

of Convention.—There is a large field of work open to us here; any number of children are ready to be taught, and hundreds of women are within fifteen minutes walk of our house, most, or all of whom would be accessible to a skilful visitor. The field is ready to our hand, but the ploughing and sowing must precede the reaping.

We wish your little paper much success, and shall always be willing to help in whatever way you may think best, as far as we possibly can.

M. R. SELDEN,  
Sec. & Treas. Cen. Brd. for N.S.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

Mrs. March, Corresponding Secretary of the W. M. A. Society, says:

We have had twenty-three new societies organized during the last year, by Mrs. W. B. Boggs, and some are beginning to send in their contributions.

We hope the day is not far distant when all our churches will awake to the fact, that it is their high privilege, as well as duty, to have an Aid Society, in connection with them. I do not know how it is with you, but with us there are many churches that are living testimonies to the truth of God's word—"There is that withholdeth more than is mete and it tendeth to poverty."

#### TORONTO.

##### UNITED QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

In accordance with a suggestion of some of the members of the "Jarvis St. Mission Circle," in Toronto, a meeting of all the officers connected with the "Circles" of the various city churches, was called, to consider the advisability of holding a united evening meeting once a quarter, assembling alternately in the different churches. It was thought that it would not only promote a social feeling among the members but that the cause of Foreign Missions would thereby be advanced.

The first of these meetings took place accordingly on the evening of the 4th July, in the "Alex. St. Church." It was quite a success both as regards numbers and the interest manifested by those who were present. Reports were read by the several Secretaries, giving an account of the progress of the work in each church, after which an excellent paper was read on Madagascar, describing the wonderful progress of Christianity in that island during the last 50 years.

We were also favored with a beautiful address from Mrs. Harvie, a Presbyterian lady of this city, who was present—one of whom it may indeed be said, that she is 'well reported of for good works.' She took for her subject "Woman's Work in Missions," showing how much they can do at home; both by prayers and contributions. Her remarks on self-denial in giving were eminently practical and suggestive.

We heartily commend the plan of holding these meetings in all places where there are two or more "Circles."

Conversions to Christianity are so numerous that the Hindoos are making great efforts to bring back the wanderers into the fold. The question whether a Hindoo, after becoming a Christian, can be received back into Hinduism was decided in the affirmative by Pandit Sadha Ram, who declares it to be very fitting that those who, through carelessness or complaisance, adopt another religion should be allowed to come back.—*Madras Times.*

## "MULTITUDES ADDED TO THE LORD" IN THE SOUTH Teloogoo COUNTRY.

LETTER FROM MR. CLOUGH IN "THE MISSIONARY MAGAZINE."

June 24 I wrote you at great length about many things, some of which are of vital importance to your mission to the Teloogoo. I have not the time to write much this morning; but I have some glorious news to tell, which you and the readers of "The Missionary Magazine" are not unprepared to hear. "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad."

In my letter of the 24th, I mentioned that we had again commenced baptizing. We, on account of the famine, stopped receiving converts into the church early in March, 1877; hence, for over fifteen months we had no additions to our number, while the famine, in its direct and indirect work, constantly thinned our ranks. On June 16 we again commenced receiving converts,—believers in the Lord Jesus as their Saviour, and the Saviour of the whole world. Since then the work has gone on, widening and deepening; and now, as I write these lines, it seems to me that the blessed gospel which we try to preach is going to sweep everything before it.

As reported to you June 24, I and my native assistants had baptized 328 converts. Since then we have baptized, June 24, 75; 26, 77; 27, 140; 28, 150; 29, 186; 30, 212; July 1, 199; 2, 614; 3, 2,222; 4, 731; 6, 216; 7, 279. Total number baptized from June 16 to July 7 inclusive, 5,429.

But very few of these ever received any famine-funds: perhaps not one hundred of the whole number ever received "a pice" (quarter of a cent) even from me, directly or indirectly, and never expect to receive any money or financial aid in any way.

The following extract from the report of Mr. Williams, of the Ramapatam Theological Seminary cannot fail to interest Canadians, Ramapatam being Mr. Timpany's former field of labour.

"We look for great gatherings into our churches soon, such as have not been known in the history of modern missions. If I am not utterly mistaken, God, by his Spirit, is moving on the hearts of thousands and thousands of these Teloogoo people. He has shown them by this fearful famine, that vain is the help of idols. Their faith in them is dead. True, the priests try to keep up an appearance; but the people, as a mass, think they are working only for their 'loaves and fishes.'

"The students are out from Saturday morning until Sunday evening, every week. They preach, give medicine and a little money to the very helpless. They tell me that whole villages are ready to become Christian. I believe God is about to fulfil his promise to the Son regarding this people. It looks as though a nation is to be born in a day. We, if wise will get ready to receive them. Our responsibility is fearfully great. What is to be done with the multitudes most of whom can not read?"

"The great work of preaching the gospel must be done by the native preachers. This statement needs no argument, it is as clear as the noonday sun."

THE ZENANA MISSION connected with the Baptist Missionary Society has sustained a severe loss in the death of Miss Craik. This lady who was the eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Craik of Bristol, was only sent out last year, and had been but a few months at work when she was smitten by cholera, and in four days called to her rest. Shortly before she left England, Miss Craik published a volume of poems, "bright with the play of fancy, and with not a little true poetic melody."

## HINDOOS MEASURING THEIR DISTANCE TO THE GODS AT SINGHESWAR FAIR.

Mr. Evans of the Baptist Missionary Society, (English) gives in the *Missionary Herald* an account of a preaching tour he has recently taken, and describes Hindoos measuring their distance to the S. N.

The mighty rush and intense excitement of Hindoo idolaters, at the recent Singheswar Mela, did not look as if the Gospel millennium of India was near at hand, nor, says Mr. Evans, "did we get here any evidence that Hindooism has lost any of its hold upon the people of India. Every day while the mela lasted could be seen crowds of devotees eagerly rushing into the shrine of *Mahadeo*, and among them a number of men who had measured with their prostrated bodies every inch of the way from their homes to the holy temple, and had been thus travelling for days together, only able to proceed about two miles from sunrise to sunset daily."

In Muttra years ago, I used to see occasional sights of this sort, but I never before saw such a number of men, with vows upon them, crawling along in this painful and degrading manner to a distant shrine. I should think that scores of such people came into the Singheswar Mela while we were there.

They lay down flat on their faces on the road, stretch out their arms in full length before them, make three salutations with joined hands, kiss the ground, make a mark on the road as far as the hand can reach, and then get up and repeat the exercise. In cases of a river or a pond interrupting the road, they measure backwards the breadth of water to cross, and do that distance over again on dry land.

All this is done that the people may obtain pardon of sin, and appease their lashing consciences. They think that these things will please their idols; so they make a vow that they will thus measure their way to the feet of their God; and they believe that if they fail to fulfil their vow, the god will be angry and kill them. Oh! the unspeakable privilege enjoyed by the Missionaries at this mela, of carrying the Gospel to these sin-stricken, devil-tempted multitudes! It was just what they wanted: The Lord Jesus, the gracious substitute for the sin-polluted ones of India, who has made a full atonement for sin, does not require any painful or degrading effort, such as these Hindoos think they must perform. The Gospel presents to them a full and free pardon through the Saviour's perfect work already performed, and through His precious atoning blood already shed.

Crowds of people were preached to, and about 2,000 copies of the Gospels and tracts were sold, and it is believed that good was done. This mela was not this year nearly as large as usual, yet there must have been between two and three hundred thousand people present, many of whom had come long distances, not a few from Nepal, and no doubt thousands this year heard the Gospel for the first time under the Mission awning at Singheswar.

Before we left the mela, cholera in its worst form broke out among the people. Many died off in a few hours; others, sick, hastened away home, but died on the road. I took up one poor fellow on the wayside on our bullock cart, but he died before he got into the village. The fell malady rapidly spread from village to village around, so that wherever we went, after the mela, we heard the voice of weeping and lamentation for the dead, and we had the sad change to tell the survivors that their friends who went to the god at Singheswar to seek for life had found death. At the large village of Ghumberia, where the people around met for the market, we sold about 150 Gospels and tracts, and many heard us gladly, saying they had never before seen a preacher in the town; nor was this the only town in which we were told that we were the first publishers of peace they had ever heard. The fact of it is, the country is so extensive, and the towns and villages so numerous, and the labourers so few, that not one-tenth part of the people can be visited even in districts where there are mission stations. Hear this, oh ye young men who spend your time and talents in offering over and over again the blessing of salvation to the same people, and know that there are in India millions of souls who have never heard the name of Jesus!"

MR. SPURGEON puts a home question to those who are in doubt as to the real use and necessity of foreign missions: "Dear friends, you sometimes say, 'Will the heathen be saved if we do not send the Missionaries?' I will ask you another question, 'Will you be saved if you do not send out any Missionaries? because I have very dreadful doubts about whether you will. Do not smile. The man who does nothing for his Master, will he be saved? The man that never cares about the perishing heathen, is he saved? Is he like Christ?"