

NEW TESTAMENT REVISION.

How It Was Found Necessary to Alter the Scriptures.

THE GREAT WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

Within the next month or so, the New Testament, as revised, will be in circulation. Below will be found an interesting article by a leading English divine on how it all came about. It is one of the happiest characteristics of that great Bible revision, whose first fruits appear during this month, that, by common consent, our own English Scriptures are, in every essential feature, to be preserved. No new translation could ever become, to the faith and intelligence of English-speaking people all over the world, what the old Book has been for more than two hundred and fifty years. For, apart from higher claims to reverence, it is the foremost of British classics. Its phrases and turns of expression, even more than direct quotation, pervade our entire literature. This choicest treasure of the household and the Church we never can let go. Nor is such a demand now made, whatever may have been the case in former times. New translations have been often proposed, and not infrequently attempted, during the last hundred years; but the protest of instinct and affection is at length seen to be in accord with the soundest judgment; and the New Testament soon to be given to the world is still the old book, unimpaired in its majesty and music, and with the necessary amendments so wrought into the structure that the fabric still is harmonious and one. Such, at least, has been the aim of the revisers; we shall know very soon whether they have succeeded. Meantime, it may be useful to remind ourselves that the New Testament of 1611 was itself no more than a revision, or rather the result of several revisions, of Tyndale's version published eighty-five years before. The aim of the revisers of 1881 has been to do for the version of 1611 what the revisers of 1611 did for Tyndale's, or rather, for the Bishops' Bible, the form which Tyndale's had ultimately taken.

The Archbishop of Dublin has gathered some curious specimens of modernised versions. Thus, where our Bible reads, "A double-minded man is unstable in all his ways," one of these improved translations has "A man unsteady in his opinions is inconstant in all his practices;" and in the same chapter, "Count it all joy when ye fall into divers temptations," is replaced in another version by, "Keep yourselves perfectly cheerful when you are exposed to a variety of trials." The late Dr. Campbell, of Aberdeen, whose work on the Gospels (1789) is still read with profit by scholars, does not offend against good taste quite so grossly, but yet his renderings serve chiefly to show by contrast the superiority of the old diction. Thus to take a brief example at random, in Luke viii. 42-44, we read, "Who now is the discreet and faithful steward whom the master will set over his household, to dispense regularly the allowance of corn? Happy that servant, if his master, at his arrival, shall find him so employed. I tell you truly, he will entrust him with the management of all his estates." Such versions are but a long succession of failures; and it is in English rather than in Greek that the translators have missed the mark. Happily, the scholarship of our own age has directed especial attention to English; and the genius and resources of our own noble tongue are perhaps better understood than ever before; and one result has been the adoption, by the revisers, of two rules, a consistent adherence to which will have secured the success of their work:

"I. To introduce as few alterations as possible in the text of the authorized version consistently with faithfulness.

"II. To limit, as far as possible, the expression of such alterations to the language of the authorized and earlier English versions."

Should these principles have been fairly carried out, such fears will at once be laid to rest as to that which, among others, the noble president of the British and Foreign Bible Society gave utterance when protesting ten years ago against a "diluted" and "Frenchified" adaptation of Bible language to modern tastes. We may say, with some assurance, pending the appearance of the book, that this is precisely what has not been done. Nor have the apprehensions of the Archbishop of York been verified that the Bible would be "laid on the table of the anatomist," or "sent to the crucible to be melted down and recast." It remains with us in its integrity, retouched and corrected, but with its meaning deepened and its beauty unimpaired.

REASONS FOR REVISION.

The reasons for revision have during the last twenty years become familiar to all readers. Suffice it to say, confining our attention at present to the New Testament, that the first and chief reason is found in the imperfections of the Greek text to which the translators of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were restricted. Since that era the discovery and collection of MSS, the examination of ancient literature bearing upon the subject—in a word, all that is comprised in the modern science of Biblical criticism, has led to the adoption of a text, not indeed absolutely perfect, but in accuracy far beyond that which our authorized version represents.

The second reason is based upon certain acknowledged errors in the authorized version. Very probably it may turn out that these errors have been exaggerated both in number and quality. Even within the limits of alteration already specified, the New Testament will hardly be so much changed as many people think. The later stages of the revision have been very much in the direction of restoring what had been questioned; not so much from the inevitable conservatism of so large a company, as from a further and deeper examination correcting first impressions.

It is not easy to say who had the chief share in inducing the convocation of the southern province at last to take decisive action. The initiative is probably due to the three great New Testament expositors of our time, Drs. Alford, Ellicott and Lightfoot, well supported by the intelligence and determination of Dean Stanley. By this time the interest of Nonconformists also was thoroughly aroused. Conferences were held by eminent members of the Church of England with Dr. Stoughton, Dr. Angus, and other leading Nonconformists. The idea of a royal commission,

though still favored by some, was tacitly abandoned, and the work was left to the convocation of the province of Canterbury; that of York, led by its accomplished and learned archbishop, still declining to unite. The first formal resolution on the subject was moved, we believe, by Dr. Wilberforce, then Bishop of Winchester, who proposed that the revision of the New Testament should be undertaken. Dr. Oliphant, Bishop of Llandaff, immediately asking, "And why not the Old also?" a suggestion adopted at once. As the result, a committee of bishops and other dignitaries was appointed, at whose instance the following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of Convocation held May 6th, 1870:

That it is desirable that a revision of the Authorized Version of the Holy Scriptures be undertaken; that the revision be so conducted as to comprise both marginal renderings and such emendations as it may be found necessary to insert in the text of the Authorized Version; and that it is desirable that Convocation should nominate a body of its own members to undertake the work of revision, who shall be at liberty to invite the co-operation of any eminent scholar, to whatever nation or religious body they may belong.

The Committee for the Revision of the New Testament consisted at first of the Bishops of Winchester, Gloucester and Bristol and Salisbury, with Dr. Bickersteth (the prolocutor, now Dean of Lichfield), Deans Alford and Stanley, with Dr. Blakesley, now Dean of Lincoln. To these, by invitation, the following were added, at first or subsequently, Archbishop Trench, Dr. Angus, Dr. D. Brown (of Aberdeen), Dr. Eadie, Rev. F. J. A. Hort, Rev. W. G. Humphry, Canon Kennedy, Archdeacon Lee, Professors Lightfoot (now Bishop of Durham), Milligan, Moulton, Newth, Edwin Palmer, and Roberts, Dr. G. Vance Smith, Dr. Scott, Dean of Rochester; Dr. F. H. Scrivener, Dr. Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrews; Dr. Tregelles, (now Dean of Llandaff) and Professor Westcott. Dr. J. H. Newman was also invited but declined, and Dr. Merivale, Dean of Ely, resigned soon after his appointment. Of those who entered on the task, Dr. Alford was soon called away by death. Bishop Wilberforce died in 1873, Dr. Eadie in 1876, Dr. Tregelles, who had been unable to attend from the first, in 1875. The rest have unintermittedly continued the work for ten years; the Rev. J. Troutbeck acting as secretary. It should be added that the labors of the revisers have been gratuitous, the heavy necessary expenses of the work being defrayed by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, in consideration of the copy-

The place of meeting has been the Jerusalem Chamber of Westminster Abbey, a room of many and various associations with historic personages and events. Taking its name probably from the tapestry which once adorned its walls, and which represented scenes from the history of Jerusalem, it long seemed invested with a strange sacredness in the minds of men. It was the death chamber of King Henry IV., as readers of Shakespeare will remember. Here in later days were laid in state the bodies of Robert South, Joseph Addison, Sir Isaac Newton and other famous men. But the ecclesiastical associations of this chamber must ever give it a chief place in our remembrance. It was here (driven in the first instance by cold from the interior of the abbey) that the Westminster Assembly held its sittings for more than five years (1643-1649). Here also was convened that well-intentioned though abortive conference held in 1689 for the revision of the prayer book with a view to the conciliation of Nonconformists. So lately as 1867 another royal commission assembled in the same spot to examine the ritual and rubrics of the Church of England so as to relieve troubled consciences in the matter of subscription. But those ancient walls have never looked down upon a work more surely calculated to harmonize the strife of the Church, and to reconcile divided brethren, than during the long sessions of patient labor in which men of various ecclesiastical relationships and often warring creeds have been found uniting with one accord in the serious and simple endeavor, first to discover to the uttermost minuteness what God has spoken, and then to devise how best and most directly to communicate that knowledge to the English people. Fitly were the proceedings of the companies introduced by the celebration of the communion, June 22nd, 1870, in the chapel of Henry VII., at the grave of Edward VI. The Bishop of Winchester was the first president, and after his lamented death the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol succeeded to the chair. The proceedings have been simple and orderly, the rules of procedure being few and explicit. Every important suggestion has been submitted in writing; the discussion on each several point being full, careful, often animated, but always friendly. The revisers have virtually, though not formally, fallen into place, each being regarded as an authority in his own department, one on textual criticism, another on the discrimination of synonyms, another on the niceties of English, and so on; while for the final adoption of any change a majority of two-thirds has been necessary, alternative renderings strongly though not decisively supported being placed in the margin. The sessions have been monthly, ten in each year, each for four days of about seven hours. During somewhat more than ten years, therefore, 412 meetings have been held; corresponding thus to about a year and a quarter of working days, to say nothing of the time given to private study in connection with the work and in preparation for the meetings. On the 13th of December, 1878, the second revision was closed.

Another year was still to elapse before the completion of the work; not only for those final touches on which supreme excellence depends, but for full and deliberate intercommunication with the American company, which had been working almost through the whole period upon the same lines. So early as August, 1870, Dr. Angus, then in New York, had been authorized by letter from the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol to open negotiations for the formation of an American Committee of Revision. Not until the latter part of the next year were the two companies fully organized, very much on the English plan; the first meeting for the arrangement of preliminaries being held December 7th, 1871; the first for active work, October 4th, 1872. The companies include names of world-

wide fame as biblical scholars and theologians, Dr. Philip Schaff having been throughout the leading representative in communication with the British revisers. As might be expected, there has been much friendly discussion between the two countries, not so much, perhaps, on directly critical matters as on minutiae of style and expression. All these points have, however, been satisfactorily settled, the two companies in some few cases "agreeing to differ;" and not the least of the achievements connected with this great work will have been the adoption on both sides of the Atlantic, after a century of national separation, of this one book—the standard at once of language and faith—for English-speaking people throughout the world.

To Tempt Appetite.

Try to keep a pretty china cup and saucer, a delicate plate and small goblet, to present food on to the sick. One expert nurse always serves beef-tea and milk in a wine-glass; one of the thin, bell-shaped glasses, that hold more than they look to hold. A sick person will turn away from a bowl of soup, and be pleased with a pretty cupful. Sick children, especially, are amused and pleased with the color and pattern of the cups and dishes, and there is a trace of the fretful child in every invalid. There is something tempting in a small quantity. It does not tax the eye. Therefore, always present just as little as you judge the invalid wants to see. A coarse white dinner-plate, heaped with food, will take away all appetite, while a small plate or saucer, especially if it is a pretty, dainty one, will be successfully cleared. A mauve saucer, or a pink plate, will coax a feverish patient to eat rice pudding or orange cream, or a few grapes, when all other arts have failed. There seems to be an appetite of the eye as well as of the stomach, and it must not be offended. Very often the effort to lift the head, even if persons are not dangerously ill, disinclines them to take refreshing or nourishing drink. There is no need to disturb such sufferers by propping them up with pillows and making them lift their heads and change their position. A bent glass tube, sold for 5 cents at the apothecary's, is not a signal of extreme illness or lowness, except that the head may rest low. It simply means comfort, and that the invalid need not be disturbed, in a sick headache or extreme fatigue, but can take the beverage provided without a change of position. The art of comfort is not cure, but it goes a great way towards it.

Co-operative Dressing.

A meeting of the subscribers to the capital stock of the Co-operative Dress Association was held on Thursday afternoon at the company's offices, 112 Fifth avenue, New York, to adopt by-laws and elect directors. There were about 150 persons present, most of whom were ladies. Mr. Anthony Pullback, one of the managers, appropriately acted as the conservative drag, warning the company not to expect too much at first, while Miss Kate Field took the pole in her usual good spirits. "Returning from a somewhat extended residence abroad," she said, "I found that in this country I could not afford to dress myself and was fearful at one time that I should have to go forth with a blanket to cover me." This contingency, she felt assured, would be averted by means of the association just formed, and she added, "If we ladies succeed in this enterprise, who knows but what in time we may be entrusted with the paving of the streets, or even with the cleaning of them."

The leading booksellers are taking a great many orders for the revised New Testament, specimens of the various styles being displayed at several of the stores as a guide to purchasers wishing to secure early copies. The price varies from 30 cents for the cheapest sort of bound copy in nonpareil type up to \$12 for handsome picca copies in the most elegant binding. The orders are mainly for the medium styles, averaging about \$1 to \$1.50 per copy. The authorized version from the Oxford and Cambridge University presses will be published simultaneously all over the civilized world on the 17th of May. It is estimated by a leading bookseller that the orders now received from the Canada trade amount to fully 100,000 copies. In order to prevent the work being pirated in Canada, a cheap Canadian issue in paper will be published by the agents for the Oxford Press and sold for 22 cents, thus securing the Canadian copyright. The specimen pages resemble very much in appearance the style in which ordinary classical translations are issued. The text is not divided into verses with a paragraph for each as in the authorized version now in use, but there are occasional paragraphs where the sense seems to require it, and the numbers of the verses are given on the margin. There are a few marginal notes where the passages are controverted ones. The typographical execution, so far as can be judged, is excellent. It is expected that within twenty-four hours after the issue of the revision some of the American publishers will have cheap paper editions on the market for sale at 10 to 15 cents, but such issues cannot be sold in Canada, owing to the steps taken to secure a Canadian copyright. It is stated that an advance copy is now on the way out for a Chicago paper, for which \$1,000 has been paid, as a sharp stroke of newspaper enterprise, and that its first publication on this continent will be in newspaper form. Though there will no doubt be a tremendous rush at first to secure copies, and those who wish to be early in possession of the work will do well to give their orders ahead, yet it is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty in obtaining copies in any desired style after the first excitement has abated, as there will very shortly be an ample supply for all requirements.

An Italian couple, Tocci by name, are at present exhibiting at Vienna a most remarkable specimen of their progeny, a pair of twins named Jacob and Baptist. These boys are grown together from the sixth rib downward, have but one abdomen and two feet. The upper part of the body is completely developed in each; their intellectual faculties are of a normal character. Each independently of the other. This independence goes so far as to admit an indisposition of the one without in the least affecting the other. They are over three years old, in perfect health and seemingly in excellent spirits.

FUTURE OF ELECTRIC INVENTION.

Imagination Picturing Forth the Marvelous Things Electricity is to do for us in Ages to Come—Progress Toward a Generation of Ease.

(London Standard.)

Prof. Perry, at the Society of Arts last night, painted a most alluring picture of the future of electricity. Telegraphs, telephones, photophones, phonographs, microphones and electric pens are the mere beginnings of the science, and will, by the time we are too old to use them, be regarded with much the same respectful interest that Stephenson's "Rocket" is viewed by a modern engineer, or Coster's "Spiegel onzer Bedhoudenis," by a member of the Typographical Union. By-and-by, we shall not only correspond, talk, send our portraits, and "manifest" by electricity, but have our houses lighted and heated, our railway trains and tram cars propelled, and our machinery driven by the same omnipotent agent. It needs be every weaver's shuttle, every village blacksmith's bellows, every milliner's sewing machine, and every advanced baby's carriage will be driven, blown or rooked by that "Vrill" power, of whose future development by the coming race Mr. Perry has almost as sanguine a hope as had Lord Lytton after a less scientific fashion. Coal gas, at which Sir Walter Scott jeered, and for a belief in which Dr. Chalmers was considered by his shrewd countrymen to be not altogether "soond," is, we are told, doomed as a lighting agent. In a few years it will subserve to the humble office of a generator of electricity by setting steam engines in motion, or by being consumed in a voltaic cell. But as power can be transmitted by electricity, there is, as Sir William Thompson once suggested, nothing to prevent us from importing our force from America, just as at present we import beef, wheat "canned" peaches and wooden nutmegs. In the Falls of Niagara there is energy enough to generate sufficient electricity to light and heat all London, drive all the machinery in Birmingham or Manchester, and send a score of Flying Scotchmen with easy swiftness from one end of the kingdom to the other. "Transmitted energy" will be consigned to us from the Amazon and the Amoor, from the smoke-enveloped "foss" of the Hjommel Sayka, or the tumbling water of the Trollhata. In the future we are to drink, build our houses, plough our fields and manure them, sail our yachts, propel our steamers and trains, print our books and perhaps write them by the aid of electricity. Men will then have subdued the forces of nature, and the lord of creation will relapse into manual idleness, or dream away life in one long afternoon, until he dies of an overdose of electricity, and is buried in an electric-dug grave, or cremated by a touch of his bereaved family's private "Perry-Ayrton" machine.

That this and a great deal more will come to pass is evident to all who can read within the lines of Prof. Perry's discourse. Sydney Smith, who, like Southey, had a limited appreciation of science, considered that "from electricity and M.P.'s we expected too much." In the Siemens electric railway the propelling force is alone sent with the cars, but not the machine for generating that force. A generator of electricity is driven by a large stationary engine somewhere in the vicinity of the railway. A motor on a carriage receives electric energy by the conducting rails and converts this into mechanical work to drive the carriage. The introduction of electric railways is merely a question of capital and the sacrifice of much existing plant. But as soon as this is resolved on there will be economy effected, for, as no heavy locomotives will be required, there will be a saving in the weight of steel rails, in the cost of bridges, and in the wear and tear of permanent way. And as each carriage will have its own driving and braking machinery, the entergy at present wasted in stopping a train "will be simply given back to the generator." The problem of lighting and heating houses by electricity is practically solved. When people generally avail themselves of that solution, smoke, soot and dirt will desert our murky atmosphere, while the same engine that warms the merchant's office will light his warehouse, enable him to correspond with his agent by word or letter, order dinner, synchronise his clocks, receive the portrait of a suspicious visitor to his country house, call the police, blow the fog horn which is to warn off the rocks the crew of his homeward-bound ship. Nor need its use stop there. In time the advantages of electricity will penetrate even the darkness of the vestries. The citizen who tumbles into his electrically warmed bed, with the snow a foot deep on the ground, will wake up in the morning to toast his toes at the electric stove and see dry streets and the beadsle trundling home the parish Gramme. Already Mr. Edward Bright in ten minutes de-electrifies in a vacuum his hirsute bobbins of yarn, instead of, as formerly, allowing nature to do so in half a year—during which his capital must lie fallow in the factory. Mr. Shelton Bidwell produces pictures of distant stationary objects in shaded lines on paper by electro-chemical decomposition; and Mr. Perry, by taking a hint from Mr. Punch, is by no means certain that very soon an aged couple at home may not be able to see on their drawing-room wall an image of their grandchildren playing Badminton in India, and of learning from the telephone how they are enjoying the game.

All this, of course, must seem to be in the far distance. Still, we must remember that science is moving rapidly, that every year sees fresh students and busy brains intent on improving the handiwork of their predecessors. It seems like yesterday since Oersted was vainly endeavoring to explain to the Spanish Queen Dowager, who died last week, the first glimmering of the electric telegraph. Yet the telephone already threatens to supersede the telegraph. Men still living can remember Sir John Barrow warning his friend George Stephenson not to hurt a good cause by talking foolishly about being able to run a locomotive more than five miles an hour, or of carrying over a "few hundred" passengers in the course of a year. But already coal-driven engines are likely, in another fifty years, to be entirely eclipsed by electrical ones. The chances are that telegraphs will by that time be as obsolete as are semaphore, beacon fires and smoke signals, and that the heliograph will be only examined in museums as an interest-

ing step in the development of the telephone. The Bacons, Newton, Boyle, Watt, Faraday, Oersted, Joule and Thompson pointed the way to Stephenson, Cooke, Wheatstone, Gramme, Edison, Graham, Bell and Hughes. The wonders of to-day may be only the curiosities of the future. Photography is, for instance, so familiar to us, that when the actual discoverer of that wonderful art passed away four years ago, his death was barely noticed, simply because few could imagine that a discovery, seemingly so old, had been the work of men of our generation. Posterity, which has done nothing for us, is to receive a mighty legacy, which it will be expected to transmit without decrease to the generations yet unborn. Theirs will be a happy lot, and one might well wish to live long enough to witness the wonderful century of which some of us may see the dawn, but the end of which none of us can survive. Yet the men of those days may, after all, be a thought-racked, care-worn race. They may be saved much manual toil, though before they can regulate all their mechanical appliances, they will be a people of short lives and weary brains. But perhaps at that time in electricity will be found the Alchemist's elixir of life, or those fountains of perpetual youth for which Ponce de Leone sought in vain.

Daughters and Mothers.

A lady writes: "It is a common disgrace to us that so many daughters, full of health and vigor, who talk of loving their mother, yet allow her to wait upon them, and drudge for them, so that they may be free to follow their own wills and pleasures. Thank God! I do not believe the day is passing away when our girls will brag and boast of their ignorance of housework. All classes have seen the mischief such ignorance and false pride were working, and have conspired to cry it down; but there is plenty of room for improvement still. Let us 'buckle to.' We will be dainty and delicate—lovely and lcevable if we can, but we will be helpful, useful, hearty and thorough; making it our life-sim not to see how little we can do but how much. The young girl who knows how to manage a brush or a duster deftly and thoroughly, or who can supply the table with wholesome dainties, cook or no cook, is infinitely superior to the one who languidly wonders whether cucumbers grow in slices, or how many hours it takes an egg to boil. At the commencement of her married life a wife should get to understand what the settled income is, and from what sources it is derived. Spending is a science which should be conducted with system and method. The young wife who feels she has plenty of money at her command, and who goes on ordering what is wanted, and just paying the bills as they come in, is pretty sure to find herself at last in debt, and with nothing to pay with in spite of the plenty. Now it seems to me that in having the care of young children a mother is possessed of almost unlimited power; the child is in her hands, ready to be moulded and fashioned into an honorable vessel. If through her clumsiness, or through her want of care, she mar or spoils its beauty so that it can never take any but an inferior position in the world, a second place among men, shall she who moulds and shapes it be guiltless?"

Sunshine and Health.

Sunshine is necessary for health of all animal and vegetable life. No, I will not even except the mushroom, for I am convinced that those delicious and succulent agarics that are gathered in the open fields are better flavored and more nutritious than the edible fungi that are forced by artificial heat in the darkness of a cellar. The benefits derived from exposure to the rays of the sun were well known to the ancient Romans, who used to have terraces on the southern sides of their domiciles, called solaria, on which to walk or seat themselves to enjoy the blessings of fresh air and sunshine combined. Physicians of the present day are likewise fully alive to the regenerating effects of sunshine in many cases of illness, notably, perhaps, in consumption. In the incipient stage of this terribly fatal disease a long sea-voyage southward is an almost certain remedy. Even in our own fickle and changeable climate, basking in the sunshine is of immense benefit to the nervous and weakly invalid, as well as to the convalescent from some long, lingering illness. Those who have to work down underground are very seldom indeed long-lived, and they are remarkably subject to debility. That is one fact well worth bearing in mind; and here is another: barracks in which soldiers live, if built so that but little sunshine enters, are never healthy. It has been noticed, also, that in times of epidemic, houses that are freely exposed to the rays of the noonday sun stand a far greater chance of exemption from the prevalent disease than do those that are shaded. I myself recollect an instance of the cholera decimating the dwellers on the shady side of the street of a village, and sparing those who lived on that exposed to the health-giving beams of the noonday sun. Without, then, actually running any risk of sun-stroke, every one should endeavor to get as much sunshine as possible. Some young ladies are afraid of spoiling their complexion, but I do not think the sun does this; sun browning is not a deadly complaint, and it is easily removed, and freckles are a sign of health. Court the sun, then, winter and summer, in your room and out-of-doors, for sunshine to the young is vigor, while to the old it is life itself.

An M. E. Bishop on Revivals.

A despatch from Oswego, N. Y., says: Bishop Foster, of Boston, who presides over the Northern New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in session in this city, gave old-style Methodism a galvanic shock in his address to-day to the candidates for admission to the conference. The Methodist revival is an institution as old as the Methodist Church, but Bishop Foster admonished the candidates that "continued growth is better than an avalanche of revivals." He also declared that "'getting up revivals' is an odious phrase among us, and a disgusting fact." He declared himself tired of Christians who have to be coaxed, and said while emotion is a touching thing, "to see a man snivel and cry is foolishness." In respect of preaching, he said people will go anywhere where they can get thought, and a man who has nothing to say must not expect to have congregations.