

at Jesus College. In 1879 he was appointed Professor of Welsh and Classical Lecturer at Lampeter College, and he was ordained deacon in the same year by the same Prelate (Dr. Basil Jones), whom he now succeeds. He was priested the following year. In 1885 he was appointed Warden and Head Master of Llandoverly College, a position which he held for the four following years. On the resignation of Dr. James (now Head Master of Rugby) in 1889, he became Dean of St. Asaph, but in 1892, at the unanimous request of the members of the professorial staff of Lampeter College, he resigned the deanery to become its Principal. In the same year he was nominated by the Bishop of St. Asaph to one of the canonries in his cathedral. The bishop-designate speaks the Welsh language fluently, and took an active part in the recent movement for the defence of the Established Church in Wales. In that capacity he did yeoman service for the cause of the Establishment in that country. Canon Owen makes a boast of the fact that he is the son of a working man and was brought up a Methodist. He is 40 years of age, and the whole of his time since he took his degree at Oxford in 1876, with the exception of the three years (1889-92) during which he was Dean of St. Asaph, has been spent in purely scholastic work. He is a staunch and sound Churchman, and his appointment to the vacant bishopric is a really admirable one in every respect. The new bishop can both speak and preach with fluency and power in the Welsh language, which is indeed his native tongue. The whole of his clerical career has been passed in Wales.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.*

Here is an admirable continuation of a great work. The Encyclopædia Britannica is, beyond all question, the greatest thing of the kind ever produced in any country, as the writers were certainly the most distinguished company ever got together for such a purpose; and these remarks apply in an eminent degree to the ninth, the latest edition. But it is now some years since the great work was completed, and it is a great many years since it was begun; and several enterprising American publishers have added appendices to the several volumes, bringing them more or less up to date. One of these—an excellent and comparatively inexpensive edition—was brought out by the Werner Co., and was largely sold in this country. But more seemed needed, and accordingly more is supplied in the shape of a supplement of five quarto volumes, uniform with the original work, the first of which is now before us. The aim of this supplement is to bring all the developments of history, discovery, arts and sciences down to date; to extend biography so as to include living men of distinction (the Encyclopædia had no names of living persons); to enlarge the view of American interests; and to supply references to the original text, making the whole work available for easy consultation. There can be no question of the utility or even of the necessity of such an attempt. The publishers have done their best to render it effectual. They have entrusted the work to an editor who has spent twelve years in the study of the Britannica, who

*New American Supplement to the latest edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica: A standard work of reference in Art, Literature, Science, History, Geography, Commerce, Biography, Discovery and Invention. Edited under the supervision of D. O. Kellogg, D.D. In five volumes; vol. i. New York and Chicago: The Werner Co. 1897.

has had an office staff of twenty and a special staff of sixty-seven persons, including experts and men of distinction in their various departments, the names of whom are given at the beginning of the volume. The full value of a book of this kind can be ascertained only after continuous use; but a very careful examination of the first volume has satisfied us of its fullness and accuracy. We have not failed in a single instance to find what we sought for, and the kind of information we needed; nor have we discovered any error of the least importance. The articles, as a rule, are extremely well written. We ought to add that a most useful companion volume has now been prepared for the whole work, including the supplement. It is entitled a "Guide to Systematic Reading in the Encyclopædia Britannica"; and is very complete indeed. Any subject which one desires to study is here presented with references to all the places in the Encyclopædia in which anything is given which bears upon that subject. Any one who follows the lines here laid out will become a well-read and an educated man.

THE SEASON OF LENT.

The season now called Lent (from an old English word meaning spring) had its first beginning in a fast of forty hours, in commemoration of the time that elapsed from the noon of Friday, when our Saviour began to yield to the power of death, to His resurrection. This fast was gradually extended until, in the fifth century, it was kept for six weeks, or thirty-six days, Sundays excluded. In the eighth century the first day of the fast was put back to the previous Wednesday, in order that the number of days might be raised to forty, probably in commemoration of our Lord's fast in the wilderness, of which those of Moses and Elijah were types. The season was formerly devoted to the preparation of catechumens for baptism, and excommunicated persons, who were penitent, for participation in the Communion at Easter. On the first day of Lent these penitents appeared in the church; their heads were covered with sackcloth and ashes, and they were formally driven from the sacred edifice; whence the Latin name of *Dies cinerum* (Day of ashes), corresponding to our Ash Wednesday. The Epistles and Gospels read during this season set before us the duties of self-denial and resistance to temptation, after the example of Christ, which example is so beautifully summed up in the Epistle on the Sunday next before Easter, whilst in the Gospel for that day our thoughts are directed to the climax of His self-denial and His final victory over Satan in His atoning death. The Collects partake of the penitential character of the season, being, for the most part, confessions of our own helplessness and sinfulness and our need of Divine grace and mercy.

SUGGESTIONS FOR LENT.

1. Be present, as far as possible, at all the services in the church.
2. Read every day some portion of the Holy Gospel, and add to your usual devotions some special prayers.
3. Let no day pass without some act of self-denial, and if possible let this act be to the comfort of a poor or sick person.
4. Let self-examination be a daily duty, before rest at night.
5. Deny yourself some luxury, often, and let the cost of it be added to your Easter offering. The cost of self-denial should be given, not saved.

6. Refrain from parties and places of amusement.

7. Let your reading be such as to aid you in keeping the Holy Season.

8. Give more time and care to daily private prayer.

9. Receive the Holy Communion as often as it is administered.

10. Forgive, and seek reconciliation, if any are at variance with you.

RESOLUTIONS FOR LENT.

1st. If hitherto I have been neglectful of religion I will think about it now.

2d. If I have never had faith in the Lord Jesus Christ as my own personal Saviour, I will now believe that He "loved me and gave Himself for me."

3d. If I have never been baptized, "what doth hinder me" now? I will be baptized into Him who died for me.

4th. If I have not been confirmed, I cannot delay it longer; my heart is "ready and desirous to be confirmed" into that faith I now know to be so precious.

5th. If I have never "drawn near in faith" to the Holy table, I approach it now, for my soul longs for its Spiritual food and refreshing Grace.

6th. If I have been indifferent about attending services, I dare not be so any longer; the God I serve is present to bless me; can I be absent?

7th. If I have never worked for Him in His Church and its organizations, Oh Lord hear now my prayer, "What wilt Thou have me to do?"

8th. If I have kept back from the Lord what has been His, not mine, I offer all to Him now, freely, cheerfully, not grudgingly, but with a willing heart. I dedicate myself and all I have to Him who has given all to me.

REVIEWS.

THE LOVE OF GOD. ADDRESSES ON THE LAST SEVEN WORDS, TOGETHER WITH A SERMON FOR PALM SUNDAY AND ONE FOR EASTER DAY.—By Henry B. Starick, Rector of St. Paul's Church, San Diego, Cal. 12mo.; pp. 103-605. New York: Thomas Whittaker. Toronto: Rowell & Hutchison.

This small volume has many commendations. It keeps hold of one line of thought from beginning to end—the love of God. The writing is singularly clear, and suitable for reading at a short service in Lent. As readings the addresses are short and easily followed. Nothing could be better adapted for public or private use in the approaching season. The Easter sermon is beautiful and very suggestive in its simplicity of quiet Christian thought.

THE MISSIONARY REVIEW OF THE WORLD.—New York and Toronto: Funk and Wagnalls. \$2.50 a year.

The March number of this excellent missionary periodical has an article by the Rev. Dr. Pierson, the editor in chief, on "Prominent Spiritual Movements of the Last Half Century," and on "Taking Strongholds" by Rev. A. F. Schaufier. "The Gospel for the Destitute," by the Rev. W. T. Elsing, reveals some noble work done in New York in the way of teaching and helping the unfortunate and the ignorant in that great city. There is no city in the world except London where more is being done to point the lost to the Son of God than in New York; to give even a brief summary of its Christian activity would fill a large volume. Systematic endeavours are made to evangelize the Chinese and other heathen in its midst. This is a work which, as a rule, is much neglected in our cities. While missionaries are sent to China, the Chinese living in our midst are sometimes, with a strange inconsistency, unthought of and neglected. The article on "Those