

*The London Quarterly Review* for October opens with a review of "Drummond's Ascent of Man." Prof. Drummond declares it to be his purpose in this book to "tell, in a plain way, a few of the things which science is now seeing with regard to the ascent of man;" which, being interpreted, means that he wishes to reconstruct the history of man on the hypothesis of evolution. But, the question is, Are these the things which science is now really seeing, or are these things the results of a too hasty generalization and of theories which, when scientists open their eyes more widely and see things more truly, will be rejected as having too small and narrow a foundation? We agree with the reviewer that "it would not be difficult, we think, to show that Prof. Drummond is in far too great a hurry to consider evolution established, even so far as science is concerned." To any who are in danger of being carried away by the brilliant rhetoric of the "Ascent of Man," we recommend a careful study of the recent address of the Marquis of Salisbury on "Unsolved Enigmas." His lordship characterizes evolution "as one of these indefinite moods from time to time vouchsafed to humanity, which have the gift of alleviating so many perplexities and making so many gaps in our knowledge." He also quotes Lord Kelvin as "the first to point out that the amount of time required by the advocates of the theory for working out the process they had imagined, could not be conceded without assuming the existence of a totally different set of natural laws from those with which man is acquainted. . . . If, for the purpose of their theory, organic life must have existed on the globe more than a hundred million years ago, it must, under the temperature then prevailing, have existed in a state of vapor. The jelly-fish would have been dissipated in steam long before he had had a chance to display the advantageous variation which was to make him the ancestor of the human race." The reviewer, while acknowledging the "bright, rapid, picturesque, attractive" style of Prof. Drummond, finds the same objections to a considerable part of the "Ascent of Man" as was successfully urged against "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," viz., the making too much of analogies, and says, "Let analogy remain analogy, and let us not seek by a magical process to convert it into identity." From the standpoint of theology, the reviewer believes that Prof. Drummond, in this book, leaves no place for "Sin," or "for that gracious intervention to effect deliverance from sin in which all true Christians believe as the very source and fount of their life."

Other articles in this excellent number of an excellent Review are worthy of prominent notice, but want of space prevents.

*The Presbyterian and Reformed Review* for October is a strong number of this strongest of the denominational *Reviews*. Frank Hugh Foster shows that "Prof. Geo. D. Herron as a Leader" is not safe. Rev. Wm. A. Shedd contributes a fine article on "The Messianic Teaching of Isaiah;" Dr. Warfield continues his discussions on "Inspiration," this time he is criticising Prof. Henry Preserved Smith; and Prof. W. H. Green defends the generally-accepted theory of "The Sons of God and the Daughters of Men" against the most recent critics. A very interesting series in this number is a symposium on "The Proposed Plan of Federation of the Reformed Churches," which is an index of the trend of the times toward Christian unity.

Rev. A. C. Thompson, D.D., in the *Hartford Seminary Record* for October, says: "Stealing sermons is kidnapping. It is a fraternal wrong, akin to the treatment of Joseph by his brethren. Child-stealing is a gypsy business. It is after the manner of the owl which betakes itself to the dwelling of the marmots or prairie dogs in the valley of the Missis-