

fortune. Here we see the son of a once captive British king appointed the First Bishop of Rome, and he the brother of Claudia, the wife of the half-brother of Paul.

The eldest son of Caractacus was Cyllinus, and from him was descended the Empress Helena, who was the mother of Constantine, the first Christian Emperor. Thus the first Bishop of Rome and the first Christian Emperor were of the family of Caractacus, and therefore of royal British blood.

It is a great mistake to say that Christianity was first introduced into Great Britain by Augustine. Bede and others tell us that Augustine found native Christians who had never heard of the Bishop of Rome. It is true that many of the inhabitants were still pagan, but this was not the case generally. There was quite a strong British church. Of this church, to which the Cottonian manuscripts in the British Museum refers, Blackstone says: "The ancient British church, by whomsoever planted, was a stranger to the Bishop of Rome, and all his pretended authorities."

Thus for centuries the Christian church, founded in Britain by the friends of St. Paul, continued to exist and flourish. The Roman Catholic Church was founded by Augustine in 597 A.D., who thus landed in Britain about 500 years after Caractacus' return to his native land.

After nearly four centuries of strife and rivalry between the two churches, Dunstan, of Glastonburg, succeeded in uniting the churches of Great Britain and Rome. For this work he was rewarded by the Pope, and made Archbishop of Canterbury, 961 A.D.

Toronto.

Methodist Magazine and Review for August, 1897.

Methodist Magazine and Review for August, 1897. Toronto: William Briggs. Price, \$2.00 a year; \$1.00 for six months; single number, 20 cents.

This number has a special scientific flavour in harmony with the meeting of the British Association, which is to take place in Canada during this month. The first article is one on "Glaciers, their Formation and Phenomena," with many striking and beautiful illustrations. Another article of special inter-

est is a character-study of Lord Kelvin (Sir William Thomson), one of Canada's distinguished guests and one of the most eminent scientists living. Miss Brock writes a very interesting paper on "The Curiosities of the Microphone." An article with four illustrations describes the new horseless carriage, and the Editor pays a tribute to the discoverer of chloroform. "The White Fields of France," by the Rev. T. J. Parr, B.A., is concluded, with ten additional engravings. An article, with thirteen engravings, on "The Applan Way and Its Memories," is of special interest in connection with the studies of the life of St. Paul, now occupying our schools. Graphic sketches of the famous Peter McKenzie, of London, and Sir Harry Parkes, Lieutenant-Governor of Australia, are also given. A review of the Epworth League Convention, with portraits of leading officers, "The Federation of the Empire," and other current topics are given. Also generous instalments of the stories of "Phillip Strong" and "Rhoda Roberts."

The Ministry of Paul.

I. PAUL'S EARLY YEARS.

1. Born A.D. 2.
2. Reared in Tarsus.
3. A Pharisee.
4. A Tent Maker.
5. A Roman Citizen.
6. Converted A.D. 38.
7. Student in Arabia.
8. Preacher at Tarsus.
9. Organizer at Antioch.
10. Missionary A.D. 48.

II. PAUL'S MISSIONARY TOURS.

1. Tour of Asia Minor, A.D. 48-50.
2. Tour of Europe, A.D. 51-54.
3. Tour of Asia and Europe, A.D. 54-58.

III. PAUL'S LAST YEARS.

1. Prisoner at Caesarea, A.D. 58-60.
2. Prisoner at Rome, A.D. 61. 62.
3. Missionary to Spain, unknown.
4. Death at Rome, A.D. 66.

IV. PAUL'S GREAT DOCTRINES.

1. The Gospel Universal.
2. Justification by faith.
3. Christ the Fulfillment.
4. Resurrection of Christ.
5. Christ's Second Coming.