

apostles. It would have been competent for him to attempt to show that the sub-apostolic age had departed from the earlier period. But he did not seem to think it worth his while to do so. We shall give reasons for this method hereafter. For our part, we cannot treat of the divine constitution of the Christian ministry without going back to the apostles.

(To be Continued.)

REVIEWS.

THE BALDWIN LECTURES FOR 1889.*

This, we believe, is the third series of the Baldwin Lectures, founded in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, by the generosity of the Hon. H. G. Baldwin, ex-governor of Michigan. The volume suffers from not having received the last revision of the author's hand. He was taken ill just before the lectures had to be delivered, so that he had to entrust the reading of them to the rector of Ann Arbor, and the first of the lectures was never quite completed on account of the illness and subsequent death of the author.

In spite of these drawbacks, this series of lectures is admirably executed, and is calculated to be of considerable use. In some respects it is a little unlike the ordinary Bampton Lectures, the great archetype of all these now numerous foundations in Great Britain and in America. "It should be clearly understood at the outset," says the author, "that these lectures are to be popular." And here he was right. Lectures written in great measure without technical language, yet reposing upon a basis of scientific research, strike us as being of the very kind which should be delivered to an audience consisting largely of university students, together with a number of highly educated men and women, such as the professors of the university and the inhabitants of the university town.

The series of lectures here provided seems to us to be excellently organized. The subjects are the following: 1. What is belief? 2. What is Christianity? 3. Was Jesus Christ an historical reality? 4. Who was Jesus Christ? 5. What did Christ found? 6. What is Theology? 7. The Bible. Now, these are just the questions which are necessarily asked, and which will eternally be asked, unless mankind should ever degenerate into barbarism; and Dr. Gray has answered them with ability and success. We might perhaps wonder that the Bible was not placed, in order, before theology; but that is no great matter.

The first lecture on belief or faith is excellent, although incomplete. It might perhaps be complained that the author has made little or nothing of external evidences, and this tendency characterises his book throughout; but then he might reply that faith is not actually produced by anything but the essential character of the object in which faith is reposed. Whilst accepting the author's statements as far as they go, we cannot agree with the modern tendency to underrate or neglect the external testimony of miracles to which our Lord Himself appealed, and which have always been maintained by the Church.

The second lecture on the nature of Christianity is admirable. Christianity, the writer says, is not a set of precepts or a code of doctrines, but a Gospel, and this thought is well worked out. The author, under this head, insists on the place and value of the ordinances of the Church. Whilst admitting that the exaggeration or perversion of their meaning has led to their neglect by reaction, he yet condemns the false spirituality which would dispense with them as unnecessary. There are some impressive and eloquent remarks on the neglect of the divine provision towards the end of this lecture.

The historical reality of Christ is the subject of the next lecture; and the reasonableness of questioning this character is aptly and strikingly illustrated from the case of Charles the Great, suggested to the lecturer by a question addressed to him in the great Dom at Aachen, where Charles was buried. Of necessity the argument is presented in a very condensed form, but it is well presented.

*The Church's Certain Faith. By George Labraskie Gray. Price \$1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston; Rowsell & Hutchison, Toronto. 1890.

The next subject is the Person of Christ; and here the author points out the danger of Docetism as destroying the very foundations of the Gospel. He also notes the oscillation between Sabellianism and Arianism, and remarks that the only theory compatible with the facts is the Catholic faith. In speaking of the foundation of the Church, the author remarks, somewhat hypercritically, that it is "a superficial error to speak of Christ's founding the Church, as His immediate act, and violates the facts in the case." We know, of course, what the author means by this, and in a certain sense his meaning can be defended; but our Lord Himself is the foundation stone of the Church, and although the Church was constituted by the Holy Ghost, yet we may properly say that it was founded by Christ. The two concluding lectures on theology and the Bible are very good and fresh and well deserve careful perusal. We think that the whole volume is calculated to be most useful, especially to educated laymen.

THE STORY OF TONTY.*

This is, in every way, one of the prettiest books that have come into our hands for many a day. Paper and printing are of the best and the most tasteful. The illustrations are charming, admirably designed and engraved with that beautiful softness which characterizes the best American woodcuts. When we add that the story itself is worthy of its attire, we have said everything which is needed to commend this exquisite volume to the notice of our readers.

Tonti or Tonty, as every Canadian ought to know, was a companion and friend of the great explorer La Salle; and, as the author remarks, the attachment of such a man is the best proof that La Salle does not deserve all that his enemies have said against him. "No stupid dreamer, no ruffian at heart, no betrayer of friendship, no mere blundering woodsman—as La Salle has been outlined by his enemies—could have bound to himself a man like Tonty. The love of this friend and the words this friend has left on record thus honour La Salle. And we who like courage and steadfastness and gentle courtesy in men, owe much honour which has never been paid, to Henri de Tonty."

The story here presented to us is comparatively slight, but it is clear and strong and vivid. We are not going to tell the story; but we will mention some points of interest in connexion with it. There are three divisions or books, each presenting a distinct scene; the first giving a vivid picture of a Montreal Beaver Fair in 1678, the second a scene at Fort Frontenac in 1683, and the third showing Fort St. Louis of the Illinois in 1687.

Each character stands out clearly before us. There is Frontenac, "a man who would champion the rights of his meanest colonist, and at the same time quarrel with his lieutenant in power to his last breath." There is Tonty, the Italian—"His large features were clothed in warm brown skin. Rings of black hair, thick as a fleece, were cut short above his military collar. His fearless, kindly eyes received impressions from every aspect of the new world. There dwelt in Henri de Tonty the power to make men love him at sight—savages as well as Europeans." And then there is the great La Salle, great and powerful, feared and therefore often hated, some of his very virtues unfitting him for gaining the favour of those among whom he lived. Perhaps one of the most charming pictures is that of the piquante niece of La Salle; nor must we forget Ste. Jeanne and her surly father. Apart from the graceful story, we believe that most readers will gain a truer and more lasting impression of the life of the early Canadian explorers than from many a history; and the writer has carefully pointed out any incidents which have been transferred from one historical personage to another, or of which the date has been altered in her story.

RECOGNITION IN THE WORLD TO COME: By Geo. Z. Gray, D.D. Price 60 cts. Whittaker, New York; Rowsell & Hutchison, Toronto; 1890.

The subject of this volume is one which is of the

*The Story of Tonty. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. Price \$1.25. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1890.

greatest possible interest; but we have never quite understood the difficulty which some persons have experienced in the matter. If we retain the consciousness of our own identity, then we can also identify others who do the same. And if we do not retain that consciousness, then immortality is a mere term without any meaning. It may, however, be satisfactory to many to have the argument drawn out at length as it is here. Recognition, the author says, was predicted as to the Patriarchs, the Prophets, and the Apostles. He speaks of the Association of the Redeemed in the Life Eternal, of the Remembrance of this Life at the time of Judgment, of Remembrance in the Eternal Life; and from all these acknowledged facts he rightly infers the conclusion of Recognition, as he also does from the Expectation of St. Paul and the doctrine taught by that Apostle to the Thessalonians.

A NEW COOKERY BOOK.*

This valuable little book is the Lomb's Prize Essay of the Association by which it is published. It was an excellent idea to offer prizes for a treatise of such a kind; and this was done by Mr. Henry Lomb, of Rochester, N.Y., through the American Public Health Association. Two prizes were offered, of the value of \$500 and \$200 respectively. The result was the production of seventy essays, some of them of considerable value in different ways, but only one which seemed to do the work required by the Association. That one is now before us.

The judges had been appointed with the greatest care and impartiality, and their report gives evidence of intelligent and conscientious work. This is their judgment of Mrs. Hinman's little book: "Your Committee consider it a duty, in awarding the prize, to emphasize the fact that of all the essays submitted the one selected is not only pre-eminently the best, but that it is also intrinsically an admirable treatise on the subject. It is simple and lucid in statement, methodical in arrangement, and well adapted to the practical wants of the classes to which it is addressed. Whoever may read it can have confidence in the soundness of its teachings, and cannot fail to be instructed in the art of cooking by its plain precepts, founded as they are upon the correct application of the scientific principles of chemistry and physiology to the proper preparation of food for man." We wish this excellent little treatise the widest circulation.

MAGAZINES.—The number of the *Church Eclectic* for August begins with a brief original article by Dr. G. E. Hare on the perennial subject of the two Adams. Among the numerous articles in this issue, most of them brief and nearly all of them worthy of perusal, we have some extracts of value from the utterances of Canon Liddon, one on John Howard, the other on the great subject which he has made peculiarly his own, the Human Nature of our Lord; also some excellent remarks of Bishop Huntington, on two theories of the Episcopal Office. The other articles are good. *Littell's Living Age* for August 2 has its usual variety of good reading. The King of Sweden's most interesting memoir of his great predecessor, Charles XII., is brought to a conclusion. There is a very graphic account of the first impressions of Jerusalem and its environs in an article on the Holy Land from Blackwood; also a striking and brilliant article by Archdeacon Farrar on Nero and St. Benedict—a curious conjunction, only local however. A very "strange story" from Murray reminds us of some of Lord Lytton's old work. An article on the "first general election in Japan" will be read with interest by all (and they are many) who are following the development of that remarkable country. *The Literary Digest* for August 2 carries on well the work of its predecessors. There is an astonishing amount of well selected matter here. Magazines of all kinds; and from all countries bring their contributions; and we may venture to say that any one who diligently reads this one weekly review will not be in ignorance of the political condition of the prin-

*Practical, Sanitary and Economic Cooking Adapted to Persons of Moderate and Small Means. By Mrs. Mary Hinman Abel. American Public Health Association, 1890.