

send (1271) two Dominican friars, who fled back to Europe when they had only accomplished part of their long journey.

It was nearly twenty years later that the Pope sent a Franciscan, John de Monte Corvino, to China. The journey there took him three years. He had to wait a year in India to join a caravan with which he could travel to China. The Nestorian Christians did not welcome his coming, and tried to put hindrances in his way; but Kublai Khan treated him well. He built a church at Cambaluc, the future Peking, trained many boys to be choristers and priests, baptized 6000 Chinese, and translated the New Testament and the Psalms into Chinese. Seven other missionaries, who were already consecrated as bishops, and as to be able to rule the future Church in China, were sent out to help him. But it was a dangerous and difficult journey, and of these seven only three reached their destination. They laboured with toil and devotion, longing for more help from Europe to aid them in their tremendous task. Corvino died at the age of eighty, and with the fall of the Mongol power, the work