holiness the effect will be bad. Or if we turn the honest aspirations of Christian men and women after a fuller and more fruitful life, aside into an unprofitable controversy regarding words and dogmas, we shall not be wise. We ought to direct enquiring spirits by searching expositions of the requirements of the Divine law and the insidious and far-reaching nature of sin. At the same time, we need to show forth the holiness of God as the standard of attainment, and trust in a Christ of infinite power through whom that standard is to be realized in us.

In the words of an able critic of the Higher Life teaching: "The Christian community requires a doctrine of sanctification, of a more practical and common-sense order than the holiness through faith teaching is. Our experience has been that the thinking which pervades religious books of this type is frequently somewhat nebulous and pointless-hard to outline clearly to the understading and difficult to apply to practical life. There are many earnest Christians upon whose minds the perusal of such books and attendance upon conventions where the same doctrine is taught, exercises, upon the whole, not a bracing but an enervating effect. What the church and the world need is a vigorous masculine religion that will qualify its subjects for the duties of the market place and the highways of life rather than a dreamy sentimental piety which befits the cloister exclusively. A holiness is wanted which will be content to possess hands and feet rather than wings with which to be carried up into the clouds." (Jerdan, adapted.)

IV. THE CATHOLIC DOCTRINE OF THE SPIRIT. A brief outline of belief concerning the Holy Spirit as it is held in common by almost all Christian bodies, except where modified by the special points already discussed, may not be amiss as a conclusion to this paper.

The Spirit had a part in the physical creation. While the Son, the word of God, was properly the Fountain of creative power, the Spirit was the agent through whom this productive