

representative in Germany, the Rev. G. P. Davies, has found it a trial to have, in his jubilee year, to give himself to measures of economy and curtailment, but he has found abundant solace in the results of his labour, and in the character of the men by whose daily toil those results have been achieved.

Of the spirit which actuates these men, the following pathetic letter is an interesting manifestation. It is written by ex-colporteur Orłowski, and is given in his own words:—

'When one has been thirty years at Bible work you can understand that it had become a second nature. I feel so wretched. Had my good wife been still with me, I might feel better off. But she is gone, and my work is gone, and much else is gone. What remains is a broken-down body. May God soon take me home! I was delighted with the reports. But when I read them I have no rest within the four walls of my home. I cannot range the land with my Bibles, so I rush out into the open field to get breathing room, so strong is the memory. Whenever you write, every line is precious. If I were thirty years younger I would begin the work over again, and choose by preference the very hardest fields. But it is of no use. I will write every three months. If you do not hear, you will know that either I am ill or dead.'

It may not be without interest in this, the centenary year of Sunday Schools in England, to glance at their origin and growth in Germany. Mr. Davies thus refers to it:—

'In the summer of 1863 Mr. Woodruff, of New York, and Mr. Brockelmann, of Heidelberg, started on their German Sunday School tour, and made their first halt in Frankfort-on-the-Main. They found a gathering of some thirty or forty children, whom my wife gathered around her for a little Sunday service. They organized these children into groups according to age and sex, induced Mrs. Davies to associate four young ladies with her as teachers, and so the first Sunday School in Germany was founded.'

The subsequent growth of this great movement may be gathered from the fact that whereas in 1863 there was one school, with five teachers and forty scholars, there are at present in Germany in round numbers 2,000 schools, 10,000 teachers, and 200,000 scholars.