Short Notices.

A Consecrated Life: Memoir of the Right Rev. Bishop Titcomb, D.D.

The writer of this interesting Memoir tells us that he was Mr. Titcomb's curate at Cambridge forty years ago. "I enjoyed from that period till I sat by his bedside the day before his death a close and unbroken friendship and intercourse." The Preface—from which we quote—is brief, referring mainly to the author's knowledge of Bishop Titcomb. From the Introduction, written by Bishop Thorold, we quote as follows:

He was a staunch and consistent Churchman, of that growing and wide-hearted section of the Evangelical School on which, it is hardly too much to say, all its hopes of future usefulness and sustained influence depend, and which, observing the times and yet holding fast the faithful word, welcomes and uses all helps for expounding and defending it which the widening sciences offer to the intelligent. He was not afraid of mental cultivation, but cherished and promoted it. He had a clear sense of the proportion of things; he could recognise what was due to others, as well as claim what was due to himself; he was ready to go a long way in meeting and even in conceding to his brethren a liberty which edified them in matters which did not affect the essentials of faith or loyalty to accepted formularies naturally interpreted. His intelligence was serene, his temper of mind persuasive. He was a lucid speaker and a very useful writer. He neither claimed a monopoly of the Gospel, nor undervalued sacramental grace, nor ignored the historical continuity of the Church in her government and doctrines, nor affected an arrogant infallibility when brethren or neighbours maintained another view of truth than his own.


Mr. Newell is right in thinking that the history of "the Church of Wales" (preface) is usually too much neglected; and as he has had special opportunities of studying the Welsh records, and also, as it seems, possesses considerable local knowledge, we feel that he has done wisely in publishing his book, and especially at this time. For one object of his writing it has clearly been to show that the Established Church in Wales is the legitimate successor of the ancient British Church, alike in its episcopal organization (on the necessity of which, by-the-bye, some will think he lays too much stress) and in its resistance to the Church of Rome.

We cannot, however, but think that the book as a book has been somewhat spoiled by the method of its original appearance—in successive numbers of a parish magazine. It is still rather a series of papers than a connected history, and we fear that it cannot be said to be particularly attractive. It may serve as a guide for further information, but a guide-book is dull reading. Even details of Welsh sees are somewhat uninteresting to non-Welshmen.

Mr. Newell is altogether too afraid of his legends. He gives us such short extracts from the lives of the Welsh saints that these hardly become living characters. We should like to know more about Cadoc, who tells us that conscience is the eye of God in the soul of man; and Dunawd, who, even "more truly than Harold the Saxon, left this island his 'legacy of war against the Pope';" and Gildas, with his scathing in-
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vective alike of priest and king; and St. David, under whom the handkerchief rose to a hill, and other worthies of less fame. There is still room for some one to do for "the Church of Wales" what Professor Stokes has done for that of Ireland.


This volume is intended to supplement the "Early Britain" series by a sketch of the various influences derived from foreign sources which subsequently contributed to modify and develop our national character down to the period when the modern history of England may be said to begin. That is an admirable idea, but the difficulty of carrying it out is to distinguish what in our history is and what is not due to foreign influences, and how much of what is ordinarily found in "Histories of England" ought to be incorporated into this account in order to make it intelligible.


We have here a volume of essays dealing with passages of recognised difficulty in the Epistle to the Galatians, and it is clearly the result of very thoughtful and reverent scholarship. It is, however, unfortunate that the first "study" comes first. For in trying to show that the Epistle to the Galatians is the earliest of St. Paul's writings Mr. Wood has a weak case, and, to our thinking, maintains it weakly. But the succeeding essays are much better. He does not often carry conviction to our own mind where, as is not seldom, he disagrees with the Bishop of Durham. But his arguments are well stated, and deserve, for the most part, careful consideration.

The Fifteenth Annual Report of the South-Eastern Clerical and Lay Church Alliance, on the principles of the Reformation, may be obtained, no doubt, from any member of the committee or from either of the hon. secs. (the Rev. M. B. Moorhouse, St. Mary Bredin's Vicarage, and Colonel Horsley, R.E., St. Stephen's Lodge, Canterbury). Some previous "Reports" of this useful Society have been noticed in The Churchman. In that now before us appears a very interesting paper on "Baptism," by the Rev. J. E. Brenan, the esteemed and able Vicar of Christ Church, Ramsgate. A gratifying account of the great work of the Society, the South-Eastern College, Ramsgate, is given; the number of pupils, we gladly note, is still increasing. Gifts are needed for new buildings.


In Blackwood "The Old Saloon" is as ably written and interesting as usual.—The National Review has a valuable Unionist paper by Lord Selborne. A paper on the slanders directed against "the Country Clergy" is well worth reading.—In Cassell's Family Magazine appears an excellent paper on Miss Rye's emigration work.

From the Church of England Temperance Society (publication depot, 9, Bridge Street, Westminster) we have received several very useful penny and twopenny tracts or pamphlets.