

which condemns their evil deeds. But nothing can withstand the power of human love when sanctified by the Holy Spirit.

The missionaries in those far away isles were able to display in their daily life something of the Christ Spirit, which said, "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do." This Spirit soon won many hearts and changed persecutors and would be murderers into friends, who afterwards were willing to lay down their lives in defence of the missionaries.

In 1847 there were no missionaries in the new Hebrides. The latest statistics show that there are twenty ordained missionaries and 150 native teachers, with schools and churches on twenty different islands. The Bible has been translated into thirteen different languages. About 14,000 are under Christian instruction, and the remainder of the population is ready to welcome the gospel.

In 1841 the London Missionary Society sent some Samoan teachers to these islands who in a manner prepared the way for the Rev. John Geddie—who was born at Banff, Scotland in 1815, and educated in Nova Scotia. After four years of dangerous but successful work, he was joined by Dr. and Mrs. Inglis, who settled on the opposite side of the island.

The mission stations resembled boarding schools, in which Mr. Geddie and Dr. Inglis taught the men and boys, while Mrs. Geddie and

Mrs. Inglis were likewise engaged with the women and girls. As soon as converts were able to read and expound the Scriptures, they were sent out to open similar stations at other parts of the island.

The ten commandments and four acts of Parliament, printed by Dr. Geddie, compose the law of the island. Five chiefs and thirty under-chiefs administer justice and punish crime, while the missionaries act as their advisers. The natives are very pious, and family worship is conducted regularly every morning at a certain hour in every hut on the island. When converted, these people become very gentle, affectionate, and lovable. On their first trip to London with the translation of the New Testament, Dr. and Mrs. Inglis were accompanied by a native teacher. This man's letters to his friends are highly interesting both as accounts of Britain and its inhabitants from a South-Sea-islander's point of view, and as an exhibition, of the amount of culture of which the savage is capable.

The native Christians wear European costume in a modified form. They have erected several saw-mills, and made many improvements in the arrowroot industry. These people are sober, moral, and industrious. They possess splendid memories and very easily memorize the Gospels as soon as translated. Unfortunately they belong to a race which is destined to die out and that at a no very distant date.