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## The Month.

### APPOINTMENTS.

#### ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH.

AT the meeting of the Bishops of the Church of Ireland, at the offices of the Church Representative Body, St. Stephen's Green, to elect a successor to the late Lord Primate, Dr. Gregg, the Archbishop of Dublin presided, and the following prelates were present: The Bishops of Meath, Derry, Ossory, Limerick, Kilmore, Cork, Down, Tuam, Killaloe, Clogher, and the Bishop-elect of Armagh. The only member absent was the Bishop of Cashel, who is ill. The Bishop of Derry was elected by an almost unanimous vote. William Alexander, Archbishop-elect of Armagh, is the eldest son of the late Prebendary Alexander, Rector of Aghadee, and was born in Derry on April 13, 1824. He was educated at Tunbridge School, and at New Inn Hall and Brasenose, Oxford, graduating in 1847 with a Fourth in Greats. In 1850 he won the Denyer prize for an essay on the Divinity of our Lord, and in 1860 the prize for a poem on a sacred subject—"The Waters of Babylon." In 1876 he delivered the Bampton Lectures, and received the same year the hon. D.C.L. Ordained in 1847, he has worked continuously in Ireland. In 1864 he became Dean of Emly; was appointed Bishop of Derry and Raphoe in 1867, and sat in the House of Lords during the session of 1869, when he delivered an eloquent speech against Mr. Gladstone's Disestablishment Bill. It is recorded of him that, during his stay in America in 1891, he spoke in one church in Philadelphia alone to two hundred persons whom he had confirmed in his own diocese. His Grace is the author of numerous works, among them being "Leading Ideas of the Gospels," which reached a second edition in 1891. His Bampton Lectures, "The Witness of the Psalms to Christ and Christianity," have been through several editions. A volume of sermons on "The Great Question" appeared in 1886, and in the same year "St. Augustine's Holiday, and other Poems." A third edition of the discourses on the "Epistles of St. John" came out in 1892. Dr. Alexander married in 1850 Cecil Frances, daughter of Major Humphreys, authoress of some of the best-known hymns in the language, whose death we had lately to record. The enthronement of the new Primate will take place in about a month, and the Bishop-elect of Armagh, Dean Chadwick, will be consecrated next day, and will proceed to Derry as Bishop of that diocese in the room of Dr. Alexander.—*Guardian*.

#### BISHOP-SUFFRAGAN OF SOUTHAMPTON.

The Rev. George Carnac Fisher, who has been appointed Bishop Suffragan of Southampton, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, and took his degree in 1868. He was successively curate of St. James', Doncaster, and Dartford, Kent, and in 1873 became Vicar of Forest Row, Sussex. From 1879 to 1881 he was Vicar of St. George's, Barrow-in-Furness, and from 1881 to 1889 Vicar of Beverley, Yorkshire. In the latter year he succeeded to the vicarage of Croydon, a position which he resigned two years ago. He is Liberal-Evangelical in views, and enjoyed great popularity and influence at Croydon.

#### QUEEN'S CHAPLAINS.

The *Gazette* contains the formal announcement that the Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Clement Smith, Rector of Whip-

pingham, Isle of Wight, and Honorary Chaplain to her Majesty, to be one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, in room of the Rev. Prebendary William Rogers, deceased; and the Rev. Canon Alfred Ainger, Honorary Chaplain to her Majesty, to be one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, in the room of the Hon. and Rev. Canon A. Phipps, deceased; and the Rev. Herbert Edward Ryle, Hulsean Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, and the Venerable Archdeacon William Donne, Vicar of Wakefield, to be Honorary Chaplains to her Majesty.

#### CHURCH SOCIETIES.

The Church of England Incumbents' Sustentation Fund, 39, Victoria Street, Westminster, appeal for funds to enable them to provide, by means of annual grants, an increase to the incomes of the poorer benefices, so that every working incumbent may have the stipend of £200 a year. It is stated that at present many of the clergy find the greatest difficulty in securing even the bare necessities of life. These words are used advisedly, with full and intimate knowledge of privations which affect not merely a clergyman's ability adequately to discharge the duties of his office, but to procure even the merest sufficiency of food, warmth, and clothing. In the present state of public opinion the council refrain from making any special appeal for an addition to endowments. They will, however, willingly accept any gift entrusted to them with a view of permanently increasing the income of any benefice which an intending donor may desire especially to assist. The fund is national in character, and aims at dealing with poor incumbencies in every part of the country. It owes its early development to the efforts and influence of the Marquis of Lorne, M.P., and its subscription list is headed by the Queen, who gives an annual contribution of £50.

#### AVERAGES OF COMMUNICANTS.

"E. M. R." writes: "Some further calculations based upon the tables of Church-work published in the *Guardian* of February 19 may not be without interest to your readers. In the year 1894-95 the total proportion of communicants to the population of England and Wales, as given in the census of 1891, was 1 in  $16\frac{1}{2}$ , or to the estimated population of the year 1 in  $17\frac{3}{4}$ . The fractions are approximations only, as are those in the following table, giving the averages, size of the parishes, and proportions of communicants in seventeen selected dioceses. I have taken the four dioceses in which the proportion is highest, the four in which it is lowest, the others at random:

Diocese.	Parishes.	Av. pop.	Communicants.
Hereford ... ..	352	616	1 in $8\frac{9}{10}$
Oxford ... ..	644	937	1 in $9\frac{1}{4}$
Chichester ... ..	376	1,461	1 in $9\frac{1}{10}$
Salisbury ... ..	477	776	1 in $10\frac{1}{4}$
Bath and Wells ... ..	485	819	1 in $11\frac{1}{4}$
Bangor ... ..	141	1,532	1 in $11\frac{1}{4}$
Winchester ... ..	548	1,745	1 in $11\frac{1}{2}$
Gloucester and Bristol ... ..	487	1,529	1 in $12\frac{1}{2}$
Lichfield ... ..	458	2,655	1 in $16\frac{1}{4}$
Southwell ... ..	467	2,090	1 in $17\frac{1}{2}$
Ripon ... ..	346	2,943	1 in $18\frac{9}{10}$
Rochester ... ..	340	5,702	1 in $20\frac{1}{4}$
Manchester ... ..	513	5,153	1 in $20\frac{3}{4}$
London ... ..	551	5,890	1 in $21\frac{1}{4}$
Wakefield ... ..	167	4,310	1 in $23\frac{1}{2}$
Liverpool ... ..	202	5,978	1 in $25\frac{1}{2}$
Truro ... ..	234	1,389	1 in $28\frac{1}{2}$

## WYCLIFFE HALL.

The Regius Professor of Divinity, Dr. Ince, has laid the first stone of a new chapel at Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, in the presence of a large assemblage. At the conclusion of a service in the library in the Hall, Dr. Ince delivered an address, in which he said he thought they ought to reflect that there was a great advantage in many ways in the existence of a theological college in Oxford itself rather than away from the University. Happily, they had come to recognize the wisdom of the existence of such a college, and that the University simply as a University was insufficient to train men for the sacred office of the ministry. A mere sort of invertebrate, colourless theology would do no good in the world. It was not founded upon truth, and it could not produce any practical spiritual effect. There must be definite truth taught and preached, and therefore it was quite right and quite justifiable that Wycliffe Hall should continue to maintain its principles in the true sense of the word, being Protestant and Evangelical. He felt sure there would be that spirit of tolerance and charity and entering into the views and sympathies of others which would prevent the growth of bigotry, narrow-mindedness, and one-sidedness.

## FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The income of the S.P.G. for 1895, as declared at the annual meeting, amounted to £118,258 10s. 9d., and was made up as follows :

1. Collections, subscriptions, and donations—General fund, £81,333 15s. 10d. ; special funds, £13,500 17s. 4d.
2. Legacies—General fund, £11,609 12s. 1d. ; special funds, £2,148.
3. Dividend and rents—General fund, £4,564 15s. 5d. ; special funds, £5,101 10s. 1d.

In voluntary contributions under the first head there is an increase as compared with 1894 of £2,500, while in legacies there is a decrease of about £6,000. The gross total is consequently about £4,000 less than in the previous year, when it stood at £122,327.—*Guardian*.

Letters have been received by the Church Missionary Society from Bishop Tucker, in Uganda, in which he says that, with regard to the capital of the country, it is apparent that in material things there is a much greater measure of prosperity now than when he was there before. "But the contrast," he adds, "between now and my first visit in 1890 is even more marked. Then, comparatively, Uganda was a desolation. Now, however, we see a vastly different state of things. In the first place, order reigns. It is no longer the drum-beat from morning till night, and the gathering together of excited crowds. If the drum beats, it is either to call the people together for service in the great church or for classes in the various teaching-houses. It is true that from time to time, as a chief comes and goes, his movements are marked by the beat of the drum. But then the beat is known, and only stirs those who are immediately interested. But, besides the comparative quiet of the place, another sign of progress is the great increase in cultivation. In 1890 many of the gardens in the capital had fallen into ruin, and were little better than waste lands. Now, however, not only have these gardens been reclaimed, but fresh land has been taken into cultivation. The result is that Mengo is now one great garden. A further evidence of increased prosperity is the amount of building that has been done during the past three years, and more especially since the proclamation of the Protectorate. Every chief of consequence has now a double-storied house, and the improvement in the houses of the lower classes is very marked. The roads, too, have been greatly improved ; the swamps have been mostly bridged, and some

have even been drained." But the evidence as to the progress made in spiritual things is, the Bishop says, even more pronounced. "For instance, not only is the hill of Namirembe crowned with a beautiful new church, accommodating some four thousand worshippers, but in the districts around the capital some three-and-twenty churches bear witness to the spread of the Gospel. These churches are regularly served from the capital, and as regularly gather their hundreds together for worship on the Lord's Day. . . . There are now, I believe, more than two hundred of these churches scattered throughout the country. The decent and orderly way in which the services (so far as I have seen them) are conducted is another token of the advance in spiritual things." The Bishop goes on to tell of a missionary meeting held in the capital, when nine new missionaries (natives) were sent forth to their work. The Bishop has held a series of confirmation services, at the first of which sixty-eight men and thirty women received the laying-on of hands. "One very interesting incident of the service was the coming forward for confirmation of two blind men, one of whom had lost both his ears. They had been cut off by order of the King some years ago by way of punishment for some offence or other. Both men in their sightlessness were victims of the King's cruelty." On the road to Gayaza, the Bishop's guide, when about one hour and a half from Mengo, pointed out to him a spot, the sight of which, in connection with its history, filled the Bishop with horror. "A huge trench lay before me, surrounding a considerable piece of land at the bottom of the valley. It seems that the former Namasole, or Queen-mother, gave orders that all who claimed relationship to the royal family were to be isolated on this piece of land. Houses were built for them, in cruel mockery, for no food was given to them. There they were starved to death, several hundreds of them. Such were the doings of those in authority in Mtesa's time, not very long ago; and there was I, a Christian minister, on my way to hold a confirmation, permitted to gaze upon the scene of horror. How changed the times! 'Thank God, that day is over!' was the exclamation which came from my heart as I resumed my journey."—*Times*.

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#### GIFTS.

Prebendary Clayton, Rector of Ludlow, has informed the churchwardens that Colonel Windsor Clive, late M.P. for the borough of Ludlow, has placed to their credit at the bank £1,000 for the restoration of the south transept of the parish church.

The Rev. R. B. Blakeney, Rector of Wombwell, has received £1,000 from Mr. William Birks, of Retford, towards the new parish church fund. Mr. Birks had previously contributed £100 to the fund, which has now reached the sum of £3,500. The estimated cost, exclusive of seating, is £6,000.

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#### Obituary.

The death is announced of the Ven. Thomas Bucknall Lloyd, Archdeacon of Salop, and Rector of Edgmond, Newport. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which Society he was a scholar, and graduated in 1846. The whole of his clerical career was passed in the diocese of Lichfield, and for thirty-four years he was Vicar of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury. He was appointed a Prebendary of Lichfield in 1870, and Archdeacon of Salop in 1886.