

Of this he gives abundant evidence. He points out numerous archaisms in the very parts of the Pentateuch claimed to be of comparatively late origin, which never occur in Hebrew writings known to be of this period. It is as impossible to conceive that these fossil words, as they may be called, were deliberately inserted in a MS. of the later period as to conceive that old Palæozoic fossils are *post facto* inserted in the texture of a kainozoic rock. The very existence of the ancient fossils is an evidence of the ancient character of the rock.

Conversely, Dr. Harman shows conclusively that there are a large number of words in common use in the later books of the Old Testament Canon which never occur in the Pentateuch, which is a most inexplicable circumstance if the Pentateuch is contemporaneous with the later books.

The internal evidence of the Pentateuch also proves the familiar acquaintance of its author with the customs and institutions of ancient Egypt in a manner that would be impossible to a writer living a thousand years later than the time of Moses.

The "new criticism," indeed, admits that a part of the Pentateuch, viz., Exodus xxi-xxiii., dated from a very early period. But our author shows that the very meagre legislation therein contained was quite inadequate for the religious life and ritual service of the Hebrew people; and the contemporary Book of Deuteronomy bears witness to a much more extensive legislation than Exodus xxi-xxiii. He also shows that the theory of the new critical school concerning the Jewish priesthood is refuted by facts; and demonstrates that the sacrificial system of the middle books of the Pentateuch is a part of the legal system of Moses.

We consider that Dr. Harman has rendered invaluable service to the cause of sound Biblical criticism by this masterly work, and especially by the additions made to this fourth edition.

Every Christian minister, Sunday-school teacher, or Bible student will

find a complete treasury of most important information upon the Book of books in this scholarly yet popularly interesting work. Dr. Harman has laid the Christian Church under great obligation by his learned labours in elucidating the history, authenticity, integrity, Divine inspiration, and indubitable veracity of the sacred Scriptures. Two copious indexes, tabular analysis, and marginal notes greatly facilitate the labour of consultation and study. These 800 closely-printed pages furnish the best introduction to the critical examination of the Scriptures with which we are acquainted.

*Aims and Objects of the Toronto Humane Society.* Edited by J. GEORGE HODGINS, M.A., LL.D. Toronto: William Briggs, Price 25 cents.

This is one of the cheapest, as well as one of the most attractive, books we ever saw—230 large octavo pages with 112 illustrations for 25 cents. It shows what the Humane Society seeks to prevent, viz., all kinds of cruelty to animals; and what it seeks to promote, viz., the care of the waifs and strays of our cities, lessons of kindness to animals and birds, the humane education of children and the like. The book ought to have a very large circulation and do a great deal of good. Many of the engravings are very attractive, and the text, with its anecdotes, incidents and poetry, will prove very interesting reading. Nothing is more indicative of a low state of civilization than cruelty to children, to dependents and to dumb animals. At the Centennial Exhibition at Cincinnati is a department of the Ohio Humane Society, showing a number of cruel weapons and instruments used in the abuse of children by drunken parents, and in the cruel punishment of horses, mules, etc. It is a great satisfaction to know that the strong arm of the law has interposed for the protection of those unable to protect themselves. To a Canadian, it was especially gratifying to find a fine portrait of our good Queen, for fifty-three years a mem-