

respecting the state of religious liberty in Turkey, and it is hoped that their visit may be of great benefit in days to come. In the meantime, there does not seem to be any mitigation of the troubles of those who dare to embrace the truth as it is in Jesus.

In West Turkey a severe famine has been raging for several months. Christians in Britain and America have sent liberal contributions to the relief of the sufferers, but, as might be expected, many have died from starvation, while the labours of the missionaries in extending relief have been greatly increased.

In the meantime, we are glad to learn that through the A. B. of Foreign Missions the cause of Christ is extending, and two new churches have recently been organized under very encouraging circumstances. In examining some of the converts, the answers they gave as to their hope in Christ were very interesting. One was asked, if his father should threaten to cast him out from home and will his property to another instead of to him, the rightful heir, would not this lead him to temporize, replied, "Christ will take care of me. It would not affect me in the least." Another said he thought he was a Christian, because he loved God and man. A third said, the best proof of God's love to him was that "He had shown him his sins." Twenty-one were examined, and so thorough was the examination that it continued three days.

At Talas, also in West Turkey, 378 miles south from Constantinople, the average attendance at the Sabbath congregations is 300, including many prominent and influential men. The weekly evening prayer-meetings have an attendance of about sixty. The S. School numbers 200 pupils. There is a spirit of inquiry abroad unknown before.

In Central Turkey there are twenty-six organized churches, with some 2,500 members, and audiences amounting in the aggregate to 5,000 or 6,000 steady attendants, and in the Sunday Schools there is an equally large attendance. Besides, there are some forty out stations, where small congregations are struggling up into organization and self-support. The people are aroused on the subject of education. Advanced schools are called for, and some of the young men go abroad to England or America to pursue their studies. The missionary is now become a superintendent and educator. He has to deal with churches and communities, rather than with individuals and little audiences, as at the first. He labours through