

protection of the British flag in missionary fields in which it is of greatest value, deserves thankful acknowledgment, which at this time of felicitation we gladly give, as especially due to her Majesty, whose personal character and influence during the sixty years of her reign have done so much to secure this happy condition and other great benefits to mankind.

While this government, then, is so firmly established in India, and shows in multiplied ways so high an appreciation of the assistance rendered by Christian preachers and teachers in elevating the millions whom Providence has intrusted to its care, it certainly seems as though it was the part of wisdom to turn our resources very largely in that direction.

2. The *healthfulness of the climate* is also a very important factor. In some lands a long term of service is practically impossible, if indeed a very few years do not eventuate in a breakdown. This is not so at all in India. The *Indian Witness* gave the other day a list of eighty-one missionaries who had served from thirty to sixty-one years, the average of the whole being thirty-eight and one half. There were seven who had been there fifty years and over, eight between forty-five and fifty, and eleven from forty to forty-five.

With the changes that are possible to the hills, the excellent sanitary arrangements of the stations, the comfortable houses and the furloughs, a missionary in India has about as good a chance of long life as anywhere, much better at least than in some other fields. And this should encourage free expenditure there, for veterans are worth a great deal to a mission both from their own acquaintance with the work and their ability to rightly and economically disburse the funds intrusted to them.

3. The *devoutness of the people* tells strongly in favor of good effects from toil in India. It is so deeply religious that it sees God everywhere, and does everything religiously. It produced two of the great religions of the earth, and by its zealous missionaries propagated one of them throughout the larger part of Asia. The earnestness in this same direction, which now finds vent in its millions of fakirs and consecrated devotees, needs but to be turned to a more enlightened quarter, and fired with love to Christ to make a conquering host fit to capture the world for Jesus. The Christianity of India will some day put to shame that of England and America. Let it be speedily developed and have a chance.

4. The *wonderful results* already achieved are a bright earnest of what may be legitimately expected in days to come. Nowhere has expenditure been better rewarded. Nowhere is the horizon brighter with brilliant promise.

The hopes of the Church have not been frustrated in India. With greater truth could it be said that the hopes of India have been frustrated by the Church; and when a little advance has been asked to enable the panting toilers to take advantage of the unexampled uprising, their request has been met by a ruthless reduction of what was before painfully insufficient, though expended with cruel economy to meet the pressing need. This is not right.

When will God's people rise to meet these sublime calls of the Master; and enable the Saviour to see the travail of His soul in the redemption of the three hundred millions of that mighty empire of the East. It is our candid and mature conviction that in all the elements that go to make up a magnificent mission field, where money and strength can be laid out to greatest advantage and with an assured certainty of rich return, India stands unequalled.

SOME INCIDENTS FROM INDIA.

The following incidents quoted in the "Indian Standard," give some idea of the difficulties that stand in the way of mission work in India. On reading them, and then looking at the rapid progress of Christianity in the face of such obstacles; bigotry, prejudice, and persecution; and with nothing in it to appeal to the natural heart, one sees fresh proof that the power behind it is Divine.

THREE BRAHMIN CONVERTS.

Rev. Robert P. Wilder, writing from India, pictures in a few words the terrible struggle Hindu converts pass through in taking an open stand for Christ among their countrymen. He says:

Many people at home think that when a man is baptized our work for him is nearly if not quite done. But you know that he needs far more care after baptism than before. Friends pull at him. He feels the change of environment and becomes somewhat lonely. He is shocked by some professors who are not possessors of religion. Doubts arise. He is shunned, hated,