

missionaries to India. "India would be lost" (cried Mr. Worldly Wiseman and his sons who, too long, ruled the land,) "if missionaries are allowed to interfere with the religion of the natives." Many men who were not opposed to Christianity personally, but who failed to understand Christ, and who lacked faith in his power and promises, looked upon the work of the missionaries as visionary, and regarded the men as good, but weak men who did not know what they were about in seeking to change the religion of the unchangeable East. "As a system Hindooism is impenetrable and immovable." Said the wisecracks: "It has lasted two or three thousand years, and will last two or three thousand years more."

In the face of the deadly climate, and an atmosphere still more deadly; under the sneers of Government officials, and the contempt of a native population, Christian Missionaries pursued their quiet way, having fears within and fightings without.

First came the Danish Missionaries at Tranquebar early in the last century, and at Serampore towards its close. Then came Carey, Marshman and Ward, to whom belong, beyond all question, the honour of establishing in India the first Missions of the kind that now prevail, in which schools and printing press are pressed into the work as handmaids to the pulpit in making known the way of salvation. Then came German, English, Scotch, Irish, and American Missionaries, each nation and Church bringing its own individuality to bear on the work in hand. And now after a century and more of warfare in which there has been displayed qualities of planning and execution, of fighting and generalship that would glorify the army of any earthly sovereign, there are to-day in the field six hundred European Missionaries. Face to face with the 240 millions of India. Burmah and Ceylon, stand to-day a handful of men holding the fort at the rate of four missionaries to each million, which proportion would give us sixteen Protestant ministers for the whole Dominion.

This fact along with many other interesting facts we have from a Blue Book issued by the Indian Government for 1872. This report tells us that Protestant Missions are carried on in India, Burmah and Ceylon by 95 Societies, which employ six hundred and six foreign missionaries. Then the Blue Book gives us a number of figures showing us the work being done by the noble six hundred. But no statistics, the report says, can give any fair view of the good these men are doing in India. The moral tone of their preaching and their lives is recognized and felt by multitudes who disown the name of Christian. The doctrines they teach, and the duties they press home on the conscience are opening up to the Hindoo mind a new world wherein dwelleth righteousness; giving them new views of God, of sin, of eternity, of the obligations of law, and of the motives of actions. Insensibly and gradually as the child becomes a youth, and the youth a man, the masses of India are passing