dreds, and they stand well, and suffer, and give, and astonish their caste neighbors and co-pariahs." In vigorous language "Behold their Walls," page 15, declares:

"Tobiah to the front again. God bless you, Tobiah! Howl and gnash your teeth, but it will all be vain: the walls of fair Jerusalem are rising! One of the Nagercoil Tobiahs or Sanballats stated in a London paper that no such conversion of entire villages had taken place—at any rate, none to his knowledge. We take this opportunity of asserting not one but many such cases have taken place, where all the inhabitants have publicly abjured demonolatry and accepted Christianity, joined the Salvation Army, and to-day are not unsuccessfully learning to fully follow Jesus Christ as their God and Savior."

The reports do not suppress, however, statements which are of anxious interest to the careful missionary student. "Behold their Walls," pages 12, 28, and 73.

"Only lately a fearful famine faced hundreds of the poor, helpless villagers; but their new gurus, the Salvation Army officers, had the satisfaction of obtaining work from the government for them at a very fair rate. By the kindness of friends they were also enabled to give food to many, old and young. They also fed hundreds—I mean, kept them alive—by boiling rice and giving them the congee made into a sort of rice soup." "In the above village (Nairug) every soul reckons as either a convert or soldier. At one of their big national festivals, when it is customary after cooking special food to offer it to the gods before eating it, they all brought their food to the officer instead, and told her to pray and bless it for them. 'As we have forsaken our gods,' they said, 'you must be to us in their place.' One of the men, finding his wife had been to the temple to go through the customary ceremonies at the festival, thought it his duty to reprove her for it by a good beating." "The wild Maik soldiers have increased to five hundred; and the Army among them has gained a new name—that is, 'Red gods.'"

With all this aggressive evangelistic effort, however, there is not wanting, as the statistics already quoted have shown, an enlarging emphasis upon educational and institutional work. "We have been forced," says "A Year of Grace," page 54, "to combine a measure of educational work on behalf of our own people, confining ourselves to merely elementary and useful knowledge, and adding to this such a system of warm spiritual influence as to keep the great question of the salvation of every pupil perpetually to the front." And page 5: "If it be indeed true that the hope of a nation is in the cradle, it is difficult to exaggerate the importance of this department of religious enterprise. It has often been remarked that in the most sweeping revivals of the world the best and largest results have been reaped among the young." In the Cape Comorin District twenty-one primary schools were reported, which, savs "Behold their Walls," page 14, "strengthen the people's belief in our permanent stay among them, and proves to them that we mean to teach, help, and elevate them, as well as to alleviate their hard condition in life. This assurance was necessary in the face of interested and reiterated statements made by the Tobiahs to the contrary." There are also Rescue Homes, a large and