

# The Canadian Missionary Link

VOL. XIV.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1892.

No. 6

**PRAYER TOPIC FOR FEBRUARY.**—1st week.—For officers of the W. F. M. Board, that they may be guided by the Holy Spirit in all their plans, and work undertaken during the year in connection with our Mission.

2nd week.—For Rev. J. E. Davis and wife, Cocanada.  
3rd. week.—For Miss Simpson and those engaged with her in the Zenana work, for Miss Baskerville and the scholars under her care, Cocanada.

4th week.—That we may have faith to ask great things of God during the year, also faith to expect them and be ready to seize our opportunities when they come to us.

THESE topics are suggested for all our sisters, and that we shall set apart a time—it may be brief—each Thursday evening for prayer at home, claiming the promise that when two or three agree in asking anything in Christ's name, and presenting our extra cent a week to the Lord. If all the members of the Circles would unite in this we may indeed expect great things of the Lord.

THE MEMBERS OF THE W. F. M. Board in Toronto have agreed to meet together on the last Thursday afternoon of each month for prayer and conference upon our foreign mission work.

THE CAREY CENTENNIAL.—We publish elsewhere the programme of the Carey Centennial meeting to be held in Toronto February 16 and 17. It is intended to make this the first of a series of meetings to be held at different centres throughout the Provinces. We trust that the Circles and Aid Societies will do all in their power to make these meetings successful and to secure the raising of the Carey Centennial fund proposed by the Boards.

METHODIST MISSIONS IN INDIA.—The great ingathering of converts in India is not confined to Baptists. The American Methodists are sharing in the blessing. During two months of 1891, two thousand converts were received into membership. Many of the new converts came from other than the lowest castes.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—This excellent missionary publication has changed its form from octavo to quarto and shows marked improvements in many ways. It has a beautiful new design for the cover, and another for the heading of the first page.

ATTENTION is called to the fact that for this first quarter the contributions are \$51.67 less than for the corresponding time last year, even after deducting the amount raised by the thank offerings; while for the same time our expenditure is increased by \$297.33. V. E.

THE MISSIONARY OUTLOOK.—This is the organ of the Canadian Methodists. We congratulate our neighbors on the improvements with which it begins the new year.

WE ARE receiving far more postage stamps than we can advantageously dispose of. The surplus we are obliged to sell at a discount. We request our subscribers to send stamps only when it would be inconvenient to remit in any other way, and never for large amounts.

WOMAN IN INDIA.—When Mrs. Armstrong, labouring among the Telugus, sought a winding sheet for a dead woman, she was asked, "Was she a saint or a sinner?" The question meant, was she married or a widow; if a widow, she would not be buried in cloth of such quality as if living with a husband. And when she asked one of the many sects of Hindus if there was anything upon which they agreed, he said, "Yes; we all believe in the sanctity of the cow and the depravity of woman."

THE conspicuous place in higher education taken by the native Christian women of India is illustrated by the fact that of the nineteen successful female candidates for the matriculation examination in 1879, seven were native Christians while none were Hindus; of the 234 candidates examined for higher education of women, 61 were native Christians and only four were Hindus. Among the 739 pupils attached to the different industrial schools of the Madras Presidency 357 were native Christians, 75 were Vaisyas and Sudras, 17 were Low Caste including Pariahs, and only five were Brahmans. This progress of education will eventually give them an advantage for which no amount of intellectual precocity can compensate the Brahmans. A Bombay writer attributes the social eminence of the Parsis largely to two facts, absence of restriction of caste and the education of their women. As these advantages make themselves felt in Southern India, it seems probable that the native Christians will become the Parsis of that section, furnishing the most distinguished public servants, barristers, merchants and citizens.—*Independent*.

UNTIL our printer secures the Ads. we shall have to content ourselves without the outside cover.