

THAT'S THE WAY.

"Just a little every day,
That's the way
Seeds in darkness swell and grow,
Tiny blades push through the snow.
Never any flower of May
Leaps to blossom in a burst,
Slowly, slowly, at the first,
That's the way!
Just a little every day.

Just a little every day,
That's the way
Children learn to read and write,
Bit by bit, and mite by mite.
Never any one I say,
Leaps to knowledge and its power.
Slowly, slowly, hour by hour,
That's the way!
Just a little every day."

FIELD STUDY FOR JUNE.

India has been occupied with always increasing territory by Great Britain since the first charter of the East Indian Company in 1600.

India has 688 native sovereignties.

Queen Victoria became Empress of India in 1858, and she delegates her rulership to 1,500 English gentlemen, 1,000 civilians, and 500 officers, who constitute the Imperial service.

The story of modern India begins with the suppression of the mutiny in 1857.

The population of India is 287,000,000, of which 140,000,000 are women, and of these women 22,700,000 are widows, and you all know what the little widows of India have to suffer.

In India no less than 81 distinct languages exist, of which the Hindu language is spoken by 85,000,000.

In the religion of India the Brahmans are represented by 200,000,000, the Mohammedans by 50,000,000, the Buddhists by 7,000,000, the Christians by 2,500,000, the Parsees by 100,000.

The sacred Books of the Brahmans are the Vedas; of the Mohammedans, the Koran; of the Buddhists, the Tripitake; of the Christians, the Holy Bible; of the Parsees, the Zend-Avesta.

In 1897 200 native newspapers were published in India.

English education was introduced into India by Mr. Charles Grant, of the East India company, in 1797, and the first grant made by the English Parliament was made in 1813.

There are 300,000 pupils in mission evangelical schools.

The occupation of the people of India is land culture, 86 per. cent of the people being engaged as farmers, whose average income is \$32 a year.

The British army in India numbers 238,000 troops, of which 165,000 are natives.

Indian art expresses itself in architecture.

About \$1,000,000 is contributed annually by American missionary societies for the evangelization of India.

Of this sum the General and Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church give nearly \$400,000.

The Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India were founded by Dr. William Butler in 1856.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has in India (including Farther India) 50 missionaries.

Nowhere in the world during the last sixty years have so many changes been made in the condition of a great population as in India.

The Hindus are a very religious people. They have a large number of gods and many thousand temples. When they have no image of the god they make one of mud and bow down to that. Most of these gods are evil spirits, whom they fear and therefore pray to them. The children are taught to pray and bring offerings to hideous idols. Every disease has a special god who must be prayed to. Every Hindu who works worships his tools. All along the roadside are shrines where travellers worship; the priests who tend them live on the offerings of the people. Their rivers are sacred and the people make long pilgrimages to them and carry their sick there that they may be buried in the sacred waters when they die. But you will be glad to know that the Hindus are slowly coming into the gospel light. Christian churches are scattered throughout the country. In many villages the people are learning of Christ and giving up their heathen customs.

QUESTIONS FOR JUNE.

- How long has India been occupied by Great Britain?
When did Queen Victoria become Empress of India, and what is meant by the Imperial Service?
When does the story of India, as it is now, begin?
What can you tell of the population of India? How many of these are women—how many little outcast widows?
What of the languages of the country?
Please tell what you know of the religions of India?
What are their sacred books?
Were there many native newspapers published there last year?
How and when was English education introduced there, and when did Parliament make the first grant?
How many pupils in mission schools?
What is the occupation of the people, and what income does it give them?
What is said of the British army in India?
How is any knowledge or love of Art shown there?
What do the American Missionary Societies do for them?
What do the F. M. Societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church do?
By whom and when were the Missions of that Church founded there?
How many Missionaries has the Woman's F. M. Society of that Church there?
What is said of the last sixty years in India?
What can you tell of the religious character of the people, and the gods of the Hindus?
What are the children taught to do?
What are to be seen on the roadside, and how do the priests live?
What is said of the rivers?
What are you glad to know?
- We are indebted for our facts this month to the "Woman's Missionary Friend" of last year.—ED.