sent to call upon them to give up their “heresy and schism,” and as they were persistent in their alienation from God, He finally made void the land, “as a man wipeth a dish turning it upside down,” and to this day the ten-tribed kingdom is broken and scattered.

Short Notices.

By-Paths of Bible Knowledge. No. 18.—Social Life of the Assyrians and Babylonians. By Professor Sayce. Pp. 127. R.T.S.

It is enough to mention the name of the writer to indicate the interest and value of his addition to this excellent series.


Dr. Edkins, as a learned missionary at Shanghai, has written on Chinese Buddhism, Religion in China, China’s Place in Philology, and Evolution of Hebrew.

The aim of the book is to prove, mainly from the facts of language, that ages before Abraham there was a revelation, and that this is recoverable. He shows that Moses compiled ancient documents in the Book of Genesis, because Genesis has intimate knowledge of the dispersal of the nations; because its writers used Cuneiform and used the Phoenician alphabet; and because of its genealogies. Writing, he considers, was invented in Babylonia about 4000 B.C.; and he supposes that the materials we find in Genesis were put together for Joseph. His account of the sacred books of the East, containing fragments of the early revelation, is very interesting. In other chapters he deals with Primeval Monotheism in China and Persia, the Philological History of the Names for God, the Spread of Religious Ideas in the Ancient World, the Early Belief in a Future State, and other important topics.


Mr. Williamson has used his knowledge and skill in numismatics for producing a handbook for Biblical students, which will be acceptable to many. The first page has facsimiles of six coins used in the time of our Lord.


Dr. Gordon has taken six points in the work of the Holy Spirit through foreign missions: the Programme, the Preparation, the Administration, the Fruits, the Prophecies, and the Present Help; and he has illustrated them in a large and catholic spirit, from a wide knowledge of the history of missionary efforts amongst Christians, especially Non-conformists. The book will be found full of fertile suggestions.


This is a series of thoughtful papers on leading spiritual ideas. The treatment consists of penetrating and far-sighted deductions from Scripture, and is full of variety and spiritual suggestiveness.

This is a useful handbook of rules and thoughts for ministers as to subject, preparation, church, pulpit, delivery, and the time after delivery; with a collection of striking extracts at the end. The writer has sympathy and experience, and has arranged his matter in the form of apothegms of advice. If all preachers were animated by these true and high ideas, the pulpit of to-day would be far more spiritual and effective than it is.


The type and binding of these two editions is the same, but the better edition is on thicker paper and has a considerable number of illustrations. Both are excellent presentations of the immortal English classic.


A useful and moderate amplification of the Church Catechism, arranged in lessons, each lesson consisting of questions leading on from one to the other.


Modern philosophy and thought are built up so considerably upon the speculations of the great minds of the ancient world that it is of considerable importance to intelligent people who have not had a classical education to have a guide to these wide and important fields of thought. The writer avoids too much technical language, and explains in a pleasant and attractive manner the views of the Ionians, the Pythagoreans, and Eleatics; the Philosophy of Change, including Heraclitus, Empedocles and the Atomists, and Anaxagoras; the Claims of Man as expressed by the Sophists; the Philosophy of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle; the Stoics, Epicurus, and the Sceptics; Eclecticism and Neoplatonism.


The autobiography of the great Russian reformer and writer is a striking fragment of a religious history and a charming glimpse of the life and manners of the noble class in Russia. Through the unfortunate and lifeless apathy of a great part of the Greek Church, Tolstoi has been led to undervalue Christian institutions and to think everything out for himself. How this came about is easily seen in these interesting pages. Nothing can be more admirable than his desire to make Christianity a practical force.


This is one of the "Romance of Science" Series, and deals with micro-organisms, and is expanded from lectures delivered before popular audiences in London, Edinburgh, and elsewhere. It gives us a glimpse into one of the most marvellous fields of scientific romance.

Magazines.

We have received the following (August) magazines:

The devilish and abominable slander that the Duke of York committed bigamy in marrying Princess May has been repudiated with a just degree of scorn and indignation by the Prince of Wales and by the Archbishop of Canterbury. This malignant and incredible fiction is understood to have arisen simply and solely from the postcard of a lunatic.

Much sympathy will be felt for Dr. Paton, the zealous and philanthropic founder of the National Home Reading Union, in the death of his gifted and promising son by drowning at the recent summer gathering of the Union at Barmouth, North Wales. It is believed that he sacrificed his life in the attempt to save others. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man give his life for his friends."

To the regret of the whole Church Sunday School Institute, the Rev. T. F. Kitto has found it necessary to retire after holding the chairmanship to the satisfaction of all for more than twenty-one years. He has received a handsome recognition of his great services.

Canon Lloyd, Vicar of Newcastle, has been approved by the Queen as Bishop of Thetford, Suffragan of Norwich, on the nomination of Bishop Sheepshanks. It is well known that Canon Lloyd's services to Bishop Ernest Wilberforce have been incalculable, and a like debt may be looked for with regard to Bishop Sheepshanks. Canon Lloyd is a man of energy and vigour, with a robust voice and person. He took his degree at St. Edmund's Hall in 1868, and in the same year became curate of Chelsey, Berks. After holding the curacy of Watlington, Oxon, he was Vicar of Aylesbury from 1876 to 1882. He then became Vicar of the Pro-Cathedral of Newcastle, Rural Dean, Chaplain to the Bishop, and Proctor in Convocation. In 1887 he was made Hon. D.D. by Durham University. He belongs decidedly to the school of Dr. Pusey, and has friendly relations with Nonconformists.

The Bishop of Nyassaland, Dr. Hornby, who was recently consecrated to the missionary supervision of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, has resigned his office in deference to medical advice. It would be well if the advice could have been given before the consecration. Dr. Hornby, who is a young man, belongs to the extreme side of the followers of Dr. Newman.

St. Peter's, Eaton Square, which has hitherto been considered a fairly moderate church, is to have a lofty rood-screen, and a morning chapel with a second "altar."