

loyalty to the divinity of our Lord and proper defense of his authority and infallibility; there is moreover sympathetic interpretation of the mind of Jesus. But there is also a certain quality of scholasticism, with loss of vital power, in the presentation. The chapter on the Kingdom and the Church is characteristically Presbyterian, and is too much influenced by the theory of the substitution of the "Jewish Church" by the "*Christian Church*." There are Presbyterian implications in this doctrine and conclusions from it, that are not, to all thinking, clearly *the teaching of Jesus*.

The volume is scholarly, generally clear, and well worth its place in what ought to prove a very popular series.

W. O. CARVER.

A New Parliamentary Manual.

By Edmond Palmer, Teacher of Civics and Economics in the Englewood High School, Chicago, and member of the Chicago Bar. Hinds & Noble, New York City.

In this book of 276 pages the author aims to present a work suitable for use as an up-to-date text-book on parliamentary law, and for use also as a manual and guide in conducting the deliberations of assemblies. It claims to be "new" only in the order of arrangement, which is such that the motions are treated in the order in which they would come in the assembly, and in this improvement upon other works on the subject he endeavors to determine in all cases the reasons for the rules, and to assign the reasons with the statement of the rules. "When a reason is given for a certain parliamentary proceeding," the author justly says, "that form of procedure is more easily and lastingly fixed in the memory than if left as a purely arbitrary statement."

The introduction shows that the author "believes and therefore has spoken." There is danger, he says, that the great experiment of representative government now being tried by us will be a failure unless there is more

effective participation in it by the better class of citizens; and to be effective this participation must reach down and include party primaries and conventions. Then he adds, "There can be no doubt that the timidity arising from ignorance of parliamentary practice and the usage in accordance with which such meetings are conducted, is the real reason why many stay away from such meetings." "Give the young men of our high schools and colleges a thorough knowledge of parliamentary law and you will find them at the primaries and conventions, anxious to take an active part in them because equipped to do so." This is at least part of the truth well stated. He finds an additional reason for the study of parliamentary law in the growing tendency of our people toward organization and the holding of periodic deliberative assemblies, political, religious, industrial, commercial and educational. These are deliberative bodies, and now and then the demand is made that their proceedings should be conducted in accordance with the rules of parliamentary law. Much that he says comes home with special force to the rising Christian ministry, many of whom, though intelligent in other things, and destined to be called to be leaders of men and masters of assemblies, are woe-fully ignorant of parliamentary law.

The book has an ample "index," an "appendix" which is rich in suggestions on teaching parliamentary law, and some valuable "explanatory notes."

GEORGE BOARDMAN EAGER.

The Story of Daniel the Prophet.

By Stephen N. Haskell. Southern Publishing Association, Nashville, Tenn. 1903.

"We are living in the closing scenes of this world's history," says the author of this treatise on Daniel. The book has a good deal to say on diet, dress reform, and other practical subjects, but it is evident that the author's