

had left at his home four miles away arrived with his brother, he said he wished to be taught more about the truth as also did his brother, and they had decided shortly after we had left their village to walk over to the town and stop the night with us in the inn. We talked late into the night with them, several men and boys of the town were also with us most of the evening and many seemed interested. At daylight we rose and packed the cart and were about to start, but before we got away quite a crowd gathered in the innyard, so we delayed starting for a little and spoke to them and sold a considerable number of books. When we stopped for breakfast and dinner about noon the same day at a town some 18 miles further on we again had an interested crowd to listen to our preaching in the inn-yard, several books were also sold here. Some time after dark we reached a village where we have several Christians with whom we purposed spending the next day (Sabbath). During the night it began to rain and continued with scarcely any intermission the whole Sabbath day, notwithstanding, we spent a very pleasant and helpful day with the Christians there, meeting with them both in the forenoon and in the afternoon and answering many questions that they had been keeping ready against the coming of the missionary. The next day, the rain having ceased falling, we proceeded on our way. The roads were in a deplorable state and the progress made was slow; we visited Christians at four other places and found all hopeful and diligent, at one place we examined a lad 14 years of age and accepted him as a catechumen.

On our return home to Wei hui we found that the examination for the B. A. degree had already begun, and that crowds of students were coming daily to our chapels, both in the city and at the dispensary in our compound. Each day they began to come about nine o'clock in the morning and from that time till about five o'clock in the afternoon there were good crowds in the chapels and preaching was continuous. The students seemed interested in what they heard, asked questions freely about the Gospel and bought large numbers of books and tracts. After listening to an address in the chapel they led in companies of 20 or 30 to see the missionaries' houses and were greatly interested in these Canadian homes. They almost without exception expressed a desire to learn the English language and many inquiries were made concerning the book necessary for the acquiring of a knowledge of English. The conduct of the students, notoriously a boisterous class in all lands, was with few exceptions most gentlemanly, and shewed appreciations of our efforts on their behalf. They continued to come daily for about three weeks, but now they have returned to their homes and we trust that not a few of these proud Confucianists have carried away truths which shall be the means of making them followers of the "meek and lowly" Jesus.

Such is a chapter out of the life of your missionary during the weeks just passed.

I am ever,

Faithfully your fellow-endavorer,

W. Harvey Grant

A Plea For French Evangelization.

The reports for last year show that the average Sunday attendance of persons above ten is 1860, representing 863 families, and 414 single persons. The communicants number 1169, of whom 147 were added during the year. The number of children attending Sunday School 829, and those at-

tending the Mission day-schools of the church 633, one-half of whom are from Roman Catholic homes. There were distributed during the year 2795 copies of the Scriptures, and 24,943 religious tracts and papers. The fields contributed \$5,981, the schools \$2,465, total \$8,446. The Mission cost the church last year in the shape of ordinary expenditure \$22,877, and received for the ordinary work \$20,879, leaving a deficit of \$1997. This was met by drawing on the Reserve Fund.

These figures show two or three things. First, that our missionaries and workers have done good, faithful, and fairly successful work in an exceptionally difficult and discouraging field. Secondly, that our finances need the church's earnest attention, and thirdly, that it is still the day of small things with us, the struggle for existence indeed.

We have sixty four workers in all—thirty ordained, and thirty four unordained. These sixty-four workers are spread over a thousand miles from outpost to outpost. We talk of

The Thin Red Line.

And here is a thin red line, the thinnest red line that ever faced a foe, or entered upon a campaign, outnumbered as it is a thousand to one. Think of sixty-four Japs invading Manchuria. They are heroes—those Japs—and all the world is looking with wonder at their daring. But here are sixty-four heroic souls armed with the Word, and in the name of Jesus, invading another sort of Manchuria, and in the face of a mightier foe. We are not blind to the fact that the forces massed against us are of the most formidable character, perfect in organization, most skillfully generalised too, and with unlimited resources in the shape of men and means to draw from. But is it not written that one shall chase a thousand and two put ten thousand to flight? Where is our faith? If the Master sent out twelve to conquer the whole Roman Empire for Him, and they did it, call us not fools, if at His call, and in His name, we are sending out the thirty, or the sixty, to reconquer Quebec for the Gospel. Not by might, nor by power but by the Spirit of the Lord of Hosts, is such a warfare to be accomplished. And the fight is already on, and we cannot go back. We want the spirit of old Knox, who feared no foe, and we grip with God, and wrestle in prayer for Quebec, as he did for Scotland, in an agony of prayer crying up to Heaven: "Give us Quebec, or we die!" Who then will come to our help in this day of wrestling? We want your prayers, your sympathy, your interest, and when we have these, we are sure of your support—we are sure of the other things.

The Pointe Aux Trembles Mission Schools.

If there has been one department of our work as a Board that has been more owned and blessed than another by the Master, it has been our educational work carried on as it is along evangelistic lines. I wish it were possible to take all the friends out when we are in the swing of the good work, and let you see and hear for yourselves what we are trying to do.

The schools are situated on a picturesque point on the St. Lawrence a few miles below Montreal, and easily accessible by the electric cars. We would call it Poplar Point, but French people prefer their own euphonious tongue and call it Pointe aux Trembles. The schools were founded in 1846, fifty-eight years ago. They have since been enlarged, and they need enlarging again. The Rev. Dr. Taylor of Epskine church was one of their founders. It is not out of place, then, that it should be

laid upon me to follow in his footsteps, and to carry forward the good work, and this with God's blessing I am prepared to do. During the fifty-eight years of their existence, upwards of 5000 French Canadians have been educated at Pointe aux Trembles, some of them prominent today in all the professions, not a few of them preaching the gospel to their fellow-countrymen, and proud that they are of their Alma Mater.

The pupils are drawn from all over the country, bright boys and girls, the preference being given to French Roman Catholics, and there is never any lack of applications. We had to reject a hundred last year for want of accommodation. How long will we have to do that?

There were in attendance last year—all we had room for—one hundred and eighty, 66 girls and 114 boys. Their average is 15 years. More than half are from Roman Catholic homes. They are eager to come. The pupils themselves are the best recruiting agents. When they go home in the spring, and tell others what they have seen, and heard, and learned, no little interest is awakened, and when October comes we have crowds of applicants, more than we know what to do with.

If you could be present, and see our little chapel crowded with more than a hundred boys and young men, and more than sixty girls and young women, and hear them sing their beautiful French hymns, as they only can sing them, with heart, and soul, and spirit, you could not keep back your tears. You would at once say—truly this work is of God—and you would want to have a hand in it. And those boys and girls, not a few of them, enter into the spirit and life of the teaching they receive, and are terribly in earnest, knowing indeed what it is to be real martyrs for the truth's sake.

Some cannot see any reason for French Evangelization. But if you could see things as the Point aux Trembles pupil with his eyes opened sees them, and if you could see them as some of us see them as we visit in the homes of our people, and coming in contact with them in our work, you would feel as we do how necessary it is for us to give the gospel to the French Canadian people. In the name of the French Board permit me to thank all the friends for the way they have helped us in the past, and to solicit anew their increased interest in this branch of the Church's work.

A. J. MOWATT,

Chairman of the Board.

Montreal, P.Q., July 6, 1904.

Iceland.

Far away in the North Atlantic lies the land of Iceland, inhabited by a sturdy race of Norsemen, in all about 70,000. This is one of the best educated countries of the world. The people hold family worship daily, and are devout worshippers in the house of God. There is not a person of legal age who cannot read and write; the plainest workman knows history, law, religion, and especially his Bible. Women have the same political rights enjoyed by men; all the children are baptized, carefully trained, and virtue reigns supreme. All are children of God.

A writer says: "In a thousand years but two cases of theft have been found in Iceland. No prison, nor police are there; neither are there bolts or bars on the house doors of the inhabitants.—Ram's Horn,