

Grigg, which was very encouraging. The work done by the students during the summer had been abundantly blessed, almost every one reporting conversions and baptisms. New fields were opened up, churches were organized, and chapels built. The voluntary work is progressing rapidly. Taylor Street Mission was kept open during the summer, and splendid work done. The Society is represented in Bolivia by Bro. Reekie, and Bro. and Sister Routledge, who have opened up the first Protestant mission in that land.

The Rev. J. A. K. Walker, missionary lately returned from the Telugu field, gave a most inspiring address on India's attitude to Christ and Christianity. There is a great difference between the attitude toward Christ and that toward Christianity. Many who admire and venerate Christ will not accept the dogmas of Christianity. India is divided into many classes. The first class considered was the educated class, and of these there are three main sub-classes, the vernacular educated class, the English educated class, and the students in the Universities. The vernacular educated class is most intensely Hindu, and narrowly educated. Their attitude goes through the gradations of indifference, apathy and hatred. They do not discriminate between a true Christian and an average British official, who is a disgrace to Christianity and a stumbling-block to its spread. Where Christianity has been forcefully presented to this class their attitude is hopeful.

The English educated classes are the graduates of the universities, and fill the most important offices under the Government. There have been two religious movements among them. The first was an eclectic system established about 1774, and later on revived again. The advocates of this system look on Jesus as a prophet of God, but deny His deity. They admit the crucifixion, but deny the resurrection. This is destined to fall, and its ablest exponents see and admit that nothing short of the full acceptance of Christ as the divine Son of God and Saviour of the world can bring lasting benefit to India. There is besides a New-Hinduism which claims that India does not need a new religion. What is needed is to have popular Hinduism cleared of its corruptions. There are hopeful signs among these men. They are enquiring and discussing, and this thought is losing hold on them. Some of them say that if Christianity does not get a foothold in their day, their children or children's children will be Christians.

The University students are thoughtful young men, and more attention is beginning to be paid to them. The uneducated middle classes are made up of the farmers, tradesmen, etc. They are vast in numbers and are thoughtful men, as a rule. When Christ is presented to them clearly and in a spirit of love they are friendly. The reasons for this friendly attitude are mainly two. They are ashamed of Hinduism. Filthiness is at the very heart of it. Its priests and priestesses are immoral and corrupt to the highest degree. Then where they have seen the power of Christ and Christianity in the hearts of men and women they cannot deny it. Some of His own