

likely to ponder. "The Farmers' attitude toward the Tariff" is a most suggestive article in a kindly spirit.

The leading article in the August *Missionary Review of the World* on "Islam and Christian Missions" is one of extraordinary interest and ability. It covers seventeen pages. The writer's name is withheld for prudential reasons, say the editors, but he has long enjoyed the very best opportunities to study the system, discussed in the light of its historical development and practical results. We doubt if anything finer was ever written on the subject. Rev. J. C. Bracq has a paper of deep interest on "Evangelical Work in France." Dr. Pierson writes in his usual earnest and eloquent style on "The Attitude of the Papal Church toward Progress," and on "Spain, the Land of the Inquisition." Dr. Sherwood's article in reply to Dr. Cuyler, "Have we too many Missionary Periodicals," furnishes food for serious thought on the part of churches, pastors, and missionary societies. The seven other departments, as usual, are full of intelligence and correspondence and brief papers and statistics from all parts of the world-field, gathered, analyzed and arranged with great care and skill. Two of the editorial notes, we are sure, will attract attention and remark: "President Harrison and Missions," and "The Fight with Jesuitism in Canada." On the whole, we doubt if a more vigorous and interesting number of this "powerful periodical" has been issued.

*The Homiletic Review* for April, May and June.—The usual feast of good things for ministers is found in these numbers. The articles in the review section are, "Beauty as a Middle Term;" "The Poetry of Modern Skepticism," dealing with the poems of Matthew Arnold and James Thompson, the latter of whom voices the wail of pessimism; "The Patriarch of Jerusalem and the Didache;" "City Evangelization in Berlin;" "Preacher and Orator," and "A Cluster of Curiosities," by Dr. Pierson. The article on evangelization work in Berlin gives some valuable hints. That city, with its rapid growth, had fallen largely into anti-Christian hands. With a population of over a million, it had church accommodation for only sixty thousand. Godlessness was rampant; men boasted of their heathenism. This alarming state of affairs led to the establishment of the City Mission, headed by some of the leading ministers, and approved of by the Emperor. The city is divided into sections, each section having its own missionary, who conducts a Sunday-school, in many cases a chapel, and visits from house to house, these visits in a year amounting to