

Venice, who employed the foremost Jewish scholars as editors, and sought to make their editions in every way worthy of their subject. One special feature to which they gave prominence was the insertion of commentaries by the leading Rabbinical writers of the middle ages such as those of Kimchi, Rashi, and Aben Ezra. Our copy belongs to the fourth edition printed in 1568, and is in four folio volumes. It includes the various Targums and the two Masorahs. From title page to finish it is all printed in Hebrew or rabbinical characters.

4. In this list may also be placed a copy of the English Bible in the authorized version. Of course such copies are common enough, but it is not every day we see one bearing the date 1611. As is well known this was the year in which that version was first published and it has therefore an altogether unique interest. The volume, for which we are indebted to James Croil, Esq., of Montreal, is a noble folio, splendidly printed in large black letter type, two columns to a page, and was evidently meant for public use on the church lectern. At the beginning is inserted an elaborate series of Scripture genealogical tables and a church calendar with a list of lessons. Unfortunately the copy is not quite complete, the first

title page and a few sheets at the end being wanting. But the second title page at the beginning of the New Testament is intact with the date and the imprint of Robert Barker whose family for more than a century published every vernacular Bible that appeared in England of whatever version, having obtained a monopoly of that privilege from the crown.

5 Along side of it may be put a striking Dutch Bible, printed at Dort in 1730, issued by the authority of the States General according to the version made by the commissioners of the Synod of Dort in 1618. This copy bears the autograph signature of Jeronimus Karsseboom, Secretary of State for Holland, and is grandly bound in thick wooden boards covered with leather having brass corners and clasps, such as well became the solid Dutch character.

Like the English Bible last mentioned it is printed in black letter type and is somewhat extensively annotated. The most noteworthy feature of this edition is that the Apocrypha are inserted as an appendix at the end of the book after the New Testament, showing already pretty decidedly the Protestant estimate of their value which has now eventuated in their exclusion from the sacred volume altogether.

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