

like the Bible characters dear to us from our childhood's days, people for whom our Lord has prepared the one Fold. If we can compare them with Bible people, what must not He do? For are they not (humanly speaking) His compatriots, His own people, and of the Jews especially be it said His peculiar people? Shall we wonder at the Church's order to begin at Jerusalem? One Fold and one Shepherd! That they all may be one! It is the *oratio Summi Sacerdotis*, the prayer of the Great High Priest. As He has prayed, as He has worked, as He has died, so let us pray, so let us work, so let us die, if need be, for this great object—the unity of His Church.—*Selected.*

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF THE "JERUSALEM AND THE EAST MISSION FUND."

The friends of our mission will be thankful to see that during a year of sad depression following the deficient harvest of 1893, and the industrial troubles of the last few years, the income of the Jerusalem and the East Mission Fund has not fallen off. For this we cannot be too thankful. The usefulness of the work at Jerusalem, Haifa, Cairo, and in the several chaplaincies has been proved, and the development of work at each station and at Ainanoub may be measured only by the support which the fund shall receive. The security of our work, humanly speaking, depends on such a necessary increase of income as will put us in possession of our own buildings, as is more particularly pointed out in the reports from Cairo and Haifa. Building must also be undertaken at Jerusalem, as the proposed Anglican college there is a pressing need; but, unfortunately, the special fund opened for the purchase of land and building the college has not met with the same response this year as last. This is, we think, chiefly owing to the fact that its objects, and the exceeding usefulness of the project, are not yet understood by Churchmen at home. Our mission is still too young for us not to feel anxiety as to the means of carrying it on, but year by year the number of its friends increases and the good reports of it brought home by visitors are more frequent, while the proved possibilities of work in the bishopric on its new constitution have shown, beyond a doubt, the prophetic wisdom of the decision which gave the Anglican communion a representation in the mother city of the faith.

The Bishop's Mission Home,
Jerusalem, June 30, 1894.

We can, I think, say with thankful hearts that the Bishop's orphanage and mission work among the Jews (which is carried on under the same roof) have prospered during the past year

more than any year since the work began, and we feel, if it is to continue on the same lines, we shall need larger premises next year, when the lease of this house is over. We are badly cramped for space now. There are eight children at present under our care. Two of them were commended to us by his Beatitude the Patriarch Gerasimos, and are the daughters of a much-esteemed Greek priest, now dead, as also is another of our orphans. The Jewesses' work classes have been well attended and grow in numbers beyond our capabilities, so that we have to refuse any more applications for admittance, as our room is too small, and staff of workers also. There were 2,521 attendances of Arabic-speaking Jewesses during the year on seventy-eight days, in addition to a class of Spanish Jewesses which meets once a week. The number altogether on the books is seventy. The day school also increases steadily, though slowly, many of the women who work sending their children regularly. There are thirty-six on the list.

We attribute much of our success during the past year to the prayers of our Ladies' Association, and we are thankful to think it is extending as the work is better known.

Books and Periodicals Department.

Standard Dictionary of the English Language. Vol. ii. M to Z. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.

The completion of this great work is a masterly triumph of enterprise, skill, and perseverance. It is not the work of one man, nor of two, but of a host of specialists. Men have been chosen to define the terms used in those particular branches of learning or art with which they are most familiar. The result has been the preparation of a book which may be considered as reliable in the information it gives as, perhaps, it is possible to produce. Two hundred and forty-seven editors, selected from among the foremost of English and American scholars, have been engaged for several years in the preparation of this great work. It is not only a book of the definition of terms or meaning of words, but it is a book of concise and useful reference in subjects upon which information is often sought. Take, for instance, the word "man." Along with the usual definitions of the word are given Mivart's five points which man shares with the inferior animal creation, also the twelve points in which he differs from it. There is also a large plate, showing forty-two different classes of countenance according to the races and tribes of the earth, together with a careful analysis and classification of mankind on general ethnological and other grounds. The pronunciation is regulated by a "scientific alphabet," which, however, requires a little study to become familiar with its representations. It only shows how lamentably deficient the English language is in anything like phonetic spelling.

The Century Cyclopedia of Names. Edited by Benjamin E. Smith, A.M. The Century Company, New York.

This is a pronouncing and etymological dictionary of names in geography, biography, mythology, history, fiction, etc., names ancient and modern, names of the living and the dead. You can find from it who F. Marion Crawford is, as well as who Cicero was; where Toronto is, as well as where Eretria was. You can find out about "Wilkins Micawber," as well as Napoleon Bonaparte. You can glean from it concise historical notes upon the England of