

mission. Mr. Morton labours assiduously, and his influence is extensively felt on the estates which he visits. I am sure if our young brethren about to enter the ministry witnessed the scenes which we were compelled to look upon here on Sabbath, that their zeal would be so inflamed that they would plead to be permitted to enter the foreign field. It was a religious service by Madras Coolies. A fire was kindled in a conspicuous place, when the coals were all aglow, the votaries who had prepared themselves by fasting for three days, and with wounds fresh and bleeding made by sharp instruments, passed through the fire. Here we have blood and fire—one to atone, the other to purify. Oh that more tongues were employed in telling of the sacrifice offered once for all by which a complete atonement is made, and of the Spirit by whom the defilement of sin is removed.—Let Christians at home realize the truth that these people are men and women like themselves. Let Christian parents encourage their children forward feeling that the Lord hath need of them; and if we are only faithful may not the present generation see the whole earth filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord. But my letter has already far outgrown the limits designed at the outset, and I must close. Both families connected with your mission here are well.

Yours sincerely,

K. J. GRANZ.

San Fernando, Trinidad, }
Feb. 24, 1871.

NEW HEBRIDES, MISSION.

New Hebridean Sketches.

No. X.

I continued my Sketches of the South Sea Islands until the close of the Medical School in July last, when I commenced visiting a number of congregations in connection with the churches engaged in the New Hebrides Mission. My time being fully occupied with this duty until I returned to College again on the first of Nov. last I could not continue my "Sketches." Being convinced that some dry facts immediately bearing on the interest of your New Hebridean Mission are of more importance at this particular time than a continuance of *New Hebridean Sketches*, I have during this winter given these in the columns of your *Record*. I stated the date (October 1st) when the missionaries should sail, mentioned three routes by which to go and their comparative advantages, gave a list of the most suitable mission goods for the missionaries and natives, and how they should be put up, and when ready for ship-

ment. This I did in order that those who wish to give might know better what to give and when to give. Now as I think I was quite minute in giving this information, (perhaps almost too much so), none can say they did not know such articles would be of any use in the Mission, or they did not know when to send them in, or how to address them. No doubt your Board of Foreign Missions will have some gentleman in Halifax appointed to receive, put up, and ship all such Mission goods, which is of much importance.

I would feel that I had not acted either kindly or faithfully had I not given all the information on these various points which my letters in your *Record* and the *Kirk Record* during the past six months contained. I do not know that there is any other information which would be necessary that I have not already given. But once more I would remind all those congregations and individuals who intend contributing mission goods or articles of clothing for the natives not to delay, but to be promptly up to time. In five or six months your missionaries (D. V.) will be embarking for the mission field, and I need not remark to you how quickly five or six months pass away. We are all apt to procrastinate, and then we find ourselves pressed with work at the most unfavorable time, and it is then hurriedly and therefore badly done, and causes delay and annoyance.

The New Hebrides are, (as I stated in a former sketch), situated between latitude 14° 29' N. and 20° 4' S.; and longitude 166° 41' and 170° 21' E. They extend about 400 miles N.N.W. and S.S.E. The northern island was discovered by Quiros in 1606. He regarded it as a part of the Southern Continent which at that time was supposed to exist. The group was visited by Bougainville in 1768. Besides ascertaining that the land was not connected, but composed of islands, he did but little; and it was reserved for our own great navigator, Cook, to complete the discovery. He visited it in 1774, discovered all the Southern islands, and more or less fully explored the whole of it. He gave it the designation it now bears. With the exception of the Feejees and New Zealand, there is no group in the South Pacific that will bear comparison with the New Hebrides.

In my sketches last winter I described the formation, appearance, number, extent, climate and seasons of the islands with their productions. I also made reference to the political, social and religious condition of the natives. I wrote also of the manners and customs of the natives in a somewhat general way. Of the appearance and size of the natives I wrote particularly, and I propose in this and following sketches (so far as my time will permit), to tell the