

required, but the station, as usual, did not approve of it. "Dr. Hamlin knew nothing of milling, bread-making, etc., and it must prove a failure." They had not learned that Dr. Hamlin was an equivalent for any emergency; but they voted, finally, that, "though we have no confidence in the scheme, we leave Brother Hamlin to act on his own responsibility." The story of the growth of this bread-making scheme, until he was compelled to furnish not only the English hospital, but the portion of the army there, at the rate of 12,000 pounds a day, is a marvellous bit of history. Not less interesting and not less commendable of his skill is the story of the conflict endured in securing a place for his operations.

The next move in this direction was the conversion of beer-casks into washing machines, to wash the cast-off clothing of the sick and wounded Russian soldiers, by which many poor women were put into better condition than ever before, while "out of the profits of his beer barrel he built a church."

His next work in Constantinople was purchasing a site for Robert College. It was a long and fierce conflict, and when accomplished his difficulties had only begun. The Pasha had determined not to allow a college to be built; but through a chain of most interesting incidents in connection with the visit of Admiral Farragut, the Pasha was outdone and an imperial edict was given, granting much more than he had ever dared to ask. A less courageous and persistent man would have utterly failed in this most important undertaking.

It should never be forgotten that while Dr. Hamlin was planning and superintending all these various schemes for the welfare of the people, schemes which of themselves would be sufficient to engross the energies of a vigorous man, he was never accused of neglecting his work as a teacher; while his career was marked with continued success in leading men to Christ.

Retiring from Constantinople, Dr. Hamlin was elected professor in Ban-

gor Theological Seminary, where he remained three years, and until elected President of Middlebury College, at the age of seventy, where he remained for five years, retiring at seventy-five, to the regret of all.

This is the story of a wonderful life, simply but beautifully told, in reading which thousands will be entranced and made more heroic.

We feel constrained to add to what Dr. Cushing has said of this remarkable book our own word. It was said of Napoleon I., "Nature made him and broke the mould." That is equally true of Cyrus Hamlin. We once heard a Methodist bishop say, "If Dr. Hamlin were a Romanist, that Church would canonize him as soon after death as the almanac would allow." Be that as it may, he is and has been one of the strongest personalities of the century; an honor to his church, an honor to his country, an honor to humanity. He has been statesman, educator, financier, and diplomat, as well as a very successful missionary. The mission history of Turkey for the last half century cannot be understood without the facts embodied in this book. No romance is more thrilling nor any life-story more fascinatingly told. We know of one young lad who read it from end to end, charmed with it as if it were only a boy's story. We know of one mother who read it aloud to an invalid daughter, and of groups who have perused it with unabated delight. There is not a dull line in it. If twenty-thousand copies of it could be sold at once it would give a great impetus to missions. Dr. Hamlin is one of the able corps of editorial correspondents of this Review.

—J. T. G.

A Perverted Report.

An important meeting of representatives of some fifteen missionary societies was mentioned in this Review last month as having been held in January in the Methodist Mission Rooms in