 15; Harvey, Lad. Aid, 15; Heaton, C. E., 5; Jamestown, Jr. C. E., 5; Pingree, S. S., 5; Portland, Lad. Aid, 3; Sanborn, Helping Hands, 10; Wahpeton, L. M. S., 10. Total, \$73.00.

SOUTH DAKOTA—\$381.01.

Received by Rev. W. H. Thrall, Oacoma, Y. P. S. C. E., 20; Vermillion, 72.20; Westington, Springs, 75; Wheaton, "Willing Workers," 5; Willow Lakes, Otto Sissolschlaw, 5; Winfred, 5; Total, \$182.20.

Beresford, Mrs. H. S. Bridgman, 5; Bowdle, 5; Bryant, 15; Delmont, German Zoar, 15; Elk Point, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Fink, 5; Frankfort, 10; Lebanon and Logan, 3; Orient, Rev. & Mrs. A. H. Robbins, 12; Pioneer, 5; Pierre, Chas. L. Hyde, 5; Peno, German, Rev. J. Single, 2; Rapid City, 45; Ree Heights, 14.54; Sioux Falls, German, 18; Watertown, W. H. Stokes, 10; Woolfs Creek, German, J. Sattler, 5; Worms, German, 5; Worthing, 19.27.

COLORADO—\$217.99.

Received by Rev. G. A. Wood, Clark, 6.70; Colorado Springs, 1st, 9; Hillside, 10; Cortez, 15; Crested Butte, 7.30; Denver, B'way, 5; Eaton, from Brotherhood, 39.65; Highland Lake, 10.50; Longmont, C. E. Soc., 15; Sulphur Springs, 1.50. Total, \$119.65.

Colorado Springs, Mrs. F. Hobbs, 5; Fort Collins, German, 37; Fruita, German, 3.07; Marble, 31.90; Rocky Ford, Ger., 21.37.

WYOMING—\$11.65.

Douglas, A Friend, 5; Lusk, 6.65.

MONTANA—\$40.02.

Received by Rev. G. J. Powell, Billings, 23.00; Bainville, .47; Billings, C. M. Chaffee, 5; Dillon, R. Clark, 10; Ismay, .65.

UTAH—\$18.00.

Received by Rev. W. C. Veazie, Salt Lake City, Ladies Miss. Soc., 1st, 15; Ogden, 2nd, 3.

IDAHO—\$23.65.

Boise, A Huger, 10; Challis, 2.65; Weiser, 11.

CALIFORNIA (North)—\$26.58.

California H. M. Soc., Rev. L. D. Rathbone, Sec., 10.58; Ceres, A. H. Aukenny, 2; Gottville, Mrs. P. D. Bunnell, 5.

CALIFORNIA (South)—\$145.00.

South California H. M. Soc., J. L. Maille, Sec., 100; Los Angeles, O. S. Adams, 5; Miss M. E. Holmes, 25; Pasadena, M. P. B., 5; Riverside, W. H. M. U., 5; Santa Barbara, Mrs. J. Somerville, 5.

OREGON—\$65.83.

Hubbard, 1.43; Rose City Park, .95; University Park, 1.40; Stafford, German, W. Schatz, 7; Portland, Mrs. M. A. Beston, 5.05.

Woman's H. M. Un., Mrs. C. A. Mann, Treas., 50.

WASHINGTON—\$120.20.

Christopher, White River, 24; Deer Park, Friends, 10; La Crosse, German, Rev. H. Vogler, 7; Leavenworth, 7.20; Lopez Island, 20; Seattle, E. Smith, 10; Walla Walla, German, 42.

DECEMBER RECEIPTS

Contributions	\$12,550.46	
Legacies	8,570.50	
		\$21,120.96
Interest		2,075.57
Home Missionary		106.66
Literature		74.38
Total		\$23,377.57

WING PIANOS

Ask a Hearing

and --- Nothing More!

YOURSELF AND YOUR FRIENDS THE JUDGE AND JURY



Also 23 Other Styles

EVEN IF YOU ARE NOT MUSICAL, the Wing Piano will be sent to you on trial without the payment of even one dollar. We deliberately claim that the 21 largest styles of Wing Pianos have the most esthetic tone under heavy playing and the sweetest tone under light playing of any upright pianos whatever, irrespective of the price or maker.

We would not (and could not if we would) thus address millions of the most cultivated and intelligent in the U. S., spend *thousands* in magazines publishing such a challenge, and *more thousands* in R. R. freight, if we were wrong in our statements or over-conceited about the tone quality of the Wing Piano.

For we are neither young nor trifling. We have been nearly half a century in the piano business, and during all of forty years have been scientifically studying tone and durability in preference to dollar making. This is the reason why the Wing Pianos ring with music.

The forty years' business experience has *also* taught us to weigh our WORDS carefully whether printed or spoken. Our WORD, black on white and over our name (which will be found at the foot of this notice), is that the Wing Piano is the sweetest of all in tone.

Our commercial standing and references will guarantee you that our WORD is good and contract gilt-edged. Our publishers of any prominent magazine will also tell you this. Read this exact copy of one of our trial blanks:

TRIAL BLANK

.....
Gentlemen--You may ship me on trial one Wing Piano of the above style with stool and scarf, this address: Town.....State..... with freight from New York, prepaid in advance, and send me an order to get it from the railroad depot, ON TRIAL ONLY. THERE IS NO AGREEMENT BY ME TO PURCHASE THIS PIANO, but I will allow it to remain in my home on trial for thirty days, and if it proves satisfactory and I conclude to purchase it, I will make an agreement with you to pay you \$..... in the following way:..... The piano to become my property upon completion of full payment as above. If, however, the piano does not prove satisfactory, I will return it to the railroad depot. I am to be under no obligation to keep this piano. In all respects the conditions are to be the same as if I were examining it in your warehouse. It is distinctly understood that I am to be under NO EXPENSE WHATSOEVER FOR FREIGHTS COMING OR GOING.
Yours respectfully.....

We Refuse to Sell Through Dealers

Their profits would double the price of the WING PIANO. Buy without the dealers' profits!

You Save From \$75 to \$300

When you buy a WING PIANO; for you buy direct--absolutely. You pay the cost of building it with only a moderate profit added. Available at all railroads everywhere, and business of all kinds is done by mail, the piano dealer or agent is unnecessary. As the cheap kinds cost less than the good, the dealers "talk up" and push the cheap ones--but often call them high grade.

You Need these Books--They are FREE

We send two good books. "The Book of Complete Information About Pianos" is a Complete Reference Book on the Piano. Technical Descriptions--Illustrations show all pianos are made--With large lithographed pictures of 1908 models of WING PIANOS--Reference between excellent materials and labor cheap substitutes--Reveals agents' methods. A handsomely illustrated book of 162 pages.

THE WING PIANO is broadly guaranteed in writing for 12 years.

Write for the books and Wing Catalogue at once, or fill in the coupon. Cut or tear it out and mail to us now while you think of it (and while you have the coupon.) You will be under no obligations whatever.

The Instrumental Attachment

is added to certain styles when ordered. It produces almost to perfection the tones of the Harp, Zither, Banjo, Guitar and Mandolin. It saves wear and prolongs the life of the Piano. The usual playing of the key operates the Instrumental Attachment.

Easy Payments Accepted

and old pianos and organs taken in part exchange.

WING & SON
158-292

W. 13th St.
New York

Send to the name and address written below, the "Book of Complete Information about Pianos," "Story Book" and catalogue, without any cost or obligation on my part.

A FIN MAY BE USED TO CUT ALONG THIS LINE

Wing & Son, 358-392 W. 13th St., N. Y.

State Society Receipts

NEW HAMPSHIRE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Receipts in December, 1908

Alvin B. Cross, Treas., Concord.
 Alstead, 10; Bath, 3.60; Bennington, 9.29;
 Brentwood, 5.25; Canterbury, 6; Charlestown,
 14.30; Chester, 10.25; Concord, 1st, S. S., Miss
 Bunker's class, 6; Mrs. Brown's class, 1;
 Exeter, Phillips, 35; Gilsun, 28; Greenville, 12;
 Hampstead, 5; Harrisville, 8; Hollis, .50; Han-
 over, Ch. of Christ, 200; Henniker, 20; Lebanon,
 49.50; Manchester, So. Main St., 15; No. Wearse,
 3.32; Plymouth, 17.47; Salem, 2.50; Swanzey, 1;
 Walpole, 1st, 18; Wolfeboro, 1st, 42; Wilmot,
 5.06. Total, \$528.04.

MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Receipts in November, 1908

Amherst, So., 12.65; Andover, J. F. Kimball,
 5; No., 16; Ashby, C. E., 10; Barnstable, Hyann-
 is, 8.65; Centerville, 4; Barre, 32; Beverly,
 Dane St., 200; Boston, Central, 258.40; Friend,
 20; Friend, 1; Mt. Vernon, 30; St. Marks, 5;
 Jamaica Plain, Central, 129.36; S. S., 29; Dor-
 chester, Pilgrim, 150; Second, 5; E. C. a Day
 Band, 5; Neponset, Trinity, 10.76; Old South,
 5,208.26; Bisbees, Estate of Lucy A. Engram,
 100; Bridgewater, W. F. Leonard, 1; A. Rad-
 zanowski, 1; Brighton, Allston, 2; Evang., 100;
 Brockton, Campello, C. E., 25; Brookline, Geo.
 T. Davis, 5; Cambridge, 1st, 279.50; North Ave.,
 100.60; Chester, 2nd, 6.01; Danvers, 57.57; Den-
 nis, So., 12.02; Egremont, So., 2.12; Erving, S.
 S., 1; Fall River, B'way, 3.50; Fitchburg, Finn,
 5.34; Foxboro, Bethany, 30.90; Gardner, 1st,
 13.57; Greenfield, 10; Greenwich, 13.50; Gurney
 Fund, Income of, 37.50; Haile Fund, Income of,
 50; Hanson, 1st, 2.54; S. S., .86; Harwich, 1st,
 15; Hinsdale, 57.62; Holyoke, 2nd, 100; Kingst-
 on, Mayflower, 13.75; Longmeadow, 1st, 103.06;
 Lowell, High St., 36.47; Lunenburg, 4.07;
 Marshfield Hills, 2nd, 7.06; Maynard, Finns,
 1.75; Medford, West, 21.20; Natick So., John
 Eliot, 10; Newton, Eliot, S. S., 32.58; North-
 bridge, Whitinsville, E. C. a Day Band, 11.50;
 Norfolk Conference, 19.94; Northfield, Mt. Her-
 mon, 5; Orange, Central, 23; Pittsfield, Pilgrim,
 7.65; Quincy, Finn, 4.43; Swedish, 2; Rochester,
 No., 5.35; Salem, Tabernacle, 5; Sharon, 28.79;
 Shelburne Falls, F. H. Chandler, 1; Shirley, 16;
 Shrewsbury, 35.10; South Sudbury, Memorial,
 6.14; Swampscott, 1st, S. S., 3.02; Taunton,
 Winslow, 32.32; M. A. Montgomery, 5; Upton,
 Worcester So. Conference, 22.50; Wakefield, 1st,
 29.51; Wellesley, Mrs. E. E. Denniston, 1;
 Westboro, 2.50; Westhampton, 22; Westport,
 Pacific Union, S. S., 5; West Springfield, 25;
 Weymouth, East, 1st, 25; Whiting, J. C. Fund,
 for fund, 1,000; Whitin Fund, Income of, 104.89;
 Willis Fund, Income of, 8.50; Winchendon, C.
 E., 6; Worcester, Mrs. H. F. Fay, 10; Designated
 for East Boston, Italian Mission, Brimfield, 1st,
 S. S., 10; Brockton, Campello, S. S., 23.75;
 Brookline, Harvard, S. S., 25; Barre, S. S.,
 3.50; Berlin, S. S., 3.10; Great Barrington,
 Housatonic, S. S., 5; Ipswich, Linebrook, S. S.,
 2; Plymouth, Manomet, S. S., 3; Plympton, S.
 S., 1; Quincy, Bethany, S. S., 25; Sturbridge,
 Fiskdale, S. S., 3.50; Designated for W. S.
 Anderson's salary, Franklin Co., 20; Designated
 for S. P. Cook's salary, Berkshire Co., 50;

Designated for tent work, Conway, S. S., 10;
 Kingston, Mayflower, 5; Designated for supply,
 Lynn, Central, 15; Designated for Massachusetts,
 Reading, 7.59; Lowell, A Friend, 100.
 W. H. M. A., Lizzie D. White, Treas.
 Salaries, Amer. Inter. College, 70; Salaries,
 Italian worker, 55; Greek worker, 33; General
 missionary, 45.

SUMMARY

Regular, (does not include income, and legacies)	\$7,575.42
Designated for Italian Mission, East Boston	104.85
Designated for salary, W. S. Anderson ..	20.00
Designated for S. P. Cook, salary	50.00
Designated for tent work	15.00
Designated for supply	15.00
Designated for Massachusetts	107.59
W. H. M. A.	203.00
Home Missionary	1.30
Total	\$8,092.16

Sent On Approval

TO RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE

Laughlin FOUNTAIN PEN

and

RED GEM

The Ink Pencil

Your Choice of

\$ 1.00
 These Two Popular Articles for only **Post-paid to any address**

BY INSURED MAIL 50 EXTRA.

Illustrations are Exact Size

Every pen guaranteed full 14 Kt. Solid Gold—cut on right hand may be had in either our standard black opaque pattern, or Non-breakable Transparent, as desired, either in plain or engraved finish, as preferred.

You may try this pen a week, if you do not find it as represented, a better article than you can secure for THREE TIMES THIS SPECIAL PRICE in any other make, if not entirely satisfactory in every respect return it and we will send you \$1.00 for it.

ON LEFT is our famous and Popular RED GEM Ink Pencil, a complete leak proof triumph, may be carried in any position in pocket or shopping bag, writes at any angle at first touch. Platinum (spring) feed, Iridium point, polished vulcanized rubber case, terra cotta finish. Retail everywhere for \$2.50. Agents wanted. Write for terms. Write now "lest you forget." Address

Laughlin Mfg. Co.

522 Majestic Bldg.,
 Detroit Mich.



Things you may need to know

The **Home Missionary** is published monthly except in July and August. Subscription 50 cents a year. Under the ruling of the Post Office Department, subscribers four months in arrears must be dropped from the list.

About one hundred leaflets are issued by the Society, covering many phases of Home Mission work. New ones are constantly being added. A catalogue will be sent on application. Leaflets are sent to individuals or churches without charge.

Handbooks for Home Mission Study can be furnished by the Society as follows:

- "**Heroes of the Cross in America**," by Don O. Shelton, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.
- "**Aliens or Americans?**" by Rev. Howard B. Grose, D. D., cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.
- "**The Challenge of the City**," by Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D., cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.
- "**The Frontier**," by Rev. Ward Platt, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.
- "**Leavening the Nation**," by Rev. Joseph Bourne Clark, D. D., cloth, \$1.00; paper, 50 cents.
- "**Coming Americans**" (for children), by Katharine R. Crowell, cloth, 35 cents; paper, 25 cents.
- "**Pioneers**" (for children), by Katharine R. Crowell, cloth, 40 cents; paper, 25 cents.
- "**Citizens of To-Morrow**," by Alice M. Guernsey, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 30 cents.
- "**The Call of the Waters**" (a study of the frontier for Women's Societies), by Katharine R. Crowell, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 30 cents.

We can furnish "Helps for Leaders" for use in connection with each of the first four books named above, at 5 cents each; a "Manual of Mission Study" at 10 cents; a set of six large pictures of home and foreign missionary scenes, for use in Sunday School exercises, etc., at 75 cents for the set; illustrated home mission post cards at 5 cents per dozen, 35 cents per hundred.

The Society is preparing sets of pictures to illustrate various types of its work. The first set, called "Frontier Pictures," eighteen in number, each on sheet 4½ by 7 inches, is now ready. Price 10 cents for the set, postpaid.

In all shipments, the cost of carriage is paid by the Society.

Conditional gifts are solicited. The Society will receive any sum you may desire to place in its hands, and pay you an annual interest thereon during your life, varying according to your present age. This gives the donor an assured income for life, with the certainty that his gift will be used as he desires after his death. Write to the Treasurer.

Legacies to the society should be made in the following, or equivalent form:

"I bequeath to my executors the sum of.....dollars, in trust, to pay over the same.....months after my decease, to the person who, when the same is payable, shall act as Treasurer of The Congregational Home Missionary Society, formed in the city of New York in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said Society, and under its direction."

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, New York.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. **HANDBOOK** on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 675 F St., Washington, D. C.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER



"Baby's Best Friend"

and Mamma's greatest comfort, Mennen's relieves and prevents Chapped Hands and Chafing.

For your protection the genuine is put up in non-refillable boxes—the "Box that Lox," with Mennen's face on top. Sold everywhere or by mail 25 cents—*Sample free.*

Try Mennen's Violet (Borated) Talcum Toilet Powder—it has the scent of Fresh-cut Parma Violets. *Sample free.*

GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.

Mennen's San Fang Toilet Powder, Oriental Odor } No
Mennen's Borated Skin Soap (blue wrapper) } Samples
Specially prepared for the nursery. Sold only at Stores.

SAPOLIO



DOUBLES
THE JOY
IN

HOUSE-WORK

© INNER

THE HOME MISSIONARY

THE HOME MISSIONARY

GIVES UP ITS LIFE TO LIVE AGAIN
IN THE LARGER LIFE OF THE NEW
MAGAZINE WHICH MONTH BY
MONTH WILL CARRY TO THE
CHURCHES TIDINGS OF THE WORK
OF ALL CONGREGATIONAL HOME-
LAND MISSIONS. ON THE INSIDE
PAGE OF THIS COVER WILL BE
FOUND FULL INFORMATION.

1909

An Announcement

THE HOME MISSIONARY, after eighty-two years of fruitful service, will, after the March number, be merged in a new magazine representing the six Congregational homeland missionary societies, namely, The Congregational Home Missionary Society, the American Missionary Association, the Congregational Church Building Society, the Congregational Education Society, the Congregational Sunday-School and Publishing Society, and the Congregational Board of Ministerial Relief. This magazine, which will be known as "The American Missionary," will be issued twelve times a year and will contain approximately one hundred pages each month. The subscription price will be fifty cents a year. "Congregational Work" will be discontinued, and its subscribers will receive the new magazine to the end of the period paid for.

This consolidation has been effected because of the conviction that effectiveness and economy will be promoted by substituting a single magazine for the separate organs hitherto published by the societies doing mission work in our country. It is also believed that it will exhibit the essential unity of these different types of service, and that it will find its way to many homes which have not received the former publications.

The change contemplated involves some readjustment of former methods.

TO LIFE MEMBERS :

Life members of the Congregational Home Missionary Society may receive the new magazine as they have the old, but it will be necessary to ask them to notify the Society annually of their desire to do so. The joint proprietorship of the magazine makes this requirement imperative. A postal card request will answer every purpose. Persons holding life membership in two or more of the societies concerned will receive but one copy of the magazine. In this connection the Society wishes to express its gratitude for the financial support and personal sympathy of its thousands of life members.

TO SUBSCRIBERS :

The new magazine will be sent to fill out unexpired subscriptions to THE HOME MISSIONARY. It is hoped that everyone on our present subscription list will become a permanent reader of "The American Missionary." Aid your pastor in getting up a church club. Send in new subscriptions as soon as possible in order to begin with the first number. Address THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY, 287 Fourth Ave., New York.

THE
HOME MISSIONARY

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

MARCH, 1909

VOL. LXXXII

NEW YORK

CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

FOURTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET

1909

INDEX TO THE HOME MISSIONARY

Volume LXXXII

April, 1908—March, 1909

Department Headings and Leading Articles in Capitals.

Adams, Joseph H. Article.....	655, 685	CONGREGATIONAL WORK IN SOUTH- ERN CALIFORNIA. William Horace Day	619
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY AND HOME MISSIONARY. W. I. Haven...	452	Connecticut, Italy in. Joel S. Ives.....	607
AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COL- LEGE. R. DeWitt Mallary.....	700	Connecticut—The Land of Steady Habits Joel S. Ives.....	559
Announcement. Consolidated Magazine.....	651	CONVENTION, PITTSBURG	423
Annual Meeting at Pittsfield.....	433, 462, 467, 468, 471, 474	Cross, Rev. R. T. Article.....	520
APPOINTMENTS AND RECEIPTS.....	410, 442, 476, 512, 543, 578, 610, 646, 680, 710	Crowell, Katharine R. Portrait.....	441
ARMENIANS, PROTESTANT WORK AMONG. M. G. Papazian.....	696	Davis, Rev. W. V. W. Portrait.....	431
Armstrong, Rev. J. C. Article and portrait	490	Day, Rev. W. H. Article.....	619
Ashley, Rev. Walter H. Article.....	522	Douglass, Rev. T. O. Article.....	449
Baldwin, Hon. Simeon E. Portrait.....	465	Dyer, Rev. Frank. Portrait.....	606
Barbour, Rev. T. W. Article.....	665	EARTHQUAKE, FIRE, AND REHABILITATION EXPERIENCES OF A SAN FRANCISCO CHURCH. E. L. Walz....	528
BLACK DIAMONDS AND WHAT THEY COST. M. L. Woodberry.....	379	Eastern Field, Reports from.....	571
BLACK HILLS, A BREEZE FROM. Walter H. Ashley.....	522	EDITOR'S OUTLOOK.....	425, 456, 502, 537, 568, 596, 632, 670, 704
Board of Directors—Report to Annual Meeting	468	EDUCATIONAL SETTLEMENTS OF A GREAT CITY. Joseph H. Adams.....	655
BOHEMIANS OF CHICAGO. Sydney Strong	694	ELLIS ISLAND. THE MORAL WICKET. J. H. Adams.....	685
Booth, Gen. William. Portrait.....	Sept., 08	Emrich, Rev. F. E. Portrait.....	551
BREEZE FROM THE BLACK HILLS. Walter H. Ashley.....	522	Facts to be Faced. Editorial.....	568
Broad, Rev. L. Payson. Portrait and sketch	394	Features of Annual Meeting at Pittsfield. A. E. Ricker.....	462
Brown, Rev. A. A. Portrait.....	449	FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES ON MODERN INDUSTRY.....	672
BUREAU OF PASTORAL SUPPLY, WORKING OF. C. W. Shelton.....	396	Ferrin, Rev. W. N. Portrait.....	631
Campaign for Home and Foreign Missions..	676	FIGHT FOR PROHIBITION IN CAL- CASIEU PARISH, LA. Morley Osborne Lambly	667
CHANGES IN OUR EASTERN FIELD. Lewis T. Reed.....	551	Folsom, Rev. A. J. Article and portrait...	624
CHICAGO CITY MISSIONARY SO- CIETY. J. C. Armstrong.....	490	Ford, H. Clark. Portrait.....	501
CHICAGO'S BOHEMIANS. Sydney Strong	694	Frontier Responsibilities. Editorial.....	537
CHRISTIAN WORK IN STATE UNI- VERSITIES. M. T. Kennedy.....	587	Gardner, Rev. Austin. Portrait.....	449
Christmas Plans	609	Gates, Rev. Geo. A. Portrait.....	630
CITY, EDUCATIONAL SETTLEMENTS.	655	Gibson, Rev. John. Portrait.....	449
CITY EVANGELIZATION. H. F. Swartz	483	Glimpses of the Work and Workers.....	540
City, Facts About.....	508	Good Home Mission Investment.....	634
City, Redemption of. Editorial.....	502	GOVERNMENTAL HOME MAKING. Clarence Lyman	517
Clark, Rev. J. B. Portrait.....	415	Gregg, Rev. James E. Portrait.....	462
Clark, Rev. J. B., Retirement of.....	430	GULF STREAM ON LAND. R. T. Cross	520
CLEVELAND, OHIO, CITY MISSION WORK IN. C. H. Lemmon.....	498	Harbutt, Rev. Chas. Portrait.....	551
COMITY—HOW PROTESTANTS DWELL TOGETHER	436	Haven, Rev. Wm. I. Article.....	452, 539
CONGREGATIONALISM IN WYOMING AN ACTIVE POWER. "Bradford".....	664	Hawkins, Jessie Kemp. Article.....	398
CONGREGATIONAL OUTLOOK IN OREGON. A. J. Folsom.....	624	Heald, Rev. J. H. Article.....	698
		Herrick, W. S. Portrait.....	491
		Hicks, Harry Wade. Portrait.....	606
		HOME MISSIONARY BEGINNINGS ON THE PACIFIC COAST. Henry E. Jewett	617

Home Missions Council Campaign.....	640	Midyear Meeting	706
HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL, FIRST CONFERENCE OF.....	421	MIGHTY MONTANA. G. J. Powell.....	385
HOME MISSIONARY HOME. T. O. Douglass	449	Mills, Mrs. Mary W. Article.....	641
HOME MISSIONARY INTERESTS IN PENNSYLVANIA. A. E. Ricker.....	555	MINING—BLACK DIAMONDS AND WHAT THEY COST. M. L. Wood- berry	379
How Congregationalists have been support- ing Home Missions.....	709	Ministers and Missions.....	391
HOW PROTESTANTS DWELL TOGETH- ER. W. W. Scudder.....	436	MINNESOTA VICTORY. T. W. Barbour	665
How Shall They Hear Without a Preacher? Mary Wooster Mills.....	641	MISSIONARY EDUCATION, CAMPAIGN FOR. John M. Moore.....	583
HOW THE COAST IS MAINTAINING THE EDUCATIONAL TRADITIONS OF THE DENOMINATION. Pacific Coast colleges	626	Missionary Deputations	409
How the West Seems to Some Who Dwell in It	526	Mission Churches, Young People in.....	592
Huntsman, John F. Portrait and sketch....	637	MISSION STUDY—IS IT A FAD? F. II. Means	419
ILLINOIS YOUNG PEOPLE'S H. M. UNION. Mrs. C. H. Remington.....	593	Missions, Study of. Editorial.....	425
IMMIGRATION. A LETTER FROM DR. STEINER	702	Moore, Rev. John M. Article and portrait..	583
IMMIGRATION. THE MORAL WICKET. J. H. Adams.....	685	MORAL WICKET AT THE GATEWAY OF NATIONS. J. H. Adams.....	685
Interdenominational Relations	440	Murphy, Rev. C. G. Article.....	662
Irrigation.—Article	517	News From Young Churches.....	595
Italy in Connecticut. Joel S. Ives.....	607	New York, Rural Problem of. C. W. Shelton	560
Ives, Rev. Joel S. Article.....	559, 607	North, Rev. Frank Mason. Article and portrait	485
Ives, Rev. Joel S. Portrait.....	551	Northfield Conference	511
Jewett, Henry E. Article.....	617	OKLAHOMA'S FIGHT FOR PROHIBI- TION. C. G. Murphy.....	662
Journeys on the Front Line.....	407	Old and New.....	574
Kennedy, M. T. Article.....	587	OREGON, CONGREGATIONAL OUT- LOOK IN. A. J. Folsom.....	624
Kimball, Frank. Portrait.....	491	OVERCOMING OUR OVERLAPPING. E. Tallmadge Root.....	565
Kingsbury, Rev. J. D.....	605	PACIFIC COAST, HOME MISSIONARY BEGINNINGS ON. Henry E. Jewett... ..	617
Knight, Rev. P. S. Portrait.....	449	Pacific Coast Congregationalism. Editorial..	632
Lambly, Rev. M. O. Article.....	667	Pacific Theological Seminary.....	629
Land of Steady Habits. Connecticut. Joel S. Ives	559	Pacific University	630
Lemmon, Rev. C. H. Article.....	498	Papazian, Rev. M. G. Article and portrait..	696
LETTER FROM DR. STEINER.....	702	Paradise Polytechnic Institute.....	628
LOUISIANA. THE FIGHT FOR PRO- HIBITION IN CALCASIEU PARISH. Morley Osborne Lambly.....	667	Penrose, Rev. S. B. L. Portrait.....	627
Lyman, Clarence. Article.....	517	Pilgrim Brotherhood Convention.....	422
Lyon, Rev. J. H. Portrait.....	551	Pitkin, E. H. Portrait.....	491
McAfee, J. Ernest. Article.....	660	Pittsfield Churches	431
McLean, Rev. J. K. Portrait.....Jan., 09	09	Pomona College	629
Maile, Rev. J. L. Portrait.....	628	Products of the Small Town.....	562
Maine, Noted People from.....	562	Prohibition Map	678
Mallary, Rev. R. DeWitt. Article and por- trait	700	PROTESTANT WORK AMONG ARMEN- IANS. M. G. Papazian.....	696
Map—Field of C. H. M. S.....	461	Rathbone, Rev. L. D. Article and portrait..	621
Map, Prohibition, Up-to-date.....	678	Reed, Rev. Lewis T. Article.....	551
Massachusetts, Noted People from.....	564	Reitinger, Marie. Portrait.....	449
Massachusetts Notes	392	Remington, Mrs. C. H. Article.....	593
Means, Rev. F. H. Article.....	419	Ricker, Rev. A. E. Article.....	555
Merrick, Rev. Frank W. Article and portrait	652	Ricker, Rev. A. E. Portrait.....	551
Merrill, Rev. C. H. Article.....	558	Reports from the Eastern Field.....	571
Merrill, Rev. C. H. Portrait.....	551	Root, Rev. E. Tallmadge. Article and por- trait	565
MESSAGES FROM CALIFORNIA LEAD- ERS	623	RURAL CHURCH. A symposium.....	558
METHODIST SOCIETY FOR CITY EVANGELIZATION. F. M. North.....	485	Rural Church in Vermont. C. H. Merrill... ..	558
MEXICAN CHURCHES. J. H. Heald.....	698	Rural Problem of the Empire State. C. W. Shelton	560
Michener, C. C. Article and portrait.....	415	Rural Problem, One Man's View of.....	561
		Russell, Rev. H. H. Portrait and sketch... ..	679
		Salter, Rev. William. Portrait.....June, 08	08
		SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE EX- PERIENCES. E. L. Walz.....	528
		SCOPE OF THE MISSIONARY PRO- GRAM. J. Ernest McAfee.....	660

Scudder, Rev. W. W. Article and portrait..	436	United Charities Building. Cover picture Feb.,	09
Scudder, Rev. W. W. Portrait.....	631	UNIVERSITIES, CHRISTIAN WORK IN.	
S E A T T L E CONGREGATIONALISM.			
E. L. Smith.....	494	M. T. Kennedy.....	587
Shelton, Rev. C. W. Article.....	396, 560	UTAH—AN OPPORTUNITY. P. A. Simp-	
Shelton, Rev. C. W. Portrait.....	396, 551	kin	532
SHORT MESSAGES TO HOME MIS-		Vermont, Noted People from.....	563
SIONARIES.....	454, 539, 570, 600, 635, 707	Vermont, Rural Church in. C. H. Merrill..	558
Silver Bay Conference.....	510	Wagner, Rev. W. A. Portrait.....	432
Simpkin, Rev. P. A. Article.....	532	Walz, Rev. E. L. Article and portrait.....	528
Smith, Rev. E. Lincoln. Article.....	494	West—How it Seems to Some Who Dwell in	
Smith, Rev. E. R. Portrait.....	551	It	526
SOCIAL CHRISTIANITY IN THE IN-		WESTERN WEALTH AND HOME MIS-	
TERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF CON-		SIONARY WORK. Wm. E. Sweet.....	534
GREGATIONALISTS AT EDIN-		What Congregational Young People Could	
BURGH, 1908. Frank W. Merrick.....	652	Do for Missions. Editorial.....	596
Social Effort, the Source of. Editorial.....	670	What does home mission work among im-	
South, Needs of. J. B. Gonzales.....	472	migrants mean? Editorial.....	704
SOUTH DAKOTA.—A Breeze from the		Whitman College	626
Black Hills	522	Willey, Rev. S. H. Portrait.....	449
Source of Social Effort. Editorial.....	670	Willey, Rev. S. H. Portrait and sketch....	638
Spooner, W. M. Portrait.....	491	WINIFRED ADAMS'S VISIT TO NEW	
Starred Names	455	YORK. Jessie Kemp Hawkins.....	398
Steiner, Rev. E. A., Letter from.....	702	WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT.	
Strong, Rev. Sydney. Article.....	694	440, 474, 510, 574, 607, 641
Students Recruits Movement.....	638	WOMEN'S STATE ORGANIZATIONS,	
Swartz, Rev. Herman F. Article.....	483	LIST OF	613
Sweet, Rev. Wm. E. Article.....	534	Woodberry, Miriam L. Article.....	379
Taylor, Prof. Graham. Portrait and sketch..	679	WYOMING CONGREGATIONALISM AN	
Taylor, S. Earl. Portrait.....	606	ACTIVE POWER AGAINST EVIL.	
Things to Think of—Facts about the city..	508	"Bradford"	664
Three Leaders	606	Young Churches, News from.....	595
TREASURY. 393, 435, 460, 507, 536, 577, 603,	639	Young People—What They Could Do for	
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' HISTORY.		Missions. Editorial	596
Leland D. Rathbone.....	621	Young People in Mission Churches, Glimpses	
UNITED CAMPAIGN FOR MISSIONARY		of	592
EDUCATION. John M. Moore.....	583	YOUNG PEOPLE'S MISSIONARY	
		MOVEMENT. C. C. Michener.....	415

PAGES IN EACH NUMBER

April	379-414
May	415-448
June	449-482
September	483-516
October	517-550
November	551-582
December	583-616
January	617-650
February	651-684
March	685-716

Whitman College

"THE YALE OF THE WEST"

It Stands for the Highest in Scholarship and Character.

A NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE IN THE NORTHWEST.

Entrance Requirements, 16 credits (same as Harvard).

HOME MISSIONS DEMAND CHRISTIAN COLLEGES.

Make your will in favor of
The Board of Trustees of Whitman College

WALLA WALLA,
Washington.

DOANE COLLEGE

Crete, Nebraska

OF HOME MISSIONARY ORIGIN
AND LOYAL TO HOME MISSION-
ARY WORK.

D. B. PERRY, President

The College Motto:

"We Build on Christ."

ROLLINS COLLEGE, Winter Park, Florida

THE COLLEGE, THE ACADEMY, THE SCHOOLS OF MUSIC, FINE ARTS, EXPRESSION,
DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS, BUSINESS

THERE ARE THOUSANDS of young people in the North whose health is threatened by the rigors of the climate or by close confinement in ill-ventilated and superheated schoolrooms; Rollins offers them refuge from these perils and the promise of a longer and more vigorous life, together with instruction in every way equal to that which they could find anywhere else.

THERE ARE THOUSANDS of parents who would spend their winters in the Sunny South if they knew that they could find there a school of the highest grade for the children whom they cannot leave behind them, but whose studies they do not wish to interrupt; Winter Park offers to such parents the finest climate on earth, a good hotel, pleasant boarding houses, furnished or unfurnished cottages, cultivated and agreeable society, fine drives, good fishing and hunting—and to their children of all ages the best instruction, through Rollins College and the excellent Public School, in any study.

INFORMATION AND CATALOGUES may be had by addressing the president, William Fremont Blackman, Ph. D.

1850

Ripon College

1908

A Strong Faculty of twenty-three specialists, who are thorough teachers. Wholesome Christian Atmosphere. Eight buildings. Large beautiful Campus and Athletic Field. Good equipment in Laboratories and Library. Comfortable Modern Dormitories. Group system of courses. Full information furnished promptly upon request.

RICHARD C. HUGHES, President,

Ripon, Wisconsin.

YANKTON COLLEGE

Yankton, So. Dakota

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR

Twenty-two teachers, 300 students.
Scholarly standards, Christian influences.

WRITE FOR A CATALOGUE

Marietta College

Marietta, Ohio

A CHRISTIAN COLLEGE OF THE
HIGHEST GRADE

Cherishing the loftiest college ideals and ministering to a large and developing field. Rated by the Carnegie Foundation as ranking with the best in America in scholarly standard. Of the men graduated since 1900 over twenty per cent. have entered the ministry.

FARGO COLLEGE, Fargo, North Dakota.

Cor. Seventh Ave. and Seventh St. South,

Regular College Course with many electives, leading to degree of Bachelor of Arts.
Preparatory Department with full Commercial work, if desired.

FARGO COLLEGE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. Office: Stone's Block,
616 First Avenue North.

Twenty-one teachers, New Gymnasium, Scientific and Commercial Equipment.



Iowa College

GRINNELL, IOWA

John Hanson Thomas
Main, President.

Faculty of forty-five.
Large and completely
equipped buildings;
Laboratories, Library,
Museum, Chapel and
Associations Building;
fine Gymnasiums for
men and women.

Departments:
COLLEGE OF
LIBERIAL ARTS,
THE GRINNELL
ACADEMY,
THE GRINNELL
SCHOOL OF
MUSIC.

For catalogues address
the President,
J. H. T. MAIN.

Departments
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS, Edward S. Parsons, Dean.
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, Florian Cajori, Dean.
SCHOOL OF FORESTRY, William C. Sturgis, Dean.
SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Edward D. Hale, Dean.
THE THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR WILL BEGIN
IN SEPTEMBER, 1908
WILLIAM F. SLOCUM, President

WHEATON COLLEGE, Wheaton, Illinois

A CHRISTIAN SCHOOL FOR MEN AND WOMEN

LOCATION—Twenty-five miles west of Chicago.
OBJECT—To train men and women for good citizenship and
Christian service.
RESULTS—About forty per cent. of graduates in the ministry, mis-
sionary service, and service of Christian societies.
EXPENSES—Students need not spend over two hundred and fifty
dollars per year.
GIVERS who desire to invest their money in men and women to do
Christian work in home and foreign lands, are request-
ed to write to the president, Charles A. Blanchard, or
the treasurer, Prof. H. A. Fischer.

TABOR

THE COLLEGE OF SOUTHWEST IOWA

Offers Superior Advantages:
Faculty specialists; courses
strong; group system; ex-
penses minimum; influences
character-forming; location
most healthful.

Departments: College, Acad-
emy, Conservatory, Art, Busi-
ness.

Send for literature; cor-
respondence cordially invited.

President,
GEORGE NORTON ELLIS, A.M.
Tabor, Iowa.

Fairmount College

Fairmount College laid the Corner Stone of its
new Carnegie Library on March 10th and inaugurat-
ed its new president the same day. It was a great
day of rejoicing for the City and Community.

The College has a student body of 300 and is
meeting the demands of first-class college oppor-
tunities in one of the strongest portions of the
West. There are about 600,000 people in the
Wichita commercial district to which this College
specially ministers. The location is one of the most
beautiful in the state.

Address the President, Wichita, Kansas.

Pomona College

CLAREMONT, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Pomona is quite the strongest college west of
Colorado. There are 290 students of college rank.
Standards of admission and scholarship are identical
with those of the best American colleges. For
catalog and information address as above.

CONTENTS

♣ For MARCH 1909. ♣

THE MORAL WICKET AT THE GATEWAY OF NATIONS. Illustrated. Joseph H. Adams.....	685
CHICAGO'S BOHEMIANS. Illustrated. Rev. Sydney Strong.....	694
PROTESTANT WORK AMONG ARMENIANS IN THE UNITED STATES. Illustrated. Rev. M. G. Papazian.....	696
OUR MEXICAN CHURCHES. Rev. J. H. Heald.....	698
A WORK FOR THE CROSS, FOR THE FLAG, AND FOR HUMANITY. The American International College. Illustrated. Pres. R. DeWitt Mallary, D. D.....	700
A LETTER FROM DR. STEINER.....	702
EDITOR'S OUTLOOK.	
What does Home Mission Work among Immigrants Mean?	704
Editorial Notes	705
The Midyear Meeting.....	706
SHORT MESSAGES TO HOME MISSIONARIES. No. 6.	
By the General Secretary.....	707
How Congregationalists Have Been Supporting Home Missions for the Last Five Years.....	709
APPOINTMENTS AND RECEIPTS.....	710

PER YEAR, FIFTY CENTS

THE HOME MISSIONARY

Published Monthly, except in July and August, by the
Congregational Home Missionary Society

287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY



AN ITALIAN FAMILY

The man tried to pass as her husband, but was found to be her brother.

THE HOME MISSIONARY

VOL. LXXXII

MARCH 1909

NO. 10

The Moral Wicket at the Gateway of Nations

By Joseph H. Adams, Brooklyn, N.Y.

THE visitors to Ellis Island on a rush day will be admitted to the gallery surrounding and above the spacious main floor over which the immigrants swarm like bees in a hive and where they can be looked down upon as they are grouped into companies of thirty each awaiting their turn to be admitted into "Americana," the land of the free! The human line as it forms at the head of the grand stairway passes the medical examiners and then out on the main floor, where seats are provided for their comfort while waiting. Little or nothing is known, however, of the "moral wicket" which they have passed on the way from the "medical" line to the group of seats where they can rest, awaiting their turn for admittance, and the visitors looking down are not aware of this silent feature of inspection in the system. Those who are familiar with the routine of this great clearing house for aliens, know that this inspection goes on diligently while every shipload of immigrants is being passed in, and were it not for this phase of the work, which is carried on by the matrons and the women inspectors who go down the bay and mingle with the immigrant passengers, many un-

desirable individuals would pass in and add their demoralizing influence to the community. The woman pauper, the female of questionable character, the runaway child-wife, and the unaccompanied woman may have been primed as to what to say, but their looks may belie them to their undoing. When it is known that more than three hundred thousand women have passed this wicket in the year 1908, one can readily realize what this moral inquiry means for the country.

This moral wicket is a small gate separating an enclosure of wire from the main floor, and within the enclosure there stands a small desk where the "detained" cases are registered. Having passed the two medical inspectors, the unwary immigrant is totally unprepared for the severest test of all, a test quite unexpected and a veritable "third degree." The young woman suspect is for the moment held up between the two matrons, and, first learning her nationality, one or the other of the matrons asks some of these questions: "You are alone?" "You are married?" "You are single?" "Where are your friends?" "You have children?" "Where is their father?" "Where do they live?" "You do not know?"



DETAINED HUNGARIAN IMMIGRANTS

The girl ran away with her husband's brother, whom she tried to pass as her husband. Both are sent back.

"Just slip in here a moment." And the Scandinavian girl is ushered into the enclosure to await special inquiry, but at the hands of a woman, because if there is the least doubt of her morality, a woman or young girl is never questioned by the Board of Special Inquiry composed of men. One of the matrons, Mrs. M. E. Stucklin, has been unusually successful during the past twenty years in detecting the little incongruities that go to make up the features of the suspect; and to the casual observer it seems almost a miracle how these guardians of the moral wicket pick out those who oftentimes confirm this suspicion and are held for deportation. The few words spoken in a foreign tongue, the glance at a com-

panion, the suspicious appearance, the lifting of a corner of a shawl, or the frightened look on the face of a suspect will often lead to the detection of something that will eventually turn an immigrant back or start an investigation that will result in the uncovering of something that would otherwise pass the inspectors at the desks and permit the admittance of an undesirable or distressed case.

Aside from meeting the requirements laid down by the immigration laws and the common methods of investigation leading up to the acceptance of the aliens' statements, there are many side issues and little comedies, melodramas, and tragedies that are occurring continually on the stage at Ellis Island. These little

plays that are acted behind scenes (for the curtain is not raised to the curious or morbid) bring out the realities of life, its hardships and uncertainties, and nowhere in this broad land is there such a concentration of these little plays as at this "Gateway of Nations." What leads to the beginning of the play and who starts the music before the curtain goes up in the court room of Special Inquiry, is practically unknown—to the visitors, but it may have begun on the steamer on the way over, or when the women inspectors boarded the boat at Quarantine, or perhaps not until the moral wicket is reached is a suggestion of trouble brought out.

Just beyond the medical line where the doctors are always on the lookout for the dreaded favus and trachoma and where the weeding-out process takes place, there is a bench or two set apart in a small wicket enclosure, and the gateway leading to it is mentally termed "moral" because of the many women suspects who pass through it. Some pass out again and back to the shores whence they came, but, as in all cases at Ellis Island, they are always given the benefit of the doubt. It is one of the most interesting sights in this great clearing house to watch the sifting process at the moral wicket and to get close enough to the new arrivals so that some idea can be had as to the methods of the matrons in carrying on their work. "You see," said Mrs. Stucklin, "this part of the work would be difficult or impossible for a man to perform. There is a natural instinct born in a woman that none but she can understand, and in reading her sex there must be a sixth sense, a natural intuition, that this sort of work develops. Some might call this sister love, but really I believe it is merely an interest in your fellow-creatures. These women who pass in here are all strangers in a strange land. Perhaps few or none of them have ever seen a fine building like this, most of them are poor and un-

attractive. Some of them suffer a great deal, and this naturally arouses one's sympathies and compassion—not love. It would be impossible, of course, to bestow sister love on the vast throng of women who pass this wicket in a year, but humanity and the milk of human kindness must play a great part in the work. Someone must be responsible for the moral character of these women before they pass this house and enter a new life in a land of freedom—more freedom than they have been accustomed to, and which is sometimes prone to unfit them for better lives in congested quarters of cities or other localities to which they would naturally flock and where the moral atmosphere is not always of the best. If this examination were not made there would be a great deal more corruption in the United States than the better half could realize; therefore someone must ascertain the moral poise of these foreign women, one of whom is capable of demoralizing a whole neighborhood if she is so inclined."

Every woman who has a child must give satisfactory account of its father. The father must be with the family or be here to meet them, if he has sent for them, or there must be some tangible means of knowing that he is in a foreign country and that the family are here by his consent. "See that little woman?" A matron pointed to one coming down the line with a baby in her arms and a little girl tugging at her skirts. "Well, that woman's husband is with her. They have become separated somehow, but they will get together on the floor. See how she looks back in the line of men following. She is keeping her eyes on him. There! See, that is her husband"—pointing to a man just reaching the top step on the grand staircase. "See how he watches her anxiously! It is almost impossible to mistake the father of a family, and it is quite as easy to detect when the woman is alone. There are many cases, however, when some man

has been supplied to pass the woman into the country. He plays the rôle of husband, but is invariably detected, for more than one trap is set for him. He is either overanxious to answer questions, or he is evasive and surly; and the woman loses her nerve and breaks down or is disagreeably defiant. Those qualities add strength to our belief that something is wrong, and on further investigation we usually find that a great deal is wrong."

See that group—the man, woman, and two children, all Italians! They came in on the *Barbarossa* yesterday, and they are going back on her when she sails next Wednesday. They would have passed in all right if the little boy had kept quiet. The surgeon hurt his feelings when he examined his eyes, and the little fellow began to cry. "Mia da! Mia da!" Mrs. Stucklin's quick ear caught the meaning of the baby words, and, catching up the little fellow, she tried to soothe him. A little piece of candy from a convenient skirt pocket, where other candies reposed for other little ones too, soon brought back the smile of pleasure. Speaking in Italian, she said, "Where is your papa?" and as quickly the answer came, "Gone." Ah! And so through the baby cry the steamer takes them home. The man was not the father, but the mother's brother. The father had not sent for them, although he was in the West and had been there two years. The baby in the mother's arms was his, or theirs, but what of her condition, for she would soon become a mother. It was plain to see why this man came. There were explanations to make, questions to be asked and answered, and on telegraphic communication with the father he would have nothing to do with the woman who had transgressed the laws of her Church; so back to Sicily they go, and her newly born baby when there would have no citizenship.

Within the enclosure three attractive French girls and their escorts are awaiting further investigation.

They came over second cabin on a French liner, and the boarding officers as they mingled with the passengers caught some French conversation that cast suspicion on the sextet. Instead of passing out on the pier to New York and goodness knows where, they were rounded up and sent to Ellis Island with the steerage immigrants. They were tourists? Yes. All single? Yes. And yet they occupied three staterooms—a man and a woman in each—and the ship's papers called them "married." The "hotel" where they were destined, a notorious house in a still more notorious neighborhood, was evidence enough, and this gay party took the next French steamer back to the shores where liberty and license are features of their inheritance.

Runaway wives and husbands are as great a drug on the market as the girl who comes to be married and her lover fails to appear. Those two Hungarians sitting on the bench are very innocent appearing. They have been here a week, and will wait a few days more until the ship sails to take them home again. The woman has run away with her husband's brother, and once in America, they are safe. But to get in—ah, that is another thing. The cable works quicker than the steamer sails, and the consul at Budapest had the information in the hands of the immigration commissioners a day after the steamer cleared, therefore the work at this end was easy, although the names were assumed. There are many cases of runaway women—many more than one would think. The women seem to tire of their lives of drudgery in foreign lands, and come here alone or with a child or two in the hope of bettering themselves and their children. "We can always locate a runaway the moment she lands," said one of the matrons. "She has an air of uncertainty. She is always going to friends somewhere, but she doesn't know just where or how to get there. She has money? Yes, but not enough to support her

long. She has no trade or occupation, is of the lower class, and nothing better than the sweatshop stares her in the face. It is immorality or starvation, so she is sent back."

The cunning and deceit practiced by some of these runaway women is amazing to the authorities, and hard



RUNAWAY MOTHER AND TWO GIRLS
(ITALIAN)

to comprehend, for they are always sure to be found out. The case of a runaway woman that came under supervision last fall was a revelation to the matrons, and she was set down as the record prevaricator of the year. The woman was married—she took her oath on the Bible. She had two pretty children, seven and nine years of age, and she had taught them the art of falsifying on the trip over here. They were to be met by her father and mother, who had not seen her for twelve years and knew nothing about the children or her "marriage." Before the parents arrived at the Island, however, the woman and children were cross-questioned, and the

answers conflicted to such an extent that they were individually questioned in separate rooms. Without their mother to prompt them, the children told the truth, and when confronted with their statements she flew in such a rage that it required force to prevent her maltreating the children, who covered and ran to others for protection. An interesting state of affairs was developed. The woman was mistress to a gilded nobleman (?) and was going to pass these children off as his and that she was their governess bringing them to America on a visit—she to see her parents, they to see the country. The old parents were advised of the situation before they saw her, and could not realize this until assured by the highest authorities. The poor old people were broken-hearted. They had come a long distance, they saw, and they understood. The erring daughter confessed, she was kissed good-bye and bidden Godspeed back to the country and the people that had corrupted her; but the old people carried home heavy hearts, and the tragedy was on this side of the ocean then.

Another similar case of an Italian mother and two daughters "detained for insufficient evidence" came up for investigation from the same shipload. This mother and daughters had studied their parts well. They had run away from Milan and the husband and father. The family was met by the woman's old father and mother, who had been notified of their coming and came from Trenton to meet them. Before the parents arrived, however, the woman was questioned. She said with a sad expression that her husband and the father of the girls was dead, had been dead for three years. The girls were questioned separately and confirmed the mother's statement, even to naming the cemetery in which the father's remains were buried and the church in which the funeral was held. Everything appeared to be all right until the old folks arrived. They

were questioned before seeing the daughter and girls, and to the utter amazement of the officials the old man exhibited a letter of recent date from the husband and father in which he said they were all living happily in Milan. Yet in the face of this evidence the woman stoutly maintained that the husband had died and that the date on the letter was badly written and was four years old. The envelope, however, with its telltale postmarks and dates, dispelled all doubt. When confronted with the threat of arrest for perjury, the girls betrayed the mother. They were of course held for deportation, and in the days following and before the steamer sailed word came from Italy inquiring for the runaways, saying that the husband and father was looking high and low for them. Loud lamentations, threats, and defiance, were of no avail, and the day before they sailed away their photographs were made for record, and the savage expression on the woman's face and the frightened appearance of the girls could not have escaped the watchful eyes at the moral wicket, if all other signs had failed.

In the line from the *Arabic* a well dressed young lady comes with no baggage save a small grip, and no money but eighteen shillings. She has passed the medical line, but a quiet word from the matron brings a bright smile from the newcomer. Yes, she is here to be married. "Jan" had sent for her, paid her passage, and would be here soon to meet her. One, two, three days passed, and no "Jan." Anxiety soon turned to fear, and fear to misgivings. No, she could not be admitted to go to him. She had no friends here, and the authorities are not turning good-looking, well-dressed young women loose in this country to fall prey to the unmitigated scamp who is ever on the lookout for the unwary. She has telegraphed, but no reply comes.

Among the list of dead in a north-western accident appears the name of one "Jan Sorenson," who has tickets

through to New York in his pockets. An inspector reads of the disaster two days before the girl arrived, and by the merest chance remembered it and connected the names. And then the telegraph works again. Then sorrow is the portion dealt to this girl, for the answer comes, "He is dead." She must go back. The matrons and missionaries cannot comfort her. The joyful trip over is a funeral march back, and she can never see the face of her lover and husband to be.

Every shipload brings its portion of sorrow and suffering, and gayety is almost out of the question at Ellis Island among the class that struggle, and these are in the large majority. Here you see more misery than can be imagined, misery born of perpetual hardships, and it is in quest of better times and an easier life that the hundreds of thousands knock at our doors annually for admittance. Death in the steerage casts gloom over a shipload of immigrants, and they do not recover from the effects of it until long after they have passed out from the gateway. The other day a woman just landed and detained on account of the illness of her child, had lost her baby at sea. Her agony and grief were pitiable, and on the third day after arriving here the other child passed away, after heroic efforts on the part of the hospital physicians to save it. Nothing could be done to check her grief, and it seemed as if she would mourn herself to death. Her husband came for her the fourth day, and hardly knew her, she had changed so in her week of tribulation. It is for these poor women our heart-strings are wrung, and, as Mrs. Stucklin says, no one can comfort them or give advice better than the matrons, who seem to be able to cope with every situation, though many of them are most trying.

Of the many sides to the "moral" question that come under the watchful eyes of the authorities, none perhaps are so puzzling as the complex ones such as the laws of foreign



TELEGRAM FROM THE WEST, "HE IS DEAD," SHE MUST GO BACK



COMING TO FIND FATHER

The father ran away to America and married another woman, and a former husband turns up unexpectedly. The family must go back, and the difficulty cleared in the home country.

countries permit. "That stolid-looking mother and four children must go back to Russia," said a matron. "The question is too complex to be handled here. The father of the two boys came here some years ago to make a home. Two years after his departure word reached the mother that he had died. She married another man, the father of the girls, and before the second was born he ran away to America. The woman had moved from her first abode and a letter from her first husband never reached her. The parents furnished money for her to go to America to find husband number two, and when she arrived, merely by accident she met husband number one, who had come to meet his brother arriving from Russia. The woman, then with two living husbands and two sets of children, could

not go to her first husband as he would not accept or care for the children by husband number two, and as number two could not be found, the woman and her children went back where the authorities in her home village can have the pleasure of unraveling the tangle. Every woman who is about to become a mother is stopped. If she can communicate with her husband and give evidence that she has been legally married and has money enough to support her or friends to care for her, she is passed in. If, however, a woman who is not legally married should enter the United States and a child be born, there would be more harm done to the woman and child than one unaccustomed to this sort of business is aware of. The child would not be recognized here, the woman would be

scorned, and we should be severely censured for admitting such cases. This is the greatest and hardest part of the work we have to do, and to detect these cases is the most difficult and trying on our sympathies. A case of this kind is always detained until the person responsible for the wrong is discovered or until the woman confesses that she is not married. Then she is returned."

The immediate work for the day was over, and one of the missionaries led the way to the "women detained" rooms, where a sorrowful young girl hardly more than sixteen was reclining on a bench crying. "This," said Miss Matthews, one of the angels of comfort to the really needy, "is the most pitiful case we have had in a long time. This poor girl comes with practically nothing but her sorrow. We have given her clothing and tried to comfort her. She comes from Poland, an outcast from her parents'

home. They have sent her over here in quest of her lover and betrayer. He is a friend of her brother, and if we can find him perhaps the powers will be kind." The machinery that was set in motion at Ellis Island resulted in the inspectors locating the brother, rounding up the young man responsible for the girl's condition, and while they had to go to Hartford to get him, he was brought to Ellis Island, at the eleventh hour, just on the eve of her deportation. He married her and promised to look out and care for the young child wife. He has kept his word, for he is under Government inspection for three years. But some cases of this kind are not so easily disposed of, and the last scene of the tragedy is played before a foreign audience out across the sea and far from the land of promise.

Those who give the matrons the greatest trouble and are hardest to manage, they say, are the deceitful,



THE BETRAYED GIRL WHO CAME TO FIND HER LOVER

willful, and secretive girls. There is a kind of savagery about their natures that is difficult to subdue in order to elicit from them the information necessary for our satisfaction. This unconquerable element is a menace to the population of the tenement quarters and the farming districts into which they go, and if proof against them cannot be had, they are admitted. The woman who is found to be absolutely malicious and really criminal in her ideas and thought is speedily deported, and among the undesirable class we are always on the lookout for the professionally immoral girls that

come here from Paris, Brussels, Hamburg, and other cities in Europe, to gain admittance into the notorious sections of our large cities. There are many women who are so sly and so successful in covering their real natures that they pass, for our inspection is naturally limited to a short time only. These are of the class that fill our jails and which if caught within the three-year limit are deported.

After this brief recital, do you wonder that there is a moral wicket placed at the gateway, and do you not think there is a necessity for it?



Chicago's Bohemians

BY REV. SYDNEY STRONG, SEATTLE, WASH.

I SPENT seven or eight months among the Bohemians of Chicago, just after Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Adams started on their journey abroad, November 1, 1907. Until the coming and ordination of Rev. Anton S. Donat, successor to Dr. Adams as pastor of Bethlehem Church, I took a small flat near the church and with my daughter kept house, having my study in the church.

I tried to immerse myself in the seventy or eighty thousand Bohemians centering on Bethlehem, corner of Eighteenth and Loomis Streets, about three miles southwest of the city hall, as the crow flies. This region goes by the name of Pilsen. It is the region first settled by Bohemians in Chicago. It is the region, therefore, where the new arrivals "land." The younger generation, especially if they get on well financially, move westward, so that there are now two other sections of Chicago which bear the Bohemian national marks. Be it understood, however, that these younger Bohemians are products of

our schools, that they of course speak English or "American," and that they are quite as loyal to American institutions as those of New England parentage.

The first thing I became clearly conscious of—it did not take me long, for I was prepared to believe it—was that the Bohemians are just as fine and capable as other folks. They are clean in their homes, are patriotic (Pilsen sent a whole regiment to the Spanish war), are bright, are musical—more so than average American children—and are handsome. I would match a company of Bethlehem young people with a like number of Oak Park young people, and it would be a toss-up between them.

I was made quickly conscious that what the young people wanted, particularly the boys, was a place to play. The street affords a slim chance for boyhood. It may do for Nob Hill or Hyde Park, where there are a dozen children to the block, but when there are four hundred to the block, a place to play takes precedence in importance

over a prayer meeting. Bethlehem's club rooms formed a resort for two hundred street boys, but a greater number outside pressed their faces

day after day—about one person in four being able to understand English—I kept looking for signs of the influence of the church upon this sec-



BOYS' CLUB, BETHLEHEM CHURCH (BOHEMIAN), CHICAGO, ILL.

against the window panes. I came to the conclusion that half of the men occupying positions as clergymen and secretaries of mission boards—I mean the liveliest half—would to-day be in prison had they been brought up in conditions similar to those about Bethlehem Church. No place to play but the street; hundreds of other boys on the street; and at the top of the street the guardian (?) of the peace, the "cop," ready to descend and punish any outbreak of youthful spirits. I knew of boys who spent nights in the police station for doing far less than what thousands of college boys do, or for doing what every energetic man has done in his day. It is really a question in my mind whether the boy in the congested district would not be better off with the entire police system abolished.

As I walked the streets of Pilsen,

tion of foreign people. I was sympathetic, but I was compelled again and again to say that the churches are not touching the life of the people. I do not forget Bethlehem, the noble gifts and sacrifices of Caleb Gates, the effective and patient toil of Dr. Adams and his family and of Miss Salava, the sewing school, the kindergarten under Miss Curtiss, the faithful efforts of scores of men and women who have worked in the Sunday School. I do not forget that one of the most talented young men in the Congregational ministry, Rev. Anton S. Donat, is holding the fort at Bethlehem. But those who know the field best know clearly how meagre are the results, when the life of the multitudes is borne in mind.

And I do not see how it can be otherwise until Christianity in America gets over its miserably ineffective

state of disunion. I rejoice over the word "Together" recently nailed to the mast. It is good, but it must go further until all the Christian forces of the city shall unite in a forward march.

It is also true that Christian activity must work more along the line of the settlement model. What Mr. Donat needs at Bethlehem is helpers—a company of ten, twenty earnest people would be none too large. The great word must be "construct," not "convert." They must be friends to their neighbors, not "preachers" at them. People who act or talk or think in a "superior" attitude would better stay away.

I was profoundly impressed by the work of the public schools—touching every home with sweetness and light and uplift—either back of or hand in hand with every movement for the uplift of the people. The Protestant churches will have to do a hundred times as much as they are doing for the Bohemians of Chicago before they catch up with the public schools. And right here let me say that it has seemed to me that God, in the public school system, has raised up "without observation" a working model on which the Christian forces of the cities might unite. I am becoming

convinced, too, that if the churches do not quickly come to their senses the public schools will absorb all the training of our youth, and in addition will become the social and religious centers of the people.

The Bohemians do not need any special treatment. They are just like other folks. There are plenty of Catholics and free-thinkers among them, but a love that is broad enough to include these and more, will win. I could not detect that they are any more a menace to Chicago than other people. They have tremendous needs, arising from poverty, congestion, ignorance of the country, the usual human frailties, etc. These needs can only be slightly met by a circle of urbane gentlemen meeting and appropriating sums of money. The old, old way is alone sufficient. Our Master taught it, lived it, and died for it, and said, "Follow me." It does mean money, and a lot of it. But what the Firmans and Miss Towne and the Meekers are giving at Ewing Street beside their money is absolutely essential. What Dr. and Mrs. Adams gave, what Mr. Donat is giving, what Mr. Pitkin and Mr. Kimball are giving, and more. And these—these are only "drops" of the shower that must be!



Protestant Work among Armenians in the United States

BY REV. M. G. PAPAZIAN, NEW YORK CITY,

Pastor Armenian Evangelical Church

NEW York and Boston are the chief ports through which Turkey pours its Armenian children into the United States. During the past seven years 11,152 of them have landed at New York, an average of 1,593 per year, of whom

two-thirds (precisely, 8,018) are of the male sex; and the recent initiation of a new political regime in Turkey seems to have given an unforeseen impetus to the exodus.

The greatest centers of Armenian population in America are New York,

Boston, Worcester, Providence, and Fresno. The city of New York, being the chief gateway into America, and



REV. M. G. PAPAZIAN

also by virtue of its commercial advantages, contains probably the largest community in the country.

The racial qualities of the Armenians are well known. In their homeland they are the most intellectual and progressive stock, and from both moral and religious standpoints the most hopeful race. The Armenian Gregorian Church, which has nursed the bulk of the nation for many centuries, is a venerable institution, and comes nearer to the evangelical spirit than any other branch of ancient Christianity. And the Armenian Protestant Church is a vigorous product that makes the American Board a proud mother.

A serious question is what effect the process of transplanting may ultimately have upon the the character of the people. Already facts of alarming nature are under observation. The money fever, so sadly characteristic of American civilization, gets a quick and tremendous grip upon the

nerves of this Yankee of Turkey and fascinates him away from the higher interests of life. There is a manifest tendency to subordinate the demands of conscience to the appetite for lucre. The very sense of freedom greeting him on every side becomes a source of peril. Having just emerged from the oppressive air of an Oriental land and coming immediately into a land whose watchword is Liberty, he is strongly tempted to confuse liberty with license. Nor must we forget the inevitable influence of the theological restlessness with which the Church and the press are afflicted. In consequence of these and other moral, social, and religious forces, the Armenian immigrant is apt to develop a type of character which we sometimes find it difficult to classify. In many instances religion is ignored. Not one-fourth of the Armenian inhabitants of New York take any vital interest in Christianity. Nearly all the Armenian papers published in the United States are either non-religious or irreligious. The only exception within our knowledge is *The Gotchnag*, of Boston, published at the expense of an Armenian Protestant gentleman in Chicago.

In the light of these facts it seems superfluous to argue in defense of Protestant work among the Armenian immigrants. The mere fact of a foreign language at once puts them beyond the reach of the English-speaking churches. The Gregorian Church, which hardly holds her own even upon her native soil, has no strength to nourish them in a democratic and progressive land. Thus evangelical and evangelistic activity becomes a plain duty of the Armenian Protestant Church.

We rejoice to say that the Armenian Protestants of America are awakening to a sense of their unique and imperative mission. Though constituting a small minority of the Armenian community in every place, they have lately developed genuine interest in the religious welfare of their nation, and considerable activity in

Christian work. Churches have been organized in several prominent centers. Fresno, California, boasts of two, a Congregational and a Presbyterian. The Congregational House of Boston shelters a good church under a newly ordained pastor. The church in Troy, under Rev. S. B. Jacobian, has just dedicated its new house of worship. Perhaps the best equipped member of the sisterhood is St. Martyr's Church (Congregational) in Worcester, Massachusetts, of which Rev. G. M. Manavian is the efficient pastor. Were it not for these churches and others located in Philadelphia, Providence, Lynn, Lowell, Lawrence, etc., thousands of Armenians scattered from Maine to California would be deprived of God's best gift to man.

As for this great metropolis of

ours, the Armenian Evangelical Church (Congregational), while owning no house of worship and having none of the many appliances with which the American churches are endowed, is the only organized church for the Armenians in Manhattan, and the greatest religious factor in the midst of four or five thousand foreigners. While nominally and really a Protestant church, it is interpreting its mission in a truly Catholic spirit, and its spiritual and benevolent ministrations are accepted gladly by scores of people beyond its immediate parish.

If Christianity is necessary to democracy and civilization, the Armenian Protestant Church in America has a God-given mission and deserves the cordial support of every American Christian.



Our Mexican Churches

BY REV. J. H. HEALD, ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

WE do not expect to convert the entire Mexican population to Protestantism. We do expect to do two things: First, to disseminate the light and the truth throughout the entire community, thus elevating the standard of faith and life in the Catholic church; and, second, to gather out of each community where we are working at least a few thoroughly converted people who shall be a sample of the faith we preach. Our work in the Mexican towns has thus far been largely in the direction of the first of these aims. It has been good, useful work. I have long felt, however, that we ought to do more than we have in the line of the second aim—making converts. This is not an easy thing to do. It is easier to make "perverts" than converts, easier to disturb their faith in a system that involves so many super-

stitutions and absurdities, than to substitute for it a system of pure truth and high morals. We have let in the light. Many see it, but few are willing to walk in it. It is hard for the Mexican to "come out from among them and be separate and touch not the unclean thing." And who shall judge him. Certainly not your easy-made church members of the East, nine-tenths of whom fall from grace when they come to New Mexico. It is hard for the Mexican to "come out." All his instincts and customs are against it. Ties of family and kin are wonderfully strong and sacred to him. To become a Protestant he must sever the dearest and most sacred relations. It is also hard for one bred in a Mexican community to "touch not the unclean thing." The New Testament standard seems too high and severe to him. He has his

saints, to be sure, but they are all dead ones, to be worshipped, not imitated. He likes Catholicism for its easy morals and its easy expiation. He would rather beat himself one day in a year than live right every day.

If you will take the foregoing facts into consideration as you count our converts, they will mean more to you. Remember the significant question the angel asked of John the Revelator: "Who are these and whence came they?" and these little bands, as they pass in review, will seem to merit also his encomium, "for they are worthy."

In the little hamlet of San José, New Mexico, is a little Protestant community that has stood for years like a rock in the midst of a storm. Don Pablo Lucero, the patriarch of this community, is an interesting character. He learned to read and received a Bible from a Baptist missionary who came to New Mexico soon after its incorporation into the United States and who shortly withdrew from the field. This book became his life study, and few are the Christians of any race who know their Bible better than he. It has been to him primary school and university. Compared with the people among whom he lives, he is an educated man. The Bible awakened in him a thirst for other knowledge. A few years ago he asked me to procure for him a large geography, that he might learn more of the earth on which and the world in which we live. He then told me how he had tried to explain to some of his neighbors that the stars were suns and worlds. They listened incredulously and said, "What liars these Protestants be!" It makes one feel the force of Christ's saying, "If I have told you of earthly things and ye believe not, how shall ye believe if I tell you of heavenly things?"

Unfortunately Don Pablo represents a type far too rare among our Mexicans. They are not a reading people. Those who know how to read are as a rule little inclined to use the gift, either for diversion or informa-

tion. This fact makes it difficult to propagate among them an intelligent faith.

At Los Ranchos de Atrisco, near Albuquerque, we have another Mexican church. Work was begun at this point in 1892 by students from the El Paso training school. The church was organized in 1894. The first convert was Mrs. Gabaldon. Taking her stand against the most intense opposition of friends, and maintaining it firmly ever since, she represents a fine type of Christian character. Another early convert was Don Lougino Saturain. A strong man, the head of a family, he was able to carry his family with him. He and his family have been and are among our staunchest members, one of his daughters having become the wife of our Mexican pastor, Rev. J. M. Moya. The first pastor of the Atrisco church was Mr. Ford, a Pueblo Indian who was adopted and educated by a Christian man in Ohio. Mr. Moya was for years the faithful and beloved pastor. The church now has forty members. Rev. Sebastian L. Hernandez, one of the most earnest and thoroughly trained men in the Mexican ministry, is now the pastor.

In June, 1907, Pastor Moya was transferred from Atrisco to San Mateo, the ladies of the New York Home Missionary Union, who had long sustained a school at that place, offering to support a pastor also. Mr. Moya has won the confidence of the community, and large audiences listen to him gladly. His knowledge of the people and their ways of thinking gives him great force in explaining the Word to them, both in public and in the home and on the street. On one occasion when the writer was in San Mateo Mr. Moya failed to appear at the dinner hour. When he put in an appearance in the middle of the afternoon he explained that he got to talking on religion to a group of men on the street and they had kept him there for hours answering their questions. Does this interest mean

many conversions? Only time will tell. We work and pray.

Mr. Moya visits other villages also to preach the Word. He reports especial interest in the little village of Juan Tafoya, where he was recently asked to baptize a child—a most marked evidence of confidence. I well remember a visit to this same place several years ago, when a dozen men came together to hear the Word. They sat in a circle around the open fireplace. That ring of dark, intent faces lighted by the flickering flames presented a picture that lingers yet. You will hear again from Juan Tafoya.

Our largest Mexican church—not in New Mexico but in the same home missionary district—is that of El Paso. This church has been maintained jointly by the C. H. M. S. and the A. B. C. F. M., and represents the meeting point of home and foreign missions. It owes much to Mr. Wright

and Dr. Eaton, of the Mexican mission.

On Sunday, October 18th, Mr. Wright of Parral and Secretary Herring, and again on December 20th Dr. Eaton and the writer were by a chance coincidence visitors at this church. Many of the members, of which there are now sixty, were converted down in Mexico, although Mr. Ibanez, who has long been the faithful pastor, has been privileged to gather in a goodly number on confession of faith.

A recent interesting event in connection with this church was the celebration of the golden wedding of Don Juan de Dios Loya and his wife. They were among Dr. Eaton's first converts, having united with the church in Chihuahua in 1886. Their long connection with the El Paso church and their great efficiency in bringing others into the light, made this a church event. May their tribe increase.



A Work for the Cross, for the Flag, and for Humanity

The American International College, Springfield, Mass.

By President R. DeWitt Mallory, D.D.

THE American International College is an educational institution which trains foreign-speaking peoples in American citizenship and Christian leadership. The aims of our work for the immigrant races may be summed up as follows: Character, Culture, Citizenship, and Christian Brotherhood. We have eighty-seven students from fifteen nationalities, too old to go to the public schools and too poor to go to other colleges; all earnest and strangely unified by a common humanity.

We view the immigrant not as a "problem," but as a person and as a

brother. We look upon immigration as a movement back of which lies the Spirit of God, and on the face and crest of which are great opportunities and obligations. We place the making of character above sect or cult, and humanity above national conceit.

Our students come to us from lands where educational facilities for the mass of the people are meagre, where Christianity is often more a form than a life, and where the spirit of liberty, democracy, and republican institutions is imperfectly understood. It is a fascinating work to teach, vitalize, and train our student body so

that their thirst for knowledge shall be gratified, their experience of Christianity as a life deepened, and their



REV. R. DE WITT MALLARY, D.D.

hearts opened to understand the story, the genius, and the ideals of this nation.

Ours, then, is a work of Christian Missions, Patriotism, and Humanity.

Our school is not only a pioneer, but is practically unique. Our prestige brings us more students than we can accommodate.

Our purpose is to make the academic work of our institution worthy of respect, but two things should always be remembered—that our students are studying in a “strange tongue” and that they are obliged to work their way through college, two serious handicaps which make it necessary to adjust any curriculum of study to their needs and limitations. We offer collegiate and sub-collegiate courses; courses in English language and literature and courses in our School of American Citizenship. Our Industrial Department is at present confined to the printing industry and the Bureau of Self Help which em-

ployes our students in labor in the city. Our hope is to so enlarge the Industrial Department as to make it more effectively aid our students to earn their education, acquire a trade or means of livelihood, and possibly to make this department a source of profit to our institution, thereby diminishing the burden of maintenance.

I most emphatically wish this school to be so instinct with spiritual life that all our student body will have an abiding spiritual fellowship with God, and an increasing passion of love to Christ and service to humanity. My earnest hope is that our students shall be qualified, and also inclined, on going out from us, to work for the uplift of their races in America, even at the cost of sacrifice and unrequited service. As a missionary school we should produce the missionary spirit.

Our work is prosecuted among many faiths, but proselytism we abjure and abhor. However, those who have cast off an ancestral faith are liable to become “castaways” without definite religious training. For all our students there is constant study of the Bible, compulsory chapel and church services (though no particular church is specified), and ethical and spiritual instruction. All faiths are respected; none are barred. It is my wish to add to our equipment a lay religious training school, where those who hope to minister in spiritual things to their own races shall be fitted for this special work.

Our purpose is also, through the coeducational feature in our institution, to make this school an effective ministrant in the emancipation and culture of womanhood among the immigrant races, whose regeneration is conditioned upon the elevation of their women. My hope is that this school shall become a source of authoritative information on all matters connected with immigration, and a center of activity in all forms of immigration work. My earnest prayer is also that such an institution as I

have sketched will send back, upon reflex waves of emigration, great seed truths and ideals which will make for the regeneration of the old world and for the coming of the Kingdom of God throughout the earth.

Finally, it is my prayer and expectation that being an interdenominational school, all who profess and call themselves Christians, without respect to ecclesiastical distinctions, will respond to our appeal for their prayers, their

sympathy, and their support. The participant in this work or the giver to it is no less a patriot than the soldier on the field of battle, minus the element of danger. The only way to solve the great problem of immigration is by Christian education in the spirit of Christian brotherhood. Will not you, gentle reader, help us to rise to our opportunity for the nation, for humanity, and for the Kingdom of God?



A LETTER

[Dr. Steiner spent six months in Europe last summer with a group of students studying the immigration problem.]

Grinnell, Iowa, Jan. 7, 1909.

MY DEAR DR. HERRING:

In spite of the fact that I am trying to think soberly of my last year's experiences abroad, I find myself tingling with all sorts of emotions, which makes a matter-of-fact letter, such as I know you expect, impossible.

Yet imagine yourself traversing a territory stretching from the Mediterranean to the Baltic, visiting out-of-the-way towns and villages, and finding that which once was isolated and what we called desert, teeming with a new life, which has its source in America—for into every town into which I have gone I found returned immigrants who act contagiously upon their community. This in itself is a stirring experience, but to find that on the whole the contagion has been healthful, that it has imparted efficiency to the inefficient, ambition to the sluggish, and new visions of life to those who could never look beyond the joys of a full stomach and a befuddled brain—that is certainly stirring enough to warm even your cooler Anglo-Saxon blood. I feel now very much as if in the past I had held in my hand an insulated strand of the great cable which unites the continents, but now I feel as if I had got-

ten beyond the coil and had felt the currents passing to and fro. I have not as yet interpreted that current, I am hard at work sifting the thing in my cooler moments. Soon I hope to trust myself with it before my friends, but at this moment I can say only the following:

First. There has been an unconscious influence exerted over the cruder elements of this newer human material, which is incalculably great in its effect upon the physical, moral, and religious well-being of large groups of people on the other side of the Atlantic.

Second. Wherever conscious effort was wisely exerted it resulted in consequences which never can be measured, for they are cumulative and scattered widely over the face of the earth. I have found the Connecticut hills and the Carpathians connected by spiritual ties so strong and vital that for a moment the question of difference of race and climate was forgotten in the answer created by these spiritual forces.

Third. Divergent and antagonistic elements in the homeland were unified by those influences to such a degree as to make the dawn of the millennium seem nearer. I have seen Jews, Slovaks, Germans, Poles, and

Magyars together in fervent prayer, unified by their spiritual experience over here.

A fourth and lastly this letter does not need, you know. I am sure you know that we have a bigger task, one more worth while doing, than we thought. Home Missions in the light of this experience comes to mean what the Germans call all their missionary work, "*Reich Gottes Arbeit*"—Work for the Kingdom." Foreign missions means the same thing, and it is hard to tell where the one ends and the other begins. I am sure you have the vision: I hope and pray that your constituency may catch it from you; that you may get money, all you need; but really from the bottom of my heart I believe you need above everything else the intelligent, prayerful, coöperation of all our Congregational churches, for the home mission problem as well as the foreign mission problem is close at our doors. I mean by that, close to our church doors.

I have returned believing more than ever in the contagion of a holy life. In the measure in which we all catch that contagion from Him who is the source of it, in that measure alone shall we become a blessing "to the stranger within our gates," and through them to those "who dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea."

With most fraternal regards, I am, as ever,

Yours,
EDWARD A. STEINER.

We usually think that the number of immigrants during the last fifty years has increased faster proportionately than the population of our country, but Secretary Straus, in the last report of the Department of Commerce and Labor, points out that the proportion of foreign-born persons in this country is slightly smaller now than it was in 1860. Then 132 people in a thousand in the United States were born abroad; in 1900 the number was 127.—*The Christian Work and Evangelist*.

ALAS, POOR NEW YORK!

About 200,000 new immigrants settled in New York City in 1907. Many of these remain permanently.

Seven million is a conservative estimate for the population of Greater New York in 1920.

There are uncounted thousands of dark rooms in New York City.

Over fifty blocks in New York City have a population of 3,000 to 4,000.—**CONGESTION IS SPREADING.**

Many blocks in Manhattan have a density of over 1,000 to the acre, yet there are over 100,000 acres in New York City with about 3 to the acre.

Thousands of rooms have three or more occupants—no one knows how many! Statistics from the census of Leipzig show that there the mortality rate for adults in such rooms is often treble the rate in rooms with one occupant, and the rate is four times as great among children under one. The demoralization of such overcrowding is not computed, but full jails, houses of refuge, and reformatories evidence results.

Sweatshop work in the home is rife in these congested areas.

Factories are packed by the thousand into lower Manhattan.

In some schools many pupils are on part time. Elsewhere rooms are only partly filled.

Playgrounds and parks are absolutely inadequate—and more cannot be secured.

Children cannot have a fair chance to be normal or well in such districts.

Brooklyn and the Bronx are repeating Manhattan's mistakes.

The following gives the average number of persons to the acre in the different boroughs of New York City:

Manhattan	150.4
Bronx	10.4
Brooklyn	27.3
Queens	2.4
Richmond	1.9



Editor's Outlook



What does Home Mission Work among Immigrants mean?

Speaking for the Congregational Home Missionary Society, home mission work among immigrants does *not* mean

That we are endeavoring to proselyte from evangelical churches in which our immigrant neighbors may have been reared, or

That we are expecting to build up great and permanent foreign-speaking churches among them.

BUT IT DOES MEAN

That we are seeking to do our part in giving a Christian welcome to those who come to ask a share in America's boundless opportunity.

That we are trying to lodge a Gospel of liberty and fraternity and spiritual power among people who have too largely known religion as a thing of formal observance and priestly tyranny.

That we are seeking to train in church and school those who shall be wise leaders of their people in the transition from old world to new world ways of life.

That we are anxious to furnish the children of foreigners with a church home which shall serve as a religious bond between them and their parents as they swiftly become Americanized.

That we desire the enrichment and enlargement of our denominational life which comes from the introduction of varied types of experience and racial strength.

That we wish to serve our nation by training people who might easily become a menace to our institutions, for the best citizenship in the home, in industry, and in the state.

That we desire a share in so shaping the institutions and relationships of every community that foreigners, many of whom are poor and ignorant, shall not be exploited nor debauched.

Above all and including all, we wish to bring the redeeming power of Jesus Christ to every man and woman in our land.

It is for the attainment of these ends that our missionaries preach Sunday by Sunday in fifteen tongues, that some four hundred churches (this figure is founded upon the reports of our Superintendents) have been organized; that we are maintaining a missionary at Ellis Island; that we are publishing literature upon the subject; and that we are expending, counting in the expenditures of the Constituent State Societies, some sixty thousand dollars annually in this department. We feel clear that no more absolute and imperative duty lies at our door. We long for the day of financial release which shall enable us with something like adequacy to meet its appeal.

✻ Editorial Notes ✻

The Society has just published a revised catalogue of its printed matter, which will be sent on application. It contains a list not only of the leaflets and text-books handled by the Society, but also a classified list of magazine articles on the various types of home missionary work. A comprehensive illustrated leaflet on irrigation, with suggestions as to its bearing upon the missionary problem, is in press. Number four of the quarterly leaflet, "The Day's Work," is just out. Please send for these or other publications of the Society, and use them for extending knowledge of its work.

✻

There are many reasons which have prompted the societies to begin this Campaign. Potent among them are the facts and suggestions contained in the following statistics of our denomination which cover the period from 1887 to 1907:

Increase in membership.....	49	per. cent.
Increase in local church expenses.....	79	" "
Increase in gifts to denominational missionary societies	12	" "
Increase in gifts to benevolent causes outside the denomination.....	24	" "
Gifts per member to local expenses twenty years ago.....		\$10.41
Gifts per member to local expenses now		12.59
Gifts per member to Congregational missionary societies twenty years ago		2.96
Gifts per member to Congregational missionary societies now.....		2.23
Gifts per member now needed to reach the \$2,000,000 asked for under Apportionment Plan.....		2.82

Comment on these figures is as painful as it is superfluous. Congregationalists who in the past twenty years of unparalleled expansion in material resources have reduced their per capita gifts to their missionary agencies from \$2.96 to \$2.23, have only to continue that process to go out of the missionary business altogether.

When it is remembered that the twelve per cent. aggregate increase in such gifts has been far more than offset by the rise in the cost of living the world over, no one will deem it strange that the societies, after retrenchments, withdrawals, and transfers, still find themselves in debt.

✻

It must not be assumed for a moment that in spite of this decrease the missionary societies have by some financial legerdemain been able to continue their work at its wonted level. Although they have by the familiar process of exacting ever heavier labor and greater sacrifice from mission workers, been able to prevent some portion of the shrinkage which would have been natural; they have not escaped it altogether. They have been the less able to escape it because coincident with the arrest of gifts, there has been a rise in the cost of living all over the world. Single examples of the working of this double process may be taken from three of the societies. The American Board has just transferred one of its missions in North China to another denomination, and is negotiating for the transfer of two others in other countries. This is in order to save the funds for strengthening other missions so as to avoid disaster. The American Missionary Association last year decreased its grant—already pitifully meagre compared to the vast work to which it has set its hand—by the sum of \$20,000. Yet in doing so it decreased its debt only \$8,000. As for the Home Missionary Society, everyone knows against what odds it has battled for several years past, how its work was curtailed until the denomination actually begins to decline in number of churches, and how in the endeavor slightly to strengthen its undertakings

in fields of vast importance in our own country it has been driven to hand over its Cuban churches to another denomination. Does anyone wonder that in face of these conditions the Boards of these societies feel themselves under binding obligation to make a united and earnest appeal to the denomination to yield fresh obedience to the command of our Lord, "Go and make disciples of all nations"?



For the coming three months, correspondents of our missionary societies must be lenient with the Secretaries in the matter of prompt acknowledgment of letters, and the like. The demands of the great campaign which has been undertaken are such that every Secretary must be in the field to the limit of available time and strength. Some of them speak in every one of the five districts, traveling from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Others must add to their office duties and public addresses the exacting task of arranging for meetings, securing speakers, and blocking out their districts. Life in mission offices these days is rather consecutive.



The first series of meetings in the Home Mission Council Campaign, covering eight cities, is a thing of the past. The meetings varied greatly in interest and attendance from city to city. It is hard at this writing to estimate the impression made. It would seem plain, however, that some new sense of the need of close union and energetic forward movement has come to those who attended the meetings, and America cannot be saved unless the Gospel of Christ be pressed home to every heart and wrought into every institution. We are not doing it, nor in the way of doing it unless we multiply our efforts.

A very readable book with the above title has just been issued by the Funk & Wagnalls Co. It is notable for its scholarly quality, as the names of its editors, Drs. Jacobus and Nourse of Hartford Theological Seminary and Dr. Zenos of McCormick Theological Seminary, sufficiently witness. But it is especially notable for the definiteness of its aim and the success with which that aim is attained. Its editors have sought to produce a Bible dictionary which within the covers of a single portly volume shall contain in balanced treatment all the information upon Biblical themes needed by the Christian student who is not a specialist. They have succeeded. Their success should give the book a wide sale and large usefulness. We wish there were some way by which it could be placed on the shelves of every home missionary. It not only gives technical information concerning Bible names and places, but in a succinct and comprehensive way sums up the ripest thought of our time on the major questions of theology and criticism. Such articles as that on the Atonement, by Dr. W. D. Mackenzie, on the Pauline Epistles, by Dr. Zenos, and on the Hexateuch, by Dr. Nourse, are more helpful than many extended treatises.

The Midyear Meeting

We can find room for only the barest outline of the chief features of the midwinter meeting of Directors and state representatives, which was held at Cleveland, January 20-23. Here they are:

Fifteen Directors were present, fourteen State Secretaries, thirteen State Superintendents, three Secretaries of the National Society, and the Treasurer, forty-six in all. The sessions of the Board of Directors extended through eleven hours of Wednesday and five hours of Friday. The

annual review of the field filled Thursday from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. The people of Cleveland were invited, and many responded. Friday and Saturday were packed full of papers and discussions on the most vital questions with which home mission representatives have to deal. In most of these sessions the Directors met with the State Secretaries and Superintendents. Between thirty and forty of those present remained over Sunday and spoke in pulpits of Cleveland and vicinity.

Appropriations for the mission field were made on a little lower level than the current year. The Directors are waiting the command of the churches to go forward. Until the command comes, the work must be cut even to the point of disaster. The appropriation could not be stretched to meet the demand of even our own land.

Reluctantly and sorrowfully, therefore, the Board voted to transfer the Cuban missions to the Presbyterian Home Board. This action was taken after a year of patient endeavor to find a way to continue the work there under Congregational auspices. Our shrunken treasury has shut us as a denomination out of one of the neediest mission fields of the world.

Plans and methods were discussed by which all home mission forces may cooperate in pushing forward the joint \$500,000 campaign. It was decided to put the annual meeting over until the autumn on account of the joint campaign in hand. Should it appear possible and wise, the meeting will be held at Los Angeles. This will not be done, however, unless some way is found to keep the expense within the limits of recent years.



Short Messages to Home Missionaries

BY THE GENERAL SECRETARY

No 6

DEAR BRETHERN:

Last month's issue was devoted to the social relations of home missions. In harmony with this topic I intended to write you a letter on the opportunities for social service which come to the home missionary. But the pages of the magazine were congested, my influence with the editor is small, and I was crowded out. This month, however, nobody can prevent my writing and saying what I please. I shall have to begin by saying that if you are at all like me you do not always find it easy rightly to proportion your effort between service of the individual and service of the community. In fact, the two sorts of service so overlap and run together that it is not

seldom doubtful which is which. Frequently, too, they appear to interfere with one another. But, hard or easy, I cannot get it out of my head that every minister has a social responsibility which he must discover and do his best to meet. I sometimes see a pastor who concentrates all his thought and strength on personal and public evangelism, on ministry to the sorrowing and sinful about him, and on the building up of his church, or, at the most, of his denomination. When I see an unusually fine example of this type, I am tempted to believe that everybody ought to go and do likewise. But my second sober thought dissents. I am then obliged to say, "These things ought ye to

have done, and not to leave the other undone." For at every pastor's door there are public wrongs which ought to be righted, public evils that ought to be checked. He cannot be an all-around representative of Christ unless he takes a hand in those matters. In the fight against the saloon, in defense of the Lord's Day, in effort for municipal honesty, in guidance of benevolent organizations, in personal wrestle with the vexed industrial problem, in efforts for righteous legislation, and in championship of the weak and defenseless—in some or all of these he must prove his right to be called a minister of Christ. It is a big program. It calls for a cool head and a warm heart. In no part of his work ought the minister more constantly to pray for the Holy Spirit's guidance.

It takes courage, too. There will be opposition and criticism, sometimes savage resentment. The men who contribute most liberally to the salary may take offence. Occasionally the public-spirited men will need a change of climate. But just the same, one cannot shirk the duty. He cannot let brewers rule and boodlers rob and weakness be exploited and poverty go unrelieved because seeking a cure means personal loss. Not so have we learned Christ. No minister ought to be long in a town before every law-abiding citizen, every faithful official, every honest reformer shall feel that in him he has a reliable backer. Nor ought it to be long before he is cordially disliked by every public enemy. It matters a good deal, however, in what spirit all this is brought about. Most of us tend to be contentious and irritating when we tackle public matters. We acquire the "chip on the shoulder" spirit. Why should we? Why not go about these tasks in the same patient, tolerant spirit of love which we know to be proper in our church affairs? Love is the wisest thing in the world. It understands. It escapes pitfalls and avoids mistakes. It is firm, too. You can

blast away a mountain, but you cannot move a man who is committed to a cause with a great passionate love for the truth and for men.

I know no one to whom this subject comes any closer than to you home missionaries working in mining towns and lumber towns and slums of great cities and frontier settlements and manufacturing communities and the like. May God give you the social passion of the old prophets, with the wise, calm, all-comprehending social pity of Jesus Christ. And while He is giving you this I am sure He will if you ask Him give you also the grace to excel in quiet, tender personal ministrations to the sin-sick and sorrow-burdened about you. So shall you build your lives unto the coming Kingdom.

Faithfully yours,

HUBERT C. HERRING.

UNGUARDED GATES

By the late Thomas Bailey Aldrich

Wide open and unguarded stand our
gates,
Named of the four winds, North, South,
East, and West;
Portals that lead to an enchanted land
Of cities, forests, fields of living gold,
Vast prairies, lordly summits touched
with snow,
Majestic rivers sweeping proudly past
The Arab's date-palm and the Norse-
man's pine—
A realm wherein are fruits of every zone,
Airs of all climes, for lo! throughout the
year
The red rose blossoms somewhere—a
rich land,
A later Eden planted in the wilds,
With not an inch of earth within its
bound
But if a slave's foot press it sets him free.
Here, it is written, Toil shall have its
wage,
And Honor, honor, and the humblest
man
Stand level with the highest in the law.
Of such a land have men in dungeons
dreamed,
And with the vision brightening in their
eyes
Gone smiling to the fagot and the sword.

Appointments and Receipts

APPOINTMENTS

January, 1909.

Allstedt, Thure E., Merrill, Wis.
 Arnold, Lewis D., Akeley, Minn.
 Baldwin, Arthur J., Plains, Mont.
 Barber, Jerome M., Patton Valley, Oswego, and
 Un. Park, Ore.
 Beatty, Squire T., Hermosa, Keystone, and
 Spokane, So. Dak.
 Blackburn, C. G., Chatteroy and Milan, Wash.
 Booth, Harold G., Moberge, So. Dak.
 Boss, Roger C., Fountain, Colo.
 Chapin, Miss S. Abbie, Anamoose, No. Dak.
 Cleveland, Henry C., Dell, Vale, and Willow
 Creek, Ore.
 Christianson, C. J., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Cookman, I., West Guthrie, Okla.
 De Groff, Chas. F., Waubay, So. Dak.
 Dickensheets, J. Q., Cottonwood, So. Dak.
 Ferris, Mrs. Jeannette O., Sheridan and Wil-
 lamina, Ore.
 Fulgham, P. O., Eureka and Prescott, Wash.
 Gafer, Fred Sioux Falls, So. Dak.
 Gibbs, W. T., Westlake, Idaho.
 Greenfield, A. N., Baltimore, Md.
 Haring, E. E., Genl. Miss., No. Eastern Wyo.
 Heald, Josiah H., Genl. Miss., New Mexico.
 Herbert, Joseph, Clear Lake, Wash.
 Hill, W. J., Lamro and Winona, So. Dak.
 Hoersch, Henry, Underwood, No. Dak.
 Hosick, Geo. E., Shoshoni, Wyo.
 Jenkins, D. D., Richard C., Garvin, Minn.
 Knight, P. S., Willard, Ore.
 Lomonds, Alex., Atlanta, Ga.
 McClelland, Abraham L., Hillsboro, Buxton, and
 Cummings, No. Dak.
 McCoy, Robt. C., Atlanta, Ga.
 McKay, R. A., Center and Stroud, Ala.
 Marsh, Fred. R., Houston, Tex.
 Marsh, Geo., Lake Helen, Fla.
 May, Thomas F., Pasco., Wash.
 Meade, F. A., Shoshoni, Wyo.
 Munson, Mark C., Roseburg, Ore.
 Nisson, Niel, Cashion, Okla.
 Olsen, Severt, Sterling, Moffit, Mayflower, and
 Trigg, No. Dak.
 Ott, E. F., Berthold, No. Dak.
 Overman, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
 Pinch, Pearse, Lander, Wyo.
 Pope, G. Stanley, Meriden and Hope, Okla.
 Reutsman, Herman, Java, So. Dak.
 Robison, D. A., Hillsdale, Coldwater, and
 Pleasant View, Okla.
 Ross, H. O., Wall, So. Dak.
 Schermerhorn, Lucien V., Drummond, Okla.
 Schuster, William M., Laurel, Mont.
 Snider, Wm. E., Max, No. Dak.
 Stutson, Henry H., Melbourne, Fla.
 Todd, John W., Stroll, Ada, and Davison, So.
 Dak.
 Tripp, Ira J., Colbran, Colo.
 Uphaw, Wm. L., Scappoose, Ore.
 Ursin, N. B., Clintonville and Navarino, Wis.
 Whiteacre, H. W., Hydro and Nowepwell, Okla.
 Woodcock, Thomas J., Blaine, Vale, and Orman,
 So. Dak.

RECEIPTS

January, 1909.

MAINE—\$675.38.

Maine Miss. Soc., H. P. Hubbard, Treas.,
 99.15; Bangor, Central, 65.46; Hammond St.,
 5.20; Prof. F. B. Denio, 5; Bath, Central, 24.57;
 Kennebunk, M. P. Smith, 2; Kennebunkport,
 Miss M. P. Lord, 5; Litchfield, Mrs. H. W.
 Alexander, 5; Park, Mrs. F. I. Pendleton, 1;
 Portland, State St., 4.50; Rumford, M. H. Wilson,
 5; Skowhegan, Mrs. D. M. Bacon, 1; Mr. &
 Mrs. L. W. Weston, 2; Stickney Corners, Mrs.
 E. A. Lidlinger, 5.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—\$1,318.80; of which leg- acies, \$252.00.

N. H. H. M. Soc., A. B. Cross, Treas., 511.45;
 Amherst, Estate of J. H. Upham, 202; Durham,
 1st, 26.53; Exeter, Mrs. E. S. Hall, 4.52; Hanover,
 Estate of Andrew Moody, 50; Manchester, "A
 Blind Minister," 2; Milford, Miss R. Converse,
 5; Peterboro, 21.90; Reeds Ferry, 14; Ruck
 Ferry, Merrimack, 4; Temple, S. S., 6; West
 Lebanon, Ch. and S. S., 23.92.

VERMONT—\$436.48.

Vermont Dom. Miss. Soc., J. T. Ritchie, Treas.,
 133.08; Benson, C. E., 7.30; Burlington, College
 St., 114.11; Ludlow, 20; Middlebury, Topic's
 Class, 5; Norwich, Miss J. Stimson, 5; Proctor,
 Or., 75; Rutland, S. S., 5; St. Johnsbury, North,
 66.99; West Glover, C. C. King, 5.

MASSACHUSETTS—\$4,056.73; of which legacy, \$34.10.

Mass. H. M. Soc., H. N. Hoyt, Treas.,
 1,704.37; Allston, F. M. Newcomb, 1; Amherst,
 First, S. S., 6.72; Andover, M. E. Ripley, 10;
 F. S. Botwell, 2; Auburndale, Mrs. H. F. Lam-

son, 25; Boston, A. P. Leonard, 15; Braintree,
 1st, M. A. K., 5; Cambridge, R. L. Snow, 10;
 Chicopee, Jas. L. Pease, 100; Concord, T. Todd,
 25; Dorchester, 2nd, 66.91; Dracut, 1st, 8.21;
 Easthampton, W. M. Gaylord, 1; Jas. Keene, 1;
 Enfield, Soc., 5; Essex, C. E., 25; Fairhaven, 1st,
 74.60; Hadley, Estate of J. B. Porter, 34.19;
 Haverhill, West, S. S., 16.80; Holyoke, First,
 127.82; Huntington, "In Mem.," 5; Lancaster,
 Mrs. E. C. Page, 1; Lee, Miss S. C. Shannon,
 4; Leominster, Mrs. E. A. H. Grassie, 5; F. A.
 Whitney, 15; Lexington, J. E. Johnson, 1; Lin-
 wood, Wm. Pittendreigh, 5; Lowell, W. K.
 Aldrich, 1; Middleboro, Central S. S., 7.08; Mon-
 son, Mrs. C. O. C., 1; Montague, Friends, 10;
 Natick, 1st, 35; A Friend, 1; New Bedford,
 Trinitarian, Bible School, 11.96; Newburyport,
 Whitefield, 79.13; New Salem, L. Flagg, 2;
 Newton, Emily W. Hyde, 5; Newton Center, 1st,
 66.12; Miss M. E. Eaton, 100; Newton High-
 lands, Mrs. S. J. Hayward, 25; Newtonville, Mrs.
 L. C. Allen, 5; Norfolk, H. F. Jones, 3; North-
 ampton, 1st, Dorcas, 25; 1st, Ch. of Christ,
 249.17; Miss D. R. Caverno, 6; Northboro, A
 Friend, 5; North Chelmsford, Mrs. A. S. Harris,
 1; North Wilbraham, Grace Un., 8.58; Palmer,
 S. S., 41.84; Peabody, South, 74; Petersham, E.
 H. Buss, 1; Pittsfield, E. C. Kendall, 3.50; Read-
 ing, F. Bartley, 5; Sheffield, Mrs. T. C. Wick-
 wire, 1; South Framingham, Miss C. A. Kimball,
 20; H. A. Pike, 5; South Grafton, Union, 8;
 South Hadley, "X.," 25; Springfield, South,
 161.11; South, S. S., 5; Dr. D. F. Atwater, 25;
 Mrs. T. H. Hawks, 25; Trustee, 100; Mrs. L. A.
 Ward, 50; Mrs. W. H. Wilkinson, 50; Taunton,
 A. E. Dean, 75; Ware, E. E. Richardson, 2;
 Warren, "A sister," 1; Webster, A. J. Bates, 2;

L. E. Hastings, 1.50; Westboro, Miss L. M. Brigham, 1; Westbrookfield, A. Friend, 10; Westfield, H. E. Savage, 5; Williamsburg, 65; Winchester, H. C. Ordway, 10; Worcester, Pilgrim, 65.62; Esther C. Emmons, 5; Mrs. E. A. Goddard, 5; C. E. Hunt, 5; D. A. Walker, 5.

W. H. M. Assoc., Miss E. A. Smith, Asst. Treas., Boston, 300.

RHODE ISLAND—\$304.38.

East Providence, Newman, S. S., 14; Little Compton, United, 18.90; Pawtucket, 224.98; Providence, Pilgrim, 26; M. E. Fowler, 10; Woonsocket, Globe, C. E., 5.50; Miss H. M. Cook, 5.

CONNECTICUT—\$7,089.79; of which legacies, \$3,552.75.

Missionary Soc. of Conn. Security Co., Treas., 1,010.38; Ansonia, 34.85; Ansonia, Mrs. J. Stettbacher, 1; Black Rock, Mrs. H. C. Woodruff, 10; Branford, H. G. Harrison, 25; Bridgeport, "Kings Highway Chapel," 16; C. W. Morehouse, 3; Mrs. F. M. Wilson, 1; Bristol, 250.50; Colchester, Mrs. M. T. Linsley, .50; Connecticut, A Friend, 300; Danbury, 1st, 92.50; 1st, S. S., 8.66; East Woodstock, F. C. Paine, 2; A Friend, 3; Elmwood, "G.," 5; Enfield, Ladies' Benev. Soc., 10; Granby, 1st, 7.50; Guilford, 1st, 75; Emily S. Hubbard, 2; Hartford, Windsor Ave., 90.02; 4th, S. S., 17.69; Mr. & Mrs. O. B. Colton, 20; C. L. Goodwin, 25; D. B. Hillyer, 54; A Friend, 1; Hazardville, Mrs. J. Abbe, 5; Hebron, Friends, 4; Hockanum, E. M. Brewer, 1; Jewett City, Second, 2.60; Mrs. J. C. Pantan, 10; Mrs. H. B. Stever, 1; Kensington, 10.48; Middletown, Mrs. H. L. Ward, 5; Milford, 1st, 3.18; Plymouth, 25.94; Plymouth, S. S., 20.76; Rev. N. T. Merwin, 1; Monroe, 15; New Britain, 1st, S. S., 45.96; 1st, Jr. C. E., 10; New Hartford, North, 20.59; New Haven, Estate of Susan L. French, 3,544.67; Mrs. E. C. M. Hall, 3; C. M. Mead, D. D., 30; T. Upson, 10; Edith Woolsey, 99; New London, "S. P. C. In Mem.," 30; New Milford, A Friend, 3; Norfolk, Mrs. A. S. Cowles, 2; North Branford, Estate of Luther Chidsey, 8.08; Norwalk, 1st, S. S., 25; Norwich, 2nd, 103.25; C. C. Gulliver, 1; Old Lyme, 1st, 62.55; Pomfret, 1st, 35; South Britain, 9; Southington, 34.63; South Manchester, H. C. Chapman, 5; South Norwalk, Mrs. F. E. Seymour, .50; Stony Creek, Mrs. M. K. Northam, 4.50; Vernon Center, 10; Warren, W. F. Curtiss, 5; Waterbury, H. P. Camp, 110; Mrs. M. L. Mitchell, 500; Wauregan, 40; West Hartford, E. G. Sisson, 5; Westport, A Friend, .50; Windsor, 1st, S. S., 4; Woodmont, Chas. H. Tuttle, 5.

Woman's H. M. Un., Mrs. J. B. Thomson, Treas., Kent, Aux., 28; Wallingford, "L. B. S.," 125. Total, \$153.

NEW YORK—\$1,730.85.

N. Y. H. M. Soc., C. S. Fitch, Treas., 129.79; Binghamton, 1st, 106.57; Bristol Hill, A. M. C. Sharp, 1; Brooklyn, Park, 9.48; Puritan, 70.72; South, 230; A Friend, 50; Buffalo, 1st, S. S., 25; Dongan Hills, Mrs. A. E. Foote, 15; Fishkill, M. T. Kittredge, 15; Great Valley, Mrs. E. H. Hess, 10; Honeoye, 45.60; Jamestown, 1st, 146.30; Moravia, 1st, 33; Mt. Vernon, 1st, 15; New York City, Bedford Park, 4.71; Forest Ave., 4.60; Forest Ave. S. S., 10; Mrs. T. P. Sanborn, 2; Northfield, Un. Miss Soc., 11.11; Norwich, 1st, 7.95; S. S., 10; Oxford, J. C. Estelov, 10; Palatine Bridge, Mrs. M. A. Walker, 5; Phoenix. C. E. Hutchinson, 5; Portchester, "L. A. S.," 2.20; Riverhead, 29.88; Rockaway Beach, 1st, 10; Saratoga, Mrs. J. Wooster, 1; Seneca Falls, Mrs. Chas. Knight, 1; Steuben, 1st, Welsh, 7.50; Syracuse, Good Will, 34.39; Troy, Mrs. M. H. Whitney, 10; Utica, Bethesda Welsh, 10; Watertown, Rutland, S. S., 8.40; West Winfield, Irmanuel, 3; Woodville, 1st, 10.10.

Woman's H. M. Un., Mrs. J. J. Pearsall, Treas., Brooklyn, Central, Prim. Dept., S. S., 5; Lewis Ave., Earnest Workers Miss. Band, 50; Tompkins Ave., L. B. S., 205; Buffalo, Pilgrim, W. M. S., 15; Fairport, W. U., 30.65; Flushing, 1st, W. M. S., 25; S. S., 9.70; Homer, Aux.,

60.20; New York City, B'way Tab. S. W. W., 110; Oxford, C. E. S., 10; Shelburne, W. M. S., 50; Syracuse, Goodwill, S. S., 25; Ticonderoga, W. M. S., 20; Utica, Plymouth, W. M. S., 10; Wellsville, Lend a hand circle, 5. Total, \$630.55.

NEW JERSEY—\$200.50.

Little Ferry, A Friend, 10; Mount Holly, Mrs. A. S. Robbins, 2; Newark, K. L. Hamilton, 2; New Brunswick, Miss Emily H. Porter, 5; New Jersey, "K.," 125; Paterson, Swedes, 1.50; Mrs. M. Van Houten and Miss E. Van Houten, 50; Upper Montclair, E. H. Neff, 5.

PENNSYLVANIA—\$117.94; of which legacy, \$1.09.

Received by Rev. A. E. Ricker, Centerville, 5; Audenried, Welsh, 7; Braddock, Slovak, 5; Du Bois, Swedes, 2; East Smithfield, 8.15; Guys Mills, Mrs. F. M. Guy, 1; McKeesport, Swedish, 5; Miners Mills, 6; Monterey, Hawley Mem., 15; Philadelphia, Central, S. S. class, two, 1; Pittsburg, Estate of E. P. Jones, 1.09; Puritan, 10; Trinity, 2; Swedes, 4; Plymouth, Welsh, 10; Renovo, Swedes, 2.50; Scranton, C. L. Foggett, .50; Spring Brook, 10.50; Wilkesbarre, Puritan, 22.20.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—\$195.00.

Washington, 1st, 105; Ingram Mem., 10; Mount Pleasant, 75; Mrs. S. E. Tolman, 5.

VIRGINIA—\$17.21.

Begonia, Slavic, 17.21.

NORTH CAROLINA—\$35.40.

Pinehurst, Two Friends, 30; Southern Pines, 1st, C. E., 5.40.

GEORGIA—\$27.79.

Cedartown, 1st, 2; Danielsville, Zoar, 2.77; Lawrenceville, New Trinity, 3.37; Liberty, 2; Middleton, New Hope, 2.40; Ft. Valley, Society Hill, and Powersville, 3; Dawson, New Prospect, 1.25; Lisle, 1; Woodbury, Jones Chapel, 5; Lindale, 3; Stone Mountain, Ernest Grove, 1; Tucker, Union, 1.

ALABAMA—\$25.42.

Ashland, Christian Home, Goldville, Mt. Carmel, and Goodwater, Shady Grove, 8; Dexter, Balm of Gilead, 1; Floral, 1.50; Millerville, Pleasant Hill, .50; Mobile, 1st, 1.42; Thorsby, United, 13.

LOUISIANA—\$5.85.

Vinton, 1st, 5.85.

FLORIDA—\$38.98.

Cocoaanut Grove, Un., 6.05; Cottondale, County Line and Esto, Union Grove, .75; De Land, M. E. Gibbs, 10; Interlacken, Rev. S. J. Townsend, 4.75; St. Augustine, Mrs. A. G. Haygood, 1; St. Petersburg, 16.43.

TEXAS—\$4.10.

Dallas, Central, S. S., 2; Pruitt, 1st, 2.10.

OKLAHOMA—\$67.43.

Received by Rev. C. G. Murphy, Coldwater, 10.30; Weatherford, W. M. U., 12. Total, \$22.30. Cashion and Harmony, 5; Jennings, 1st, 20.60; West Guthrie, 6.50. Woman's H. M. Un., Mrs. B. W. Neal, Treas., Carrier, 5.20; Gage, Sunny Slope, .63; Hennessey, 6.85; Paruna, Willow Brook, .35. Total, \$13.03.

NEW MEXICO—\$5.50.

Albuquerque, 5.50.

ARIZONA—\$53.45.

Received by Rev. J. H. Heald, Humboldt, Iron King, and Dewey, 12.45; Nogales, 10; Prescott, Lad. Aid Soc., 31.

TENNESSEE—\$49.00.

Chattanooga, East Lake, 34; Grand View, S. K. Yeatman, 10; Pleasant Hill, Academy C. E., 5.

KENTUCKY—\$11.00.
Berea, 1; Friends, 10.

OHIO—\$119.20.
Ohio Cong. Conf., J. G. Fraser, Treas. 83.05; Ashland, J. O. Jennings, 2; Brighton, 1; Cincinnati, Walnut Hills, C. E., 5; Cortland, Z. F. Casterline, 1; Kingsville, S. C. Kellogg, 2; North Fairfield, 4.35; Oberlin, Mrs. S. F. Hinman, 3; Oxford, "L. E. K.," 15; Rochester, 1.80; Wilmington, Mrs. L. M. Stoddard, 1.

INDIANA—\$53.20.
Hammond, 1st, 10; Highlands, 2; Orland, 1st, 30; Terre Haute, 1st, 11.20.

ILLINOIS—\$700.08.
Illinois Home Miss. Soc., J. W. Iliff, Treas., 252.69; Aurora, New England, 115; Carpentersville, 11.98; Chandlerville, W. K. Mertz, 25; Chicago, E. P. Wheeler, 15; Gridley, E. F. Kent, 5; Lake Forest, Mrs. C. E. Latimer, 1; Marseilles, J. O. Adams, 5; Morrison, Robert Wallace, 250; North Crystal Lake, C. E., 2; Urbana, H. W. Denio, 5.
Woman's H. M. Un., Mrs. A. H. Standish, Treas., 12.41.

MISSOURI—\$37.20.
Cole Camp, 8.85; Meadville, Friends, 15; St. Joseph, Swedes, 1.75; Springfield, German, 11.60.

MICHIGAN—\$324.64.
Michigan Cong. Conf., C. A. Gower, Treas., 282.39; Ann Arbor, L. E. Buell, 5; Detroit, Polish, 10.25; E. D. Foster, 10; DeWitt, Mrs. E. J. Cook, 1; Kalamazoo, Mrs. E. M. Knapp, 10; Red Wing, 6.

WISCONSIN—\$21.30.
Fond-du-Lac, Julia A. Bryan, 1; Maple Valley, Norwegian, 5.30; Weyauwega, F. L. Baldwin, 15.

IOWA—\$40.00.
Cedar Falls, R. Leavitt, 10; Fort Atkinson, German, 10; Glenwood, C. E. Cary, 5; Manchester, Dr. P. E. Triem, 5; Red Oak, Mrs. A. B. Elliott, 5; Winthrop, D. C. McFarland, 5.

MINNESOTA—\$949.81.
Received by Rev. G. R. Merrill, D. D. Cannon Falls, 16.50; Hutchinson, 32; Mantorville, 10; Mapleton, 3.06; Medford, 25; Minneapolis, Como Ave., 50; 1st, 150; Fremont Ave., 43; Lyndale, 19; Pilgrim, 50; Plymouth, 90; S. S., 31.18; H. Hunt, 10; Morris, 10; Owatonna, 33.76; St. Paul, Plymouth, 49.15; Wadena, 10; Waterville, 5; Wayzata, 5; Winona, 250. Total, \$843.15.

Belgrade, 1st, 6.25; Biwabik, 3; Brainerd, Peoples, 11.05; Duluth, W. S. Woodridge, 5; Excelsior, S. S., 4; French Lake, Swedes, 2.50; Kasota, Swedes, 2.86; Minneapolis, Plymouth, A Friend, 50; New York Mills, .75; Northfield, A Friend, 5; Paynesville, Rev. A. G. Parks, 12.50; St. Paul, University Ave., 3.75.

KANSAS—\$41.70.
Atchison, Miss R. M. Kinney, 2; Paola, 37.70; Sunnyside, Mrs. G. W. Buell, 2.

NEBRASKA—\$127.50.
Nebraska H. M. Soc., Rev. S. I. Hanford, 50; Crete, L. E. Benton, 2; Friend, German, 6; Dr. H. W. Hewitt, 5; Germantown, German, 5; Grand Island, Mrs. H. E. Clifford, 2.50; Hastings, Ger., 50; Malmo, Mrs. O. Ostenburg, 1; Red Cloud, C. A. Pierce, 1; Springview, W. C. Brown, 5.

NORTH DAKOTA—\$513.56.
Received by Rev. G. J. Powell. Cooperstown, 122.05; S. S., 20; Dickinson, 71.10; S. S., 10; C. E., 10; L. S., 12; Hope, 100; L. S., 20. Total, \$365.15.
Berthold, C. E., 5; Blaisdell, S. S., 1.27; Flaxbalm, .60; Loraine, .22; Palermo, S. S., 2.50; Plaza, Ch. and S. S., 5; Sawyer, 2.66; Williston, 14.75; Coulee, and Foothills, 15; Drake, George

Leslie, 20.50; Minot, 17.35; Granville, 2; Haynes and Gilstrap, 22; Jamestown, 13.75; Overly, 5; Stowers, 3.81.

Woman's H. M. Un., Mrs. E. H. Stickney, Treas. Jamestown, "L. A. S.," 10; Michigan City, "W. M. S.," 7. Total, \$17.

SOUTH DAKOTA—\$291.03.
Received by Rev. W. H. Thrall, D. D. Aberdeen, 16; Beresford, 17; S. S., 3; Columbia, 21.77; Deadwood, S. S., 12; Huron, 27; Iroquois, Mr. and Mrs. J. Baldrige, 100; Mission Hill, 5.45; Mitchell, 11.90; Ordway Mission, 3.02; Springfield, Jr. C. E., 4; Miss B. Many, 25; Wakonda, 2.75. Total \$248.89.
Bonesteel, 5; Buffalo, .99; Carlton, 14; Cheyenne River, 2.17; Estelline, 6.65; Lower Cheyenne River, .35; Moreau River, 1.86; Virgin Creek, .62; Waubay, 3.
Woman's H. M. Un., Mrs. R. R. Gooder, Orient, 7.50.

COLORADO—116.48.
Erratum: Less \$48.80 error in Dec. receipts. Flagler, Arriba and Bovina, 1.50; Fort Morgan, German, 4.53; Loveland, 1st, Ger., 30; Marble, 2; Raven, 36; Pueblo, 1st, 8.30; Minnequa, 16.65; Rocky Ford, Ger., 2; Telluride, Geo. A. Nichol, 5; Trinidad, 1st, 2.50; Wellington, Christ's, German, 8.

WYOMING—\$11.00.
Glendo, 1; Torrington, 5; Worland, 5.

MONTANA—\$10.00.
Glenview, 1st, 10.

UTAH—\$106.04.
Provo, S. S., 6.04; Salt Lake City, Phillips Ch., 100.

IDAHO—\$75.00.
Council, 1st, 64; Pocatello, 1st, S. S., 11.

CALIFORNIA (North)—\$15.00.
Berkeley, Mrs. F. E. Sadler, 5; Oakland, Miss E. B. Thomson, 5; Hayward, E. C. Blackwood, 5.

CALIFORNIA (South)—\$6.00.
Pasadena, C. W. Keese, 5; Pomona, Mrs. S. A. Storrs, 1.

OREGON—\$91.35.
Received by Rev. A. J. Folsom. Beaver Creek, 6; Hood River, 15; Oswego, 2.40; Salem, 1st, 21.55; Smyrna, 5.90; Tualatin, 3. Total, \$53.85.
Cedar Mills, German, 13; Ione, 1st, 6; McMinnville, W. H. Adair, 5; St. Johns, 1st, 6; Salem, Central, 5; Table Rock, 1st, 2.50.

WASHINGTON—\$1,389.50.
Washington Cong. H. M. Soc., Rev. H. B. Hendley, Treas., 1,000; Anacortes, Pilgrim, 7.20; Arlington, 1st, United, 10.90; Beach, 1st, 21.30; Black Diamond, Pilgrim, 3; Clear Lake, 23.40; East Tacoma, 30; Endicott, German, 6; Hartford and Machias, 8.82; Index, Ch. and S. S., 6.25; Kalama, 1st, 36; Kennewick, 1st, 3.35; Lowell, Union, 1; Natchez Valley, 18; Redmond, 8.03; Ritzville, I. D. Bassett, 20; St. John, 1st, 30.45; Seattle, Beacon Hill, 9.30; Mrs. K. S. Kittridge, 5; South Bend, 1st, 21.75; Spanaway, 18.50; Tacoma, Plymouth, 60; Center and Alki, 16.75; Mr. & Mrs. N. W. Haynes, 5; Wallula, 1st, 2; Winthrop, 1st, 17.50.

CUBA—\$5.00.
Matanzas, Cuba, "El Redentor," 5.

CANADA—\$1.00.
Milles Roches, Ont., Can., Mrs. A. J. Barnhart, 1.

AUSTRIA—10.00.
Prague, Austria, Rev. J. S. Porter, 10.

BULGARIA—\$10.00.
Bulgaria, W. W., 10.

JANUARY RECEIPTS

Contributions	\$17,643.74	
Legacies	3,840.03	\$21,483.77
Interest		850.40
Home Missionary		205.08
Literature		93.37
Total.....		\$22,632.62

State Society Receipts

MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Receipts in December, 1908

Adams, No., 85.22; Andover, J. P. Taylor, 50; West, 46.76; Amherst, Miss M. L. Dana, 1; Mrs. S. W. Cowles, 1; Hope, 2; No., 21.21; Miss E. Stearns, 1; M. N. Loomis, 1; Miss H. Field, 1; So., 12.68; Ashby, 9.60; I. H. Brooks, 5; Attleboro, Miss E. C. Blanding, 1; Auburn, 47; Ayer, 5; Barnstable, Centerville, L. S. C., 35; Beauvais, Fund, Income of, 50; Bedford, Miss E. M. Davis, 1; Belchertown, Mrs. A. L. Kendall, 1; Beverly, Swede, 5; H. C. Childs, 2; Billerica, No., Mrs. E. R. Gould, 2; Blandford, 29.05; Boston, Central, 311; Friend, 10; Friend, 60; Mt. Vernon, Friend, 5; Brighton, G. A. Fuller, 10; Charlestown, Winthrop, 9.60; Dorchester, Mrs. M. T. Shumway, 2; Miss J. D. Stoddard, 5; Norwegian, 20; Roxbury, Elliot, T. Smith, 50; South, Phillips, S. S., 20; Brackett, Fund, Income of, 20; Braintree, 1st, 150; So., 22; Bridge-water, East, H. Wade, 10; Brockton, Campello, So., 100; 1st, Friend, 5; Porter, 215; Wendall Ave., 23.24; Brookfield, No., Mrs. H. M. Nye, 1; West, C. L. Pierce, 1; West, 10.50; Brookline, Miss M. E. Richmond, 5; E. R. Lovett, 2.50; Harvard, 1,335.27; Cambridge, D. G. Alden, 5; Carver, No., C. E., 10; Chelsea, 1st, 19.77; Chesterfield, 5; Chicopee Falls, Mrs. C. S. Terry, 1; Clark Fund, Income of, 30; Clinton, 1st, S. S., 10; German, 3; Cummington, Mrs. E. F. Warren, 1; Dalton, 1st, 364.81; Danvers, A. J. Bradstreet, 1; Easthampton, James Keene, 1; Mrs. L. A. Meserve, 1; Miss S. J. Parsons, 1; Payson, 130; Enfield, Mrs. S. C. Bartlett, 2; Everett, F. Corbin, 1; Everett, Swede, 5; Fitchburg, Mrs. A. C. Kendall, 1; Finn, 5.75; Foxboro, 1; H. O. Bragg, 1; Payson, Estate, 5; Framingham, So., Grace, S. S., 3.76; Mrs. E. A. Freeman, 1; Franklin, 30; Frost Fund, Income of, 50; Gloucester, Mrs. M. A. Brooks, 25; Goshen, 25; Grafton, Saundersville, Men's League, 2.82; Granville, 13; Gt. Barrington, Housatonic, D. W. Beckwith, 1; Mrs. E. S. Beckwith, 1; M. E. Ramsdell, 5; Greenfield, 2nd, 20.15; Gurney Fund, Income of, 62.50; Hadley, 1st, S. S., 5; So., Miss M. Ellis, 2; Hale Fund, Income of, 80; Hanover, 2nd, 6.10; Hardwick, Miss M. B. Perry 20; Gilbertville, W. H. M. S., 5; Harrisdale, Pa., Mrs. R. T. Searle, 1; Haverhill, Bradford, 11.37; S. S., 5; Haydenville, 2; L. E. Rivard, 1; Heath, Union, 12; Hinsdale, 1st, 20; Holbrook, F. B. Diman, 5; Holden, 16.45; Holyoke, 2nd, 42.30; Holbrook, Winthrop, 6.17; Hopkinton, 5; Huntington, Norwich, 5; Interlaken, Two friends, 5; Jessup Fund, Income of, 150; Lancaster, B. F. Wyman, 5; W. H. Blood, 10; Miss E. F. Merrick, 10; Lane Fund, Income of, 328; Lawrence, Riverside, 3.85; So., 11.27; C. E., 3; Lee, 495; S. S., 30; Lenox, 24; Leominster, E. A. H. Grassie, 20; Leverett, 1st, 16; Lowell Mrs. W. L. Davis, 5; Friend, 1; High St., 14.96; Lynn, Chestnut St., 2.35; Malden, 1st, 258.23; Linden, Mrs. S. A. Dowse, 1; Manomet, E. C. Cleveland, 2; Maynard, Finn, 2.49; Medford, Miss S. J. Blanchard, 1; D. W. Wilcox, 25; Mystic, 35.07; Union, 7.06; Melrose, E. F. Abbe, 20; Mendell Fund, Income of, 125; for fund, 1; Middleboro, C. E., 12; Middleton, 7; Millbury, Mrs. L. S. Putnam, 5; Milton, J. K. Wight, 1; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Tucker, 3;

Monson, Dr. G. E. Fuller, 10; Montague, 50; Mt. Washington, 5; Nantucket, 1st, 15.70; Natick, Friend, 2; Newburyport, Mrs. S. M. Little, 1; No., 6.02; Newton, J. W. Bacon, 1; Auburndale, 10; Center, C. H. Bennett, 10; Miss H. S. Cousins, 25; Newtonville, Central, 165.70; L. C. Allen, 5; Newton, W., 2nd, 204.35; Norfolk, H. F. Jones, 1; Northampton, J. B. Kingsley, 20; Edwards, 100; Northfield, Ea. Trin., 39.23; Oakham, 5; Orleans, 17; Packardville, Union, 6; Pelham, 10; Pepperell, Mrs. A. Boynton, 1; Petersham, No., 92.53; C. E., 20; Pittsfield, So., 34.70; Plainfield, 11.66; Plympton, 6; Prescott, 23.30; S. S., 3.70; C. E., 5; Princeton, N. S. Howard, 5; Pulaski, N. Y., Mrs. C. D. Jones, 1; Quincy, Finn., 8.91; Washington St., 2; Reed Fund, Income of, 128.25; Rockport, 1st, 15.21; Pigeon Cove, Lad. Circle, 10; Salem, E. E. Kendall, 5; A. Y. Bigelow, 5; Mary S. Hale, 2; So., 10; Shelburne, Miss P. J. Stone, 1; Eliz. Hardy, 1; Sisters Fund, Income of, 135; Somerville, Mrs. M. C. Burkes, 1; West, 8; Southboro, Pilgrim, S. S., 2; Southbridge, 13.17; South Hadley, Mrs. M. J. Tilley, 1; Falls, 16.49; Southampton, 19.30; C. Edwards, 3; Spencer, C. W. Powers, 1; C. N. Prouty, 5; Springfield, Memorial, 22.13; Olivet, 9.10; South, 25; Mrs. M. H. Mitchell, 5; A. Shepard, 1; D. F. Atwater, 10; C. W. Kilbon, 1; S. Chapin, 5; Stockbridge, C. P. Wells, 1; Sturbridge, Friend, 2; Sudbury, Mrs. L. S. Connor, 5; Taunton, Ea., 15.62; Trin., 203.01; Friend, 1; Templeton, 13.85; Topsfield, 2; Upton, 1; Wales, Friend, 1; Wall Fund, Income of, 10; Waltham, M. A. Cummings, 5; Ware, Mrs. C. E. Blood, 2; H. E. Marsh, 2; E. E. Richardson, 2; Wareham, Ea., Mrs. S. B. Burgess, 3; Warren, 74.94; Webster, Mrs. L. E. Hastings, 1; Wellesley, Geo. Gould, 5; Hills, 1st, S. S., H. D., 2; E. W. Putnam, 2; C. J. Peck, 2; Wendell, 4.76; Westboro, Cady Estate, Income, 2,500; West Boylston, 1st, 15.19; Westfield, 2nd, 17; Westminster, C. E., 5; Weymouth, So., A. B. Robinson, 1; Whitcomb Fund, Income of, 96; Whitney Fund, Income of, 110.42; Whittin Fund, Income of, 120; Whiting Fund, Income of, 50; Wilbraham, 1st, 42; No., H. W. Cutler, 10; Winchendon, 1st, 10; No., 37.25; Woburn, Montvale, 7; Worcester, Adams Sq., 6.85; Bethany, 15.75; S. S., 2; Hope, 10; Plymouth, 49.67; Mrs. E. L. Cowes, 1; F. J. Elliott, 5; Friend, 1; Friend, 1; for Annuity, 1,000; Yarmouth, Mrs. M. Mathews, 2; Designated for East Boston, Maverick Ch., Boston, 2,000; Designated for East Boston Mission, Dorchester, Pilgrim, S. S., 11; C. E., 2; Framingham, So. Grace, S. S., 19.35; Hardwick, S. S., 5; C. E., 3.20; Harvard, S. S., 10; Hyde Park, S. S., 10; Lee, S. S., 30; Littleton, S. S., 5; Plainfield, S. S., 3.60; Westford, S. S., 5; Sarah Loker, 5; Westminster, S. S., 5; West Tisbury, C. E., 5; Designated Special for M. H. M. S., Dedham, Martha C. Burgess, 10; Gloucester, Minn., Delia P. Allen, 15; Designated for W. S. Anderson's salary, Franklin Co., 25; Designated for C. H. M. S., work in Alaska, Granby, C. E., 15; Northbridge, Whittinsville, C. E., 35; Mr. Bailey's salary, Wellesley Hills, 1st, 146.69; Work in Cuba, Attleboro Falls, Central, 11.14; Easthampton, C. E., 3.

W. H. M. A., Miss Lizzie D. White, Treas.
Salaries, American International College, 70;
Salary, Italian worker, 55; Salary Greek worker, 33; Salary, Miss Taft, 45.

SUMMARY

Regular, (does not include income of funds, legacies)	\$6,390.45
Designated for East Boston, Maverick Church	2,000.00
Designated for East Boston, Italian Mission	119.15
Designated for M. H. M. S. (special)...	25.00
Designated for W. S. Anderson's salary	25.00
Designated for C. H. M. S.	210.83
W. H. M. A.	203.00
Home Missionary	9.90
Total.....	\$8,983.33

MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Receipts in January, 1909.

Henry M. Hoyt, D. D., Treas., Boston.
 Abington, 13.67; C. E., 5; Adams, 50.92;
 Agawam, 10; S. S., 10; Amherst, 1st, 183.03;
 Andover, C. C. Torrey, 5; No., 135; So., 213.25;
 Ballard Vale, Union, C. E., 7.30; Arlington,
 67.22; Bedford, Trin., 20.44; Bisbees, Estate of
 Lucy A. Engrams, 1,533.68; Blandford, 2nd, 1.59;
 Boston, 1; French, 11; Shawmut, 179.66; East,
 Baker, 5; Dorchester, Friend, 3; Harvard, 7.90;
 2nd, 25; W. Roxbury, Roslindale, 43.16; Box-
 boro, 15; Brackett Fund, Income, 20; Brain-
 tree, A. T. Belcher, 5; Brockton, Porter, S. S.,
 10; Brookfield, 6.81; No., 1st, 7.55; West, Mrs.
 Ella M. Sherman, 10; Brookline, Harvard, 45;
 Cambridge, Pilgrim, 9.74; Carlisle, 7.45; Charle-
 mont, 1st, 1; Chatham, 5.05; Junior S. S., 4.28;
 Chelmsford, No., 2; Chesterfield, 5; Chicopee,
 3rd, 16.18; Clinton, 1st, 32.10; Cummington,
 West, 10; Dalton, Mrs. L. F. Crane, 300; W.
 Murray Crane, 250; C. L. Crane, 300; Zenas
 Crane, 250; Danvers, Maple St., S. S., 15; Mrs.
 E. B. Learoyd, 10; Dedham, Allin S. S., 4.32;
 E. Douglas, 2nd, 38.14; Dudley, 1st, 13.83;
 Easthampton, 1; Erving, 2.46; Fall River, 1st,
 166.60; Fitchburg, Finn., 9.08; Foxboro, Mrs.
 Mary N. Phelps, 50; Framingham, So., Grace,
 62.60; S. S., 4; Plymouth, 5; General Fund, In-
 come, of 33.50; Geneva, N. Y., C. A. Lothrop,
 3; Germantown, Pa., Miss L. A. Harmon, 5;
 Great Barrington, 127.28; Groton, W., 5; Hale
 Fund, Income, of 30; Hardwick, Gilbertville,
 47.36; Huntington, 2nd, 10; Ipswich, Rev. T.
 Cutler, 5; 1st, 34.56; So., 45; Lancaster, 6.46;
 S. S., 5.66; Lawrence, Lawrence St., 88.02; Lei-
 cester, 55.86; Lexington, Hancock, 134.33; Lin-
 coln, 1st, 195; Lowell, Wm. K. Aldrich, 1; High-
 land, Junior C. E., .63; 1st, Trin., 36.15; Lynn,
 Chestnut St., 1; Malden, Linden, 10; Man-
 chester, 5; Marion, 10; Marlboro, Union, 10;
 Marshfield, 1st, 37.50; Maynard, 14.85; Medway,
 Village, 20; Mendell Fund, Income, of 57.44;
 for investment, 20; Millbury, 1st, 11.81; Milton,
 S. S., 1.74; East, 5; Montague, Turners Falls,
 9.22; Natick, 1st, 35; Friend, 5; Newton, Eliot,
 106.29; S. S., 20; Center, 1st, 66.10; Highlands,
 Mrs. Sarah J. Hayward, 25; Mrs. A. C. Green-
 wood, 1; North, 5; Oxford, 1st, 60; Pittsfield,
 1st, 108.42; Plymouth, Ch. of Pilgrim, 57.09;
 Quincy, Bethany, 75.20; Reading, Francis Bar-
 tley, 10; Readville, Blue Hill Chapel, 5; Reed
 Fund, Income, of 86.75; Shrewsbury, J. F.
 Larkin, 10; So. Hadley, Mrs. C. P. Judd, 1;
 Center, 30.16; Falls, Mrs. C. N. Webster, 1;
 Spencer, 52.85; Springfield, So., 35; Sturbridge,
 C. E., 5; Swampscott, 1st, 31.50; Wall Fund,
 Income, of 10; Ware, In Memory of Father, J.
 A. Cummings, 25; Warren, First, 20; S. S., 15;
 West Tisbury, 20.05; Whately, 15; Whitcomb
 Fund, Income, of 202.50; Whiting Fund, Income
 of 30; Whitman, 17.22; Williamstown, White
 Oaks, S. S., & H. Hand Soc., 5; Winchester,
 1st, 309.60; Windsor, 10; Woburn, 1st, 450;
 Worcester, Esther C. Emmons, 5; E. L. Parks,
 .50; Armenian, 10; Park, 10.75; Piedmont, 2;
 Estate Mrs. Harriet W. Damon, 12.50; Designated
 for Armenian work, Lawrence, Lawrence,
 Lawrence St., 50; For Greek work, Lowell, Kirk
 St., 318; For East Boston Mission, Dorchester,
 2nd, S. S., 10; Fitchburg, Marian A. Lowe, 5;
 Pittsfield, 1st, 8.28; Westboro, S. S., 5;
 For S. S., E. B., West Newton, 2nd, 25;
 For Foreign work in Mass., Andover, 25; Hol-
 land, F. S. Child, 2; Designated specials for
 Mass., Boston, E. C. Streeter, 200; So. Deer-
 field, Mrs. L. M. Smith, 5; Gloucester, Trin.,
 206.54; Holyoke, 1st, 100; Quincy, Taft Thank
 Offering, 5.33; Randolph, 10; Designated for
 salary, W. S. Anderson, Franklin County, 50;
 Designated for salary S. P. Cook, Berkshire
 County, 360; Designated for C. H. M. S.,
 Pittsfield, 1st, for salary, 377.08; Randolph, "T.,
 10.

W. H. M. A., Lizzie D. White, Treas.

Salaries, American International College, 70;
 Salary for Italian worker, 55; Salary for Greek
 worker, 33; Salary general missionary, 45.

SUMMARY

Regular (does not include legacies, in- come of funds).....	\$5,274.49
Designated for East Boston Mission...	28.28
Designated for Armenian work.....	50.00
Designated for Greek work.....	318.00
Designated for S. S. work, East Bos- ton, Mission	25.00
Designated for Foreign work in Mass..	27.00
Designated specials for Mass.....	521.54
Designated Taft Thank Offering.....	5.33
Designated for salary W. S. Anderson...	50.00
Designated for salary S. P. Cook.....	360.00
Designated for C. H. M. S.....	387.08
W. H. M. A.....	203.00
Home Missionary	8.20
Total.....	\$7,257.92

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF CON-
NECTICUT

Receipts in December, 1908

Security Company, Treas., P. O. Drawer 58,
Hartford.
 Ansonia, German, 5; Ashford, 5.36; Bridge-
 port, Italian, 14.52; Bridgewater, 5.20; Bristol,
 Swd., 3; Centerbrook, 15.13; Chaplin, 4.30; Ches-
 hire, 6; Collinsville, 27; Coventry, 12; C. E., 4;
 East Haddam, 23.73; East Haddam, C. E., 5;
 East Hartford, 1st, 18.63; East Windsor, 35.59;
 Foxon, 7; Griswold, C. E., 5; Hartford, Wethers-
 field Ave., 8.13; Hartford, 1st, 97.30; Hartford,
 4th, 2.85; Hartford, Italian, 4.02; Harwinton,
 5.15; Higganum, 6; Ivoryton, Swd., 5; Kent,
 2.46; Kensington, Italian Mission, 10; Meriden,
 Center, 50; Middletown, 1st, 42.65; Middletown,
 3rd, 8; Middletown, South, 136.56; Morris, 3.45;
 Mystic, 60.80; New Britain, South, 282.35; New
 London, Swd., 14.27; Newington, 94.83; North
 Greenwich, 17.15; North Guilford, 50; North
 Madison, C. E., 5; North Madison, 4.44; North-
 field, 6.06; Norwalk, 1st, 50; Norfolk, 21;
 North Haven, 13.70; Norwich Park, 44.20; Nor-
 wich, B'way, 194.69; Ridgebury, 5; Ridgefield,
 C. E., 5; Sound Beach, 15; South Manchester,
 2.85; Suffield, 52.55; Stonington, 1st, 5; 2nd, C.
 E., 10; South Windsor, 1st, 23.92; Talcottville,
 275; Thomaston, Swd., 5; Thomaston, 28.83;
 Torrington, French, 5; Waterbury, Bunker Hill,
 19; Waterbury, Italian, 7; Westbrook, 15.30;
 West Avon, 3; West Hartford, 1st, 105.48; West
 Haven, 4.05; West Woodstock, 15.81; Wood-
 stock, Swd., 3.25; C. U. of New Haven, 50;
 Woman's C. H. M. U., 50; Northfield, 6.05;
 Talcottville, 112; Talcottville, S. S., 25; Designated,
 607.02; Undesignated, 1,445.54.

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF CON-
NECTICUT

Receipts in January, 1909.

Security Company, Treas., P. O. Drawer, 58,
Hartford.
 Bridgeport, Park St., 54.55; Bristol, 2;
 Canaan, Pilgrim, 15.20; Cheshire, 10; Cornwall,
 26; Danielson, 46.77; Derby, 2nd, 35.58; Derby,
 17.95; Enfield, 44; Enfield, S. S., 5; Farmington,
 124.38; Goshen, S. S., 28.37; Greenwich
 (Mianus), 17; Guilford, 55; Hadlyme, 11.50;
 Hanover, 15; Hartford, First, 167.36; Hartford,
 Hawes Fund, 33.53; Hartford, Second, 400;
 Hartford, Asylum Hill, 188.40; Hartford, Danish,
 10; Hartford, New Britain Ave., Mission, 5;
 Hartford, Windsor Ave., 5; Lyme, Hamburg,
 10; Long Ridge, 6; Middletown, First, 13.60;
 Mt. Carmel, 7.78; New Haven, Danish, 11.36;
 New Haven, Plymouth, S. S., 78.37; New
 Britain, First, 255.55; Old Lyme, 50; Oxford,
 3.77; Sharon, 5.53; Shelton, 10.82; South Glas-
 tonbury, 12; South Manchester, 47.13; Southing-
 ton, 11.38; Waterbury, Syrian, 2; Wilton, 30;
 Wilton, S. S., 5; Winchester, 8.46; Windsor,
 5.85; Simeon E. Baldwin, New Haven, 100; Miss
 S. M. Williams, Burnside, 50; "A Friend,"
 Nepaug, 5; Designated, 421.53; Undesignated,
 1,865.66.

(Continued on page 716)

WING PIANOS

Ask a Hearing

and --- Nothing More!

YOURSELF AND YOUR FRIENDS THE JUDGE AND JURY



Also 23 Other Styles

EVEN IF YOU ARE NOT MUSICAL, the Wing Piano will be sent to you on trial without the payment of even one dollar. We deliberately claim that the 21 largest styles of Wing Pianos have the most majestic tone under heavy playing and the sweetest tone under light playing of any upright pianos whatever, irrespective of the price or maker.

We would not (and could not if we would) thus address millions of the most cultivated and intelligent readers in the U. S., spend *thousands* in magazines publishing such a challenge, and *more thousands* in R. R. freights, if we were wrong in our statements or over-conceited about the tone quality of the Wing Piano.

For we are neither young nor trifling. We have been nearly half a century in the piano business, and during all of forty years have been scientifically studying tone and durability in preference to dollar making. This is the reason why the Wing Pianos ring with music.

The forty years' business experience has *also* taught us to weigh our WORDS carefully whether printed or spoken. Our WORD, black on white and over our name (which will be found at the foot of this notice), is that the Wing Piano is the sweetest of all in tone.

Our commercial standing and references will guarantee you that our WORD is good and contract gilt-edged. The publishers of any prominent magazine will also tell you this. Read this exact copy of one of our trial blanks:

TRIAL BLANK

WING & SON, New York. Wood..... Style.....
Gentlemen--You may ship me on trial one Wing Piano of the above style with stool and earflap, to this address: Town.....State..... with freight from New York prepaid in advance, and send me an order to get it from the railroad depot, **ON TRIAL ONLY. THERE IS NO AGREEMENT BY ME TO PURCHASE THIS PIANO,** but I will allow it to remain in my home on trial for twenty days, and if it proves satisfactory and I conclude to purchase it, I will make an agreement with you to pay you \$..... in the following way:..... The piano to become my property upon completion of full payment as above.
If, however, the piano does not prove satisfactory, I will return it to the railroad depot. I am to be under no obligation to keep this piano. In all respects the conditions are to be the same as if I were examining it in your wareroom. It is distinctly understood that I am to be **AT NO EXPENSE WHATEVER FOR FREIGHTS COMING OR GOING.**
Yours respectfully.....

We Refuse to Sell Through Dealers

Their profits would double the price of the WING PIANO. Buy without the dealers' profits!

You Save From \$75 to \$200

when you buy a WING PIANO; for you buy direct--absolutely. You pay the cost of building it with only one moderate profit added.

With railroads everywhere, and business of all kinds done by mail, the piano dealer or agent is now *unnecessary*. As the cheap kinds cost less than half, the dealers "talk up" and push the cheap pianos--but often call them high grade.

You Need these Books--They are FREE

We send two good books, "The Book of Complete Information About Pianos" is a Complete Reference Book on the Piano. Technical Descriptions--Illustrates how all pianos are made--With large lithographed pictures of 1908 models of WING PIANOS--Difference between excellent materials and labor and cheap substitutes--Reveals agents' methods, etc. A handsomely illustrated book of 162 pages.

THE WING PIANO is broadly guaranteed in writing for 12 years.

Write for the books and Wing Catalogue at once, or fill in the coupon. Cut or tear it out and mail to us now while you think of it (and while you have the coupon.) You will be under no obligations whatever.

The Instrumental Attachment

is added to certain styles when ordered. It produces almost to perfection the tones of the Harp, Zither, Banjo, Guitar and Mandolin. It saves wear and prolongs the life of the Piano. The usual playing of the keys operates the Instrumental Attachment.

Easy Payments Accepted

and old pianos and organs taken in part exchange.

WING & SON
68-392

W. 13th St.
New York

Send to the name and address written below, the "Book of Complete Information about Pianos," "Story Book" and catalogue, without any cost or obligation on my part.

A PIN MAY BE USED TO CUT ALONG THIS LINE

Wing & Son, 68-392 W. 13th St., N. Y.

NEW YORK HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Receipts in December, 1908

Clayton S. Fitch, Treas., New York.
 Binghamton, East Side, 5.40; Black Creek, 2;
 Brooklyn, Central, (2), 350; Swedish, 18; Ger-
 man, 3; Buffalo, Plymouth, 10; First, 223.70;
 Binghamton, Plymouth, 5; Center Lisle, 4; Cort-
 land, H. E. Ranney, 50; Canarsie, 15; Elbridge,
 10.65; Elmira, Ch. & S. S., 14.43; Gasport, 4.41;
 Homer, 33.50; Homer, S. S., 24; Ironville, 2nd,
 1.76; Ithaca, 1st, 77.50; Java Village, 2.85; La-
 sander, 24.74; Morrisville, 20; New York, B'way
 Tabernacle, 165; Norfolk, 5; North Collins,
 15.80; Philadelphia, 7; Pulaski, 14.40; Rensselaer
 Falls, 12.24; Saratoga Springs, (2), 27.60; Sher-
 burne, S. S., 24.70; Smyrna, M. S., 2; Summer
 Hill, 15.78; Waterville, 5; Wellsville, 60.32;
 West Bloomfield, 16.12; West Groton, 12; W. H.
 M. U., as follows: Homer, Aux., 5; Richmond
 Hill, B. S., 13.71; W. H. M. U., 6.29. Total,
 \$1,307.90.

THE NEW YORK HOME MISSIONARY
SOCIETY

Receipts in January, 1909.

Clayton S. Fitch, Treas., New York.
 Albany, First, 96.93; Arcade, 2.60; Brooklyn,
 A Friend, 50; Buffalo, Pilgrim, 20; Chenango
 Forks, 2.25; Cortland, H. E. Ranney, 65; East
 Rockaway, 5; Gainesville, 15; Hopkinton, Mrs.
 Laura L. Chittenden, 10; Johnsonburg, 9; Java,
 15.25; Lockport, First, 25; East Avenue Y. P.,
 5; New Village, 16.25; North Collins, 1.50;
 Perry Center, 56.63; Plainfield Center, 5; W. H.
 M. U., as follows: Brooklyn, South W. M. C.,
 25; Oswego, W. H. M. D., 15; Wading River,
 L. A., 11. Total, \$451.41.

CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE OF
OHIO

Receipts in December, 1908

J. D. Fraser, D. D., Treasurer, Cleveland.
 Akron, First, 156.70; Bellevue, 66.84; Chagrin
 Falls, 23.44; Cincinnati, Columbia, 30; Cleveland,
 First, 3; Hough Ave., 47.03; Plymouth, W. A.,
 7; Columbus, North, 19.08; Eagleville, 6.40;
 Garrettsville, 5.50; Hudson, 13.09; S. S., 6.25;
 Huntsburg, P., 5; Kelleys Island, 5.70; Lexing-
 ton, 10; Lima, 10; Lock, 2; Madison, 6.80; Me-
 dina, 30; S. S., 20; Newark, First, S. S., 2;
 Newton Falls, 25; North Olmsted, 31; Oberlin,
 First, P., 5; Second, 56.04; Pittsfield, 13.25;
 Radnor, 23.82; S. S., 29.36; W., 5; Ravenna, S.
 S., 5.97; Sandusky, 15.25; South Newbury, 5;
 Springfield, Lagoda Ave., W., 5; C. E., 1;
 Strongsville, 12; Superintendent, Pulpit Supply,
 20; Toledo, Birmingham, C. E., 3; Central, 25;
 P., 21.65; Washington St., 11.29; Estate Mar-
 jorie Burgess, 22.91; Wayland, P., 5; Welling-
 ton, 45; Weymouth, 3. Total, General, \$842.46;
 Legacy, \$22.91.

From Ohio W. H. M. Union, Mrs. Geo. B.
 Brown, Treas., Toledo.

Alexandria, W. M. S., 1.40; Cleveland, Cyril,
 W. M. S., 1.88; Euclid Ave., W. A., 70.04; Y.
 L., 4.50; Puritan, W. M. S., 1.69; Columbus,
 North, W. M. S., 1.54; East Cleveland, W. A.,
 2.20; Elyria, First, W. A., 10; Fredericksburg,
 Ch., 1.65; W. M. S., 2.20; Marietta, Oak Grove,
 W. M. S., 4.15; Medina, W. M. S., 10; Mt.
 Vernon, W. M. S., 2.70; North Monroeville,
 C. E., 1.10; Oberlin, Second, L. S., 40; Rock-
 port, L. A. S., 5; Springfield, First, C. E., 15;
 Toledo, Central, W. M. S., 5.19; Washington St.,
 19; Wakeman, W. M. S., 9.40; Williamsfield, W.
 M. S., 7. Total, \$215.64; Grand total, \$1,081.01;
 of which legacy, \$22.91.

Receipts in January, 1909.

J. G. Fraser, D. D., Treas., Cleveland.
 Akron, First, add'l, 10; Andover, 7; Austin-
 burg, S. S., Prim., 1.50; Burton, 5; Cincinnati,
 Storrs, C. E., 5; Plymouth, 12; Cleveland,
 Euclid Ave., 156.42; Grace, 10; Jones Ave., 12;
 Columbus, First, 200; Mayflower, 24.52; C. E.,
 5; North, S. S., Birthday, 16; Croton, 4; Dover,
 13.32; Eastern Ohio Welsh Association, 5.60;
 Elyria, First, 59.25; S. S., 6; Garrettsville, 9.50;
 Girard, 3; Huntsburg, C. E., 8; Interest, 54.1;
 Lorain, First, p., 5; Marysville, C. E., 2.50;
 Madison, S. S., 10; Marietta, First, 47.07; p.,
 600; Medina, C. E., 20; Mt. Vernon, 17; North
 Ridgeville, 9; C. E., 3; Oberlin, First, 58.31;
 Painesville, First, 18.30; Saybrook, S. S., M. B.,
 2.83; South Radnor, 2; Superintendent, Pulpit
 Supply, 15; Twinsburg, S. S., 7; Vaughnsville,
 11. Total, \$1,449.12.

From Ohio W. H. M. Union, Mrs. Geo. B.
 Brown, Treas., Toledo.
 Cleveland, Union, W. M. S., 5; Medina, W. M.
 S., 10; North Fairfield, W. M. S., 3.30; San-
 dusky, W. M. S., 6.64; Unionville, W. M. S., 4;
 Wellington, W. A., 10. Total, \$38.94; Grand
 total, \$1,488.06.

DONATIONS OF CLOTHING, ETC.

Reported at the National Office in December, 1908

Akron, O., 1st, Ch., Y. W. H. M. S., 2 bbls.,
 250; Aurora, Neb., 1st, Ch., 1; box, 32.50;
 Bethel, Ct., 1st, Ch., 1 box, 152; Bridgeport Ct.,
 So. Ch., W. B. S., 1 box, 182.67; Park St. Ch.,
 H. M. D., 1 box & 2 bbls., 216.47; Brooklyn,
 N. Y., So. Ch., 1 box, 213.50; Tompkins Ave.
 Ch., 1 box & 3 bbls., 345; Colchester, Ct., L. B.
 S., box, bbl. & money; Cincinnati, O., Walnut
 Hills, W. M. S., 1 box, 68; N. Fairmont Ch.,
 2 boxes, 115; Cleveland, Euclid Ave. Ch., W. A.,
 2 bbls., 181.82; East Orange, N. J., Trinity Ch.,
 2 bbls., 170.80; Enfield, Ct., 1st, Ch., 1 bbl.;
 Gloversville, N. Y., 1st, Ch., 1 bbl., 94; Green's
 Farms, Ct., L. A. S., 1 bbl., 50; Groton, N. Y.,
 A. S., 1 bbl., 43.15; Hampton, N. H., W. M. S.,
 1 bbl., 34.42; Hartford, Ct., Center Ch., 1 bbl.,
 82.25; Hollis, N. H., L. R. & C. S., 1 bbl., 42.26;
 Jacksonville, Fla., 1 box, 115; Kane, Pa., W. H.
 M. S., 1 box, 100; Lamolite, Iowa 1 bbl., 25;
 Littleton, N. H., L. S., 1 bbl., 41.88; Lockport,
 N. Y., 1st, Ch., W. G., 1 box, 90; East Ave. Ch.,
 1 box, 262; Lyme, N. H., L. B. S., 1 box, 128.85;
 Madrid, N. Y., 1 bbl., money, 25; Manchester,
 N. H., So. Main St. Ch., M. S., 1 bbl., 28.50;
 money, 7; Meriden, Ct., 1st, Ch., B. S., 3 boxes,
 335; Montclair, N. J., 1st, Ch., W. H. M. S.,
 1 box, 2 bbls., 178.08; Munnsville, N. Y., S. S.,
 Xmas Pack, 5; New Britain, Ct., So. Ch., W.
 H. M. S., 2 boxes, 159.56; New Haven, Ct.,
 Dwight Pl. Ch., L. B. S., 1 bbl., 85.07; New
 York, N. Y., Bethany Ch., S. S., 1 bbl.; Nor-
 folk, Ct., L. H. M. S., 1 bbl., 189.69; Norwich,
 Ch., Park Ch., W. H. M. S., 3 boxes, 190; B'way
 Ch., W. H. M. S., 1 box, 123.83; 1st, H. M. S.,
 1 bbl., 125; Oberlin, O., 2nd, Ch., L. S., 1 bbl.
 & pack., 80.31; Old Saybrook, Ct., L. H. M. S.,
 1 bbl., 94; Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1st, Ch., W. H.
 M. S., 1 box, 100; Redding, Ct., W. A., 1 bbl.,
 62.60; Rockville, Un. Ch., L. A. S., 1 box, 76;
 Sharon, L. M. S., 1 bbl., 63; Shelton, Ch.
 Workers, 1 box, 125; Sherburne, N. Y., 1st, Ch.,
 W. M. S., 1 bbl., 56; So. Manchester, Centre Ch.,
 L. B. S., 1 box, 195; Southington, 1 bbl. &
 money, 64.65; Stratford, W. H. M. S., 1 box &
 bbl., 100; St. Louis, Mo., Pilgrim Ch., L. H. M.
 S., 2 bbls. & pack., 346.27; Suffield, Ct., 1st, Ch.,
 H. M. S., 1 bbl., 90; Torrington, L. S. S., 1
 box, 49.13; Torrington, Centre Ch., L. B. S., 2
 bbls., 112; Upper Montclair, N. J., Christ Un.
 Ch., Y. P. Assoc., 1 bbl., 108; Washington, D. C.,
 1st, Ch., W. M. S., 1 box & 2 bbls., 200; Wells
 River, Vt., W. H. M. S., 1 bbl., 20.59; W. Hart-
 ford, Ct., 2 bbls., 209.37; Williamsport, Pa., 1
 bbl., 75; Wilton, Ct., L. H. M. S., bbl. & money,
 76.55; Windsor Locks, Ct., L. H. M. S., bbl. &
 money, 94. Total, \$6,649.77.

Things you may need to know

The Home Missionary is published monthly except in July and August. Subscription 50 cents a year. Under the ruling of the Post Office Department, subscribers four months in arrears must be dropped from the list.

About one hundred leaflets are issued by the Society, covering many phases of Home Mission work. New ones are constantly being added. A catalogue will be sent on application. Leaflets are sent to individuals or churches without charge.

Handbooks for Home Mission Study can be furnished by the Society as follows:

- "Heroes of the Cross in America," by Don O. Shelton, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.
- "Aliens or Americans?" by Rev. Howard B. Grose, D. D., cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.
- "The Challenge of the City," by Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D., cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.
- "The Frontier," by Rev. Ward Platt, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 35 cents.
- "Leaving the Nation," by Rev. Joseph Bourne Clark, D. D., cloth, \$1.00; paper, 50 cents.
- "Coming Americans" (for children), by Katharine R. Crowell, cloth, 35 cents; paper, 25 cents.
- "Pioneers" (for children), by Katharine R. Crowell, cloth, 40 cents; paper, 25 cents.
- "Citizens of To-Morrow," by Alice M. Guernsey, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 30 cents.
- "The Call of the Waters" (a study of the frontier for Women's Societies), by Katharine R. Crowell, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 30 cents.

We can furnish "Helps for Leaders" for use in connection with each of the first four books named above, at 5 cents each; a "Manual of Mission Study" at 10 cents; a set of six large pictures of home and foreign missionary scenes, for use in Sunday School exercises, etc., at 75 cents for the set; illustrated home mission post cards at 5 cents per dozen, 35 cents per hundred.

The Society is preparing sets of pictures to illustrate various types of its work. The first set, called "Frontier Pictures," eighteen in number, each on sheet $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 inches, is now ready. Price 10 cents for the set, postpaid.

In all shipments, the cost of carriage is paid by the Society.

Conditional gifts are solicited. The Society will receive any sum you may desire to place in its hands, and pay you an annual interest thereon during your life, varying according to your present age. This gives the donor an assured income for life, with the certainty that his gift will be used as he desires after his death. Write to the Treasurer.

Legacies to the society should be made in the following, or equivalent form:

"I bequeath to my executors the sum of.....dollars, in trust, to pay over the same.....months after my decease, to the person who, when the same is payable, shall act as Treasurer of The Congregational Home Missionary Society, formed in the city of New York in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said Society, and under its direction."

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
Fourth Avenue and Twenty second Street, New York.

60 YEARS
EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. **MUNN & Co.** 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER



"Baby's Best Friend"

and Mamma's greatest comfort. Mennen's relieves and prevents Chapped Hands and Chafing.

For your protection the genuine is put up in non-refillable boxes—the "Box that Lox," with Mennen's face on top. Sold everywhere or by mail 25 cents—Sample free.

Try Mennen's Violet (Borated) Talcum Toilet Powder—it has the scent of Fresh-cut Parma Violets. Sample free.

GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.

Mennen's Sen Yang Toilet Powder, Oriental Odor } No
Mennen's Borated Skin Soap (blue wrapper) } Sampl
Specially prepared for the nursery. Sold only at Stores.

SAPOLIO



DOUBLES THE JOY IN

HOUSE-WORK

INNER





