

Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in the army especially, the Mahomedan faiths. All other denominations are treated, in terms of the Association Law (*Vereinsgesetz*), as *Societies*, and are allowed to hold only private Services. These services may be attended by the police, and can be held legally, except in the case of family worship, only when intimation has been previously given to the authorities. None but *adults* and *invited* persons are allowed to attend such meeting; and the invitations must be given to these individually and by special cards, not by general placards or public notices. Private services can at any time be stopped if no notice has been given previously to the magistrate, or if any other requirements of the Association Law have been disregarded. Under the existing laws the amount of religious liberty enjoyed in Austria is not inconsiderable, but its advent is so recent that all the magistrates have not yet realized its presence. The law, indeed, is often better than its practice, so that much depends on the amount of knowledge possessed by an injured party as to the proper mode of obtaining redress. Hitherto the highest Courts in the State have generally sustained the appeals taken against decisions that were not in accordance with the really liberal Association Law. The Reformed Church in the Province of Austria is a German Church, having its congregations in the cities of Vienna, Laybach, Bregenz and Trieste.

THE BOHEMIAN CHURCH has four Seniorates—Caslav, Prague, Pödebrad and Chrudim. It has under its care a college for training teachers, with three professors and forty students. There are also in connexion with it forty-two congregational day-schools, with forty-nine teachers and nearly four thousand pupils.

THE MORAVIAN CHURCH has two Seniorates—Eastern and Western. The Lord's supper is generally observed four times a year.

THE HUNGARIAN CHURCH has five Superintendencies, or Provincial Synods—Trans-Danubian (Komorn), Cis-Danubian (Buda-Pesth), Trans-Theissian (Debreczen), Cis-Theissian (Miskolcz), and the Transylvanian (Klausenberg)—with ministers and elders, members in equal numbers. These Superintendencies are independent of each other, and have existed since the Reformation. The Hungarian Church has in connection with its congregations 1,602 elementary day-schools, in which religious instruction is regularly given; 2,451 teachers with 182,993 pupils. In 1882 the Hungarian Church adopted a Constitution by which the General Assembly consists of delegates, 94 being elected by Kirk sessions, and 12 being representatives of the Colleges. All her various office-bearers are now chosen by the people, except the Superintendent of Transylvania, who, in virtue of old laws, is appointed by the Emperor. The Austrian Emperor must still, however, sanction Church legislation before this is valid.

THE MISSIONARY CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF BELGIUM has three *conseils sectionnaires* or Presbyteries meeting in our annual Synod, which is composed of a minister and elder from each congregation, and the members of the Executive Committee. Each pastor or evangelist in charge of a station is also a member of the Synod, but without a vote. No member can take his seat until he has accepted the Belgic Confession