

to the top of the Dun, to the fact that all these farms within the memory of living men were full of men, women and children; then there were a hundred for every five now. The answer was, farming did not pay; raising sheep and cattle scarcely pays. The estates in Kintyre, for the most, are held by wealthy men, who come to such a paradise as this is to rest, recuperate and return to work again, or they spend the evening of their days in these healthy places. Your people did the wise thing, to go to Canada when they did. True words, but revealing the front of a very wide and difficult question.

The view from the top of the Dun on that Saturday morning was glorious. Looking west, the sea surrounds the Dun on two sides, north and west; the island Gigha, five miles away toward the setting sun. On this same spot many a time, prone on the ground, I watched the sun sinking like a red ball into the sea, a thing of beauty which has remained with me from earliest memory. On the left, the country, beautifully green, hilly, intersected in various directions by rows of trees; on the right, Islay, sixteen or eighteen miles away, and at about the same distance the mountains of Jura were being freed by the mid-day sun from a heavy covering of cloud, rising gradually from the mountain peaks, on which the sun began to shine with bright effulgence, the sea between adding its charm of beauty, rippling, sighing, singing. To the east, two miles away, is the Clachan; beyond, on the rising ground by the road-side, was the parish school, where first schooling began, and the master of which is gratefully remembered for his marked kindness. In the Clachan stands the parish kirk, as it has done for centuries, building pre-Reformation,

surrounded by the kirk-yard, the resting-place of the parishioners for generations, the site enclosed by two burns, which unite a little distance beyond the kirk on their way to the sea. The Bruce is said to have stayed in the Clachan ten days on his way to Arran during the war for independence.

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The meeting of the Educational Association of Ontario last month was a successful one in numbers and in spirit. There was much work done in the different departments of the Association. The discussion on the Bible in the schools was the prominent feature of the Convention. The discussion which took place in the Modern Language Section was searching and satisfactory. The papers read by Prof. McFadyen and Messrs. Wetherald and Wright were admirable. Mr. Wright's paper appears in this issue and we hope to have the others later on. The same subject was under discussion in the Public School department, where too much attention was bestowed upon the word RELIGIOUS in the narrow sense of that word. The distinctive characteristics of Bible-teaching in schools and colleges must be: The ten words; the Sermon on the Mount; the Lord's Prayer, and the Apostle's Creed. All Christians are at one here. Let us not be afraid of one another but trust each other and work.

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The educational opportunity which comes to a community only once in a while seems at the present moment to be making something of an approach on the city of Quebec, though it is just possible that the slow-moving English population of the good old capital may not have yet awakened to the advantage that lies at their door. There are many