

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from a Purely Objective Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and Photographs.

IN NORTHERN JAPAN

(Copyright, by Joseph H. Bewick.) Sendai, Japan.—Although made famous by a famine, Sendai is now the center of a record rice crop. From a condition of hunger and distress that called forth more than \$300,000 from warm-hearted Americans, this region has now passed into a period of rare prosperity. The rice crops are 20 per cent. above the average.

A Famine and International Relations. Only memories and a few hundred orphans remain as reminders of the dreadful famine of a year or so ago. Among the memories is an enhanced appreciation of Americans and their religion. The aid so promptly and generously given during the famine has affected all of Japan. In amount it exceeded the gifts of Japan and all the rest of the world combined, reaching a total of \$300,000. In this region especially the feeling towards "the rice country"—which, curiously enough, has always been "the way the Japanese write the word "America"—is warm beyond expression. The governor of the province, the mayor of the city, the general in command of the military forces here, the presiding judge of the courts, the editor of the leading newspaper, and many private citizens assured me in most cordial terms of the city's gratitude for the assistance rendered to the famine sufferers.

It took American enterprise to avenge even the Japanese to the seriousness of the famine situation. At their Thanksgiving day service in Sendai in 1905 the American missionaries

and caves hundreds of years old, carved by the Ainu, where lived the Buddhist priests from the beginning of Sendai's glory. The city is noted for its progressiveness and hospitality to foreigners, and yet for its thorough Japanese character. For instance, there is only one vehicle in the city to which a horse is driven, and that is the prison van. Of course there are draught horses, led, or as the Japanese term truly has it, "pulled" by a rope.

When Mr. Lloyd Griscom, the former United States minister to Japan, visited Sendai, the city feted him in the lavish fashion which only the orient knows. Other Americans have had similar experiences. The American Young Men's Christian association secretary met last summer at a little seashore village near Sendai, and literally the entire community turned out to welcome them, lining up along the road, and the school children singing songs. The village officials had met the visitors mile or so from town. An evergreen arch was erected over the main street, bearing the English word "welcome," and the entire village was one day taken on an excursion to Matsushima.

How the Missionaries Stand. All this is noteworthy in the light of the fact that Sendai knows few foreigners save missionaries. With the exception of two teachers in the government schools, the entire foreign community in Sendai is made up of Christian preachers and teachers.

A singular high religious standard is maintained by the Baptist school, which has 50 pupils and less pretentious buildings. The Methodist girls' school, with about 40 pupils, of whom 25 live in dormitory, is industrial in character and does efficient work with an equipment unequal to that of the neighboring schools.

The Missionary as Matrimonial Agent. When calling at the Baptist school I was at first unable to see Miss Buzelle, the principal, as she was confiding with a young man who wanted to marry one of her girls and was trying to enlist her help. I later met the young man and a fellow he seemed. He had seen the girl once and she had seen him. She was willing, and he was eager—extraordinarily so, on such matters go in Japan. But his family felt that the girl's social position was not equal to his, though they finally consented to the match. Thereupon the girl's family, in great alarm, refused to let her marry the man; and inasmuch as in this country a girl rarely marries a whole family, and her future happiness is determined more by her husband's relatives than by the latter himself, Miss Buzelle thought the decision wise and declined to intervene for the ardent suitor. A measure of this sort of responsibility goes with the principalship of a girls' school, always, of course, with the leading citizens of the family. The graduates are desired as wives, first of all by the Japanese preachers and Christians. An increasing number of educated men, not Christians, are selecting mission school wives, although the teachers rarely discourage the girls from marrying any but Christian men.

Caring for Famine Orphans. Most appealing to me of all the sights of Sendai was the orphanage which is an outgrowth of the famine. Here 250 children, some of them little girls who were kept from being sold into immoral lives, find a home under Miss Frances E. Phelps, a Methodist. Episcopal missionary who nobly represents America's finest act of export—the cultured, fine-spirited, self-sacrificing women who have given their lives to what they consider the world's highest welfare. Miss Phelps' "mothers" in this great company of children, ranging in age from two or three years to ten, are many of them, these orphans only because abandoned by their parents during the famine. They are a healthy, merry lot, although when rescued there were only two who were free from the effects of the famine. The orphanage is a poor of Japan, and all were covered with rags, filth and vermin. The alteration in their appearance within these few months is so marked that their development along other lines. They sing the Christian hymns, in wide variety, more heartily than I have ever heard them sung by a Sunday school in America. On a financial foundation this orphanage is doing a work of vast importance, which must commend itself to any sympathetic judgment, be it Hottentot, Buddhist, or Christian.

The Calmness of Despair. *Soubrette—Good heavens! We can't stay in this hotel.*
Comedian—What is the matter with it?
Soubrette—The bellboy says it's haunted.
Comedian—That settles it. We stay. It is our only chance this season of ever seeing the ghost walk.
Baltimore American.

Where Americans Are Welcome. This city is a strategic point in Japan. With a hundred thousand inhabitants, it is considered the metropolis of the north. It has 1,500 soldiers in garrison, and some 5,000 students in its schools. The Japanese character, here in the east "face," or "front," as the American slang has it, must always be considered.

The nearly 300 students of the Tohoku Gakuin are enrolled in preparatory, colloquial and theological departments. The staff of teachers number 29, seven of whom are Americans, with Dr. Schneider at their head. I was particularly struck with the strength of Paul Gerhard and William G. Selpie, Ph. D., the latter a Johns Hopkins man whose hobby is archaeology. Likewise, Miss Widdner, Miss Powell and Miss Zurlink, of the girls' school, impressed me as being teachers and executives who would not be without honor in their own country. All that the government schools teach and more, is given in the Tohoku Gakuin, the students of which, like those of the former, are exempted from military service. The vigorous athletics of the Japanese, as well as baseball and other American games, form a part of the physical training. Many of the students support themselves, working and living in the faculty homes which the denomination maintains at Sendai, arising at two and three o'clock in the morning to deliver milk and newspapers. There is a pronounced religious life among the students; they have a Y. M. C. A., and hold student prayer meetings on the roof of the college tower; they do evangelistic work in the country, teach in Sunday schools, etc. One my interpreter told me when I was called upon to make an address to the Manchurian veterans and other soldiers in the military hospital, he felt certain was a self-possessed, free and bold student.

Making the Most of Miss Japan. Japan's newly awakened interest in the education of women affords the missionaries an opportunity for work that reaches far and wide. There are three schools for girls in Sendai, maintained by American churches. As already said, that of the Reformed church, which has been in existence since 1848, is the largest and best equipped. It is run by three American young women, with a staff of 14 Japanese teachers, and has 190 students. All but two of the graduates of this school have become Christians; and the undergraduate students is indicated by the fact that every week 20 different Sunday schools are supplied with workers by its graduates.

The Outdoor Furnace for Melting Combs. used on a brick furnace outdoors to good advantage, while a boiler could not. About 30 bricks and two joints of stovepipe will make the furnace; and when not in use all can be packed away in some shed out of sight. Not over half an hour is time enough to make it complete; and any one with a town lot has room enough, and there is no missing of floors or extra good woman; and the square tank has advantages over the round one of being easier to skim—that is, if you use a square dipper, as you ought to. If you ever used a square one you can readily see the advantage of it. A five-cent cake-iron is better than a round dipper.

I have two square tanks—one 18x15 inches, and 12 inches deep; the other 18 inches in dimensions, writes C. A. Hatch, in Bee Culture. A 15-inch one made of heavy galvanized iron would last a lifetime if cared for. A dipper should be about eight inches long, have a flat handle, rather short, and bent to a hook, so as to hang on the edge of the tank inside when not in use.

Another mistake that is often made is putting too much comb in the boiler at once. Just enough for one pressing at a time is enough, and when you are pressing it out your helper puts in another batch, fires up, and attends to the melted wax; or, if you are working alone, it will do no harm to let the press stand while you fill up for the next pressing.

Dipping the follower and rim into the boiler is just as well as pouring that palful of water into the press, and much less bother.

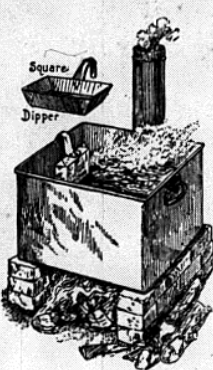
I usually put in about four gallons of water and slumgum at each pressing; but this means an indefinite quantity for I may get more water than I do. Plenty of hot water is my motto, for beeswax seems to like to run with water when it will hardly move with pressure. I use an old square five gallon can to catch the wax in. When the wax is deep enough to warrant it, I skim it off (with a square dipper mind you) into small tin cups. These are kept covered as much as possible, and the method of the water can be returned to the boiler before it gets much cooled, and the wax is ready for market with a little scraping at the bottom; and even this can be largely avoided by extra care in skimming when putting into the cooling tins. The wax may need to be washed, as the water in the boiler gets rather "rich" in coloring matter.

POULTRY AND BEES

A GOOD WAX PRESS.

Some Comments and Suggestions on This Method of Rendering Wax.

To use a wash-bottle to melt wax in is sure to raise trouble between a man and his housekeeper; for a woman who attempts to wash, using a boiler that has previously been used for wax melting, is sure to lose her temper if not her religion, for it is no easy job to clean one after being once coated with wax and slumgum; and why use a boiler at all when a square box of galvanized iron is just as cheap, much better, and can be



The Outdoor Furnace for Melting Combs.

When hens are confined in boxes of this kind while the weather is uncertain it is well to make a small addition so that the chicks can get out, but still retain the heat. They run away for a few feet, but will come back constantly at the call of the mother and are free from cats or other vermin which will find their way in at roosting time. They will not be soiled by the mother's feet when sudden storms come up.

When chicks are reared artificially, no more than 50 should be given to a brooder, regardless of size, if you expect them to mature and develop into prize winners. The greatest economy is in having sufficient number of brooders to properly raise your chicks to maturity, and it is not practical to change them from one location to another after they have become accustomed to one place of roosting. The best results we have ever obtained were where chicks were started and grown to roosting size without changing them from the brooder or the position of the run, in fact the only way to make chickens grow is to keep them absolutely comfortable. The contented parent is almost invariably fat and healthy, while the one who frets and is dissatisfied is just the reverse, and the same rule will apply to all grades of live stock. Any animal that is well cared for and is contented in its home will do well and give the very best results.

Breeders will often notice one or two females in a large brood that are constantly trying to get out. These birds will never give a good report of themselves and the sooner they are moved to some other quarters the better. One is sure to apply to young chicks. If they are satisfied with their quarters you can almost see them grow, while if cramped, crowded and filthy, you will meet with disappointment.

KEEP DRINKING WATER CLEAN.

Handy Cover Which Can Be Used Over the Flat Dish.

A drinking dish protector in the poultry yard is the next best thing to a drinking fountain for keeping water clean, says the *Orange-Judd Farmer*. The dish should be of crockery so as to be lasting. The protector illustrated herewith is made of two one-foot squares of board, one is sawed across diagonally and the other nailed to the two triangular pieces thus formed.

Raise Ducks.

To illustrate how heavy a loss one could endure without failure, Weber, the duck man, says that if only one-half of the ducks in an incubator hatched and only one-half of those hatched lived, there would still be enough in it to encourage one to stick to the business, without taking into account the retarding value of the vanquished brood.

Using the Incubator.

It is not the money you put into an incubator, but the study you give it that makes artificial incubation a success. A cheap incubator, well studied, is worth a great deal more than a high priced one to which no thought is given.

Ducklings Free from Lice.

The duckling is generally free from lice and mites. This is supposed to be due to the oily nature of its skin, which proves the contention that a little oil rubbed in the feathers of the fowl will cause the lice and mites to leave.

CARE OF YOUNG CHICKS.

Important Features in the Successful Raising of Poultry.

There are many simple methods of rearing young chicks naturally without much expense. An ordinary store box, about three feet long by two feet high, turned over on its side, makes an ideal nest or coop, providing some strips are added to the top to keep the water out and one board added as a sort of shed for the front, so that beating rains cannot blow in. Add to this front, an ordinary screen, such as you can buy at any hardware store, put it on a frame, the same size as the front of your box, and by fastening your chickens in at night you have a safe place for vermin of every kind, and by cleaning the box often, seeing that the mother hen is free from vermin, you will start your chicks in the direction of the blue ribbon.

Wholesome food, properly mixed, will very materially assist you in this direction, says the *Poultry Journal*. There are so many good feeds advertised at the present time that we believe it is cheaper, all things considered, to buy the feed than to attempt to mix it yourself, as you are so easily misled that you cannot secure this feed without trouble, we would suggest a diet of fine cracked corn, millet seed, cracked wheat, and graded *Kaffir* bran, mixed in the proper proportions, make an elegant food for young chicks and they do well on it.

If you have no feed that contains grit, then it will be necessary to add it to the ration, either in the form of either of which is excellent. Old broken lamp chimneys, flower pots or any kind of dishes, that have been broken around the kitchen are ideal for poultry grit, and it is an easy job to demolish it by taking a flat stone and hammer and crush it up. Some would think that ground glass would be injurious to chicks, but we have never found it so, in fact the sharper the edges the better they seem to get along with it as it lodges in the gizzard and allows it itself to grind the feed, thereby permitting it to enter into the stomach.

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Stolen Naps.

"How do you like that office boy I sent around?" asked the banker.

"Don't think much of him," replied the broker. "He's a good wide awake."

"But you told me the last office boy you engaged was too forward and you wanted one who was retiring."

"Yes, but this one is too retiring. Every time I slip out for a few hours I find that he retires on top of the big safe and snores until I return."

By following the directions, which are plainly printed on each package of *Defiance Starch*, Men's Collars and Cuffs can be made up as stiff as desired, with a fine gloss or domestic finish. Try it, 16 c. for 10c, sold by all good grocers.

The same of goodness is to love the public, to be universal good, and to promote the interests of the whole world, as far as lies in our power.—Ruskin.

Levin's Single Binder straight leg cigar is good quality all the time. Your dealer or cigar factory, Peoria, Ill.

A single day grants what a whole year denies.—Italien.

EACH HAD WEDDING PRESENT.

Mutual Surprise in Confidences Following Marriage.

Last Christmas a middle-aged tinsmith married a widow whose acquaintance he had made but a few weeks before while working some little distance away from home.

"Sarrah," he said, nervously, after the guests had departed, "I have a wedding present for ye."

"What is it, John?" said Sarrah with a smile.

"I 'ope ye won't be 'fended, Sarrah," said John, more agitated than ever, "but it is—er—er—it is five 'em."

"Five of what?" asked Sarrah.

"Five children!" blurted out John, desperately, anticipating a scene. "I didn't tell ye I 'ad children—five of 'em."

Sarrah took the news calmly; in fact she appeared relieved.

"Oh, well, John," she said, "that do make it easier for me to tell ye. Five is not so bad as me, whatever. Seven I was gottin' to have."

"What!" bowed John.

"Seven," repeated Sarrah, composedly. "That is my wedding present to ye, John.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Laundry work at home would be much more satisfactory if the right Starch were used. In order to get the desired stiffness, it is usually necessary to use too much starch that the beauty and fineness of the fabric is hidden behind a paste of varying thickness, which not only destroys the appearance, but also affects the wearing quality of the goods. This trouble can be entirely overcome by using *Defiance Starch*, as it can be applied much more thinly because of its greater strength than other makes.

Piety.

In a recent number of a German magazine a writer offers a variant of the tale told in a book of children's true sayings, which relates how two small girls tried to sit on one stool, and one of them remarked: "If one of us is to get off the stool, there would be more room for me." The Teutonic proverb tells how a German sat by the bedside of his dying wife and murmured piously: "If it pleases the good God to take one of us, I shall go to Berlin."

Will Live in Paris.

The widow of Collis P. Huntington has informed the friends in Washington of her purpose to reside permanently in Paris. With this object in view she is preparing to close her house in New York and go to the French capital, where she has recently completed a mansion for her confinement valued at \$1,000,000. Mrs. Huntington was many years younger than her great husband, who left her the bulk of his millions to do with as she might see fit.

Fine-Looking Royal Couple.

The king and queen of Denmark are indeed a regal-looking couple. King Frederick is a giant in stature, while his consort is the tallest royal woman in Europe. The king is also the richest, having inherited a great deal of property from her father, the late King Charles of Sweden, besides the immense fortune of her mother, who was one of the most betrothed of the nineteenth century. Her majesty is deeply religious.

Sheer white goods. In fact, any fine wash goods when new, owe much of their attractiveness to the way they are laundered, this being done in a manner that gives their textile beauty. Home laundering would be equally satisfactory if proper attention was given to starching, the first essential being good starch, which has sufficient strength to hold about thickening the goods. Try *Defiance Starch* and you will be pleasantly surprised at the improved appearance of your work.

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