

her to be baptized, asked him upon her deathbed to bring her water. When it was brought she dipped her fingers into it and, with great pain, raised her arm to her head and said, 'I baptize myself in the name of the Lord Jesus.'

Mrs. Macdonald, wife of Rev. Dr. Macdonald of Calcutta, for nineteen years a missionary of the Free Church of Scotland in that city, corroborated what has been so often said and written about the sad condition of Hindu women. There had been improvement, however, and under British rule reforms were being gradually inaugurated. There was no hope of evangelizing India through European agency. Too little sympathy and prayer were given for the native converts and not enough credit to the native Christian workers. The Girls' Boarding Schools were an invaluable agency, teaching obedience, method, cleanliness and truthfulness, and when a girl thus trained went back to a zenana her influence for good was very great.

Mrs. Wilson, of the Canadian Mission, Neemuch, said the women in Central India were not so much secluded as in some other parts of the country. She herself knew very few purdah-women, but had been brought more into contact with the Sudra caste. These were a most industrious, hard-working people. They were very religious after their own fashion, much more so than the men, but were completely under the power of the priests. The native Christian women, as a rule, did much by their consistent lives to commend the Gospel to the heathen.

Mrs. Laws, wife of the Rev. Robert Laws, M.D., D.D., of Livingstonia, Central Africa, said that for nine years the missionaries in this field might well have said, "who hath believed our report," but fruit had appeared at length. The darkness and wickedness of the people were terrible beyond words. The women were not crying "Come over and help us," they were asking for calico and beads and brass-work; nevertheless, the power of the truth had been manifested, and some had been