

Man's Need of God, and Other Sermons Preached at Blaisgowrie.

By the Rev. David Smith, M.A., D.D., Professor of Theology in Magee College, Londonderry. Hodder and Stoughton. New York and London. 1910. Pages 286. Price \$1.50.

Dr. Smith has dedicated these sermons to his former flock at Blaisgowrie, Scotland. He now holds a professor's chair at Londonderry, Ireland. He is equally at home in the teacher's chair or in the pulpit and is a fine type of the scholar-preacher. He has the finest kind of scholarly equipment, with the true shepherd heart. This love for Christ and for the souls of men chimes forth in these able and winning discourses. Dr. Smith has great charm of style and felicity in quotation, but in this volume he sticks close to the Scripture text. He is a delightful expositor of the Word of God such as the Scotch delight to hear. The British pulpit is more productive of books of sermons partly because the British public is more fond of sermons of a high order. But I would not discount at all the merit of their discourses by the high quality of the audience. 'But preacher and audience do rise together.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

Correspondence on Church and Religion of William Ewert Gladstone. Selected and arranged by D. C. Lathbury, with portraits and illustrations. In two volumes. 1910. The Macmillan Co. New York. Pages 446 and 470. Price \$5.00.

The letters cover the great religious topics which so much interested Gladstone, such as church and state, ecclesiastical patronage and university reform, the Oxford Movement, the Scottish Episcopal Church, the Oxford Elections, the controversy with Rome, the controversy with unbelief, education. There are some letters also to his children and a few purely personal ones, but the great mass of this correspondence has a public aspect. The illustrations are numerous and very attractive, but the chief charm of these volumes lies in the revelation of the religious side of Gladstone's life. It is not too much to say that religion with Gladstone was primary. Indeed, theology enlisted his whole nature more completely than did politics or statescraft. He was an ecclesiastic, a