

relations to the developments that followed them. This recognition of the continuity of history, and the relation of one period to that which succeeded it, is a distinguishing characteristic of Mr. Workman as an historian. He presents a vivid portraiture of the condition of things during the period of which he writes that enables one to understand the results that followed later. Mr. Workman intimates that his next volume will treat of the Reformation; in it he deals especially with the moulding forces of that period. It will be a matter of interest to many readers of this magazine to learn that Professor Banks is preparing a volume on the development of doctrine from St. Augustine to the Reformation.

The Knights of the Cross. By HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ. Second half. Toronto: George N. Morang & Company.

This is the authorized and unabridged translation from the Polish by Jeremiah Curtin, who translated the first volume, of which a notice was given in a former issue of this magazine. Those who have read "Quo Vadis," by the same author, and the first part of "The Knights of the Cross," will not fail to procure and read this last volume, in order to follow up the adventures and fate of Zbyszko and the lovely Yagenka. The story deals with one of the most dramatic periods in European annals, and describes the fierce fights for supremacy between a powerful order, half religious and half military, and the people of Lithuania and Poland. The bravery and knightly romance which are so vividly portrayed in the work appeal to a common human feeling, which "makes the whole world kin." In this second half of the work stirring events are described with the dramatic power and literary ability which have won such wide celebrity for the author's previous works. The hard Polish names, and the want of familiarity with the historic setting of the story, may repress the reader's enthusiasm at first, but as he becomes interested in the persons and events of the book this first feeling gives way to one of absorbing interest.

Foreign Missions of the Protestant Churches. By STEPHEN L. BALDWIN, D.D. New York: Eaton & Mains. Toronto: William Briggs. Price, \$1.00.

This is a timely and well-written volume on a great theme of special interest to all

Christians, at the present time when the character of missionaries and the work of Christian missions are so persistently misrepresented. We cannot in any way convey a better idea of the character of this book than by giving the author's object in his own words. Dr. Baldwin says: "Its object is to present some of the principles which underlie the missionary work of Protestantism, to discriminate between conceptions of missionary work that are true and those that are false, to consider the call and qualification of missionaries, briefly to treat some of the methods by which the missionary work of the Churches is managed from the home side and some that are employed in the work on the various fields, and to give brief outline summaries of the work of the numerous societies engaged in it." It is not too much to say that Dr. Baldwin has accomplished this object very effectively, in a manner that will be helpful to ministers and all who are interested in this great department of the work of the Christian Churches. The chapter on "False and True Conceptions of Missions and Missionary Work" is worthy of special study.

Junior History of Methodism. By W. G. KOONS, B.D. New York: Eaton & Mains. Toronto: William Briggs. Price, 35 cents.

This booklet is designed for young people in Epworth League work. It briefly outlines the leading features in the history of the Wesley family, the birth and marvellous growth of Methodism, especially in the United States, touching with considerable fulness the stormy days of the Revolution, and the several branches of the Methodist family springing from the main tree. It is illustrated by likenesses of several of its most representative leaders. It is well adapted to the purpose for which it is written, and will create a desire to know more of the great Methodist revival that began with the Holy Club at Oxford.

It sketches its history to the present, and closes with the following striking statement: "Methodism has grown until at the beginning of 1900 its statistics are as follows: In the United States, 17 branches with 5,898,832 members; in Canada, 1 branch with 282,259 members; in the Old World, 8 branches with 1,170,188 members. A total of 26 branches with 7,261,279 members.