

ter loudly calling, the new lessons of the converting power and the ministry of the Spirit are strongly presented. The new signs and wonders, the miracles of grace, the new converts and martyrs, the new motives and incentives, the blessed hope and outlook of the future are all urged as reasons for a great missionary revival.

Accompanying the volume is a chromo-lithographic map of the world, and chart, which show the prevailing religions of the world, their comparative areas, and the progress of evangelization. Golden stars studded through darkest Africa and sombre Asia and among the islands of the sea, shine like heralds of the dawn. We wish that every school, Epworth League and Mission Circle would read this book and ponder this map, and then consecrate itself as never before to the blessed work of "telling out among the heathen what the Lord our God has done."

The Lowell Lectures on the Ascent of Man. By HENRY DRUMMOND, LL.D., F.R.S.E., F.G.S. Pp. xii-346. New York: James Pott & Co. Toronto: William Briggs. Price, \$2.25.

One of the epoch-making books of the times was Professor Drummond's "Natural Law in the Spiritual World." It at once placed him in the front rank as one of the most brilliant interpreters of science. The present volume bids fair to rival, if not surpass, the interest of that book. Although only a few weeks before the public, it has already reached a third edition. Prof. Drummond, like Dr. McCosh, embraces heartily the doctrine of theistic evolution, not a blind operation of law apart from the Lawgiver, but the unfolding of the purposes of God throughout the ages. He admits that the theory of evolution is yet only a hypothesis. "Indeed," he says, "no one asks more of evolution at present than permission to use it as a working theory." But the theory of gravitation, the undulatory theory of light, and the theory of an interstellar ether, are only hypotheses

which explain a great number of facts.

"Evolution," says Prof. Drummond, "was given to the world out of focus, was first seen by it out of focus, and has remained out of focus to the present day." Hence many persons get a one-sided view of it. What is needed, he says, is an evolution theory adjusted to the whole truth and reality of nature and man. To such a theory the present volume is at least a contribution. The Darwinian theory of evolution emphasized too much the mere selfish struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest, that is, the strongest and most masterful. The very core and kernel of Prof. Drummond's theory is its introduction of a new force which is not selfishness but unselfishness—the struggle, not for one's own existence, but for the existence of others. From this has come the evolution of true fatherhood and motherhood, with all the purer, higher love of husband, wife and child—the development of this mighty principle which binds the world together, and is the source of its noblest heroism, devotion and self-sacrifice. "Marriage among early races," he says, "has nothing to do with love. Among savage peoples the phenomenon everywhere confronts us of wedded life without a grain of love. Love, then, is no necessary ingredient of the sex relation; it is not an outgrowth of passion. Love is love, and has always been love, and has never been anything lower. It is a divine gift through the agency of a little child." "Only by shutting its eyes," says Prof. Drummond, "can science evade the discovery of the roots of Christianity in every province that it enters. . . . That Christian development, social, moral, spiritual, which is going on around us, is as real an evolutionary movement as any that preceded it, and at least as capable of scientific expression; and that prophet of the kingdom of God was no less the spokesman of nature when he proclaimed that the end of man is 'That which we had from the beginning, that we love.'"