
Despite the local colour which pervades this stout octavo volume of nearly 500 pages, the book is likely to be of permanent value to Christian ministers, to whatever Church or denomination they belong. The book is divided into twenty-one chapters, among which we have read with special interest those dealing with the "Social Life of the Church," "Church Organization," and "Revivals and Revivalism." This last is particularly good. While fully cognizant of the occasional need of so-called "revivalistic" work, the author very properly insists that we must not allow the stimulus of religious excitements to usurp the function of the normal law of Christian development. Normal methods may be less spectacular and dramatic, but the accession of strength that results from them is more lasting. Chapter xviii., on the "Institutional Church," is interesting, too, in its way, though the title is ugly. The Church which is described as "institutional" is one which, in addition to the usual features of Church life, adds "a number of appliances not commonly regarded as ecclesiastical—e.g., gymnasiums, reading-rooms, and the like." What (to put it briefly) strikes us so favourably in Dr. Gladden's work is not merely the evidence of practical acquaintance with every nook and cranny of his subject, but robust common-sense and business-like capacity. These excellent virtues are, in too large a number of the clergy, noticeable by their absence. Dr. Gladden's book is an ornament to the International Theological Library which Messrs. T. and T. Clark are publishing, and we wish it signal success.


Mr. Macpherson is favourably known to theologians by his commentary on the Ephesians. The present work will enhance his reputation. It is excellently done, considering the limitations as to space under which the writer has worked. Not the least useful feature is the copious bibliographical clues which accompany the various sections of the book. They are not exhaustive, but they are entirely adequate to their purpose. The treatise itself—the standpoint of which is a moderate, and a good deal modified, Calvinism—is succinct and comprehensive. We cannot say the book, as a whole, is easy reading—it is too compressed to be exactly easy or attractive; but it appears to us—and we have read most of it carefully—to be well up to date, and to be clear and sufficient in its statements. Fortunately, too, it is possessed of an index; so the volume serves the purpose of a reference book, as well as of a manual for study.

The Month.

The Bradford Church Congress, if not altogether brilliantly, has been soundly successful. Many of the papers and speeches were first-rate, and the Bishop of Ripon's presidential address was a marvel of eloquence. There were few opportunities for disturbers of the public quiet to obtrude themselves, though there was something of a scene when, after the President had called for Bishop Barry's paper on "The Expansion of the Empire," Father Black protested against Bishop Barry having part or lot in the Congress; his protest, however, was coldly met. Mr. Kensit was accorded a few minutes wherein to make an attack upon the bishops, a theme on which he not seldom is in the habit of enlarge.
Among noteworthy papers must be mentioned Mr. Justice Grantham's pungent and clever criticisms of the mutual relations between clergy and laity; a very able paper on the responsibilities of labour and capital by Mr. G. Hawkins (a working men's representative); an eloquent paper by the Bishop of Manchester on "The Unrest of the Age." The Primate was given an extraordinarily cordial reception at the working men's meeting. Congress sermons were preached by the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Glasgow, and the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe. The Church Times has seen fit to allude to the presidential address as a "futile attack on the Church's catholicity"; but we cannot refrain from quoting its closing paragraphs, as they appear to us to convey a much-needed lesson in these days: "Of one thing I am sure. As humanity begins to understand itself, and to realize that fellowship which belongs to it in the revelation of the one Eternal Father and of the all-redeeming Christ, it will be satisfied with no Church whose powers are narrower than the world. The future of the world does not belong to sectarianism, and so the dream of Catholicity will be fulfilled. Of another thing I am certain. As increasing light falls upon great problems, and men begin to realize how much of Judaistic, pagan, and scholastic thought is mingled with popular Christianity; how many accretions due to human weakness and race prejudice have been incorporated in our conceptions, they will distrust any Church which for every new epoch has added new dogma to faith, and with every new dogma has gone further from the simplicity of Christ. The future of the world does not belong to Latinism, and so the vision of Protestantism will be fulfilled. But of a third thing I am convinced even more surely. The religion of the future will neither be Protestant nor Catholic, but simply Christian. The dogmas which have separated communion from communion will fall off as autumn leaves before the fresh winds of God. Many views which in the very providence of God have played their part in clearing the thoughts of men will pass into forgetfulness. Men will not grieve to see the old things go, for a larger faith will be theirs:

"They will not think God's world will fall apart
Because we tear up parchment more or less."

It will be content with a simpler symbol because it will have learned Christ. It will not need any longer Trent, or Westminster, or Lambeth, or the Vatican to lead it. It will be satisfied with simpler thoughts and a purer faith. It will be satisfied to realize that there is one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all."

During Congress week there was a largely attended meeting of the E.C.U., under the presidency of Viscount Halifax; and an equally largely attended conference, convened by the Church Congress Evangelical Union, under the presidency of Sir John Kennaway.

It has been decided that the Church Congress of 1899 is to be held in London, under the presidency of the Bishop.

The Archbishop of Canterbury delivered his primacy charge to the clergy of the diocese on October, 10, 11 (in the cathedral), on the 12th in the Parish Church, Ashford. The charge was divided into sections, and was mainly occupied in unfolding the mind of the Church of England upon (1) the Eucharistic Doctrine, (2) Prayers for the Dead, (3) the Discipline of the Church. The London Review thinks that the Archbishop's Visitation addresses will go down to history as one of the strongest efforts to obtain cohesion in the whole annals of the Church. The Spectator of October 15, in one of the most acute ecclesiastical articles we ever remem-
ber having seen in its pages, is confident that the Primate's charge is not only of capital importance, but has successfully defined the position of the Church of England as to the doctrine of the Eucharistic Sacrifice. According to Archbishop Temple, the Anglican Church, while she steadily repudiates in her formularies every taint of the Roman heresy of transubstantiation, does not exclude the Lutheran doctrine as to the Sacraments.

The annual meeting of the National Protestant Congress took place at Folkestone on October 18-21. The annual autumn meeting of the C.P.A. is announced to take place on October 27 at Exeter Hall.

Appeal.—The Committee of the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews are just now making an important appeal for additional funds to enable the Society to meet its liabilities and increased expenditure. Remittances should be addressed to the Secretaries, 16, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

The extraordinary vigour of the Primate has been generally remarked. After having addressed two meetings at Bradford during Congress week, he travelled by night to London, arriving at Lambeth at 3 a.m. At 10.15 a.m. he consecrated the Rev. J. MacArthur as Bishop of Bombay and Rev. W. Ruthven Pym as Bishop of Mauritius. On the following day he visited Rugby to reopen the School Chapel, which has recently been enlarged. After the sermon the Archbishop unveiled a stained glass window in memory of Dr. Goulbourn, whom he (Dr. Temple) succeeded as headmaster, and subsequently uncovered a memorial slab, with medallion portrait of Archbishop Benson, who was an assistant master at Rugby under Dr. Temple.

On Wednesday, October 19, at 7.30 p.m., the Bishop of London preached at St. Paul's Cathedral to the members of the medical profession. The service, which is an annual one, is organized by the Guild of St. Luke. There was a large gathering of doctors on the present occasion.

The Church Times has just published a fierce rejoinder to Mr. Walsh's "Secret History of the Oxford Movement" (now in its twentieth thousand), under the title of "A Protestant Mare's Nest." Mr. Walsh announces that he will shortly publish a reply to this attack.

The Rev. Arthur Robins, Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen and Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, was recently presented at Windsor, by his parishioners and friends, with a testimonial, to mark the completion of his twenty-five years' services as Rector of Holy Trinity and Chaplain of the Household Troops. A guard of honour was furnished by a detachment of the Church Lads' Brigade.

The Truro Cathedral Building Committee again met this month at Truro, the Bishop of the diocese presiding. Mr. Wix, treasurer, reported that after paying nearly £2,000 for preparing the foundations, £27,500 remained available for building the nave. About £1,800 was collected by the Ladies' Association, and £200 had been received from the London committee of the Archbishop Benson Memorial Fund. The architect was instructed to have specifications for the nave prepared, as well as a sketch of that portion of the interior.
The Month.

Mr. Duff Assheton Smith, of Port Dinorwic, has contributed £1,000 towards the Bishop of Bangor's Clergy Augmentation Fund.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has offered the Bishopric of Osaka, Japan, to the Rev. H. J. Foss, for twenty-two years a missionary of the S.P.G. at Kobe, within the limits of the Bishopric. The offer has been accepted.

We congratulate (says the Church Times) the parishioners of St. Andrew's, Leeds, on their noble effort to provide, out of their earnings, a sum of £5,000 to reconstruct the church schools with additional accommodation for three hundred children. The new buildings were opened by the Bishop of Rochester, whom Leeds people regard with affection as their former vicar. It was announced by the Vicar of St. Andrew's that the new school, which is to be entirely free, will bear comparison with the Board schools in regard to the education provided, as well as the appliances and surroundings. It is worthy of mention that the Leeds Church Day Schools Association has already raised £44,000 out of the £50,000 it aims at raising. Speaking at the opening of St. Andrew's School, Mr. Gerald Balfour referred to the occasion as furnishing an answer to the question often asked, whether it is worth while to continue the struggle for denominational schools, instead of leaving all to the Education Department.

It is stated that the Primate has arranged to take up his residence in the cathedral precincts, Canterbury, on November 5, with the intention of remaining until the end of the year. His Grace will occupy the house which, after additions and alterations, is to become the official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Bishop of Liverpool has written to the Guardian to deny explicitly the truth of a rumour which is being circulated to the effect that he contemplates retiring.

A monumental cross of the old Anglican pattern, erected in memory of Caedmon, was unveiled in Whitby churchyard a short while since by the Poet Laureate. It stands nearly twenty feet high, and is hewn out of sandstone taken from the Roman quarries of Chollerford. On the front, or eastern face, are panels containing the figures of Christ in the act of blessing, of David playing the harp, of the Abbess Hilda, and of Caedmon inspired to sing his first song. Beneath runs the inscription: "To the glory of God and in memory of His servant Caedmon, who fell asleep hard by A.D. 680."

Under the auspices of the Protestant Reformation Society two meetings were held on October 6 at Bedford, of which the afternoon meeting took the form of a conference of clergy and laity to discuss the respective positions of each in the present crisis.

On Saturday, October 8, the Bishop of London consecrated the new parish church of Emmanuel, West End, Hampstead, to meet the wants of the growing population of nearly ten thousand people. The cost of the first portion of the building, including the site, etc., will be £10,000, towards which £9,000 has already been paid or promised.

The Calcutta Statesman is responsible for the following announcement: "It has been settled at home, consequent on various difficulties as to
precedence which have arisen in the city, that the Rev. J. E. C. Welldon will come out to this country as Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Established Church of England in India."

In the course of his Visitation Charge, the Bishop of Worcester said he could not put evangelical sins of omission and ritualistic sins of commission on the same footing. Gradually the poison of Romish trinitarianism had filtered through the veins of the Church. He was thankful for comprehensiveness, but Protestants could not allow services which were an imposture, or submit to have distinctive Roman doctrine taught in all its unscriptural repulsiveness from their pulpits and at their altars.

Addressing the synod of the diocese of Armagh, the Archbishop of Armagh said: "Ignorance of Reformation principles seems to account for a good deal of the Romanizing extravagance so painfully prominent in some quarters. I am not afraid for England or her religion; I do not believe that the great English Church will go to pieces over ignominious squabbles over curiously tessellated opinions and patchwork, or piebald rites. When I look round Christendom, England is about the only country where faith is not afraid to reason, nor reason ashamed to adore. There are other things to be weighed besides these flaunting phantasies that catch the eye. The Church of England waits with the colossal calm of conscious strength, and is thinking intensely while she is accused of being asleep, and will find remedies against excesses which are best suited to her traditions and her people. In our island Church ritualism is not only non-existent, but impossible. It cannot be until our Prayer-Book is rewritten, until our rubrics are removed, until our canons are sponged out, until our traditions are forgotten, until our people are remade. Our Church does not permit fancy services."

With reference to the proposal for a conference, made by Lord Halifax, between the Sacerdotal and Evangelical sections, the Yorkshire Post, in its issue of October 1, comments thus: "We saw on Tuesday evening a hand outstretched from one section of the Church to another which we trust will not be withdrawn until the opposing parties have fairly met face to face, and talked over their differences with a sincere desire to purge them of all that makes them a reproach to Christian worship. This potential summons to friendly conference should in its ultimate result prove to be the most memorable and beneficent product of any Church Congress, and with such a pledge of earnest purpose offered in the sight of the world it will, we hope, prove morally impossible for the overtures made to pass unheeded." Not everybody, however, is so sanguine as to permanently beneficial results accruing from the proposed Round-Table Conference.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—In London, the second jubilee of the C.M.S. and the Gleaners' Union anniversary will to some extent be merged. The Bishop of Exeter will preach the sermon at a special commemoration service in St. Bride's Church on the morning of Tuesday, November 1, and he will preside at the jubilee meeting the same afternoon at Exeter Hall. There will be a large evening meeting in Exeter Hall, which will be the Gleaners' Union anniversary gathering, and various conferences on the following day, Wednesday, November 2. On the following Monday, November 7, there will be a men's meeting—that is, for men exclusively—in Exeter Hall, which the London Lay Workers' Union is organizing, and they are inviting other unions of lay workers in the provinces to have similar meetings in celebration of the second jubilee.
Some New Books.


Short Life of Christ. By Rev. Dr. Geikie. Longmans. Price 3s. 6d.


University Addresses. By the late Principal Caird, D.D., LL.D. Glasgow: Maclehose. Price 6s. net.


Isles and Shrines of Greece. By S. J. Barrows. Sampson Low. Price 6s. 6d.


Among important announcements we observe the following: "Cardinal Newman as Anglican and Catholic: With some unpublished Correspondence," edited by Mr. E. S. Purcell.

Messrs. George Bell and Sons have a costly and important work in the press on "Westminster Abbey: Its History and Architecture," with nearly one hundred collotype plates, many of which have been taken expressly for the work. Mr. H. F. Feasey has supplied the historical text; Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., the architect to the Dean and Chapter, an architectural account of the Abbey buildings; and Mr. Edward Bell, M.A., F.S.A., an appendix on the earlier sepulchral monuments. The number of copies will be limited to 250.