WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR GIRLS?

S. K. TAYLOR

The most serious problem confronting us at present is what to do with our girls, of which we have twenty of marriageable age. These must, in some way, be made self-supporting and there are very few openings for women to earn their living in India.

The first, and most desirable condition for them in life is marriage, but we will not marry our girls to heathen men, which limits very considerably the number of eligible marriages. As many of our girls comes to us when partially grown, they have not acquired as much education as is now considered indispensable for the wife of a native preacher or catechist—which still further limits their desirable opportunities for marriage.

Teaching—The next desirable position is that of a teacher. But no one can become a teacher in India without taking a year’s training in a training school. Two of our girls are to enter a training school for girls next year. Teaching is not so desirable a profession for girls in India as in America.

The only place a girl can teach is in a boarding school for girls, or under the care of a married woman where she will be constantly protected, for otherwise she is not only in great danger, but her reputation is not worth a penny.

Needlework—This as a trade, is not only overworked but the remuneration is so small, and the difficulty of disposing of wares is so great, that it is not to be depended upon as a sufficient means of livelihood.

Domestic Service—The finding of Christian homes where girls will be cared for physically, morally and religiously is no easy task, so this opening is small indeed.

Trained Nurses—The difficulty here is the same as with domestic service. For zenana work, teaching, nursing, the unmarried woman is practically worthless in India. If we can have some industry that can be carried on at our orphanage, something inexpensive to begin, simple to learn, light to perform, steady in its market, and that can be carried on without demanding the entire strength of one of our missionaries, the problem will be solved.
FROM MISS SAUNDERS

GUINDY, Jan. 12th.

CHRISTMAS this year was especially pleasing to us, because it was the first Christmas that our boys and girls had made an offering to the Lord. The suggestion was made to them some months before and the most of them set to work with a will, spending their play time making things that could be sold.

Christmas day was a very pleasant one, the boys had been invited to spend the evening at Guindy. Very early in the morning Miss Jones with the help of some of the girls began decorating. Red, white and blue bunting with the “Stars and Stripes” and the “Union Jack” made the place look very pretty. The large basket that was to receive the offerings was very tastefully draped with the bunting. At 5.30 the “Tamasha” began, first the boys and then the girls marched up and put their gifts in the basket. While the girls marched they sang “Joy Bells.” The greater part of the girls work was sewing and crocheting, some of the very little ones, who cannot sew nicely earned one cent by picking seeds from cotton. The boys showed their handiwork in various ways, sewing, carpentry, modeling, drawing, cooking, etc. Altogether the sale of articles and the money collected amounted to six dollars. After this part of the programme Mrs. Taylor presented each orphan with some musical instruments; also each child with a little book. She received from the boys an Indian drinking cup and saucer; and from the girls a very nice stand cover worked by one of them.

Their treat this year was somewhat different from other years. In the California boxes there was a good supply of dried prunes, half of these were stewed and with fifty loaves of bread, 300 plantains, (bananas) and fourteen pounds of candy made a most excellent feast for 150. This number included all of the servants.

At 7 o’clock the party broke up, all voting it a very Happy Christmas.

When I was in America I tried to tell how destructive the white ants are here. I did not think I was soon to find that I was one of their victims. When I opened my box of white clothing which I had left behind I found they had been having a feast, while I had lost a number of skirts and blouses. I meant to take a photo of the remnants and send to you, but the servants thinking them fit only for the rubbish heap, forthwith put them there and set fire to them. This is a country where one has to take joyfully the spoiling of one’s goods.

Mrs. Taylor is spending a few days in Bangalore, from there she will go to visit the Malabar schools and after that take her trip North. Miss Jones will accompany her.

At this writing we are all well and facing the New Year with good courage.

THE INDIA BOXES

MISS SAUNDERS, under date of December 22, writes “The boxes from Boston and California came at the same time. We had a very pleasant time unpacking them, and were delighted with all the good things they contained, a little later I will send you a list of what is needed most in the next boxes.”

We have received the list, and she tell us of the things that are needed and those that are not needed. We do not understand, however, by this that we are prohibited from sending anything that is on the “not needed” list (except the pins, which cannot be used) but rather that they have plenty of such and would prefer those on the “needed” list.

We shall send, as is our custom, another box in April, and we hope that all our Locals, that can do so, will contribute to it. All goods, or monies to buy things for the box should be sent to Mrs. Emma G. Hall, 7 Homestead Ave., Worcester, Mass., who is chairman of the India Packing Committee. And we would suggest that those who are intending to buy things for the box send their money to Mrs. Hall, with instructions for what they want, and have her purchase the things in Worcester, rather than to buy them in their own towns, and thus save the cost of sending them to her. Send goods by express prepaid.

THINGS NEEDED

Bales, or lengths of three yards or more, of cotton flannel.

Boys’ shirts. Our girls can make their own garments now and the boys wear loin cloths instead of trousers.

Thread, needles, thimbles (2 to 5 kindergarten) combs, colored crayons, lead pencils, pens, linen thread for drawn work, thread for pillow-lace, scissors (ten cent ones for the girls), darning cotton.

Tools for the boys, axes with plenty of extra handles, small reaping sickles.

Toys for the boys, such as tops, marbles, hard balls, whistles, harmonicas, knives, etc. We do not need toys for the girls this time.

THINGS NOT NEEDED

Soap, quilts, blankets, pins, picture cards unless large ones of birds and animals suitable for school work, wash cloths, towels, work bags, English games, dolls, boys’ trousers.

We regret that for the past two years the contributions from the Dover Maine Local have not been credited in the lists of those contributing to the boxes. This was due to an error on the part of the packing committee, who listed Dover, Maine, as Dover, N. H.

“Go ye into all the world” is emphatic, and cannot be narrowed down to mean our country, our town, our church.

Missions represent not a human service, but a Divine enterprise.
The India Woman's Conference as it Appeared to an American

S. K. Taylor

So far as I can learn never but once before have the women of India met in public to discuss any subject, and that was in Bombay.

The first thing that would strike one on entering the hall was the display of diamonds. Remember that these ladies were the wives of some of the wealthiest men in India, that no small portion of a native's wealth is placed in his wife's jewels, and that for centuries the two topics of conversation with native women have been their jewels and matters pertaining to their sex, and that this was a "full dress affair," the one opportunity of these women to display their jewels; and you will understand why every woman put on all the jewelry that she could command. I will partially describe one lady's dress, which was by no means exceptionally elaborate. Besides ear jewels, nose jewels and hair ornaments, she wore a tight-fitting lace waist embroidered with gold, over which most of her jewels were displayed. A necklace of pearls and diamonds encircled her neck, this being about two inches broad, and from this extending over her shoulders were necklaces of surpassing beauty, the outer one reaching to her belt in front. She wore a belt around her waist and another around her hips; about a dozen bracelets on each wrist, and several above her elbow. On one wrist I counted seven diamond bracelets. There were estimated to be about a thousand ladies present and it is rarely indeed, even in the fashionable world, that there is seen so valuable a collection of jewelry. With few exceptions, the feet were bare.

As everyone knows, who has tried public speaking, a speaker must forget himself (or herself) in his subject in order to reach the hearts of the listeners. Whether it will ever be possible for an elaborately dressed woman to do this, whether in America or India, I question. The addresses were read, but most of the words of the readers could not be heard three feet from the platform. They were not used to public reading, and did not know how to throw their voice across a room. The thoughts were the thoughts of children feebly uttered. No one in charge of the convention knew how to command silence and attention, so chatting went on during the addresses, varied by the cries of a baby or two and the audible efforts to hush them. But these faults will be out grown, in a short time, if the women of India are in earnest and persevere.

The President was a little tardy in coming, arriving one hour and forty minutes after convention was advertised to open. And, I am told (I did not see it) she was screened while passing from the carriage to the hall, a procedure that strikes an American as irresistibly funny. As I had to leave before the close of the convention my report is only partial, but I trust that it is also impartial. It is only fair to state that these Indian women are the most beautiful women in the world, as far as my experience and judgment goes; and that the men, whom I saw at the India National Congress, impressed me as being the most intelligent, cleanest set of men that I ever saw assembled together; and I sat upon a platform from whence I could study them for two full days.

The above article was accompanied by a note from Mrs. Taylor in which she says "I have been my great privilege to attend the India National Congress, held in Madras this week. The conditions in India can be better learned in a convention like this, than in a year of study or travel in India. I am hoping to be able to write this up in a few days. I am sending you a brief account of the Woman's Convention, which I also attended."

A Christian Convention in Mid-India

By Richard Burges, Jubbelpore, India

The Christian convention held in Jubbelpore last autumn was especially enjoyable because it brought the missionaries so near to their Indian brethren.

Most of the one hundred European missionaries came from isolated stations, and the eleven hundred Indian Christians who attended likewise had their cups of joy filled to the brim. Usually Christians in India have a sensation of being in the minority, for in all India they are less than one per cent of the population. To have a feeling of being in the majority was distinctly exhilarating.

The sight of a huge tent, kindly loaned by the government, containing a multitude of Christians, put enthusiasm into them which sometimes "bubbled" up and could not be restrained. Frequently the shout of victory to Jesus found expression in the Hindu words: "Jay, Jay, Jay, Jai, Masih Ki Jay." Our hearts beat faster as the multitude stood and lifted their arms to emphasize the shout.

"All one in Christ Jesus" was the Hindu motto which hung near the speakers' dais, and verily denominational differences "interfered with fellowship as little as lines of latitude and longitude interfere with navigation." The gathering of such crowds, most of whom had never had such an experience, provided an opportunity to make known existing literature. A tent was set apart for this purpose, in which there were books, etc., on sale.

Among the many tents which were pitched on the grounds none were more effective than those marked prayer-tents. One who knew the inner side of the whole affair said, "It was the powerhouse of the convention." It is now known that some hardly left these tents night or day, but used their time as Aaron and Hur did when they held up the hands of Moses.—The Missionary Review of the World.

The Cost in India

A few months ago a very rich man was baptized in India, and was obliged to leave it all for Christ. Had he remained among his people they would probably have given him some drug to affect his mind, explaining that he had gone crazy about religion. If he ever recovered his senses he would probably forget about Christianity. This is a very common occurrence. To avoid such a fate the man is living on about ten cents a day and remains loyal to his Lord.—World Wide.
ALL NATIONS MONTHLY.

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Report of Eastern Field Secretary for January

JANUARY 3, 1909. I visited the Vinalhaven, Me., church with the India mission views. The mild, bright, moonlight evening brought together a goodly number of people, many of them representing other denominations. About seventy-five copies of All Nations Monthly were distributed among those present. All seemed interested and profited by the meeting.

Sunday evening, January 9th, the way was opened for a missionary meeting in the church at Rockport, Me., where there are a few Adventists. This was not a large meeting, and no results were apparent, but we trust that some good may have been done. Remaining in Rockland the following week we assisted in mailing the January number of All Nations Monthly, made preparations for a trip of several weeks to Northern and Central Maine and presented the work at the Rockland church Friday evening the 16th. The 24th was spent in Bangor, where a few faithful sisters are full of missionary spirit and good works. In the evening a fair sized audience listened to the story of the beginning and growth of our work in India. We had a desire to remain for a few days and follow up the effort by personal work in the homes of the people, but having previously made an appointment for Monday evening, we were unable to remain. A heavy fall of snow on Monday evening prevented many from attending the meeting at North Bucksport, but an interest was awakened and we left with an earnest invitation to return again. Dover was next visited. The meeting had been well advertised by the pastor M. C. Burtt, and the energetic president of the local, Mrs. Longee. A fine audience of about one hundred and fifty assembled Wednesday evening the 27th, to listen to the lecture. This meeting proved to be beneficial both to the church and to the mission work. Friday we made our way to Oakland, expecting to speak at the church morning and evening; but the storm of Saturday made it impossible for us to carry out this plan. Having an appointment at Watervillie for Monday evening, we could not remain longer at Oakland, but expect to return when conditions are more favorable.

Extract From An Article on the Life of Miss Spence

(Written for a recent meeting of the Watervillie, Me., Local.)

The writer of the article in speaking of Miss Spence says, "How majestic is the life devoted to the love of God without thought of self or the weakness of the flesh. Those who knew her can but be impressed with her great heart and Godly purpose. God has denied her ministrations longer. Let us be stirred by the nobility of her example and let her yet speak through our efforts. One of her significant expressions concerning the life of a missionary was, "To be a missionary means entering God's training school where self has to die and Christ be glorified." Actual experience had verified this statement in her life. What excuse have we for our ignorance of its truth! She said still further, "We can all have it said of us 'She hath done what she could,' And adds from the book entitled The Spirit Filled Life, 'God judges not by result but by effort.'"

[The article from which the above extract is taken is a very interesting one and shows that the writer has followed closely the work which has been done in India. We feel sure that those who listened to it must have been inspired with renewed zeal for the work.—Editor]
THE DIFFERENCE

NETTIE M. HYDE

We often hear the questions asked. "What does Christianity do for the heathen? How does it better their condition?" Possibly a partial answer may be found in looking at the lives of two Indian girls, who, by birth, were nearly equal in condition and rank.

Dhaniya was born of sweeper (scavenger) parents, the lowest caste, but, in this case, respectable above the ordinary. She was brought up according to the Hindu customs, taught to worship idols and never sent to school. By following her mother around at her work she learned to sweep, and early began to pay her way and that of the younger brothers and sisters.

One day, when working about the mission compound, Dhaniya told the missionary that she would like to become a Christian, if her parents would also. The mother expressed the same desire, but the father would not yield, and when Dhaniya was thirteen years of age, arrangements were made for her marriage to a man who had already had two wives. A large sum of money was borrowed for the celebration of the event, and the marriage took place according to the Hindu ceremonies. In due time the bride was taken away to the home of her husband, but remained there only a short time, when, because of the cruelty of her husband and his mother, she ran away and came back to her parents. Here she remained until she brought disgrace upon herself and family by immoral conduct; then the father sent for the husband and told the two that they must live together. This Dhaniya stoutly refused to do, saying that if she went with him it would be only to be beaten and treated cruelly. Notwithstanding, the father called them before the missionary and asked her to witness that he was putting Dhaniya out of his house and leaving her upon her husband's hands. With tears and pleadings, Dhaniya bowed her face to the ground, saying, "Miss Sahiba, what can I do? I cannot go with this man, he is a bad man, and he will beat me. I hate him!"

The missionary could do nothing, according to the rules of the Hindus, which also hold good in the courts of India. Dhaniya was the wife (really slave) of this man to whom she had been unwillingly married, and there was no law which would release her from the marriage contract. Besides this, although not yet fourteen years of age, she was old in sin and vice, and was already known to be a thief and of immoral character. A sad picture indeed, but from this let us turn to a brighter one.

Magania was born about two years before Dhaniya, in a heathen home, in a village where perhaps not a Christian lived. She was married to a Hindu boy when a child of but six or seven years, but remained in the home of her parents. When she was about eight years of age, her parents, through the preaching of a Christian missionary, were led to accept Christianity, and on the day of their baptism Magania was also baptized. Soon after becoming a Christian, the father died, and Magania was placed in a boarding school. Here she made such rapid progress that when the school had reached its sixth year, she was employed as a pupil teacher. Now she is a young woman, who, as teacher in the school and moni­tor in the boarding department, finds constant opportunity to work for the Master whom she knows and loves. In addition to aiding her younger Indian sisters, she is still pursuing her own studies, and her eagerness to learn is a source of great pleasure to her teachers. So quick and skillful is she, that she has learned to help in almost every department of the large orphanage in which she lives. She recently appeared in a Government examination for a teacher's certificate and is now preparing for another Government examination in English.

Of these two girls, originating from the same caste, Dhaniya had the advantage in inherited disposition and mental ability. Magania is, by nature, a very deceitful girl, but the victories, which, through God's grace, she is able to obtain, are developing her into a strong Christian character. Can we ask, "Does it pay to open schools for the heathen and to send our money to educate them?" Rather let us ask ourselves, "How many Dhaniyas are there whom we can save from spiritual darkness, disgrace and ruin?"

What if your own were wandering far in a trackless maze, And you could show them where to go along your pleasant ways?

Would your heart be light till the pathway bright Was plain before their gaze?

"They're not our own," you answer; "they're neither kith or kin;"

They are God's own; His love alone Can save them from their sin.

They are Christ's own; He left his throne And died their souls to win."

—Woman's Missionary Friend

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON MISSIONS

THREE men chosen to fill the Presidential chair have given public indorsement to the cause of missions. President Harrison, after fulfilling his term of office, spoke in its behalf in Carnegie Hall, New York. President-elect Taft's repeated indorsements are well known. On January 18 President Roosevelt added to the number in what he said would be his last public address in Washington as the nation's chief. His audience was that assembled at the African diamond jubilee mass-meeting held in the Metropolitan Memorial Methodist-Episcopal Church. As reported by the New York Tribune the President said in part:

"Now, in speaking to-night I wish to lay stress upon the missionary side of the general work in the foreign lands. America has for over a century done its share of missionary work. We who stay at home should as a matter of duty give cordial support to those who in a spirit of devotion to all that is highest in human nature spend the best part of their lives in trying to carry civilization and Christianity into lands which have hitherto known little or nothing of either. The work is vast, and it is done under many and widely varied conditions. Personally I have always been particularly interested.—Literary Digest.
THE ALTERED QUESTION
BY ALICE J. JANVRIN

Voices, sad with sin and suffering,
From the lands beyond the sea,
Ever came in pleading accents,
Till they seemed a call to me;
But I strove to answer, "No,"
As I questioned, "Must I go?"

Then I sew as in a vision,
One who stood with outstretched hands,
And a face of tender yearning
Turned towards those heathen lands;
At his feet I bent me low,
Whispering a pity, "May I go?"

There I leave it—anguish questions
Are forever more at rest,
Here or there, or work or waiting,
His the choice, and that is best,
For I know that day by day,
He Himself will show the way.

—Selected.

REPORT OF AN INTERESTING MEETING
OF THE BRIDGEPORT, CONN., W. I. A. F. M. S.

On January the 7th the society met at the home of Sister Mora. The day being extremely cold, the hostess served hot tea and Japanese cakes upon arrival.

After considerable work had been cut out and planned, the meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. I. M. Blanchard, to present and consider several matters of importance and to take action thereon.

A letter was read from Sister Kinsman, one of the directors of the Boston Bible School, stating what was most needed there, with suggestions for our society to act upon, if so inclined. The matter was discussed, and it was voted to send a pair of blankets at once, as evidence of our interest in the good work, with other things to follow as soon as our society can prepare them.

A letter from our own state secretary, Mrs. H. H. Fuller, reporting progress made by the society in Otis, Mass., was then read. After discussion, it was voted that the Treasurer be instructed to remit eight dollars to the State Treasurer, this being the amount of membership dues from this society for 1908.

We then listened to a letter from Sister Maude Chadsey presenting the grand work of the India Orphanage, and stating that an India orphan could be supported for one year for the small amount of fifteen dollars, the adoptants having the privilege of choosing a boy or girl, also of naming them. The matter was fully discussed and a great deal of interest manifested. Upon motion it was voted that the Woman's Home and Foreign Mission Society of Bridgeport, Conn., contribute fifteen dollars for the support and education of an orphan girl for one year at the India Orphanage. Sister Grace Leonard Porter, of our society, expressed a desire to adopt an orphan boy to be named Earl Leonard and to support him as long as necessary. Mrs. F. A. Burnham another member pledged to educate a boy, to be named Frank A. Burnham.

Our President (and the whole society) feels justly gratified and delighted with our progress, and wishes that the whole State would awaken to the situation and do something in this line for the India work.

After voting to change the day of meeting from Wednesday to Thursday of each week at 2 p.m., the usual devotional exercises were held and the meeting adjourned.

ELEANOR HALL MORA,
Secretary pro tem

[We have since been informed that the local desires that their orphan girl be named Pauline Blanchard—Editor.]

REPORT OF WOODSTOCK, N. B. LOCAL

NINETEEN hundred and eight has passed into history and with it the opportunities of our mission society for service for the Master. We wish we might report having given large financial aid to the cause we love, this we cannot do, but we have laid in His hand the gift of love, and followed it with earnest prayers that He would bless and give the increase.

We now number twenty active—three of whom are too far away to meet with us—and five honorary members. Thirteen devotional meetings and six for sewing were held, making nineteen meetings in all for the year.

On January 19th, the officers for the year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Bertha Kearney; Vice President, Mrs. Flora Parsons; Secretary, Mrs. Seddie L. Dickenson; Treasurer, Mrs. Hattie Webber; Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. Agnes Brown; Instructor of Mission Study Class, Elder A. H. Kearney.

Our prayer is that this may be the best of all our years of service for the Master, both individually and collectively.

SADDIE L. DICKENSON, Secretary

TREASURER'S REPORT
FOR YEAR 1908

RECEIPTS

| Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1908 | $9,37 |
| Membership fees | $11.50 |
| Subscriptions | $3.75 |
| Earned in various ways | $28.00 |
| Free will offerings and collections | $9.79 |
| **Total** | **$78.41** |

EXPENDITURES

| Membership fees and subscriptions | $15.75 |
| Orphans and India work | $9.50 |
| A. A. M. Society | $5.00 |
| Brother Edwards | $1.00 |
| Home work | $6.35 |
| Miscellaneous | $4.48 |
| **Total** | **$71.88** |

| Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1909 | $6.83 |
| **Total** | **$88.41** |

HATTIE WEBBER, Treasurer
FROM MISS JONES

Gundiy, India, Jan. 10, 1909.

YESTERDAY Mrs. Taylor left for Bangalore, to have her final talk and make the last plans with Captain Spence. The last of the week I am to join her and together we will visit the Malabar district. I expect that I will be the week I am to join her and together we will visit the children have had tomatoes enough from their garden. We are growing a little. Last week we took in a twelve year old girl. I gave her one clean suit, but she soon found out what the others had, and wanted a comb, mat, and more clothes. If she is a good girl and stays with us we shall soon give them to her.

This morning, two of our girls, the first to go, started for the Training School. I feel like a deserted mother, with only seventeen children left. The girls went away feeling how much depends upon their good example before those with whom they will live for the next year. I wish you could have seen the interest that was taken when I called them to bring their clothes for examination before they were packed. About twenty girls came with them, each one carrying something little. This morning at prayers I asked them to sing a second song before our morning talk, to my surprise they sang, "God be with you till we meet again!"

We have sent away the cook and are teaching little Joseph to cook and two of the girls to do the house work. I think it will be much nicer to have only our own children about the place. The children have had tomatoes enough from their garden for two meals.

TREASURER'S REPORT

For January, 1909.

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand January 1, $51.00

Dues and contributions for month, $748.77

Sales, 3.50

Subscriptions, 41.50

Total receipts, $793.84

EXPENDITURES

Sent to India, $594.37

Mile for India, 3.50

General Field Secretary, 25.00

Eastern Field Secretary, 47.42

Business Manager and Treasurer, 41.66

A. A. M. Society, 26.00

Printing All Nations Monthly, 25.75

Wrappers for All Nations Monthly, 6.90

Postage on and mailing of All Nations Monthly, 5.15

Printing By-Laws and Constitutions, 6.50

Paid for stereopticon supplies, 11.30

Mileage and travelling expenses of officers, 11.99

Office expenses, (rent, postage, etc.), 9.71

Miscellaneous, 8.45

Total expenditures, $793.30

Balance in treasury, $793.84

MAUDE M. CHADASY, Treasurer.

MONEY RECEIVED

For January, 1909.

California—San Francisco Local $5, Antioch A. C. Church 9.

Florida—Mrs. A. E. Ives $5, Lake City Local (dues) 3.60.

Idaho—Jepib $2.


Maine—Collection at Dover $7.48, collection at North Bucksport 1.50, collection at Bangor 3.73, collection at Rockland 1.36, collection at Rockport 0.10, collection at Vinalhaven 2.36.

Massachusetts—Northwest Local $2.50, Mrs. W. F. Long 1, Mrs. W. O. Smith, 1, Mrs. J. H. Bellamy, 3, Anna Brayton, 1, Mrs. L. A. Barnes, 1, Mrs. O. S. Patrick 1, Mrs. E. M. Cooper, 2, Mrs. C. Williams; Vice President, Miss Bertha Dexterhoff; Secretary, Miss Emma Willard; Treasurer, Mrs. L. A. Barnes.

List of Friends Securing New Subscribers During January

Patience Sanford, 6

Harrick P. Lawrence, 2

Mrs. E. M. Cooper, 2

H. D. Selby, 4

Mrs. O. S. Patrick, 1

Anna Brayton, 1

J. H. Bellamy, 3

Mrs. L. A. Barnes, 1

M. C. Church Brooklyn $5, Mrs. Prior 2, Morrisville Local 1.50.

Minnesota—J. D. Chapman 75c.

Missouri—Rev. C. L. Smith $5, Mrs. Prior 2.


New York—Eliza M. VanDyke 50c, Missionary Society of the S. A. Church Brooklyn $6.00, South West Hoosick Local 15, Maria C. Lincoln 1, Katherine Willie 1, Lillie Luther 1, Mrs. J. C. St. John 30, Mrs. G. W. Gorham 1.75.

Ohio—Mrs. F. A. Loud 1, Mrs. U. C. Davis 15, E. E. Wright 75c, Alice Huwarth 50c, New Bedford Local 4.50, Somerville Local 54, Adams Local 37.50, E. R. Sawtelle 75c, Worcester Local 5.75.

Oregon—Portland Local $16, Zoa A and Minnie Floyd 22.50, Drs. K. Scott 1.50.

Quebec—Pearl Craig 50c, Beebe Plain Mission Society $5, a friend of missions 3.50.

Rhode Island—Miss Sadie Abbot's S. S. class $2.

Virginia—Emily J. Inman $5, Mrs. E. S. Knight 2, Mrs. K. Flora Knowlton (sales) 3, B. M. Caswell 7, Rutland A. C. S. S. 5.

Wisconsin—Mattoon A. C. Church $25, Henrietta E. Staege 1.75.

Local, Rutland, Vt.—President, Mrs. S. L. Lawrence; Vice President, Mrs. Nellie Henry; Secretary, Mrs. B. C. Sonton; Treasurer, Mrs. Emma Brown.

List of New Societies

Northern Vermont—Rev. C. L. Smith $5, Mrs. Prior 2, Morrisville Local 1.50.

New England Monthly, 1909
Children's Page

THE LITTLE MISSIONARY
I may not go to India,
To China or Japan;
But to work for Jesus here at home,
I'll do the best I can.
I'll tell of his great love for me,
And how I love him, too;
And better far, I'll show my love
In all that I may do.
The little water-drops come down
To make the flowers grow;
The little rivulets flow on
To bless where'er they go;
The little seeds make mighty trees
To cool us with their shade,
And do all that is in my power,
This great, bad world to mend.

—Selected.

A CHILD'S MISSIONARY LESSON ON INDIA

BY E. M. BRICKENSTEEN
(By permission of Christian and Missionary Alliance)

1. What is the object of foreign missions?
   To gather out from among the heathen a people for the Lord.

2. Who told us to give the Gospel to the heathen?
   Jesus Himself, who said: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature."

3. What do the Christians at home do?
   They pray for God's blessing on the work, and send out and support the missionaries.

4. What great mission field are we now taking up?
   India.

5. If you could dig down through the earth to the other side, where do you think you would come out?
   We would be in this heathen land, which is a peninsula in the southern part of Asia.

6. Would it seem like our own dear land?
   No, we would not find many of the children in Sunday school learning about Jesus. Instead of this we would see them bowing down to idols in dusty old temples.

7. Is India a very great country?
   Yes, it has a population of nearly 300,000,000, or one-fifth of the inhabitants of the globe, although it is only half as large as the United States.

8. If every child in India could stand in line how far would they reach?
   They would reach around the world, 25,000 miles. Just imagine this great row of brown children, whose hearts can become white in the blood of the Lamb!

9. Who governs India?
   Edward VII, King of England. He has a Viceroy over fourteen provinces; and the rest of the country is ruled by native princes under English rule.

10. What great mountains are north of India?
   The Himalaya mountains, which are very high and snow-capped the year round. It has the highest peak in the world, called Mt. Everest.

11. What lies south of this mountain?
   Very fertile plains through which four large rivers flow; the Indus and the Ganges are the most noted. Some of India's rivers are considered sacred; to wash in them, they think, takes away all sin. How sad this is, and how much India needs the Gospel!

12. How many seasons are there in India?
   Three; the cool, the hot and the wet season. The reason that famines are frequent is on account of its failing to rain during the wet season. The mercury in the hot season is often 125 degrees in the shade. A fan called a punka is kept going all the time to cool the air.

13. What are some of the products of India?
   Rice, tea, coffee, sugar and the most delicious fruits. Cotton is also raised, which clothes the people; lumber to build their bungalows, and coal to keep them warm in the chilly nights of the wet season.

14. Where do nine-tenths of the people live?
   In villages. Suppose we visit one of them. The most important person is the mayor, who gives out work. Then the notary, who looks after the money of the people and rents the land; he seems to be the banker. The village priest is greatly honored; the people think his presence brings blessing. The village astrologer studies the stars and tells the people when to sow and reap, also when to marry and go into a new home. Another important person in the village is the schoolmaster. He wears a long, loose flowing coat of white linen, and on his head a turban made of many yards of brightly colored cotton goods. The children are taught under a large tree every day, no holiday on Saturday or Sunday. They have no desks or tables, but sit on the ground while they learn to read and write. They have to pay strict attention or they may be punished by having to stand on one foot for half an hour. The homes of these poor children are made of mud; often only one room where the whole family and the animals eat and sleep. In the homes of the rich, things are very different, the houses are large with beautiful shady verandas. The children of the rich are taught by visiting tutors. Some of the cities contain very magnificent palaces and mosques of marble and stone. The Taj Mahal is the most wonderful building in India. It is a sepulchre which a Mohammedan ruler built for his wife, and it contains his own dust too. His name was Shah Jehan. Inside the Taj Mahal the Koran, the sacred book of the Mohammedans, is inscribed in precious stones.