thirty years I brought forth no fruit in this world; I cumbered the ground, nay, was noxious and hurtful to my friends and neighbors." But at the end of these three decades of worse than wasted life, the Spirit came mightily upon him with conviction of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment. The scene of Augustine's conversion under the Numidian fig-tree was literally re-enacted. While sitting on his couch writing a laseivious song, Christ was revealed to him hanging on the cross. The crucifixion nails entered into his soul; despair succeeded to conviction; for days and nights the blackness of darkness shrouded his spirit. Then the thought came to him: "Christ is meek and full of compassion and tender mercy. He invites all to come to Him, and whoseever cometh to Him He will in nowise cast out. Sinful as thou art, peradventure He will accept thee if thou wilt come to Him." He came and entered into great peace, and into a consecration to his crucified Lord as fervent as had been his devotion to the god of this world.

The needle turns to the pole of its own sweet will when released from its constraints; no less instinctively and fixedly did the heart of Raymund Lull, set free from "serving divers lusts and pleasures," and magnetized by divine love, turn to the work which is dearest to our risen Lord, that of giving the Gospel to those sitting in darkness and the shadow of death.

First came this solemn covenant of self-renunciation, which, though it seems almost extravagant to Christians of lukewarm faith, was kept undthe end. "To Thee, O Lord God, I offer myself, my wife, my children, and all that I possess. May it please Thee, who didst so humble Tayself to the death of the cross, to condescend to accept all that I give and offer is Thee, that I, my wife, and my children may be Thy lowly servants." There was a pentecostal baptism, which he vividly describes in connection with this covenant; and it was followed by a pentecostal consecration: for he sold all he had, and after providing for his family only, laid all his fortune at the feet of Jesus for the work of making known His Gospel. He was a philosopher as well as nobleman. He would devote his learning to the great end of persuading men of the truth of revealed religion lead method of reasoning not unlike that of Butler's "Analogy," He gave himself diligently to linguistic studies. William Carey and his pandital Scrampore were literally foreshadowed by Raymund Lull and "His Sazacen,27 with whom he studied Arabic and cognate languages for nine years. Only for the lack of the sympathy and seconding of the Church did be fall to extend this work from himself to a large company of translators; for his fervent prayer was " for manks of holy lives and great wisdom to ferm institutions in order to learn various languages and to be able to preach to unbelievers." He was amazed, however, that so many holy mer was ready to retire to convents for Christ's sake, and so few burned with zeal to go to the ends of the earth to make known Christ crucified. Hear his fervent exclamation: "O Lord of glory, if that blessed day should erer be in which I might see Thy holy monks so influenced by zeal to glorify