

Canadian Missionary Link

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LEPER MISSION WORK.

WE regretted that in the report of the Leper Mission in October LINK, a misprint had made it appear that \$20,000 had been received for their work, where it should have been \$2,000. We would wish it had been the former for it is all needed, and are very glad to know that Mr. L. Kitchen, of Bloomsburg left a bequest of \$1,000 to that work at Ramachandrapuram.

FOURTEEN HUNDRED CHINESE TOGETHER.—At Ungkung, China, there was held an associational gathering of the churches connected with this mission. The Ungkung Mission was founded in 1892. The meetings were very eager and enthusiastic. On the last day fourteen hundred were present to hear a discussion on the work of the ministry, after which two men were ordained. In the first nine months of last year Doctor Carlin had baptized sixty-five. Now he writes he is just starting on a trip of fifty miles to an outstation where candidates are waiting for baptism.

A MARVEL of the Eastern world, whose importance cannot be overrated, is the awakening now in progress in China. The empire is shaking itself from the sleep of ages; dissatisfaction with present conditions grows; desire for Western learning is becoming a craze among the educated. Meantime Japanese teachers are being called to take charge of Chinese schools from Peking to the Tibetan frontier. The door is also wide open for an increase of Christian educational enterprises. It will not, however, always remain open. If the Christian Churches do not seize the present great opportunity in China, and Buddhah, instead of Christ, becomes the ideal which dominates the new thought of China, we shall have to make note sadly once more of the fact that opportunity does not wait for laggards.—*Bureau of Missions.*

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.

Some of our missionaries in Burma discovered several years ago a tribe called the Muses. These people had a tradition that some time a white man was going to tell them about the true God. All those who accepted this tradition and bound themselves to wait for the coming of these white men put cords around their necks and wrists as a sign. When Rev. W. M. Young and Dr. H. C. Gibbons became acquainted with these people and their tradition and proceeded to tell them about the true God, the people instantly in large numbers accepted Christ. One hundred and seventy-six were baptized in one month and a little later four hundred more. Before baptism, according to the tradition, the cords were cut. I have one of these cords sent me by Dr. Gibbons. The Muses are very much like the Karen people in ideas, in language, and in customs.

These same missionaries discovered another tribe called the Kaws, not so numerous as the Musos, numbering about twenty-six thousand in one state, and undoubtedly many more of them are in Shanland. These people have traditions very similar to those of the Musos, and the missionaries are expecting a large harvest in this field also.

In 1833 three white men from France appeared before the great chief Moshesh in Basutoland with a message about a Saviour and a Gospel. The chief compared their message to an egg and said he would wait for it to hatch before forming an opinion. The egg has hatched. After seventy years there are in connection with the Paris Mission in Basutoland 27 missionaries and 425 native workers, with 22,356 professed Christians, of whom 14,950 are communicants. In the year 1903-04 these Basuto Christians gave nearly \$20,000 for Home and Foreign Missions. That is to say, they supported all of the 197 outstations of the Paris Basuto Mission, and besides this they sent \$400 to the Mission in Barotsiland on the Zambesi.