

officially represent McGill University; Dr. F. E. DuVal, ex-Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and Prof. Ch. Bieler will represent this church, and the latter the Presbyterian College, Montreal.

The different figures of the Calvin Monument will show how international was the great religious movement of the sixteenth century. But the fact will not only be symbolized by bronze statues, but show itself by the great wave of enthusiasm which is moving men of different races to speak, to sing and to write about Calvin.

The Lutherans of Germany are putting their learning and musical genius at the service of the great rival of their beloved Luther. Their theological essays, their cantatas, their sympathetic biographies, will form an important addition to the Calvinistic literature. The churches of Hungary, Moravia and Bohemia are doing even more. Important committees have been formed at Debreczen and at Prague to organize the Calvin Jubilee. A learned and detailed biography for the scholar; short and copiously illustrated life-stories for the man in the street, both in the Hungarian and Teheque languages, translations of the "Institution Chrétienne," and a host of other publications are pouring out from the presses of these countries, showing the strength of the ties that unite the Hungarian and Bohemian Protestants to their occidental brethren.

In the British Isles the first move toward the Jubilee has been on the part of the Free Church Council, namely their decision to send as delegates to the Geneva celebrations its president, Rev. Evan Jones, and its secretary, Thomas Low.

FOREIGN MISSION NOTES.

Rev. Dr. MacKay, Foreign Mission Secretary, sends us the following extracts from recent letters:

Notes from letter received from Dr. Jessie MacBean, Kong Mun, South China, under date May 5th, 1909, who writes: "Last month I had 570 patients, and as we have no helpers, must ourselves receive the patients, wash their wounds, dress them, make up the medicines, etc. It means a great deal of hard work to attend to so many people; then we have to walk a great deal to reach our different places. We, of course, take boats as much as possible, but there is always some walking to do, and during the heat of the day I find that very trying. When night comes am always so tired that writing letters becomes a real task, even when the evening is free to do so. Three nights a week we have meetings, and with account books, medical books, etc., to write up the other nights soon go."

"How wonderfully God has been working for us since we came here, opening doors on every side. Think of it—we have only been here a year and a half, and we have dispensary work in three places. We have splendid attendance at all our services here—to the villages all around are open for us to go and speak in, and now we are able to have service down in Kong Mun city. Knowing of the years and years many missionaries have labored here and in other places without a single result, it humbles one and also stirs one up to a new sense of the responsibility we have in the face of such wonderful opportunities. We have some discouragement 'tis true, but why should we doubt or fear with such a God as ours for us. I am so happy in my work out here. I love the people and my medical work is a great joy to me. Pray for me that I may have the needed strength and the needed grace to faithfully do the duties that come each day.

It was a great pleasure to hear the other day that probably Hattie Latter is to be sent here this fall. It will be next best to having one of my own dear Mission Band girls. She will be

a little bit of home. It would take a long time to 'count our blessings' out here. The Lord adds to them so each day."

Notes from letter received from Rev. Duncan C. MacLeod, Tamsui, Formosa, dated May 19th, 1909.

"China's cry is 'More consecrated native pastors and preachers.' Formosa's is the same. Japan is creating a peculiar problem for us here. For promising young men Japanese trade and commerce has an opening on every hand. There is no hope from any human side. One has to look to the one unfailing source. A baptism of the Holy Spirit such as they have experiencing in Korea and are now experiencing in Honan is our great need. Much seed has been sown—the watering is now necessary.

I had a visit to the Gilan plain just two weeks ago. I need not wait here to tell you of the beauty of the plain, nestling in the bosom of that mountain range. The savages are trying to make these fastness their own perpetual possession. They are all the time causing trouble for the Japanese soldiers. The supervising native pastor is doing excellent work there. One is from the very first deeply impressed with the need of a foreign pastor there. The main reason for this is, I judge, because the Chinese population is practically untouched. There are about 90,000 Chinese on the plain. The others are Popohans. Our work is chiefly among the latter. For initial work a foreign pastor is absolutely necessary at this particular point. May God over rule and direct some more men to Formosa even this year."

"I need not say how thankful we are that we are in Formosa with the rest of our fellow missionaries facing the work of evangelizing its millions. But is it not a work that can be accomplished by human effort alone. Without faith in the eternal truth and the Holy Spirit, teaching the heathen is the most hopeless task I can conceive of in this world. The first lesson one learns is, 'Regeneration first, education second.' To reverse this divine method is certainly moral suicide. I say this because I feel the situation here is an urgent need for progressive evangelism. The heathen pass by our little chapels as if they were private society buildings. The numbers raised and nourished in the church are hopeful, but the masses of heathenism overwhelm it. What then? More men who will give themselves entirely to the winning of souls to Christ, who will give time to the thousands in these valleys and mountain fastnesses until they shall all hear the Gospel message. I believe that by facing the situation in the spirit of dependence upon divine aid we would have glorious results in this island. The Chinese preachers are easily encouraged, and are willing to carry on direct evangelism providing the foreign pastor is there to provoke to holy zeal for the cause of our Lord and Saviour."

Among the leading features of Current Literature for July are "Is Freer Divorce an Evil?; Roosevelt's Attack on Tolstoy; Has 'Mark Twain' Killed Shakespeare; and 'Stemming the Christian Science Tide.'" In the latter article copious extracts are given from "The Faith and Works of Christian Science," by Dr. James Paget, a celebrated London physician, and the son of Sir Stephen Paget, Queen Victoria's physician, who, in his quiet, ironical fashion, is uncompromisingly hostile to the new doctrines. He finds in them a farrago of conflicting and half-digested ideas; and he vigorously indicts them on grounds of philosophy, religion, morality, medicine and common sense. The whole article makes lively reading. Another article, "The Dearth of Protestant Ministers in Germany," will be read with interest; and the Department of "Science and Discovery" will claim more than passing notice.

THE QUESTION OF COMPENSATION.

The Rev. Dr. MacTavish, of Cooke's Church, Kingston, makes effective reply to Bishop Williams, who recently announced himself in favor of compensation to liquor dealers who may be deprived of their licenses. Dr. MacTavish writes:

Let us suppose a case. A man decides to spend \$10,000 in erecting a building which he intends to use for hotel purposes. He has no assurance that he will receive a license, for no man has authority to give him such assurance. He simply takes chances. If he fails to receive a license, should he be given compensation? Assuredly not. The state has done him no wrong; why should it compensate him? The state did not ask him to invest his money in that way; he took the risk and—lost.

Suppose a somewhat different case. A man erects a house and secures a license. But the license is good for only one year, and it is perfectly understood that it is renewable only at the option of the commissioners. If they refuse to renew, is he more entitled to compensation than than if he had never received a license? Surely not. By parity of reasoning, he is not entitled to compensation whether the license has been held for ten years or one year, or never received at all. The state gives him, in his license, just what he pays for; and if, at the end of the license period the state declines to renew the bargain, it is surely under no obligation to grant him compensation.

Moreover, the men who are in the liquor business should read the signs of the times, and if they read, they must see that the demand for their goods is growing less year by year. If they fail to recognize these signs they have no more right to compensation than has the milliner who happens to have on hand a large stock of last year's hats and bonnets. In no branch of trade do we compensate men who have unsaleable goods on hand.

Another thing: I am not personally acquainted with many of those engaged in the liquor business, but some whom I know are able to maintain horses and carriages. If the barrooms should be closed, then why should I, who have to walk, be taxed to compensate those who to-day are driving around with handsome equipage?

There is still another consideration which should not be overlooked. Where local option is introduced every real hotel is still valuable property. The only room put out of business is the barroom. Every other room is just as valuable as it was before. Travellers and boarders must be accommodated, and they would probably not complain if asked to pay a little more for meals, for they would feel that it was better to spend money wisely in the dining-room than to waste it in the bar-room.

The question of compensation has not yet entered the sphere of practical politics. Should it ever reach that stage, we apprehend the voice of the electorate will be overwhelmingly against any compensation.

The Imperial Press Congress in London seems to have been largely a succession of fetes for the delegates, confined not alone to London, but spread all over the country. This feature was cleverly hit off by Punch. But we trust good has been done, and that the interests of peace, and other matters discussed by the conference, will be aided by the exchange of ideas among delegates coming from all parts of the Empire. In connection with the Congress, Glasgow University has honored two Canadians, having conferred the degree of LL.D. upon Sir Hugh Graham, proprietor of the Montreal Star, and Rev. J. A. Macdonald, editor of the Toronto Globe.