

accumulation of wealth, and of women the supreme devotion is to fashion. In the predominant desire for wealth and pleasure he sees the sacrifice of all that is best and ennobling in human character. Whenever such desires become overmastering in their strength all else is borne down before them. Principle, honour, integrity, conscientiousness are discarded. The happiness of the individual, the comfort of the family, are trampled under foot, if only money can be gained; the duties of citizenship are neglected; both public and private virtues are suffered to decay.

The debasing effects of supreme devotion to mammon are graphically described. The writer refers to the unprincipled and selfish ethics that in too many instances compose the business code now so generally approved:

In the counting-house, the factory, the exchange, he says, there must be no entangling alliances. There, in the arena of "business," all pretences, save those which conduce to material advantage, are to be put aside. Popular philosophy takes the form of proverbs and sententious sayings which, if not always polite and delicate, are generally terse and to the point. This popular sentiment long ago expressed, in its crude way, the prevailing idea of the way the world wags in the rough but expressive words, "Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost." It is upon this principle that we usually conduct business in this progressive and hurried age. It may, perhaps, be thought somewhat curious that the habitual putting off of friendship, as Mohammedans put off their slippers on entering the Mosque, in proceeding to business should not have given rise to some suspicion of the nature of the call that requires such a surrender. It is, however, but the last step in a life-long descent. The first is from the religion we profess to the religion we practise; the second is from the family code to the social code; the third is from the latter to the ethics of "business." . . . The principle of business is selfishness in its most open and undisguised form; selfishness ministering to its own rapacity by a hundred base and shameful tricks and chicaneries; selfishness assisting itself with deceit and fraud, with overreaching and misrepresentations, selfishness pluming itself upon superior intelligence when it effects a roguery by playing upon the trustfulness of another; selfishness hardly sneering at integrity, and scoffing at honour as an outworn imbecility. There is really nothing too base to be perpetrated in the name of business.

These strong statements are supported by pertinent instances that unhappily are far too plentiful. From these he proceeds to show that deterioration necessarily and inevitably follows this devotion to the service of mammon. Inventive genius in poetry and art shows visible signs of decay. Philosophy makes no advances. The philosophy and science of the nineteenth century mainly seek to establish and perpetuate the reign of materialism, and their only possible outcome, taking Spencer and Schopenhauer as their exponents, are agnosticism and pessimism. Materialism may be a mighty force in these days, but there is a mightier. The spiritual nature cannot be crushed out, it cannot be starved. In its weariness and disgust at the husks the material provides for its portion it will recoil from its degradation and realize, as a profound and living truth, that the things that are seen are temporal, but the things that are unseen are eternal.

## Books and Magazines.

THE tenth annual lecture delivered before the Theological Union of Victoria College, by the Rev. E. J. Bradley, B.D., LL.D., "Faith *versus* Knowledge," and the annual sermon, preached by the Rev. J. Cooper Antliff, D.D., "Christ, the Light of the World," both admirable productions, have been published together in pamphlet form by William Briggs, Toronto.

PROPHETIC STUDIES. (Chicago: Fleming H. Revell.)—This is a reprint in book form of the papers read at the International Prophetic Conference held in Chicago last winter. In addition to papers prepared by those who stand out prominently on this continent as advocates of the premillennial and personal reign of Christ, several by eminent European scholars, such as Professors Godet, Volck, Delitzsch, Koch and others appear in the volume.

LOVING COUNSELS: Sermons and Addresses. By the Rev. Charles Garrett. (Toronto: William Briggs.)—As is well known, Charles Garrett is one of the prominent English Methodist preachers. The volume contains several sermons and addresses delivered by him on special occasions. They are pervaded by warmth and earnestness. Much prominence is given to Temperance. The arraignment of the sin of drunkenness is very powerful and convincing. The book cannot fail to interest and benefit the reader.

ORGANIC UNION OF CANADIAN CHURCHES. By the Very Rev. James Carmichael, M.A., D.C.L. (Montreal: Dawson Brothers.)—The admirable little treatise by Dean Carmichael is certainly an honest endeavour to present to the minds of thoughtful Christian readers the duty and importance of a united Protestant Church in the Dominion. The publication is well timed and will do good. Would that the spirit displayed were more prevalent than it is!

A MANUAL OF CHRISTIAN EVIDENCES. By the Rev. C. A. Row, M.A. (Toronto: S. R. Briggs.)—The Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, has added this valuable contribution to the Theological Educator Series. Though there is nothing strikingly original in the thought pursued, or even in the method of treating the evidences, the important subject is presented in a very clear and attractive light. The book is well fitted to be useful and instructive, to young and candid readers especially.

PEOPLE'S COMMENTARY ON THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO MATTHEW. By Edwin W. Rice, D.D. (Toronto: S. R. Briggs.)—For the Sabbath school teacher and for the private study of the first Gospel, this compact little volume will be a most valuable help. It contains the authorized and revised versions, with the American readings and renderings, critical, exegetical and applicative notes, and illustrations drawn from life and thought in the East. It is embellished with excellent coloured maps and diagrams.

METHODS OF CHURCH WORK. By Rev. Sylvanus Stall. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls; Toronto: William Briggs.)—This is the most comprehensive and practical work treating on this subject that has appeared. It covers the whole ground, and covers it wisely and effectively. It is the outcome of a long and broad experience and observation. It treats the subject in all its varied practical relations, religious, social and financial. This work cannot fail to bring aid to thousands who keenly feel the importance of the great work to which they have been called, and yet who realize the great lack of knowledge how to accomplish the greatest good and the largest results. In this book the author brings together the best methods of the best workers, which he has gathered from the entire field of Christian labour through many years of patient research.

ENVIRONMENT. A Story of Modern Society. By Florine Thayer McCray. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls, Toronto: William Briggs.) The story in itself is one of decided interest and merit, both in a social and literary point of view. The characters are natural and well sustained throughout. The sentiments expressed are true, the moral tone is elevated, and the lessons inferred are emphatic and important. While meeting the conditions of a Society Novel of the better class, it incidentally illustrates the fearful evils of the drinking customs, which are stealthily creeping into fashionable life and among ladies of wealth and high social standing, and it does this in a manner so graphic and powerful as to arrest the reader's attention and impress a most solemn lesson on the heart. This lesson will be all the more effective, because a surprise to the reader, and only incidentally developed.

THE BIBLE WORK. The Old Testament. Vol. I. Prepared by J. Glentworth Butler, D.D. (New York: Funk and Wagnalls; Toronto: William Briggs.)—To ministers, students and intelligent readers of the Scripture generally this work promises to be of great value. It may be described as a compilation, it is true, but it bears evidence on every page of extensive and intelligent study of much that is fitted to throw light on the Word of God. It presents in clear and condensed form a great mass of most important materials contributed by scholars deeply versed in Biblical science. The aim of the work is thus stated: to furnish in a single compendium an orderly, coherent, proportionate and measurably complete exposition of the Sacred Text, so that the meaning of the divine utterances, as discerned by studious, devout interpreters, qualified by special gifts or attainments, may be disclosed to all who will devoutly read. The first volume, after a general and comprehensive introduction, following the revised text, covers the period from the narrative of the Creation to the Exodus. Not the least of the merits of this admirable work is its clearly evangelical spirit. If it is carried on as satisfactorily as the first volume, it will prove a most valuable contribution to sacred literature.

## THE MISSIONARY WORLD.

CENTRAL INDIA MISSION—REV. J. F. CAMPBELL'S REPORT.

(Concluded.)

The villages around Rutlam for several miles have been visited, some of them frequently. In several the attempt was made to start schools, especially where there were many wheels, but as yet this has not succeeded.

Out Stations.—Jaora is a city twenty-two miles north by rail, with a population of 20,000, of whom more than half are Hindus and Jains, though it belongs to a Mohammedan Nawab, the population of the whole state is 108,434. There is an opening for a good English school, if we had a missionary there. Meanwhile Jairam has a boys' school, and his wife a girls' school; the continued ill health of his wife and child, and the death of the latter, have prevented the girls' school from coming to much as yet. The boys' school has gone up to over sixty, and again, through silly scares among the parents, such as that the object of the school was to help secure the heads of a large number of boys for the foundation of a bridge, and through other causes, has gone down to less than twenty. Jairam has also a Sabbath school, preaches, and sells Scriptures and tracts.

Khachraud is a town belonging to Scindia, with a population of 10,000, about sixteen or eighteen miles east of Rutlam, but comparatively difficult of superintendence from without, especially in the rains, as it is reached only by country roads, over black soil and bridgeless streams. There is a very good opening at present, as there is neither English school nor dispensary, and both are desired. It is sad to anticipate that in this, as other cases, we shall be left unable to enter the door till the advantage has largely passed from us. Probably within the next few years influence will be brought to bear upon the Durbar at Gwalior, a school and dispensary will be opened by the State, and when at last we have a missionary to plant there, he will miss the vantage ground in seeking their highest good, which he might have occupied had he come sooner. The desire to hear, and in one or two cases the conviction manifested, was such as to encourage me to leave Rughu there, and to begin arrangements for a fuller occupation. Meanwhile Rughu's family remain at Rutlam, and he comes in every week or two.

Barnagar (Barnuggur) is a town of 8,000, also belonging to Scindia, twenty-nine miles south of Rutlam by rail. Since we first visited it a dispensary has been opened by the State, and its sanitary condition improved. In it Harriba has just made a beginning.

Itinerary was this year confined to places within twenty miles of Rutlam. Previous to our regular tour, I made a short visit in October to Sailana, where we also spent some of our time when on tour. It is the seat of a Rajah of the same family as the Rajah of Rutlam, from which it is about twelve miles N. N. W. over a country road. These two States were formerly parts of the same, and they are now so intermixed that for missionary purposes they may be considered the same. Both the Rajah and the Kamdar manifested decidedly friendly feeling. There is here a dispensary and a small English school, but an opening for a good Hindi school, if we had the right man; such, however, we find difficult to get.

Mrs. Campbell paid two visits to the Ranis and other ladies of the Rajah's household, who asked to hear about the Christian religion, seemed much interested and pressed her to come again. This was not the first time, however, they had heard the Word. From Sailana several neighbouring places were visited; then we retraced our steps to Dhamnode, and so on, to Puncher, Namli, Simlia and Khachrod, then Bangrod, and then back to Rutlam, to which we had from time to time run in for Sabbath. Between and around these larger places, small villages were also visited. Mrs. Campbell's magic lantern, bought with money given by ladies in Canada on our way out, did good service, both for men and women.

The baptisms have been only three infants of native helpers. Of interesting and hopeful cases I shall not now speak.

The Lord's supper has twice been joined in; on the second occasion one person partook for the first time.

Mrs. Campbell has realized Rs.19 by the sale of some of the articles in the box sent by the ladies in Canada. She hopes to sell more, and then acknowledge the total amount, which she is devoting to the purchase of slates, maps, etc. for her girls' schools.