fessor McLaren, or admit all his interpretations as correct, but no one can object to the spirit in which the subject is presented, nor will the ability displayed in its treatment be for a moment questioned.

One reason why there is so much disputing over the New Theology is its inherent vagueness. It dis likes creeds, and attacks formula. Many of its defini tions are elusive. It has no uniform standard to which it can appeal. Its teachings may be often misunderstood, and wrong constructions put upon them when there is no intention of misrepresentat on. Dr. McLaren certainly did not lay himself open to the charge of dealing unfairly with the exponents of the New Theology. He spoke of them as devout men, while he pointed out clearly the direction in which the new theological departure was inevitably tending.

The inaugural lecture makes'it clear that it is with the fundamental verities of the Christian faith that the New Theology chiefly concerns itself. Its theory of inspiration is shadowy, and the authoritative character of Revelation is lowered. There are exponents of the New Theology who decline to accept the sacred Scriptures as the only rule of faith and practice. Many of them hold that probation does not end with this life, while others come wonderfully near to Universalism. The greatest divergence from orthodoxy lies in the opinion generally held on the Atonement of Christ. The substitutionary character of Christ's death is denied. Most sympathizers with the new view maintain that it was in no sense a satisfying of divine justice, but only a grand manifestation of self-surrender by Jesus for the good of mankind. This theory strikes at all that is distinctly evangelical in the system of Christian doctrine. If this be so, it is obvious that Dr. McLaren was far from exaggerating the results which would be almost certain to follow in the wake of the New Theology.

THE PRESBYTERIAN up till 1st January next for 15 cents - a trial trip at a nominal price. We invite our readers to make known this offer as widely as possible.

## Books and Adagazines.

THE COTTAGE HEARTH. (Boston Hearth Co.)-This is a monthly magazine, admirably adapted for the class of readers for whom it is designed. It is healthy and pure in tone, varied in its contents, well printed and gives some fine illustrations.

THE OLD TESTAMENT STUDENT. (Chicago. The American Publication Society of Hebrew.)—The latest issue of this magazine, specially devoted to Old Testament study, contains a number of very interest ing papers, nearly all of them written by learned professors.

ROBERT MARTIN'S LESSON. By Annie S. Swan. (Edinburgh: Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier.)-This gifted authoress continues to write as charmingly as ever. The rich vem she has been working shows no signs of exhaustion. This new story is simple, natural, interesting, and therefore most effective.

THE CANADA EDUCATIONAL MONTHLY. (Toronto: Canada Educational Monthly Publishing Co.)-The Monthly for October contains much that will attract thoughtful perusal by those interested in educational progress. A fine feature of the Monthly is its Scripture Lessons for School and Home.

A DOOR OF HOPE. By Jane T. Stoddart. (Edinburgh: Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier.)- In the true sense of the word this is a popular little work, forming one of the "Popular Shilling Series," recently commenced by the enterprising Edinburgh firm of publishers. It is a good, quiet Presbyterian story, true to life.

THE BROOKLYN MAGAZINE. (New York: 7 Murray Street.)-The October number begins the fifth volume of this excellent monthly. A number of eminent litterateurs are to be found among its contributors. The articles are short, varied and interesting. The sermons of Henry Ward Beecher and T. De Vitt Talmage, D.D., appear regularly in the Brooklyn Magazine,

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)-Without the artist's and engraver's aid the Atlantic Monthly continues to give rare satisfaction to its many readers by the strength, variety and ability of its superior literary attractions. It has solid papers, not open to the imputation of dulness. The care also graceful and airy contributions free from frivola, and flippancy. Several of the foremost writers of fiction make it the vehicle of giving their best to the world. The October number is in nothing behind the best of its predecessors.

SHORT STORIES FROM THE DICTIONARY. By Arthur Gilman, M.A. (Chicago. The Interstate Publishing Co.,-Although this little work was pre pared for young readers, there are very few who will not find in it much that is of genuine profit. To the reader of the old English classics it will furnish a series of hints for study and research. Bible readers will find a key to many difficult passages, and children can turn what seems to them like dry study into a very agreeable pastime by taking, as Mr. Gilman does, words at random from the dictionary, and tracing their various changes in form and meaning down to the present day.

IS THE S GT OF THE LORD STRAITENED? By Wm. Crosby, M.A., LL.B. (Toronto: S. R. Briggs, Willard Tract Depository.)-This is a series of practical sermons upon different aspects of the Holy Spirit's work. The author, being deeply impressed with the fact that "the supreme want of these times is a deeper baptism of the life of God," preached these sermons on five successive Sabbath evenings, holding at the close of each service a largely attended and deeply interesting prayer meeting. The work is thus seasonable. At this time of the year all the churches are preparing for the winter campaign. If in all congregations, the need of the Spirit's presence were thus emphasized, and His presence implored, the effect would be greatly increased power and fruit-

THE HOMILETIC REVIEW. (New York: Funk and Wagnalls; Toronto: William Briggs.)-The Homiletic Review for October is a little late in appearing. The leading paper is by Prof. Valentine, of Gettysburg, Pa., on the " New Theology," closing the discussion on that subject, which has been able, fair and as thorough as the vagueness of the subject would admit. President John Bascom has a ringing article on "Ought Prohibition to be made a Political Quesarticle, entitled "A Physiological View of Faith Cures." There is a good deal of good sense in the Prof. Cuthbertson gives a very excellent views. Dr. Pierson continues his valuable contributions, "Seed Thoughts for Sermons," and "The Mis sionary Field." In the sermonic section there are four full sermons and six outlines. The Prayer-Meeting Service" shows the usual freshness and pith and practical interest. The departments of Homiletics, Pastoral Theology, and Study Table show no falling off. Miscellaneous and the Editorial sections are crammed as usual with m ' condensed and varied and helpful to interest and aid pastors in

RECEIVED :- MIND IN NATURE (Chicago: The Cosmic Publishing Co.), THE RAILWAY SIGNAL, Devoted to the Best Interests of Railway Men (Toronto: W. E. Burford), THE SIDEREAL MESSENGER, Monthly Review of Astronomy (Northfield, Minn.: William W. Payne), THE CONVERTED CATHOLIC (New York: James A. O'Connor), VICK'S ILLUS-TRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE (Rochester, N. Y.: James Vick).

REGRET was expressed at the Old Catholic Synod, held at Vienna, that Dr. Dollinger and a few others alone followed up their protest at the Vatican Coun cil against the Papal Infallibility dogma by secession from the Roman Church. The hope was expressed that the British and Foreign Bible Society would help in introducing and distributing Bibles in Old Catholic families, so that every child might possess a copy of the Scriptures.

THE overcrowding of the German universities and of the professions was one of the warning 'essons of Dr. Conrad's book on the Universities, about two years ago. His words are being re-echoed in the professions themselves. At the recent National Convention of German Physicians, fears concerning the "proletariate of learning" found decided expression, and the conclusion was reached to use all endeavours to dissuade young men from entering upon the study of medicine. In Berlin, the medical students in 1876 numbered 281, now they are 1,279, and the increase at the other schools is almost correspondingly great.

## THE MISSIONARY WORLD

## WHY I AM A MISSIONART.

While many are discussing the questions, "Why I am a Unitarian," "Why I am a Presbyterian," etc.; I wish to tell you "Why I am a Missionary."

I. I am inspired by the encouragements presented. The Christian world is earnestly ingaged in the work of Foreign Missions. It has become an established part of Church work.

The latest statistics tell us that the following sums are contributed annually for this great work:

32 American so	cietic	s contributed	l <b></b>	53,011,027
28 British	44	44		5,027,385
27 Continental	44	"		1,083,170

American societies are employing 986 men, 31,081 women British " 1,811 " 745 " Continental " " 777 " 447 "

Total ..... 3,561 men, 2,274 women

These societies have the following visible results as the fruits of their labours:

Members pertaining to American societies....242,733

"British "....340,242
"Continental "....117,532

Total membership in heathen lands....700,507

Foreign Missions have not only gained this large number of converts from heathenism; they also have the following educational work to report:

Continental "

In addition to this, missionary ships, freighted with the "Word of Life," sail on many seas and steam on the lakes of Central Africa. Hundreds of papers in almost as many languages "drop their leaves for the healing of the nations." Moreover, modern missions are yet in their infancy. The oldest American society, the American Board, was born in 1810, and of the British and Continental societies, all but six were established within the last eighty years.

11. There is grand inspiration in the history of this cause. Missions have always been important factors in the providence of God in giving to the world the civilization it now enjoys.

111. There is goodly fellowship in the work. Missions have given to the world the lives of such men as Robert Moffat, or South Africa, Dr. Livingstone, of all Africa, Robert Morrison, of China, Henry Martyn, of Persia, Adoniram Judson and his wives, of Burmah, Schwartz, of India, Egede, of Greenland, and a host of others as worthy of canonization as any paint in the Roman calendar.

IV. Because missions, under the providence of God, can and do regenerate nations. They have reduced scores of languages to writing, and have given a literature to many lands. In Japan, where twentyfive years ago there was not a single paper in circulation, there are now 2,000. Better even than . :erature and civilization is the opening and publication of the Word of God to all nations in their own languages.

V. I am a missionary, because, while our Saviour taught us to pray "Thy kingdom come," He also said, 'Jo ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel t- every creature."

Praying and working must go together. That Church is not truly evangelical (evangelizing) which proclaims the Gospel in only one language. - Rev. M. E. Beall, Lerdo, Mexico.

THERE has been, it is stated, great awakening among the Boers (Dutch settlers) of Natal, South Africa. They have been so busy with prayer meetings that the worldly have complained that they have spoiled the annual races. The leader among the converts is a Mr. Nel, who says that he can count over 200 in his sparsely settled district who have experienced a change of heart. The work was a very quiet one, beginning without the agency of evangelistic meetings. Those awakened showed great anxiety for the heathen Kaffirs, and many natives have been converted.

THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN and The Rural Canadian will be forwarded to any one not in arrears for either paper till 1st January, 1888, on receipt of \$2.