

thoughtful sermon, teaches in the S. School and is President of the newly formed Y. P. S. C. E.

Besides a little job work, the Mission report and other Mission printing, 105,000 pages of tracts, 16,000 pages of Mr. Wilson's Hindi Book, 49,500 S. S. tickets and the two Monthlies, Gyan Patrika and the Indian Standard, of 12 and 20 pages respectively, have been printed.

"Gyan Patrika" continues to spread, having this year reached Trinidad, where 53 copies go.

I may be permitted here to call attention to the fact that every subscriber, to our new paper The Indian Standard, while getting the worth of his money, will be helping in the publication of Christian literature and the training and support of Christian workers without cost to the mission, and it will therefore not be out of place for me to mention that subscriptions can be sent to me directly (Rs. 2½) or to Rev. Dr. Reid, Toronto (\$1) a year.

#### WORK OF MISS JAMEISON IN NEEMUCH 1892-93.

I HAVE had three schools under my care, namely, one in the city for high caste girls, one in the suburbs of the same place for chamars (a low caste) and one in the camp bazaar.

Although I have had to contend against many of the difficulties invariably met with while work among women is still new, yet I have had more to encourage than in any former year.

In the city, work has been especially encouraging. Parents have begun to appreciate education for their girls to the extent of buying their school books, a sure proof of the same. When a Hindu parts with his money voluntarily, we may rest assured he feels he is getting the worth of it! We have encouraged the girls to read to their parents and have sent specimens of their writing home for inspection, which has greatly aided in awakening the interest of the parents.

An amusing event which took place only the other day will show how unreasonable the parents are in wishing to have their girls taught in a day. A very clever little girl began attending school lately who learned the difficult alphabet in an unusually short time. When she had been just ten days at school her mother sent a message to say, "My daughter is not getting on at all. She has been asked to read from a book and could not. Miss Sahib must do all the teaching herself or come to the house and teach my girl."

Every girl in this school who was in the highest class has been lately removed by the lamentable child marriage system, but I am thankful to say we can follow most of them into the zenanas and teach them there. Girls are taken from us while so young, that with a rare exception they never can get beyond the most elementary branches.

Our chief anxiety should be, to begin from the day the children enter school to instill the principles of Christianity into their minds, and conti-

nue to do so until they are no longer under our care. Then they will be anxious to continue the Scripture lessons in their homes, and we can expect the fulfilment of the promise, "My word shall not return unto me void."

I regret to say the chamar school has not been a success this year owing chiefly to the inconsistent conduct of a native Christian family we sent to live and work among them. This is much to be regretted, especially as some of the parents and larger boys professed, about eight months ago, to be desirous of becoming Christians. But my brother has lately sent one of his best men, who has great influence over these people, to assist us, and the attendance has increased to over thirty daily. We trust the work among this despised class of people may eventually bear much fruit.

I have supervised the camp school but have been able to do but very little teaching in it. Here are girls still at the alphabet and others in classes all the way to the fourth book. Some of them show an interest in their studies but the want of really efficient teachers is sorely felt when they have to be left to their own resources. And I am convinced we must labour under this difficulty as long as we are obliged to employ married women. A woman with the care of a young baby and perhaps several small children cannot be a success as a teacher. Even if her training has been of the best, it is a physical impossibility.

Many of them do much better than can be expected. The time has come when we should teach and encourage our native Christians in every possible way, to educate their daughters, who are apt to teach, with a view to spending five or six years of their lives as teachers, instead of getting them married as soon as they leave school. And we must be prepared to give such girls a proper training as teachers.

I have been much encouraged by the progress made in zenana work during the year. It was impossible to overtake this work in both city and camp, so the latter place had to be given up. I have two Bible women employed whose work is to visit from house to house. One of these is a girl of about twenty-six years of age and the interest and enthusiasm displayed in her work, makes me long for the time when we can employ others who are not already over burdened with domestic cares.

We have not visited a single house without first receiving an invitation to do so, and we never enter a house without the Bible. Forty houses have been visited during the year. In several of these there has been sickness or some other cause to prevent us for a time continuing our visits. The average number to visit weekly has been thirty-four. In these are twenty-three learning to read, eight doing fancy work and the remainder learn nothing but the Bible lessons.

We hold a weekly meeting for women in the school, which has been attended by an average of twenty women besides as many girls. The only attraction is the "Baby organ," and the old story is taught for upwards of an hour. What the result of all our teaching will be in the great ingathering is known only to the "Lord of the Harvest."