

At a recent meeting of the Salvation Army, in London, England, 500 newly-made sergeants received their colours. It was stated that the Army now has in Great Britain and Ireland 493 corps, in addition to 241 outposts, which are under charge of sergeants, and comprise persons who work in the villages in such places as they can enter. Much of their work is done in tap-rooms. The Army has now 1,461 commissioned officers. Abroad in various parts of the world there are 70 corps, with 174 officers; and on the continent of America and in Australia the Army is more than holding its own. At present there are in course of erection, in England alone, 15 halls.

Those additional Army barracks will afford seating accommodation for 25,200 persons, and will cost more than \$100,000. The newly-made sergeants subscribed to the articles binding themselves to obey the orders issued by superior officers, not to accept presents for themselves, but for the general good of the Army, and to sacrifice themselves entirely to the furtherance of the cause of Christ.

The demand for Bibles and Testaments for the last three months has been so great that the American Bible Society, although it publishes several complete Bibles and Testaments every minute of working time, is unable to supply it promptly.

BOOK NOTICES.

Kadesh-Barnea: its Importance and Probable Site, with the Story of the Hunt for it; including Studies of the Route of the Exodus, and the Southern Boundary of the Holy Land. By H. CLAY TRUMBULL, D.D., Editor of the *Sunday School Times*. 8vo., pp. 478. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Toronto: William Briggs. Price \$5.

One of the vexed questions of Eastern exploration and topography often is the identification of Biblical sites. One of the most striking examples of this is the important place of sojourn of the Israelites, Kadesh-barnea. It is interwoven with the whole history of the Exodus. It is the place from which the spies were sent into Canaan. Here the people murmured against Moses, and were turned back to wander forty years, probably in its circumjacent vicinity. Here Miriam died and was buried. Here Moses struck the rock, and for his impatience was forbidden to enter the promised land. It is frequently alluded to in the sacred text, and in secular history. But for nearly a thousand years from the time of Jerome its identity was lost. And small wonder, since for a

similar period the Catacombs of Rome—scene of the martyrdom of some of the early bishops, and of some of the most stirring events in Church history, and long places of sacred pilgrimage—were utterly lost sight of till discovered by accident in 1578.

Many recent attempts have been made to identify Kadesh-barnea. In 1842, John Rowlands, an English clergyman, found it, but his identification was severely criticised. In 1881 Dr. Trumbull, the accomplished Editor of the *Sunday School Times*, was enabled to confirm beyond doubt Rowland's identification. The story of Trumbull's hunt for the lost site has all the fascination of romance. By dint of Yankee wit and shrewdness and masterful energy, he overcame the reluctance, the fears, the attempts to deceive, of the Arab guides, and, invading hostile territory, reached the scene of so many and striking Biblical events. Then, in the light of the knowledge thus gained, he studied the copious literature of the subject, and reconstructed in large degree the route of the Exodus. The results of these studies are given with great clearness