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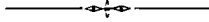
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*The Sunday Magazine* also has "A Sunday at Sandringham," by another writer. The story of Mr. Quarrier's Orphan Homes of Scotland, at Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire, is given as an illustration of answers to prayer; and Alderman Evan Spicer discourses on Sunday-schools.

*The Leisure Hour* has a well-illustrated paper on Northampton, a critique of the poetry of Coventry Patmore, a study of Charlotte Brontë, some Irish sketches, and a paper on the Atlantic steam-cruisers of the United States Navy.

We have also received the following :

*The Critical Review, The Anglican Church Magazine, The Church Missionary Intelligencer, The Evangelical Churchman, The Church Sunday-School Magazine, The Fireside, Sunday at Home, The Boy's Own Paper, Sunday Hours, The Church Worker, The Church Monthly, The Church Missionary Gleaner, Light in the Home, Awake, India's Women, The Cottager and Artisan, Friendly Greetings, Little Folks, Our Little Dots, The Child's Companion, Boy's and Girl's Companion, The Children's World, Daybreak, Day of Days, Home Worls, Hand and Heart, and Church and People.*



## The Month.

### CHURCH OF ENGLAND YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

WE have received a communication from the Rev. W. M. Farquhar concerning the C.E.Y.M.S., of which he is Secretary. He says there are now some five or more societies, each with slightly modified aims, competing to some extent with one another in the work among young men in the Church of England. They do not compete with one another ostensibly, but in reality there is considerable overlapping.

1. *The Church of England Young Men's Society.*—This is the oldest, and has the most comprehensive name. Its unit or basis is an Institute. Any work which it does is always additional or subsidiary to the maintenance of its Central and Branch Institutes.

2. *The Young Men's Friendly Society.*—This was founded in imitation of, and as complementary to, the Young Women's Friendly Society. Its unit or basis is a person who undertakes to befriend or oversee a certain number of young men. It has formed clubs, and, by affiliation with institutes in the country, seriously competes with the C.E.Y.M.S.

3. *The Men's Help Society.*—This also was founded in imitation of the Women's Help Society. It combines the functions of both the C.E.Y.M.S. and the Y.M.F.S. It seeks to influence every class of men, but from the nature of its constitution, it is more suitable for the labouring classes. This may be shown from the fact that there is a "married men's department," a "little brothers' department," etc. It has a strong "soldiers' department."

4. *The London Diocesan Society for the Welfare of Young Men.*—It was founded originally to do the sort of work which the C.E.Y.M.S. does among city clerks. It had as a branch work a Seaside Camp, which is now its only work, together with some regiments of boys' corps.

5. *The Church Lads' Brigade.*—This is not strong in London, but in the provinces. Its headquarters are at the Church House.

Besides these, there are some organizations which do not cover the same

ground, and do not compete with the foregoing, such as the St. Andrew's Brotherhood, the C.P.A. Volunteers, the C.M.S. Lay Workers' Union, etc.

The weakness which is caused by such a multiplicity of societies does not so much arise from the extra expenditure on offices and salaries, which may be compensated for by the number of workers, but in the fact that there is no representative Society. Hundreds of parochial institutes would join such a Society, and this fact again would secure the formation of new ones. This is found to be so in the C.E.T.S. The parent Society does little or nothing directly for its branches, which all contribute towards its support. But each little branch, by means of and through the centre, stands in the strength of all the rest. Thus the C.E.T.S. is now a factor having weight even in politics. If there had been three Church of England Temperance Societies under different names, they would have lost this influence and strength.

Mr. Farquhar suggests that the Societies working for young men in the Church of England should amalgamate. One Society could have a Council of all the strong and influential men in each. It would be far better known, and have more prestige. It would need to be worked in departments; e.g., Institutes, Friendlies, Men, Lads, etc. It should be possible to call the Society by one comprehensive name.

Any communications upon this subject should be sent to the Rev. W. M. Farquhar, 1, Portman Mansions, Baker Street, W.

#### CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.

The Bishop of London has consented to preach the Society's Anniversary Sermon this year. The speakers at the Annual Meeting will include the Bishop of Newcastle; the Rev. A. Allen, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Spitalfields; the Rev. G. A. Sowter, Rector of St. George's, Birmingham; and the Rev. P. Waller, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Cheltenham. One of the Australian Bishops will also probably speak.

The Rev. Stanley Bradbrook, who has done such excellent work as Metropolitan Association Secretary, has accepted the living of Misterton, near Lutterworth, on the resignation of Dean MacDonnell. The Rev. A. E. Clease has been appointed Association Secretary for the Midlands.

At the Manchester Annual Meeting it was shown that during the past twelve months the Society has sent grants to that diocese amounting to £6,660, while the returns in subscriptions and collections were £3,731, including a legacy of £500. Though the diocese is much more thinly populated than that of London, it receives aid in 83 parishes, with a population of 721,500, whereas the latter has only 58 aided parishes, with a population of 547,700.

In a sermon for the Society preached in York Minster, the Vicar of Pudsey said that the county of Yorkshire received last year from the C.P.A.S. a sum of £11,040, of which it returned only £3,032 from aided parishes, and £1,046 from other sources, the Society thus giving £6,962 more than it received. The Dean of York took the chair at the Annual Meeting, and said that the endowments of the Church of England in one year amounted to £5,469,171, while her free-will offerings for the same period were £5,851,986, a sum greater by £382,815, and a strong evidence of her vitality.

An extremely interesting paper, by the Rev. R. G. Fowell, entitled "Episodes in the History of the Church Pastoral Aid Society," is to be found in the February number of *Church and People*. It shows that the Society's history is practically contemporary with the Queen's reign. It sketches in a graphic manner the state of England and the condition of the industrial classes in 1836. It describes how the Society insisted on the principle of laymen as Christian workers, and what consequent opposition followed. It gives some details of work among bargees, rustics,

navvies, miners and factory-hands. Altogether we can commend the February number of the Society's magazine as exceptionally valuable.

In a new leaflet issued by the Ladies' Home Mission Union, it is stated that the Union has now reached its ninth year of service, and numbers 151 branches with 6,456 members. It provides grants for 13 curates, 6 scripture-readers, and 4 women workers at a cost of £1,000 a year; 22 parishes containing 200,515 people in 14 different dioceses being helped. The Union also maintains a Ladies' Training Home at Blackheath.

S.P.C.K., 1895-96.

The Annual Report for 1895-96 has now probably reached the majority of the subscribers. It gives details concerning the great and varied work in which the society is engaged. A mere list of some of the directions in which grants are made is most instructive and impressive. About seven training colleges have been liberally helped; £300 was granted towards the purchase of one for mistresses at Oxford. Prizes of £2 each, amounting to £430, were given to pupil-teachers obtaining a first-class in the Archbishop's examination. To Board School and some other pupil-teachers in London £480 were granted for scholarships and religious instruction. For the provision of mission-rooms and Sunday-schools some £2,200 were expended for buildings, rent, and fittings. Emigrants from our shores had spiritual provision made for them. The endowment funds of the Bishoprics of Perth, in Western Australia, and of St. John's, Kaffraria, have been augmented. No less than 145 grants have been made for the building of churches, mission-chapels, and schools in colonial dioceses, amounting to a sum total of £8,140. For the training of native students as teachers, catechists, and clergy, for the passages of missionaries proceeding for the first time to their spheres of labour, and in other useful ways, certain special funds have been expended. For the maintenance of medical missions a sum of £2,000 was spent. In the publishing and editorial department there has been a falling off in sales to the extent of £2,200, largely in the sale of Bibles. Individual grants of books and publications were made in upwards of 3,000 instances, varying in amount from a few shillings to £250, and reaching a total value of £6,740. We trust that the following statement, which occurs in the course of the report, will receive earnest attention and provoke generous response: "Is it too much to hope that by 1898, when the society will begin to celebrate its bi-centenary, the subscriptions may at least reach the same figure as they did in 1849? It will need the interest, the effort, and the prayers of all concerned, if we are to add £3,200 a year to our income. Yet it would be felt by some of us a lasting disgrace if we were forced to confess that this venerable society counted fewer subscribers in its 200th year than it did in its 150th year."

#### NEW BISHOPS.

At a synod of clergy and laymen from four dioceses, with the Archbishop of Dublin in the chair, the Very Rev. Merdyn Archdall, Dean of Cork, was elected to succeed the late Dr. Wynne as Bishop of Killaloe by over two-thirds votes from both clergy and laity. Dr. Archdall was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1856. After a useful and varied parochial experience he became Archdeacon of Cork in 1878, and Dean in 1894. He possesses a special aptitude for finance, and at the disestablishment he devised a financial scheme for the dioceses of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, which has been a great success. His business powers have also found scope in the duties of honorary clerical secretary to the Diocesan Synod, and also to the General Synod. He is reputed to be an excellent speaker, a skilful administrator, and well versed in diocesan affairs.

The vacant See of St. David's has been filled by the appointment of the Rev. Canon John Owen, Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter. Canon Owen was a scholar of Jesus College, Oxford, where he obtained a Second Class in Mods. in 1874, and a Second Class in Math. in 1876. He was ordained in 1879, and has laboured in Wales since that time as Tutor at Lampeter College in 1879, Head-Master of Llandovery College in 1885, Dean of St. Asaph's, 1889, and Principal of Lampeter in 1892. He is an excellent Welsh scholar.

Canon Taylor Smith has been appointed to the Bishopric of Sierra Leone, vacated by Bishop Ingham. His purity of character and his knowledge of the diocese to which he goes will make his influence exceptionally strong.

#### HANNINGTON MEMORIAL HALL, OXFORD.

The Intercollegiate Missionary Union at Oxford has at length secured a suitable centre, such as the Henry Martyn Memorial Hall forms, for the similar Union at Cambridge. The building is on the site of the old New Inn Hall, which, as Trilleck's Hall, was given by William of Wykeham to New College. Once a stronghold of Puritanism, then the mint of Charles I., and again presided over by the great lawyer Sir William Blackstone, it has seen many changes. In 1887 it was incorporated with Balliol College, to be used for Indian Civil Service students in Oxford. Relinquishing this purpose, the College has now sold it to the Intercollegiate Missionary Union. Its change of name and use marks the disappearance of almost the last of those ancient halls which once abounded in Oxford, and out of which the University really sprang. St. Alban's Hall, founded 1230 A.D., is now part of Merton College. St. Mary's Hall, founded about a century later, has been recently merged into Oriel. We understand that St. Edmund's Hall is likewise doomed. But the last estate of New Inn Hall is extremely interesting, and full of meaning. Within the old shell of the house a new structure with a new purpose has arisen. A missionary library will be formed there, while missionary and other lectures will be frequently given in the large room, which is capable of seating three hundred persons. The prayer and devotion which have led to the purchase of this property will doubtless bear fruit both in and from Oxford in coming years.

#### CHURCH REFORM.

An influentially-attended meeting of the Church Reform League at Zion College was recently addressed by Bishop Anson. Emphasis was laid on the fact that not separation from the State was sought, but the power of adequate internal self-government. Not so much new machinery or new authority was needed, as to make existing organization thoroughly comprehensive and operative. While the Upper Houses of Convocation would naturally remain as before, the Lower Houses and the Houses of Laymen should adequately represent the whole body of clergy and laymen. This would give measures passed an amount of weight such as they do not now possess.

#### COMMEMORATION OF THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

Throughout the country there appears to be a general desire to mark the sixtieth anniversary of Her Majesty's reign rather by the financial support of religious and philanthropic causes than by the erection of buildings or statues. The Prince of Wales has written to the *Times* to say that, in his opinion, the support of the medical charities of London will be a grateful and suitable memorial. He asks that from £100,000 to £1,500,000 may be raised in annual subscriptions of from one shilling upwards. Following this example, many provincial places have decided likewise to add to the resources of their hospitals. The Queen's Jubilee

Institute for Nurses is also before the country as an object deserving of wide support.

It would seem that the special Church memorial will take the form of increasing the Clergy Sustentation Fund. The Executive Committee have elected Lord Ashcombe and Viscount Cross, the Chairmen of the Houses of Laymen in the two Provinces, as their Vice-Chairmen for this purpose. It is possible that the fund may be given some distinctive name, such as Queen Victoria's Bounty.

#### TITHE.

The clergyman whose income mainly depends upon tithe will not find himself materially richer in 1897 than in previous years. The value of £100 of tithe rent-charge will this year be £67 17s. 11½d. The average annual value since commutation is at present £97 19s. 4¾d. After paying for collection and deducting losses and taxes, but a poor shadow of the nominal worth will remain.

The church of St. Saviour, Southwark, splendidly restored at a cost of upwards of £40,000, was reopened on February 17, in the presence of the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Mayor, and others. It will be used as a collegiate church for the present, and not as a cathedral.

The Rev. Archibald Robertson, D.D., Principal of Bishop Hatfield Hall, Durham, has been selected for the Principalship of King's College, London, in succession to Prebendary Wace. Dr. Robertson took a Second Class in Mods., and a First Class in *Lit. Hum.*, at Trinity College, Oxford, and became Fellow in 1876. He went to Durham in 1883. His writings have been chiefly upon St. Athanasius.

The Government has been urged to provide a Roman Catholic University for Ireland, on the ground that the existing University, which is subsidized by Government, only satisfies a minority of the Irish people. Perhaps it is policy that Mr. Balfour should join with Mr. Morley in expressing cordial sympathy with the proposal. Twelve such declarations have been made by leading statesmen during the past quarter of a century. But Mr. Lecky's commendation, as a representative of Dublin University, carries weight.

Owing to a statement that there are 6,000 clergy of the Church of England at present out of employment, a correspondent of the *National Church* has made a careful analysis of *Crockford*, with the result that he finds 28,117 clerics in active work, while 3,716 are non-active. Probably the majority of these last are not in service from age, ill-health, and similar causes. Perhaps there may be 1,000 unable to find positions—a serious number, but still only a sixth of the number stated.

In the See-city of Laramie, Wyoming, the heart of the Rocky Mountains, 7,500 feet above the sea, a noble cathedral has just been consecrated. This notable work is due to the indefatigable energy of Bishop Talbot. The diocese is three times larger than the whole of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Pan-Anglican Conference to be held at Lambeth in July will be an impressive witness to the spread and influence of the English Church. Sixty-seven British bishops will probably be present, nine Australian, eleven Canadian, nine Indian, eight South African, seven West Indian, three New Zealand, nineteen missionary bishops, and forty-three from the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. The increase from 76 at the first Conference in 1867 to the probable 185 in the present year is noticeable.

King's College School, following the example of the Charterhouse and St. Paul's, is about to remove from its premises in the Strand, which it has occupied nearly seventy years, to a noble site, some six acres in extent, facing Wimbledon Common.

The sum required to float the Bristol Bishopric Scheme is now practically complete, and the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol hopes that the division of his diocese will take place about the end of March next.

During last year the lifeboats were launched for service 341 times round our coasts; 312 lives and much valuable property were saved, and twenty vessels, besides numbers of fishing-boats, were rescued from shipwreck.

The Bishop of Chichester, the Right Rev. E. R. Wilberforce, D.D., has consented to become Chairman of the C.E.T.S., in the place of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Wilberforce, like Dr. Temple, is himself a total abstainer.

The Bishop of London was enthroned in St. Paul's Cathedral on Saturday, January 30th. The Lord Mayor attended in state. The new Bishop of Peterborough was confirmed on February 22nd.

Sixty-six Liberal and twenty Irish Nationalist members voted for the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church of England on the motion of Mr. Samuel Smith on February 9th. There were 204 names against the motion.

At the time of writing the Mansion House Relief Fund for the Famine in India has nearly reached the magnificent sum of £330,000.

Sunday Closing has once again been rejected by the House of Commons.

#### GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.

Lord Heneage has given £1,000 towards the endowment of All Saints', Weelsby, Grimsby. The C.P.A.S. has received two sums of £500 each under the wills of Mr. Thomas Meadows and of Mrs. C. L. W. Thomas. The Duke of Westminster has sent £500 to the East London Church Fund. An anonymous donor has given £2,000 for the building of a chancel and towards the endowment of St. Matthew's, Cainscross, Stroud.

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### Obituary.

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GENERAL SIR ROBERT PHAYRE, G.C.B., died on January 28, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was a Lieutenant in the Bombay Infantry in 1839, and advanced step by step to the position of General in 1889. He took part in an immense amount of soldiering in Sind, Baluchistan, Afghanistan, Kotra, Miani, Abyssinia, Magdala, Baroda, Quetta, Candahar, and other places. His public career will be chiefly remembered by the grave charges of maladministration which he successfully brought, when Political Resident at Baroda, against the Gaikwar, during the course of which an attempt was made to poison the Resident, instigated almost certainly by the Gaikwar. He received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for his military services. He was a true man of God, and a Protestant Churchman of the most decided opinions.