

nothing, then retracing his footsteps, and again undeterred, making attempts until success crowns his exertions. To explore the path to truth implies many wanderings, many inquiries, many mistakes.' 'Perhaps, then,' continues the author, 'since this book is a sort of autobiography, its readers will bear with me if I try to make it more complete, by here referring to other scientific or historical works in which I have been engaged.'

Dr. Draper, in his preface, gives an account of some of his other books, and tells how he came to turn his attention to the study in which he has won such renown. This introduction adds a zest for what is in store for the reader, and no one can take up 'Scientific Memoirs' without reading it through, and referring to it again and again.

Among the important books of the day, Dr. Geikie's terse and compact *History of the English Reformation** will claim a good deal of attention. The work before us displays a considerable amount of research and examination, and much conscientious study. The author discusses, in a readable way, the various causes which led to the great change which overtook the religion of England, and describes the growth of that change, which, he says, had its root long before the Eighth Harry sat upon the throne. Of course, as may be expected, Dr. Geikie attacks the Roman Catholic Church, but it will astonish some, doubtless, to find a Church of England divine boldly denouncing the left wing of his own Church, and scattering a clerical broadside at the heads of our good friends the Ritualists. Dr. Geikie thus smartly writes: 'Unfortunately, it is not Rome alone from which Protestantism, as the embodi-

ment of liberty, has to guard. The Episcopal Communion, smitten for the time by an epidemic of priestism, has latterly seen numbers of its clergy betraying its principles and seeking the favour of that Church against whose errors their own is a standing protest. This melancholy spectacle has been witnessed both in England and America, and demands the vigorous watchfulness of all to whom spiritual liberty is sacred. . . . To stop Ritualism the one sure step is to challenge this gross conception known as Apostolic Succession. No one can hold it and be, logically, a Protestant.'

Dr. Geikie writes with some power. He has apparently caught the literary trick of Macaulay, and his style is very good indeed. The book will have weight in many influential quarters, and it may supersede altogether some of its kindred in the libraries, though one would fancy that the literature of the Reformation is pretty well supplied already. Dr. Geikie is tolerably fair-minded and reasonable, and he seems to be pretty well informed about the politics and religious training of the United States and Canada. His attitude towards High Churchmen will attract attention, even if it leads to nothing more. The book is dedicated to the Archbishops and Bishops of England.

Mr. Wm. Winter is a very charming poet and a graceful writer of English prose. A beautifully printed account of his recent trip to England* has reached us. It is just the sort of book we would expect from the pen of a poet. The diction is pure and flowing, and the many delicious bits of descriptive writing and elegantly turned sentences which enrich the volume on almost every page, will attract those readers who love 'to be

**The English Reformation.* How it came about, and why we should uphold it. By CUNNINGHAM GEIKIE, D.D. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Toronto: Hart & Rawlinson.

**The Trip to England,* by WILLIAM WINTER. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New York: Charles T. Dillingham. Toronto: Hart & Rawlinson.