

why pay £20 for building in the Clyde, when the best Juniper vessel, can be built and fitted in the most approved manner, in Nova Scotia at a cost of not more than £10 sterling per ton. Thus a vessel of the size proposed could be had here for about £1000. This our Board think might be managed. The Missionaries expected that half the cost would be paid by the Australian and New Zealand Churches. But even if this were not the case, our Board think that our Church and the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, by an appeal to the young might raise this sum. If we send three Missionaries next summer, the cost of their passage and of the freight of Mission goods according to the prices sometimes paid, would be nearly equal to our share of the original cost of the vessel. The matter is now under the consideration of the Committees of the two Churches, and will be laid before the Synod for final determination.

Then comes the question of the Turkish Mission. Shall it be resumed? Or shall the Church confine her attention to the one field? On this subject we trust that the Church will be guided by wisdom from on high. On the one hand, if God in his Providence has hedged up our way and closed the door against our operations in that quarter, we must accept the fact as his will, and turn our attention to other quarters. But if the prosecution of the work be still practicable, and if Providence be still inviting us to go forward, it will be unfaithfulness to his cause to turn back because of trials. Every Mission has had its times of darkness, and very commonly these have been near its commencement, but unless circumstances are such as absolutely to prevent the continuance of the work, we are not warranted to abandon it when once commenced. The Church will need to consider the matter very seriously before arriving at such a conclusion in regard to this Mission. We know that Turkey is open for Missions—that the Greek races of Turkey are accessible to Missionary operations. The American Missions are loudly calling for assistance, and according to the representations of the Missionaries on the spot, the field never was so inviting. So that as far as the field of labour is concerned, not only is there no reason to abandon the work, but every encouragement to go forward. Then considering how deeply one of the bodies now comprised in the united body was interested in this Mission. it is certainly desirable that the Missions of both bodies should be continued, and not that the whole attention should be directed to the Mission of the one body however interesting and important it may be. From the interest felt by many in the Greek Mission, we are satisfied that if it be abandoned, it will be with a loss of contributions which our funds might otherwise receive. The Church will not raise as much for one Mission as they would for the two. It is the experience of all Churches, that the increase of the number of Missions by giving greater variety to the information laid before their supporters, deepens their interest and increases their contributions.

The objection of course is the great expense. At the last meeting of Synod, the Foreign Mission Board submitted the following as what had been presented to them as required. "Salaries of two Missionaries, £600 sterling; two teachers, £200; two colporteurs, £150; contingencies, £50.—Besides this annual outlay of not less than £1,250 currency, buildings at Demirdesh and Broussa would involve an outlay of £2,000 sterling, or £2,500 currency." Now we have no hesitation in saying that we regard this estimate as so extravagant, as to be almost ridiculous. Take the item of £2,500 for buildings, why the American Missionaries in Turkey whose operations have received universal commendation, make it a rule not to erect any Church edifice till there is a congregation gathered. "Missionaries"