

Circles \$1065.19 behind this time last year; Young Women's Circles \$52.19 behind; Bands \$82.85 behind; Individuals \$1437.30 behind; miscellaneous \$590.05 behind. Other organizations are ahead by \$425.65 but you see altogether we are behind where we were last year by \$2801.93. Serious isn't it?

There is no doubt in my mind that our giving is going to improve. All the Associations have been facing the fact that the help of all is needed, and I believe that the women throughout our Convention are going to "come up to the help of the Lord."

M. C. Campbell, Treas.

THE CURE FOR INDIA'S UNREST.

India is coming to the front rapidly in many ways. Some day she may become a world power; she is largely assuming the dimensions of a world problem. In population she stands second in the world and she is growing at the rate of about 8,500 a day, 250,000 a month, or 3,000,000 a year. This means that she is great in man-power. She is great economically, being first in the amount of rice produced; first in tea; first in cane-sugar; first in the number of cattle raised; first in jute; second in cotton; fifth in wheat; and fourth or fifth in the world's trade as an importer and exporter. India has great cities, as Madras, Bombay and Calcutta; great harbors; great railway systems, with nearly 32,000 miles of lines in use. She has thousands of miles of well made roads and one of the cheapest and best post and telegraph systems in the world. She has gold mines being worked on a paying basis; she has deposits of iron which are being developed with Indian capital by one of the greatest corporations in all the East; she has coal, though not of the best quality; she has salt, which is a government monopoly; she has petroleum, rubies and teak-wood in Burma; she has coffee,

spices, medicinal herbs, seeds and gums; she has coconuts, peanuts and oils for export; and she has fisheries which promise to be of untold value.

These facts indicate some of the possibilities of India as an economic factor in the world's commerce. What constitutes the world problem is India's huge population and its overflow into other lands, as East Africa, South Africa, the Straits Settlements, Fiji Islands, Mesopotamia, the West Indies, South America, Canada and the Pacific Coast of the United States of America. It is economic pressure which forces people to migrate. India is overflowing just as are China and Japan, although Japan has nearly twice the per capita wealth that China and India can claim. India's population is increasing altogether out of proportion to the increase of her wealth or the productiveness of her soil. From remote times all the best agricultural lands have been under the plow, and in recent times most of the remaining cultivable land has been brought to bear more or less perfectly; but the growth of harvests does not keep pace with the growth of population which, during the past ten years, has been something between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000. Government has done much in seeking to improve agriculture by constructing irrigation works and by opening agricultural schools and colleges. The conservatism of past ages, however, clings to the great agricultural classes which form some 85 per cent. of the population, and new ideas and methods are slow of finding a reception. This keeps down the production of the soil.

On the other hand caste customs decree early marriages, so much so that girls are mothers at thirteen or fifteen ordinarily, and in many cases boys are fathers before they are through the high school. This sends population up and thus the land becomes overcrowded and its crops insufficient to provide an a-