

missionary societies has shown that missionary finance and administration are best managed by an influential Board, acting through paid Secretaries. The children of foreign missionaries must of necessity be sent home for education—at the cost of many a parental pang. He deprecates, however, their being gathered into special schools, as creating a caste feeling, and as isolating them from family life. He urges their training in Christian homes and public schools and colleges. Like Principal Grant, he argues that mission work demands the very best men of the Church; who should receive as liberal a training as possible. Contrary to general opinion, he shows that the average length of missionary life is longer than that of home pastors. He assigns little value to the inspecting visits of deputations, and would leave large option with the missionaries, subject always to approval of the Board. The whole book will be found exceedingly instructive and suggestive on all missionary topics.

*The Races of European Turkey: Their History, Condition, and Prospects.* By EDSON L. CLARK. Cr. 8vo. Pp. 532, with map. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Toronto: Wm. Briggs. Price \$3.00.

The Eastern Question is still, and will probably for many a year continue to be, the most serious problem of European politics. The keys of Empire are falling from the "sick man's" enfeebled grasp. Into whose hands shall they pass is the great question of the future. That they will pass into the hands of Greece seems one of the most probable contingencies, and one at which every lover of that grand classic land will rejoice.

For the complete understanding of this problem, we know no book so useful and instructive as Mr. Edson Clark's. The somewhat complex question is treated in a very lucid manner. The author has mastered the copious literature of the subject, and presents the results of his study in a very interesting style. He gives first an account of the old

Byzantine Empire, the story of its rise, decline, and fall. This story is less familiar than that of the Western Empire, but it is full of interest and instruction. The cause of its decline the author considers to be the mental asphyxia, the complete moral enslavement of the people, and the intellectual stupor of the Church. After describing the ill-omened conquest of the City of Constantine by the Turks, he traces the condition of the Greeks and Albanians from that time to the present. Both the good and bad qualities of that wily, subtle race, whose faculties are sharpened by oppression to preternatural craftiness are set forth. The state of learning and religion and their influence is traced, and the stirring story of the revolt of Scanderbeg is told. The Greek awakening to a struggle for national life, in the early part of this century, and the successful revolt, by which, under the heroic but ill-fated Marco Bozaris, they fairly won their liberty in 1824, but were thrust back into slavery to the Turk by the unholy "Holy Alliance," is vigorously described.

The lovers of liberty throughout all Europe were roused. From every land succour poured forth, and Greece was sustained by the charities of the world. Byron half redeemed the record of his selfish life by giving it up for the liberties of Greece. Ibrahim Pasha ravaged the Morea, captured Missolonghi after an heroic defence, and reduced Athens to a mound of ruins. Then came the glorious victory of Navarino, precipitated by the treachery of the Turks, 1827. The combined fleet of England, France, and Russia annihilated that of Turkey and Egypt, and Greece once more was free.

The subsequent history of Greece is succinctly given, and its present condition and prospects are described. Athens, in 1832, had scarce half-a-dozen houses. It has now 50,000 inhabitants, and a university with fifty professors, 1,244 students, and a library of 100,000 volumes. The school system is excellent, and education is more absolutely free