

valuable glimpses into the inner life of the great naturalist Agassiz, at his famous scientific "camp-meetings" at Penikese. This was a kind of school—a summer school of observation where teachers could be trained to see nature for themselves, and teach others how to see it. From this article once again we learn the intimate relation between Agassiz and his God—how that to him each natural object was a thought of God, and that trifling with God's truth as seen in nature the basest of sacrilege. Reading this article through you will readily understand that striking incident in his life which Whittier has immortalized in a poem entitled "The Prayer of Agassiz." Here are the inscriptions carved by him on his blackboards, "Study nature, not books. Be not afraid to say No. A laboratory is a sanctuary into which nothing base should enter." There are also in this number valuable articles on "Bacteria in Our Dairy Products," "Variations in Climate," "Bad Air and Bad Health." These together with scientific and literary notes, and the logically written editorial on "The attack on Intellectual Liberty in Germany," make up an unusually interesting number. Thanks to the thoughtful consideration of W. T. Stead in his *Review of Reviews*, we can now dispense with a great many magazines—once deemed essential even for the busy man, but amongst these cannot be numbered *The Popular Science Monthly*, for it is invaluable even as a simple work of reference.

*The Expository Times* still keeps on the even tenor of its way, and is without doubt the most scholarly and thoughtful of its class. Two of its most noticeable features are always "Notes on Recent Expositions," and "Requests and Replies." Among the February Notes are set forth some salient features of the German theologian Wendt. "Contents of the Teaching of Jesus," a work which is characterized by Prof. Nerach "As the most important contribution yet made to biblical theology." In the March Notes the failure, or non-failure, of the "Revised Version" is discussed, and the discussion is followed by letters from the headmasters of the great English public schools, from which it may be gathered that the "Revised Version" is used largely as a book of reference—not study. The April Notes are especially rich in hints on current theological questions. Amongst the deeper questions handled with powerful knowledge and discrimination in these numbers are, "Discussions and Notes on the Unpardonable Sin," by the Bishop of Derry, Dr. Bonar, President Parker, William Dale, of New Barnet, and Dr. Moore, editor of the *Christian Commonwealth*. The Bishop of Derry says, "There are states of sin, moral conditions, sometimes ending in intellectual errors, dark and blasphemous, which are so inwrought in the whole being as to become eternal and continuous, and continually incapable of remission. Such a sinner (and such is the blasphemer against the Holy Ghost), *οὐκ ἔχει ἀφεσιν εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα*." Dr. Bonar wisely says, "It is not a sin that exhausts the virtue of Christ's blood. No sin is too great for that precious blood; it has power to cleanse from all sin. But it is never brought into contact with His blood. It is a sin that exhausts the long-suffering of God. It occurs only in cases where the *Holy Spirit has been long at work striving with the soul*. Not an isolated act, but a course of sin." Dr. Moore puts it thus, "The sin against the Holy Ghost, as it has been called, is the sin of deliberate and persistent rejection of Jesus Christ; and the character of this sin is seen in the fearful penalty attached to it." The article that will perhaps attract the greatest attention, and excite the greatest opposition to its views, is one entitled "Darwinism and Revelation," as now related by Principal Chapman. The *Expositor* is vigorously edited, most of its contributors rank high as Biblical critics, and it is in intelligent and active touch with all that is newest in theological thought. Another notice-