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examines the nature of the Virgin Mary, and sums up the whole question with excellent good sense. It is an admirable manual of the question, and should be in the hands of all who have Roman Catholic friends and acquaintances.

The Parish Church of Llangurig. By Col. LLOYD-VERNEY. Pp. 88. Price 1s. Pulman and Sons.

There is hardly a parish in the country which should not have its history published. This work has been carefully and affectionately compiled by the nephew of Mr. J. Y. W. Lloyd, the antiquary, who restored the parish church at a cost of £11,000. There is a list of the Vicars with biographical notes, an account of the structure by Mr. Baker, the architect, and a description of the ten painted windows, many of which embody scenes from Welsh history and legends. It is a capital model for the construction of such a local history.

Moulton Church and its Bells. By SIDNEY MADGE. Pp. 98. Price 7s. 6d. Elliot Stock.

This is another local history, with eleven illustrations. A historical account of the village is first given, then of the church and its associations, then of the tower and the bells. A chapter gives peculiar uses and customs connected with the bells, and there are ten appendices, containing interesting antiquarian information; and the book concludes with a useful bibliography about bells and bell-ringing. Besides being acceptable as a contribution to local history, the book will be of special interest to all bell-ringers.

MAGAZINES.

We have received the following (April) magazines :

The Thinker, The Expository Times, The Religious Review of Reviews, The Review of the Churches, The Anglican Church Magazine, The Church Missionary Intelligencer, The Evangelical Churchman, The Church Sunday-School Magazine, Blackwood, The Cornhill, Sunday Magazine, The Fireside, The Quiver, Cassell's Family Magazine, Good Words, The Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, The Girl's Own Paper, The Boy's Own Paper, Light and Truth, The Church Worker, The Church Monthly, The Church Missionary Gleaner, Light in the Home, Awake, India's Women, The Parish Helper, Parish Magazine, The Bible Society's Gleanings for the Young, The Bible Society's Monthly Reporter, The Zenana, 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 Words, and Hand and Heart.

The Month.

THE *Daily News* gives an analysis of the new Education Bill, of which we print the chief part :

I.—THE NEW EDUCATIONAL AUTHORITY.

Its constitution : In *counties*, the authority to be a committee constituted at the discretion of the County Council. (Counties may combine and form one educational authority for a group of counties.) In *London*, the County Council to prepare a scheme for the authority

to be approved by the Department. In *Wales*, the committees under the Welsh Education Act to be the authorities.

Its powers : These fall under four heads, according as the work concerns (1) Secondary Education ; (2) Technical Education ; (3) Poor-law Children ; and (4) Elementary Schools. The county authority will be empowered :

- (1) With regard to *Secondary Education* : *a.* To aid existing schools out of the funds at its disposal. *b.* To take over and establish schools. *c.* With the consent of school boards to take over and manage higher-grade schools. *d.* To found scholarships, to promote sanitation, and "to give such information to the public as they thought fit."
- (2) With regard to *Technical Education* : The new authority will have handed over to it all the powers of the County Councils under the Technical Education Acts.
- (3) With regard to *Poor-law children*, it will : *a.* Have charge of children now in industrial schools ; *b.* And also, by arrangement with the guardians, of all children in Poor-law schools.
- (4) With regard to *Elementary Education*, the new authorities will—*a.* Administer all the Parliamentary grants, both those now subsisting and the new grant under this Bill (see below). *b.* Inspect all schools, in conjunction with the Education Department. *c.* Alter the Code, with the approval of the Department, so as to meet local needs. *d.* Be the School Attendance Committee for all places which have not a school board. *e.* Become the school board of the district in places where voluntary schools break down ; but in this case the new authorities "must hand the control and management of the schools over to local managers, and must not themselves manage the schools." *f.* In other places the district will be left to choose whether it has a school board or entrusts the duties of a school board to the new authority.

[For some further powers, see under II. below.]

Its funds : These are of four kinds—(1) The existing Parliamentary grants, which the new authority will administer. (2) A new fund, to be provided by Parliament under this Bill, for the additional grant, described below. (3) The existing County Council rate for aiding technical education. (4) The whole of the "drink money" now given optionally for technical education purposes to the County Councils will be handed over to the new authorities "compulsorily for secondary education."

II.—RELIEF OF VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS.

1. An *additional grant* (to be administered by the new authorities) of 4s. per child for *all* voluntary schools and for board schools "in necessitous places." Sir John Gorst put the total amount of this new fund at a little over £500,000 a year for England and Wales.

[This additional grant in all cases to be devoted first to the improvement of the teaching staff, and only in cases where the teaching staff does not require improvement to be applied to other educational purposes.]

2. *Abolition of the 17s. 6d. limit.*
3. *Elementary Schools to be exempt from rates.*
4. *Schools may be federated* into groups, and the amounts to which the schools so federated are entitled may be paid in a lump sum, to be distributed according to a scheme to be submitted to, and approved by, the new authorities.
5. *Loans to Voluntary Schools.*
6. *Restriction of School Board Rate.*

III.—RAISING THE EDUCATIONAL STANDARD.

1. The age of full-time school attendance, irrespective of the standard passed by the child, to be raised from eleven to twelve.
2. The age at which half-time attendance becomes permissible is similarly raised from eleven (to which it was raised from ten by Mr. Acland's Act in 1893) to twelve.

IV.—THE RELIGIOUS QUESTION.

In every elementary school, whether board or voluntary, one of the conditions on which it receives the Government grant shall be, that if a reasonable number of parents of children require to have separate religious instruction, then it would be the duty of the managers of the school to permit all reasonable arrangements to be made for allowing that religious instruction to be given.

The *Record* says that an important announcement has been made to the general committee of the Church Missionary Society. "It is, doubtless, a familiar fact that the choice of Bishops for missionary sees, the stipend of which is paid by the Church Missionary Society, has been conducted in the following way. The society's committee has invited its secretaries, in consultation with a few of its own members, to place before the Archbishop of Canterbury the names of two clergy. One of these clergy the Archbishop has almost invariably appointed to the Bishopric. His Grace has intimated that for this procedure he will now substitute the following. The Archbishop will summon four prelates to aid him in the choice of a Bishop for the vacant see. To conference with this body will be invited a small body of representatives chosen by the Church Missionary Society. The society will, through them, submit names to the Archbishop and his council, and the appointment will, as before, rest with the Archbishop. It is possible that the action of the Archbishop may be misunderstood. It may be convenient, therefore, to keep a few facts in mind. In effect no change is proposed. The Archbishop's freedom has always been, and must always be, absolute. There is some reason to believe that he has not invariably adopted either of the names at first submitted in the past; nor have any ever been accepted without full and independent inquiry on his Grace's part. The Archbishop's choice has always, indeed, been a reality. In the next place, the privilege of suggesting clergy for vacant sees is not withdrawn, but retained. So far as this privilege has been of value, it remains just where it did before. The really important change now introduced is in the direction of limiting, not the society, but the Archbishop. Hitherto the Archbishop has acted alone. Now he will follow the procedure customary when Bishops have been chosen at the wish of Australian dioceses, and invite certain prelates to assist him. The Archbishop, it should be added, has expressed in the strongest terms his conviction that under this plan no one could be chosen of whom the society would not approve; but, as a matter of course, if the Bishop-elect were not in sympathy with the society, the society would decline to pay his stipend. Nothing can limit the society's monopoly of the power of the purse. The general committee of Tuesday by resolution expressed its readiness to act in accordance with his Grace's proposal."

The annual report of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts is now being issued. It deals with the 194th year of the society's work, and is, indeed, a marvellous record of spiritual effort both in the past and in the year 1895, with which it is specially concerned. There is hardly any part of the globe in which the society's beneficent labour has not, at some time or other, been manifested. Caring, in the

first place, for "the religious instruction of the Queen's subjects beyond the seas," it has been the means of planting the Church in every part of the British empire. With the solitary exception of the Falkland Islands, every colony in the empire has been, at some time or other, the recipient of its bounty. Many of these are now self-supporting. No fewer than 24 dioceses, which have thus been nursed into a condition of independence, now no longer appear in the society's Report. The work of the society is now being carried on in 55 dioceses in foreign parts, and the chronological list of countries and localities into which the society has penetrated, which are arranged round the impression of its quaint seal on the cover, from "the American colonies" in 1702 to "Delagoa Bay," which forms part of the diocese of Lebombo, is a striking record of progress. At the present time the society is maintaining 769 ordained missionaries, of whom 11 are Bishops. In this list there are no fewer than 133 natives of Asia and of Africa who have been admitted to holy orders. Lay teachers to the number of 2,900 are employed in the various missions, while in the society's colleges 3,200 students are receiving a high education, and 38,000 children are being taught in the schools. The society's missionaries in Korea, in China, and in Madagascar have had their share of peril and anxiety, in consequence of the wars which have prevailed in those countries; yet the Report states that none of them allowed their work to cease, and that at Antananarivo the daily services were not suspended for twenty-four hours. An interesting fact is mentioned, that in no fewer than five important missions the work is done by communities or brotherhoods, who live together under simple rules, but without vows. These are Delhi, Cawnpore, Hazaribagh, Lebombo, and Korea. Of the 16,254 churches in England and Wales, 8,560 support the society. That support amounted in 1895 to something over £90,000, while the total income of the society was £118,258 10s. 9d.

Sherborne School is rapidly advancing to its former position of prosperity under the present Head Master, the Rev. F. B. Westcott, the distinguished son of the Bishop of Durham. It was founded by King Edward VI., and the domestic buildings in the Abbey of Sherborne were transferred almost complete to its use. The magnificent abbey forms the southern side of one of the school quadrangles; and the school altogether is hardly surpassed in interest and beauty by any in the kingdom. The little town of Sherborne in the north of Dorsetshire is particularly healthy; the tone of the school is manly and Christian, and, as Mr. Westcott carries on the teaching of his eminent father, the religious instruction is exceedingly satisfactory. The list of honours on the boards in the new hall is very remarkable, and the school also maintains a high place in athletics. The total expenses of education there are only £100 a year.


The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the Rev. Philip Kemball Fyson, Principal of the Theological College at Osaka, to be Bishop of Hokkaido, in Japan, Mr. Fyson's name, together with that of another clergyman, having been submitted to his Grace by the Church Missionary Society. The Bishop-Designate is a member of Christ's College, Cambridge. He took his degree (First Class Classical Tripos) in 1870, and in 1871 he obtained a First Class in the Theological Tripos and was Hebrew prizeman. He was ordained by the late Archbishop Thomson to the curacy of Drypool, Hull, in 1871. He proceeded to Japan as a missionary of the Church Missionary Society in 1873, being stationed at Tokio. Here he laboured for sixteen years. In 1889 he became Acting Principal, and in 1891 Principal of the Church Missionary Society Theological College at Osaka.

The annual meeting of the Clergy Friendly Society was held April 25 at the church vestry of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, the Chairman of the Board of Management, the Rev. J. W. Horsley, Rector of St. Peter's, Walworth, presiding. The fourteenth annual Report stated that the number of members at the beginning of the previous year was 229, and that 34 applications for membership were received during the year. Of these, three were declined and 31 accepted, thus bringing the number up to 260. The total assets amounted to £4,105, which showed that the average amount of funds per member was about £16. The object of the society is to secure the clergy a guinea or two guineas a week during disablement through accident or sickness. The meeting concluded with an expression of deep regret at the death of the Rev. William Rogers, who had been a steady friend of the society since its foundation in 1882.


Great success is attending the labours of Mr. Rogers, the Vicar of Great Yarmouth, who has now been four years in the parish. With his staff of twelve curates, his six churches, his missions, the vast church of St. Nicholas, the recognition of his work and worth by a Canonry from the Bishop, and the population of 40,000, Mr. Rogers occupies one of the most important positions in the Church. The congregations are increasing, and the number of communicants is larger than the previous annals of the church record.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells has appointed Canon Ainslie to be Archdeacon of Taunton, in succession to the late Archdeacon Denison. Canon Ainslie is one of the most popular and clear-headed men in Convocation, and a moderate High Churchman. The Bishop has presented the Rev. C. de Salis, Vicar of Milverton, to the Vicarage of East Brent. The Bishop has also offered a prebendal stall in the Cathedral of Wells to the Rev. H. P. Denison, who for twenty-five years has assisted the late Archdeacon in the parish.

Sermons in aid of the rebuilding fund of Swansea parish church were delivered in nearly forty churches in the neighbourhood on Sunday, April 12. Since 1885 the voluntary contributions to Church work in what was then St. Mary's parish, including now the four new churches of St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Thomas, and St. Gabriel, have amounted to £74,167, of which £42,607 was given for church extension.



Obituary.



THE death of Canon Jenkins, the most frequent contributor to this review, is a loss not only to ourselves, but to the Church at large. In his own peculiar branch of ecclesiastical and historical learning Canon Jenkins was unrivalled. He was for a great number of years the intimate friend of the late Archdeacon Sinclair, of Middlesex, who corresponded with him on every subject of interest of the day. Although all his life engaged in controversy against the Church of Rome, he maintained friendly relations with Cardinal Manning and other dignitaries, both English and foreign, of that Church.

It is much to be regretted that so much learning, so facile a pen, and such enthusiastic loyalty to the Church of England as settled at the Reformation, should not have been utilized by the leisure and position of a residential canonry or deanery.