

upon to render, yet it is handled by a sane thinker who knows the facts of faith as well as the theories of philosophy. The book is a striking example of adapting a principle of the adversary to the uses of faith, and illustrates how that every imposing and permanent element of human thought has its function in the realms of life and truth. The book will prove reassuring to many wavering believers. It will disarm many hostile critics. Agnosticism as here expounded is regarded by the author as the critical principle in theology, while the idea of law is the constructive principle. The book is destined to have a wide reading, and is eminently worthy of it.

E. Y. MULLINS.

II. BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

A. GENERAL.

How to Master the English Bible.

By Rev. James M. Gray, D.D., author of "Synthetic Bible Studies," etc. Winona Pub. Co., Chicago, 1904. Cloth. Pages 84.

The high claim is made for the author of this book that his work has revolutionized the method of teaching in some Sunday Schools; put life into dead prayer-meetings; materially helped to solve the problem of the second service of the Lord's Day; proved a boon to many pastors in the labors of study and pulpit; contributed to the efficiency of many foreign missionary workers; and has reacted beneficially on the instruction given in the English Bible in some of our home academies, colleges and seminaries; and that the secret of the results is given in this little book. In a prefatory note by the publishers one pastor is quoted as saying: "I learned more during the few days I listened to Dr. Gray about the true character of preaching than I had learned in all my Seminary course and my twenty years of ministry." The publishers, therefore, are glad, they say, to give to the public this book which tells the story of the case, and "contains a practical application of all that the author has said and taught to the results which may be gathered from it in the pulpit." The book is really too good a thing to be embarrassed and discounted by such extravagance.

In part first the author significantly confesses that for the first eight or ten years of his ministry he did not know his English Bible as he should have known it; that he found only one or two brethren in the ministry who knew it better than he did; and that all declared that the theological seminaries did not profess to teach the English Bible; they taught much about the Bible, the Hebrew and the Greek, the principles of exegesis, the history of the text, etc., but seemed to assume that their students were acquainted with the English Bible, the great facts about it and their relation to one another, before matriculation. It was this unfortunate state of things, he says, that, in part, accounts for the rise and maintenance of such institutions as the Moody Bible Institute, and Spurgeon's College in London, with their almost countless offspring and imitators everywhere. Certainly there is more than a grain of truth in this statement of the case; and we may well rejoice that the wise founders of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary constituted it an exception to the rule, and made ample provision from the first for the study of the English Bible, as well as for the study of the Hebrew and the Greek, etc., and that since the day so vividly pictured by Dr. Gray. The lack justly complained of has been felt and remedied to some degree in a growing number of colleges and theological seminaries in this and other lands.

The author began by "ignoring the Bible tongues for the time" and reading Genesis through in English at a single reading; then repeating the process until the great outlines of the book became his. Then he took up Exodus in the same way, Leviticus, Numbers and ultimately all the books of the Old and the New Testaments. His "plan", in short was simply to read and reread each book in English, by itself and in its order, as though there were no other in existence, "until it had become a part of my very being". Who will deny the merit of such a plan? No wonder he gives a glowing account of the joy and power which resulted from it. When ministers thus come to know their Bible, he says with enthusiasm that is contagious, and get imbued with its love and anointed by the Spirit through whom it speaks, sermonizing will give place to preaching—the

preaching that God bids us to preach, the exposition of His Word, which is not only much easier to do, but corresponding-ly more fruitful in spiritual results. GEO. B. EAGER.

The Student's Bible. (King James Version, with Copious Readings from the American Revised Version) with marginal notes of an exhaustive topical analysis of all passages, citing explanatory foot notes with numerous sub-headings and with references to all related Scriptures.

By Orville J. Nave, D.D., LL.D., and Anna Semans Nave, M.L.A. Topical Bible Publishing Co., Lincoln, Neb., 1907.

Chaplain Nave's Topical Bible is well known to Bible readers. In the present work he has produced what seems to the reviewer to be the most useful work of its kind in existence. It is a complete system of analysis and references in one handy volume. The unique feature is the fact that references to all Biblical passages bearing on a given subject are collected in a footnote at one point. This footnote refers to every passage bearing on the subject and every passage bearing on the subject refers to this footnote. Some eighty thousand subjects are thus treated and these subjects are gathered up in a valuable index at the end. The text is that of the King James version, but where the Revised and American versions differ materially their valuable readings are indicated in the margin, where there are other valuable notes. Every Bible student who wants to know the teaching of the book will find this work a most useful guide to its collected teachings. W. J. MCGLOTHLIN.

The Bible as Good Reading.

By Senator Albert J. Beveridge. Henry Altemus Company, Publishers, Philadelphia. 1907. Cloth, 50 cents; Ooze calf, \$1.00. Pages 94.

Think of a United States Senator writing a book on "The Bible as Good Reading"! But here it is, and right "good reading" it is itself. How did he come to write it? Well this he tells us in quite a lively way in the first chapter entitled "In the Big Woods". We are reminded of what we learn from another source, that the Senator from Indiana was, in effect, brought up in a logging camp. He had a prodigious natural