

192 royal octavo pages, and seeks to keep its readers abreast of the biblical, theological, and historical thought of the day, and supply a guide to current literature. It is now a Connexional Review in which Methodist subjects receive due attention, and the new series has met with a most gratifying reception.

**Centenary of Wesley's Death.**—The centenary of Wesley's death was kept in 1891. A memorable series of services thronged City Road Chapel for a whole week, and meetings were held throughout Methodism, in which the spirit of thanksgiving and hope seemed to sway all hearts. Wesley's work, in all its breadth and significance, was recognised as it had never been recognised before. Dean Farrar, then Canon of Westminster, expressed the feeling of all Christian thinkers when he said at City Road: "I say that even now I do not think we have done sufficient honour to the work which Wesley did. Consider the fact that he gave an impulse to all missionary exertion—the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, the London Missionary Society. Even the Church Missionary Society owes much to his initiative. The work of education and the work of ragged schools—the work of Robert Raikes the Gloucester printer, and John Pounds the Portsmouth cobbler—were partly anticipated when the sainted Silas Told taught at the Foundry. Wesley was the first to encourage the cheap press, with all its stupendous results; he was the first to make common in England the spread of religious education; he was a pioneer of funeral reform. Besides all these things, he was the inaugurator of prison reform, for he visited prisons and sought to improve them long before John Howard made that his special work; and the very last letter he ever wrote was a letter written to Wilberforce to spur him on and encourage him in his brilliant advocacy of emancipation for the slaves. We may therefore feelingly endorse the estimate of one who said that almost everything in the religious history of modern days was foreshadowed by John Wesley. Wesley was the first man who revived the spirit of religion among the masses of the people, and who roused the slumbering Church. His was the voice that first offered the great masses of the people hope for the despairing and welcome to the outcast; and his work is continued under changed forms, not only in the founding of the great Wesleyan community, but also in the evangelical movement in the Church of England itself; and even at this moment in the enthusiasm for humanity which is shown by the poor, humble, and despised Salvationists." In connexion with the centenary a statue of John Wesley was placed in front of City Road Chapel, which was beautified and made more worthy of its position as the cathedral of Methodism. Methodist churches and people all over the world contributed to a work dear alike to all.

On November 10th, 1898, Wesley's house, which had been