

gave an address on "The Lost Christ." On Wednesday evening a most interesting lecture was delivered by Rev. James Livingstone on "The Human Voice." On Thursday evening, Rev. C. T. Scott gave an eloquent temperance address, and a sacred concert was rendered on Friday evening. Miss Ida Sifton, Rev. Jos. Colter, B.A., Rev. Dr. Daniel, Mrs. G. Wright and Mr. McLaren took part in morning sessions. Rev. A. H. Going, President of the District, and Miss Minto, the District Secretary, worked hard for the School. Those who attended are greatly indebted to them.

Presentation at Toronto School.

The students of the Summer School, held this summer in Victoria College, Toronto, presented their fellow-student, Miss Laura Hamblin, missionary under appointment to China, with a handsome seal writing portfolio and a small library of books, consisting of copies of Tennyson's Poems, Whittier's Poems, Emerson's "Essays," "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," one of J. R. Miller's books on "Prayer," Polly Oliver's "Problem," and McLean's "Better Lives for Common People."

Principal Riddell's Impressions.

Principal Riddell, of the Edmonton College, has spent the greater portion of July and August in Ontario and Quebec attending Summer Schools, and rendering very valuable service. At our request, he has written his general impressions of this department of work, which has recently assumed such proportions:

"This is the second year I have attended the Summer Schools in Ontario, and I am pleased to give to your readers some of my impressions and experiences. The Toronto School I found to be fully up to the high water mark of last year in point of interest and practical results. The young people in attendance at this School were, in my judgment, fully above the average in intellectual and spiritual acuteness. They represent the most vigorous elements of the young life in the Methodist Church. With the utmost heartiness they entered into the discussion of the life of the early church as reflected in the Epistles of Paul. For some years I have been teaching New Testament exegesis, and the general lines adopted in the class room were used here with splendid results. I found the members of the class eager to ask questions, and ready to discuss different points, even after the class-work was over.

"At Grimsby Park the interest in the study grew with the days, and the last lesson was among the most helpful experiences I ever had. It was truly inspiring to see the large platform of the Temple crowded on every side with eager listeners from all parts of the country. One young lady, who, by the way, was a Roman Catholic, and a public school teacher from Buffalo, was especially frank in her expressions of appreciation of the methods of teaching. This little incident, to which many others might be added, shows your readers the importance of laying emphasis upon such places as Grimsby Park.

"At other points, the young people came to study the Bible and Missions; here they come for other purposes; here they are first attracted by the novelty, then become interested, and will, in many instances, go away with an intensity of purpose unknown before. But the interest and enthusiasm in Bible Study at Kingsville far surpassed all the others I attended. One of my most interested students at Kingsville was the rector of

the Church of England from the town. Seldom have I found a more appreciative and intelligent student of the Scriptures. My last study here covered not only the stated time, but as the storm necessitated a change in the order, so creating a gap in the programme, the class requested me to continue for the next hour. Here was a lesson on Romans and Corinthians two hours long. This instance I cite simply to give you an idea of the interest taken in the study of the Scriptures. In all these cases I used practically the same methods that I employ in the lecture-room of the College, avoiding, to be sure, many technicalities, which would properly belong to the College work.

"The most unique gathering I ever saw was the last general session at Kingsville. After an address on the "Mission Fields of the North-West," the chairman of the meeting called upon the rector of the Church of England for an address. He opened with a few words of introduction, and then turned the meeting into a prayer service, leading it himself. This was followed by an earnest exhortation from the chairman to the audience to consecrate their lives to God. When the invitation was given, three young ladies stood up, promising to give their hearts to God. Thereupon a marked change took place in their conduct. Before this, they were often listless members of the School. Now they could not learn enough or hear sufficient about the work of the missionary.

"The Montreal young people I found especially interested in the "Heart to Heart" talks on "Life's Problems." The first meeting, under the spreading branches of the trees on the old mountain side, is never to be forgotten. The attendance at the last crowded the room in which it was held, and the general feeling was that it was a time of decision for many of those present. More people attended the "Knoll Talks" at Kingsville than at any other School, but my feeling was that the words there did not grip the souls of men and women as they did at the other places. At every place I found young men coming forward to be close with questions about living right.

"The Study Classes at Toronto were conducted along splendid lines, and must produce excellent results. Dr. Maclean's address at the evening meeting in Grimsby was above all criticism. It was a grand sight to see the Doctor holding forth for over an hour at Grimsby Park audience while he spoke in his own inimitable manner on the habits and language of the Indians of the West. Time and space would fail to tell of all the good things said and done at the school. My friends in Montreal were surprised at the interested crowds which attended the evening meetings. At no School did I find the resident ministers showing so much interest as at Montreal. This is a great work. It grows upon me. Its possibilities seem greater than ever. The outlook for next year is especially encouraging. To my mind, this is a great opportunity for the Church of God to send out the truth and to bring forward a noble band of thoughtful and intelligent workers."

Bright as God's Promises.

Missionary work is to be ultimately successful because it is God's work. Every patient and persevering toiler on the foreign field has been buoyed up by this conviction. Christianity has never failed in any century yet, nor is it to be defeated in the coming age. A uniform increase of missionary converts, to be sure, may not be expected. Conversions on the foreign field go by leaps and bounds, and vary in rate and extent in different lands and periods. Some mis-

sionaries, like Morrison of China and Judson of Burma, have to wait many years before securing a single convert. But no true missionary ever doubted the final success of his divinely-commissioned work.—Zion's Herald.

Our Young People Can Save the World.

Young people must be the prime motive in the world's evangelization, for usually before or during adolescence if ever, the foundations of a Christian life are laid, the student life is determined and the trend for greatest usefulness established.

If for thirty consecutive years all the young people in the world between ten and twenty-three years of age could be reached by Christian teaching, the world's evangelization would be accomplished. Five successive generations of young people, from ten to seventeen years of age, during the years when most responsive to the claims of religion, would have been under the influence of gospel truth, and five successive generations, between sixteen and twenty-three years of age, the second period most determinative of a religious life, would have had similar influence. Within these two periods nearly every person assumes the personal relation to religion which he makes final. The vast majority of those who are now twenty-two years old, of whom probably less than two per cent. would ever be converted under the most favorable conditions, will have passed to their final account in thirty years, and the world would be occupied by those who had faced the responsibility of accepting or rejecting Christ, at the most favorable periods of their lives and the world would be evangelized.

Young people are not discriminated against in the outworking of God's purpose. They receive from Christ the commission to "go," which is never withheld from those who are called. As they necessarily constitute the chief subjects of the world's evangelization, they must largely furnish the agents and accessories for its accomplishment. Their number would of itself make them an important factor in this great work, but their quality is more important than their quantity. They are acquisitive and at an age when, if ever, they will enthroned God and lay the foundations of devotion and liberality. They most readily acquire strange languages, are enthusiastic, aggressive and courageous, rarely pessimistic, have endurance and improbability. They are the part of the army who are most easily mobilized, for they are not as yet articulated with society and high enterprise appeals to their spirit. They are flexible and easily adapted to changing conditions. They furnish the very material for a successful propaganda and offer the rational field for recruiting the agents and developing its supporters.

If the leaders are to be truly great, their training must be commenced when young that they may discover their aptitudes, develop their endowments, gather detailed and comprehensive knowledge, acquire skill and be adjusted to their mission. It is more than a coincidence that during adolescence when men and women are more responsive to the call of God, they are also most available as agents, and most teachable, and then, if ever, the habits of devotion and liberality can be established. Every one is commissioned to be Christ's witness "to the uttermost parts of the world." The burden of proof is with each one to show how he is justified in not being personally at the front. If that is clear, he is under positive requirement to be at the front representatively so far as possible. To hold the lifeline is as important and obligatory as to go into the breakers.—Rev. J. F. Goucher, D.D.