the case, it is all contrast. Hence, to show what Dr. Simpson believes and teaches, is to show the very opposite of what the Canada Holiness Association,

at present, teaches.

But, whilst insisting with constant iteration on this essential contrast between us, it does not prevent us from comparing his creed and the movement led on by him with other similar ones, and gladly admitting that, in this comparison, much, very much, may be said in favor of this his new sect—a sect which now claims recognition amongst its many brethren, and which will have its claim allowed as certainly as was that of the Salvation Army.

"From the Altar to the Upper Room."
By Rev. Ralph C. Horner.

This is a good sized volume, consisting of two or three different books or departments, each several one introduced by some prominent writer of the Canadian Methodist Church.

The writer of the book is known to many in Canada as an evangelist, and as a member of Montreal Conference.

Like all the authors who have written holiness books since our work has become prominent, he has his fling at the presumed teachings of our Association. And it is needless to say that his antagonism to our work is still more noticeable in his public evangelistic labors.

Indeed, did our condemnation stand or fall with the class evangelist now before the public in Canada, the verdict against us would be nearly unanimous, for we know of but one who is not clear and

decided in his opposition.

In the latter part of the book the author undertakes to give a short history of the doctrine of "entire sanctification," and, having glanced over the volume, we read this chapter somewhat carefully, as in it were found most of his characteristics as a writer upon this subject. We reproduce here the selections we then copied as sufficient foundation for a correct judgment concerning the place to be accorded to this author. In giving them to the reader we think that comments on our part are needless:

"Most professors of religion know nodifference between the blessing of entire sanctification and the baptism of the Holy Ghost. The majority of modern teachers believe that they are received Others have simultaneously. invented a theory which puts the soul that accepts it in possession of the Holy Ghort as a Guide who will infallibly conduct, control and lead them in all things, independent of reason, judgment, or the Word of God. This Guide is received once for all at the time the soul is entirely sanctified. who are not led by the Spirit from the time they are converted (these parties say) are backsliders. who have this experience (this author says) are weaklings, being cut off by their theory from the baptism of the Holy Ghost. . . . It is not just one baptism. It is one baptism after . . . The more frequent another. the baptism is received the greater the hungering and thirsting become. Commentators who are sound in Scripture exegesis and acknowledged authori'v on points of doctrine, have been careful in expressing themselves on these points, they have kept them separate(sanctification and baptism of the Holy Ghost) . . . Most writers on the subject of holiness have been careful and explicit, they have not attempted to make holiness and the baptism of the Holy Ghost one and the same blessing. What God hath set apart they have not ventured to join together. When we speak of writers on the subject of holiness we need not mention any except John Wesley. . . There is nothing written that is scriptural that could not be read out of John Wesley's works. . . Take from these books all the quotations from John Wesley, and there would be very little left worth reading. Wesley did not quote this command given by the Lord Jesus to the disciples. The question is, why did he not? Simply because he knew that they had received holiness, and this command was for the special anointing

for service, which they had received on

the day of Pentecost. . . . The his-

tory of the men who have professed to

receive the blessing of entire sanctifica-