

in promise, and the success they are sure to meet with may call forth fuller studies of a land which perhaps no Canadian knows and loves so well as Roberts. T. G. MARQUIS.
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"St. Paul the Traveller and the Roman Citizen."*

IN this volume Professor Ramsay continues the brilliant investigations into the origin of Christianity for which his former work—"The Church in the Roman Empire"—prepared the way. There is no falling off in this later volume. There is the same vigour of style, more liveliness and ingenuity, more charm, because he is dealing—at least in part—with the many-sided personality of the man who conceived the idea of making Christianity the religion of the Roman Empire.

This work goes far towards justifying the impression which we received upon reading his former work, and which has been already expressed in our columns. It will be remembered that Professor Ramsay is not first a Biblical critic, rather he is a historian and a scholar, but above all a traveller and archaeologist. He knows Asia Minor as it was in the years when St. Paul carried the Gospel through its provinces. The "Acts" is our chief authority for St. Paul's life and journeys apart from his own letters. Is the "Acts" trustworthy? Most of the German critics answered that it was not. It did not square with their theories to think otherwise. Professor Ramsay lays it down that "fidelity to the character and circumstances of the country and people, fidelity to the actual facts of contemporary society and life is an important criterion in estimating the narrative of St. Paul's journeys." Judged by this standard he finds that the "Acts"—at least that part which deals with St. Paul—is one of the few first-rate historical documents in existence. It is "marvellously accurate."

Important consequences follow—"the marvellous is indissolubly interwoven—for good or for bad—with this narrative, and cannot be eliminated. Do the marvellous adjuncts discredit the rest of the narrative, or does the vividness and accuracy of the narrative require us to take the marvellous with the rest and try to understand them?"

Our author does not leave us uncertain as to how he now answers this question. Moreover, his verdict is one least open to suspicion, for, as he tells us, he was once a disciple of Tübingen and regarded the "Acts" as written in the second century and unhistorical. This is how he speaks of the efforts of that school to prove that the "Acts" was late and untrustworthy:

"The efforts of that earlier school of critics were directed to give the required proof; and in the attempt they displayed a misapprehension of the real character of ancient life and Roman history which is often astonishing, and which has been decisively disproved in the progress of Roman historical investigation. All such theories belong to the pre-Mommsenian epoch of Roman history: they are now impossible for a rational and educated critic."

Professor Ramsay then proceeds to show that many of the later critics have given up the view that the "Acts" was written by an ingenious theorist, and have adopted the very different view that the "Acts" is the result of a scissors and paste redaction, in the second century, of first century scraps. So much for the criticism which is bent on destroying the credibility of the "Acts." Professor Ramsay adopts the simpler hypothesis that St. Luke has given us in the "Acts" an historical work of the highest order. "St. Luke brings to the treatment of his subject genius, literary skill, and sympathetic historical insight into human character and the movement of events." This hypothesis is abundantly justified and by that kind of evidence which is most decisive. The "Acts" touches upon the social and political condition of the people of Asia Minor in many points, where comparison is possible. The testimony of archaeology is in favour of the accuracy of St. Luke's narrative. The first result, then, of Professor Ramsay's investigations has been to establish the historical trustworthiness of St. Luke's narrative.

* "St. Paul the Traveller and the Roman Citizen." By Professor W. M. Ramsay. London: Hodder and Stoughton. Toronto: Willard Tract Depository.

Incidentally it is shown that St. Paul's own letters are in close agreement with St. Luke's account of the same affairs.

Another result of this work is to bring out the personality of St. Paul. Everywhere we find the resources of unrivalled knowledge and ingenious criticism turned to account in making St. Paul live before us as he appeared to his contemporaries. As Professor Ramsay remarks to catch St. Luke's meaning (owing to his compressed style) you must imagine yourself standing with Paul on the deck of the ship or before the Roman official. This Professor Ramsay literally enables us to do.

The vigour of Professor Ramsay's style, his surprising knowledge, his ingenious fancy, his felicitous surmises, above all, the liveliness of his narration have contrived to make this critical study rival in interest the plot of a novel.

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Hunting.*

THE Boone and Crockett Club has done some good work, particularly in securing the preservation of game in Yellowstone Park. A curious result of these Game Laws is that bears are becoming quite domestic animals at hotels in the park, where they act as scavengers. "We went with the hotel clerk to a spot some 200 feet back of the hotel, where refuse was deposited. It was then a little after sunset. We waited some moments when the clerk, taking his watch out of his pocket said, "It is strange he has not come down; he is now a little overdue." Before he had replaced his watch, he exclaimed, "Here he comes now," and we saw descending slowly from a hill close by a very large black bear. . . . We did not move, but continued talking. The bear came up to us without hesitation, diverging slightly from his direct route to the swill-heap so as to approach nearer to where we were. He surveyed us leisurely with his nose in the air, got our scent, seeming content that we were only harmless human beings, turned slowly away and went to the refuse, where he proceeded to make a meal" (p. 418). The only damage they are inclined to do, is to eat the pigs, which have in consequence to be especially watched.

In a book on different kinds of hunting, it seems at first sight strange to have no mention of the hunting of the fox in England, but this book is devoted to such kinds of sport as are less generally known and indulged in. A very interesting account is however given of Russian wolf hunting, or rather coursing; in which two kinds of hounds are used, the English fox-hound and the Barzoi or Russian wolf-hound. The fox-hounds do not leave the covert, being only used to find and start the wolves, which are then coursed outside. Horsemen with a leash of barzois each are posted at intervals outside, and when the game is seen the nearest man slips his hounds, and assists them with his knife when they have got a hold. An old wolf, i.e., two years old or more, is very seldom taken with hounds alive or dead. "In fact, as much skill depends upon the *borzatnik* (hunter) as the dogs. Almost the very second the dogs take hold he himself falls from his horse upon the wolf and endeavours to thrust the unbreakable handle of his *nagaika* (whip) between the jaws of the animal; he then wraps the lash around the wolf's nose and head. If the hounds are able to hold even a few seconds, the skilled *borzatnik* has had sufficient time, but there is danger even to the best. . . . Even before the hounds had taken firm neck or ear holds, I saw a bold devil of a huntsman swing from his horse and in a twinkling lie prone upon an old wolf's head."

With regard to wolves, another writer states that the American wolf is a more formidable animal than his European relative, so much so that he can successfully throw "gold medalist" Russian barzois. And he gives an interesting account of a hunt of a wolf in the Rockies, with an English greyhound, a Scotch deer-hound, a pair of young greyhounds, a pair of cross-bred grey and deer-hounds and a fox-hound. After an exciting chase, and various casualties, Dan and Scotty, the two first mentioned finally held him in front, while the remnant of the rest tore him in pieces.

Other writers give accounts of hunting in Africa, India, Thibet, as well as bear-hunts in the Sierras and moose-hunts in Canada. Mr. G. Gould, in telling of his experiences after mountain sheep in lower California gives a quaint account of his Indian guide's ways. When he went to bed on a cold

* "Hunting in Many Lands: The Book of the Boone and Crockett Club." Forest and Stream Publishing Company, N. Y. 1895.