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kept does well for τηρεῖν, *guarded* is better for φυλάσσειν. (*Vulg.*, servabam eos in nomine tuo : quos dedisti mihi custodivi.)

Thus Trench :

The first is "servare," or better "conservare"; the second "custodire"; and the first, the keeping or preserving, is the consequence of the second, the guarding. What the Lord would say is : "I so guarded, so protected (ἐφύλαξα) those whom Thou hast given Me, that I kept and preserved them (this the τήρησις) unto the present day."¹

(Cf. Prov. xix. 16, ὅς φυλάσσει ἐντολὴν τηρεῖ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ψυχὴν.)

The distinction between "kept" and "guarded" (say Milligan and Moulton, on verse 12) is to be found in the fact that the latter word points to the watchfulness by which the former is attained.² (Pop. Com.)

In verse 11 the word is τήρησον—"keep," *preserve*.

Short Notices.

Dr. Liddon's Tour in Egypt and Palestine in 1886. Letters descriptive of the Tour, written by his Sister, Mrs. King. Longmans, Green and Co.

MRS. KING has done well in printing these letters, written to two of her daughters, and "never intended to go beyond the family circle." They will be read with interest. Two or three extracts from them, in recommending the book, are enough. First, after the return to Cairo :

We hear a good deal about fever in Cairo. I should think this is at no time a very healthy place, and people talk so much about their health that one-half of them are ill from fright. We already bemoan the loss of the fresh Nile breezes, and fancy the air here is very stale. H. [Dr. Liddon] has spent to-day just after his own heart. As soon as our early service and breakfast were over, he started, under the guidance of Mr. S—ky, a young Copt, who is in a Government office, to the new Coptic cathedral, where he heard their liturgy, his friend translating as the service proceeded. The Dean preached, of course in Arabic, an excellent sermon on the prodigal son. The church was crowded. Three screened galleries were filled with women, the men occupying the body of the church ; for the Coptic women are as secluded in their lives as their Mohammedan sisters. At the communion service there were large numbers of people. The Eucharist was administered in both kinds separately, as in our Church, and quite young children were amongst the communicants, as in the Russian. After lunch Mr. S—ky again took H. with him to see some old Coptic churches ; they rode through old Cairo, and visited a very beautiful church, with a sisterhood attached to it. Your uncle was introduced to the superior, and after having coffee with her she showed him several devotional books they used which were compiled by the Bishop of Khartoum, who is occupying his time in this way at Cairo until he can return to his see. H. asked if he might be allowed to see the bishop, and this being arranged, he had a long talk with him. The bishop is a venerable old man, who has led a very active and hard-working life, having had a large body of Copt Christians in Khartoum. He spoke of Gordon as his dearest friend and a constant attendant at their services.

¹ Trench (A.V. New Test., 1859. p. 110).

² In xii. 47 the Professors prefer the other reading (φυλάξῃ, Tisch. ; *Vulg.*, custodierit), and render, "If anyone shall have heard My sayings and *have guarded* them not" (R.V. "and *keep* them not"). They write : "To 'keep' the sayings of Jesus is a phrase which often meets us in this Gospel (viii. 51, etc.). 'Guard' is an uncommon word with the Evangelist, found only here and in v. 25, and (in conjunction with 'keep') in xvii. 12."

The next day, March 24, Mrs. King wrote :

Your uncle is much interested in a movement that is contemplated for uniting the Coptic with the Greek Church. The Copt Patriarch, however, is less keen about pressing the matter than his flock appear to be, as the last time the negotiations were being carried on, they met with no encouragement from the English or Egyptian Government.

In the letter of March 30 we read :

The Dean of the Copt Cathedral paid your uncle a long visit this morning. He is a very cultured man, far more able than the Patriarch, but, being married, he can never be a bishop, as, like the Greek Church, the patriarchs and bishops are chosen from the monks, the parochial clergy only being allowed to marry.

On the next day, March 31, the daily record mentions that Dr. Liddon "has caught a cold, which is vexatious, but not surprising, as he takes endless liberties in the matter of draughts, and constantly is out at sunset, and unprepared for the great fall of temperature, often 20°."

It is singular that this tour in the East began at Cairo, in December, with a letter from Lord Salisbury offering Canon Liddon the Deanery of Worcester, "which he was far too unwell at the time to accept," and closed at Constantinople, about six months later, with a letter from the Dean of Edinburgh offering the bishopric.

The Caliphate: its Rise, Decline, and Fall. By Sir WILLIAM MUIR, K.C.S.I., LL.D., D.C.L. The Religious Tract Society. Pp. 608.

The distinguished author mentions in his preface that this work was intended as an abridgment of the "Annals of the Early Caliphate," with continuation to the fall of the Abbassides; but he found, as he went on, the matter less compressible than he hoped. The volume is indeed a large one; and we are inclined to think that these records, purely Arabian, of strife and slaughter, interesting in a way of course, are too lengthy. On the other hand, the "review" at the end, contrasting Christianity and Mahometanism, is too short.

The Buffalo Hunters. A Tale of the Red River Plains. By R. M. BALLANTYNE. Nisbet and Co.

If not one of Mr. Ballantyne's best productions, this is at all events a good specimen of his Tales, and that is saying a good deal. It is full of life, with plenty of incident, and (*this*, of course) is thoroughly wholesome and good.

The Dalrymples. By AGNES GIBERNE. Nisbet and Co.

A well-written Tale, wholesome and pleasing. Hermione is a good study, the best part of the book; and Mrs. Trevor is capital. The wind-up appears too abrupt.

Sermons Preached in Lincoln's Inn Chapel. By FREDERICK DENISON MAURICE. In six volumes. Vol. I., new edition. Macmillan and Co.

We are glad to see a new issue of Maurice's sermons. The volumes are "handy" and well printed in clear type, and will make a good series. We shall notice it later on.

Fellowship with Christ. By R. W. DALE, LL.D. Hodder and Stoughton.

This volume is dedicated "to the church and congregation meeting in Carr's Lane, Birmingham, in grateful acknowledgment of the unmeasured affection and generous consideration shown to their Pastor during serious illness and many months of weakness." It contains fourteen sermons, the first of which was preached on behalf of the London Missionary Society, in the City Temple; all are well worth reading.

My Life. By T. SIDNEY COOPER, R.A. A new edition. Richard Bentley and Son.

A cheap edition of this delightful book is very welcome. Many of our readers, no doubt, have read "My Life," and thoroughly enjoyed it. A glance at the heading of the twenty-first chapter will show some features of the chatty descriptions of men and manners: "Elected to the Athenæum Club—Charles Dickens . . . Academy Banquet—Mr. Gladstone . . . The Earl of Beaconsfield . . . Public Dinner given in my Honour at Canterbury." At this Canterbury banquet, in 1870, Dean Alford proposed Mr. Cooper's health.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the teaching of the Primitive Church and of Anglican Divines. By E. J. BIRCH, M.A., Rector of Overstone, and Hon. Canon of Peterborough. Pp. 34. Longmans.

The author of this excellent little book, keeping before him the lines of his title-page, gives short statements of certain Fathers, and of such great teachers in the Church of England as Andrewes, Cosin, and Jeremy Taylor. For many readers, we think, the statements are too short, but at all events they are suggestive, and will help the truth-seeking. Canon Birch justly praises "Eucharistic Worship," a masterly work which is by no means so well known as it ought to be; and in that very learned book students will find quotations in abundance clear and strong, with sufficient comment. On page 19 Canon Birch writes:

Thus Bishop Andrewes, speaking of the Eucharist, says, the Body is "not Christ's Body as it now is, but as it then was when it was offered, rent, slain, and sacrificed for us; not as now He is, glorified . . . but as then He was when He suffered death. . . . So and no otherwise do we represent Him. By the incomprehensible power of the Holy Spirit, not He alone, but He as at the very act of His offering, is made present to us, and we incorporate with His death, and invested in the benefit of it. If an Host (the consecrated bread) could be turned into Him now glorified as He is, it would not serve; Christ offered is it—thither we must look. 'Lo the Serpent lifted up, thither we must repair, even *ad cadaver*; we must *hoc facere*, do that is then done" (Serm. vii. on Resurrection). Now if this is the right explanation of our Lord's words, as it surely is, if the bread and the wine are His Body and Blood in the sense of being His crucified Body and His Blood poured forth for our redemption, then they are not His Body in the sense of being His present glorified Body; and accordingly the great Anglican divines of the seventeenth century, as Andrewes in the above quotation, repudiated any presence in the bread and wine of Christ's present spiritual Body, and they denied also that the early Fathers had taught any such doctrine.

The Annual of *The Quiver* (Cassell and Co.) is, as usual, worthy of warm commendation; full of pictures and well-written stories, with papers edifying and in many ways informing. A better book for a lending library there can hardly be.

The October issue of (No. 6) *Outdoor Games and Recreations* ("Boy's Own Paper" Office) is first-rate.

In the *Sunday at Home* appears an interesting biographical sketch of that noble man, Bishop French. "Heroes of the Goodwin Sands," by Rev. T. Stanley Treanor, is one of the best things of the kind we have ever seen.

"Mr. Smith in his New Home," a second paper about a favourite dog, by Evelyn Everett Green, will be welcome to many readers of *Cassell's Family Magazine*. It is a pleasing paper. "Mr. Smith," it seems, is growing old.

We have received from Messrs. Novello, Ewer and Co., the *Cathedral Prayer Book*, edited by Professor Sir John Stainer; truly excellent, and admirably printed. A notice of it will appear in due course.

Another Tale by Mrs. Marshall, *Born in the Purple*, comes from Messrs. Nisbet. It is not unworthy of the gifted writer's reputation.

In the *C. M. Intelligencer* appears an able article on the Lambeth "Advice" from the pen of Mr. Philip Vernon Smith. A paper on Proselytism, signed E. S., has greatly exercised the *Guardian*. One tribute is paid to the late Rev. George Knox, Vicar of Exton, and for some time Editor of the *Christian Observer*. The "K" articles in the *Intelligencer* were always independent and vigorous. Mr. Knox, a few years ago, contributed several papers to the *Churchman*. From the Editorial remarks on the Lambeth "Advice," we quote the following: "The Five Prelates have in the quietest and most reasonable and dignified way pronounced what amounts to an absolute acquittal of the Society from all the charges brought against it; and not only so, but they have virtually settled in the Society's favour some important questions which we scarcely expected to see settled at all, and which certainly the Society could not have hoped to see settled in its favour in any other way. No one who has followed the controversy throughout can fail to see that the Society comes out of the inquiry in a stronger position than it appeared to occupy when the Archbishop invited the co-operation of the Committee in his proposed investigation. It is distinctly the gainer, and not the loser, by its frank acceptance of the Archbishop's kind offer to inquire into the difficulties which had arisen."

The Annual of the *Church Monthly* is a charming gift-book, full of good things of various kinds, and wonderfully cheap.

In *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, which in every way keeps up its reputation, one is sure to find papers not only readable, but informing and of much merit. In the September number appears a very interesting paper on "Diamond-Digging in South Africa," by Lieut.-Colonel Henry Knollys, R.A. The conclusion of the paper is as follows:

"Before dismissing the mines, justice demands I should allude to the Beaconsfield Institute three miles distant, and to which access will shortly be provided by cheap conveyances, established for the benefit of the numerous Europeans who have taken up their abode in these wild regions. The extensive grounds have been planted with an immense number of ornamental trees, and laid out in a manner which in two or three years' time will result in delightful gardens. The handsome, large, red-brick buildings are divided into dwellings for families, and into a club and boarding-house for both married and single. Here every provision has been made for supplying meals, for washing, and for reading, writing, and recreation, on a complete scale of civilised comfort. Granted that the Institute more than pays its own expenses, its establishment reflects high credit on those who designed and carried out the scheme, and notably on one of the chief mining shareholders, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the present Premier of Cape Colony.

"Another admirable adjunct of Kimberley is its town hospital. I speak advisedly in declaring my opinion that in no other part of the world have I seen a similar institution so attractive to a non-professional visitor, from its kindly administration, its graceful comforts, and its pitying efforts to relieve all sufferers, so that it has undoubtedly won the confidence and affection of all classes, both inside and beyond the district. The expense of its maintenance is high; but Kimberley is the headquarters of numerous speculators and financial magnates, and probably a generous superstition prompts many a large contribution in tacit recognition of fortunate *coups*. Some of the wards are entirely

"self-supporting, and are made up of private rooms for patients who
 "are willing to pay a higher price—an indescribable blessing for those
 "who have endured the bitter evil of illness in a strange country, far
 "separated from relations. Some wards are partly self-supporting,
 "and still more are entirely free. A careful classification of races is
 "naturally most essential; and as I pass through the corridors, I observe
 "that the inmates comprise all classes and all ages, from the infant to the
 "old man, and from the wealthy European gentleman to the semi-animal
 "Bushman; while the variety of the diseases ranges from the rickety
 "Koranna baby to the appalling leper adult.¹ Probably some of the
 "cases would prove of interest to the greatest scientists of the leading
 "London hospitals. A Bushman boy of fourteen, walking about with
 "a conspicuous cicatrice in his throat, is pointed out as the subject of
 "successful tracheotomy for malignant growth. I am assured that the
 "extraordinary number of eighty per cent. of these fearful operations
 "are successful in this 'Carnarvon Hospital.' The chief medical officer,
 "Dr. Smith, to whom a large share of credit for the efficiency of the
 "hospital must be awarded, stated that the natives possess a recuperative
 "power, when subjected to corporeal wounds, which is characteristic of
 "animals rather than of human beings; and he instanced the recent case
 "of a native suffering from an incised wound in the abdomen seven
 "inches long, and so deep that the viscera were exposed, though not
 "injured. No means were available for antiseptic or any special treat-
 "ment; cold water and common bandages were the sole expedients; but
 "the wound healed by first intention, and in seven days the patient was
 "walking about as sound as though he had never received a pin-prick
 "in his life. The nurses, who possess advantages beyond the common
 "of attractive appearance and ladylike demeanour, undergo a strictly
 "orthodox, practical hospital training; and so high is their repute, that
 "their services are not infrequently telegraphed for from fever-stricken,
 "drain-soaked Cape Town, 600 miles distant. That scrupulous cleanli-
 "ness and order should prevail throughout was a matter of course; but
 "I was not prepared for the aspect of decorative comfort, of luxurious
 "brightness, of the almost smiling spirits of the adults, and of the
 "ecstasies of merriment among the children. To those who have con-
 "tributed to infuse such happiness in the midst of wonted pain and
 "sorrow, I venture to think we may fitly apply that quotation whereof
 "the first words are, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it . . .'

"In truth, Englishmen have every reason to be proud of this South
 "African town as worthily representing our nation. Free from much
 "of the rowdyism and sharp practice of many gold-mining districts,
 "from the surly loutishness and savage treatment of natives which
 "render odious certain Boer settlements, and from the bar-and-billiard
 "propensities of a very considerable section of torpid Cape Town man-
 "hood, the law-abiding characteristics of Kimberley are unimpeachable,
 "its energy and enterprise are incontestable, and the gentleman-like,
 "highly-educated tone of its society is unsurpassed throughout this part
 "of the world. If I must needs qualify by some cynical detraction a
 "description which otherwise might appear a mere eulogistic rhapsody,
 "I can only refer to the prime motive power of all Kimberley's expendi-
 "ture of toil, money, and ingenuity—the collection of small shining
 "white stones, almost valueless except for the capricious adornment of
 "youthful beauty which requires no such adventitious aids, or for the
 "illustration of the ugliness of aged hags. The irony of the con-
 "sideration can scarcely be exceeded by the matchless sarcasm of Captain
 "Lemuel Gulliver when he parodies our craze for alphabetical titular
 "distinctions, by representing the best and wisest of the Lilliputians

¹ In the veldt districts leprosy is by no means uncommon among the natives.

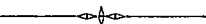
“as crouching and crawling, hopping, bounding, and grovelling, for the award of a piece of blue thread.”

Some of our readers, no doubt, take an interest in the publications of the London Necropolis Company. To others they may be recommended. A little pamphlet, *The London Necropolis and National Mausoleum* (2, Lancaster Place, Strand), contains a good deal of information, with several extracts from leading papers and periodicals on the “Earth to Earth” system. A letter in the *Times* from his Grace the Duke of Westminster, on overcrowded cemeteries and the proper disposal of the dead, has been published by the Company. *Sanitary Leaflet* No. 7, entitled “Burial of the Dead without Danger to the Living,” has this paragraph :

The *Times* of January 15, 1879, while contrasting the claims of cremation with “Earth-to-Earth” burial, after a dispassionate review of the proposed system of incineration in its several bearings, puts its *veto* on the undesirable and unpopular project. With the full weight of its authority it thus concludes :—
 “All that cremation proposes to do might, it seems to us, be attained, equally well by some other and less questionable process. If our mode of burial were changed after the fashion Mr. Seymour Haden has recommended, if wooden or leaden coffins were done away with, and *if earth were simply restored to earth*, there would be the least possible room left for offence prospectively or subsequently. This system the London Necropolis Company properly claim the merit of having initiated. By it the dead are subjected to a natural process of resolution, which at the same time perfectly provides for the safety of the living, inasmuch as no noxious exhalations arise from graves to pollute the air, or putrefactive deposits come therefrom to poison the water.”

From Mr. Murray we have received the new *Quarterly Review*. The papers on Laurence Oliphant and Archbishop Tait will especially attract many. “Warwick, the Kingmaker,” “Taine on Napoleon I.,” “Abraham Lincoln,” and “Poaching,” are very readable, and make up a *Quarterly* above the average. “Church Progress and Church Defence” is written with ability. This opportune article, rich in telling facts, thus concludes :
 “It is one thing to defend the Church on the plea of the work that it is now performing, and we frankly admit that this is the one supreme plea which will probably exert the greatest force in guiding public opinion. It is another thing to abandon ground which is in truth not only Scriptural and impregnable, but which, rightly understood, is democratic in the highest and best sense, in that it makes the tenderest ministrations the right of every member of the community, and honours all men alike as brethren in the household of God. The average Englishman is touched far more keenly through his imagination, and is impressed more powerfully by a lofty ideal, than with their worship of strong common-sense many politicians have been able to realize ; and it is a true instinct which leads Liberationists to try to deprive the Church of so grand an advantage, by pretending that the abstract conception of a National Church is now exploded. Let us assure them that we are not thus to be beguiled. The sacredness of the National Church, as a divine institution moulded under God’s providential care to form the special character, and to meet the exceptional wants, of this nation, is the citadel within which we are intrenched, and woe to us if we desert it and occupy the open ground of mere political expediency ! We hold that her endowments belong to the Church by a more indefeasible title

“ than any other property can show, and that length of possession, which
 “ is recognised as inalienable in private estate, ought in all justice to be
 “ so in Church possessions also. We hold that the quasi-public nature of the
 “ tithe is no valid ground for its confiscation, so long as the objects to
 “ which it has been assigned, mainly by private benefaction, are in them-
 “ selves useful to the community. We hold, and have given abundant
 “ reasons for holding, that no money held in trust is so prolific of good
 “ to the nation at large, and that disendowment would be at once a crime
 “ and a blunder. But if so disastrous an alternative were forced on
 “ us—and it will never be if the Church is only true to herself
 “ —we would say unhesitatingly let us have disendowment rather than
 “ disestablishment. Let the Church be stripped rather than God dis-
 “ honoured. Individual generosity may replenish the Church’s empty
 “ treasury; no individual action would atone for national repudiation of
 “ its Christian life and name.”



THE MONTH.

THE Congress at Rhyl seems to have been a decided success. A noble speech on the Church in Wales was made by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the opening address by the President (the Bishop of St. Asaph) was worthy of the occasion. The *Guardian* says :

The disestablishment question entered, it may be said, on a new phase. Appeals to the tender feelings or even to the conscience of the political Nonconformist may be useless. But the world at large will be able to appreciate the full strength of the Bishop of St. Asaph’s vigorous and elevated defence of the Welsh Church. Henceforth it will be vain to reproduce anti-Church statistics, or to deny the life and efficiency of the Welsh dioceses, except in election declamations. The appearance of the Primate, the reception he met with, and his generous and determined championship of that outlying portion of his province will also have very great weight. It is always a gain to have it understood that the moment of compromise and concession has passed—to have it made clear that the Church does not propose to be trampled on. After this, mendacious appeals, manipulated statistics, and the violent diatribes of partisans lose their force. Even politicians must begin to realize the seriousness of the struggle they have before them in the piecemeal disendowment of the Church of England.

The sermons by the Bishops of Manchester and Ripon will repay reading.—The Missionary debate was in its way both entertaining and helpful. Mr. Eugene Stock’s speech was an effective answer to many of the attacks on the C.M.S.—With some of the addresses on O.T. criticism, it is said, many hearers—if not the great majority—were by no means pleased. Professor Sanday’s paper was really practical.

We record with sincere regret the death of Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury.

The death of Mr. Parnell may, possibly, result in the Separatist representatives from Ireland appearing as one body.

Dean Pigou is appointed to the Deanery of Bristol; a loss to the Diocese of Chichester.

Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary, with general approval, becomes Leader of the House of Commons and First Lord of the Treasury.

Professor Jebb is the new Member for the University of Cambridge.