

Spirit and the Word." At the end is a helpful index to pertinent Scripture passages.

GEO. B. EAGER.

A History of the English Bible. By T. Brown. University Press, Cambridge, England. Pages 134. 1911. 40 cents, net.

The history of the Bible is great as a history apart from the contents. Here it is brought down in a scholarly, but popular way, from 670 A. D. to the present time—"a history of many famous things, as of things both ancient and modern." (Records of Bunyan's "House Beautiful"). It is particularly timely and pertinent in that portion of the story which has strictly to do with the English Bible, "from the Monk of Whitby to the Abbey of Westminster, where chosen scholars met in 1870 to revise the Scriptures"—results of which revision saw the light in 1881.

We owe to them, to ourselves, and to the generations yet to come, that the memory of these men who achieved this history shall not be forgotten. This will prove one of many helps to us—"lest we forget." It concludes with an excellent bibliography and index.

GEO. B. EAGER.

Man and the Bible: A Review of the Place of the Bible in Human History. By J. Allanson Picton. London, 1909. Williams & Norgate. Pages 334. 6s. net.

The title of this work led the reviewer to take it up with keen anticipations of pleasure and profit. No account of the actual effects of the Bible in the history of man had been written; it was an open field and the work was greatly needed. With what disappointment the book was laid down! The author is a follower of Spinoza, a pronounced pantheist. His whole religious and philosophical system is in direct contradiction to the fundamental assumptions of the Bible. At first it is difficult to see why such a man should have enough interest in the Bible to wish or attempt to write a history of its effects on mankind. A reading of the work reveals the animus of the whole, the purpose to discredit in a scientific way this greatest barrier to the progress of his own system.

The first chapter is a tirade against the work of the British

and Foreign Bible Society; all the weapons of ridicule, misrepresentation and innuendo are turned on this beneficent agent of religion and enlightenment. The author then proposes to trace the use and effects of the Bible backwards through history to its own formation. There are then three closing chapters on "The Bible and Religion", "The Bible and Morals" and "The Bible and Social Evolution", with an "Epilogue" stating the author's conclusions that man was evolved, that the Bible is a purely human book, that it has been apotheosized and made a fetish, that there are a few passages which add to the permanent riches of the race but that we should be better off without most of it.

The author has some learning, but it has not been used in any scientific way on this subject. The conclusion was determined before the investigation began, the facts and alleged facts were chosen and arranged to sustain that conclusion. The field is still clear for a real history of man and the Bible. The work under review renders just one service—it emphasizes the fact that the Bible has had little influence on much of the history of Christianity.

W. J. MCGLOTHLIN.

The Chart Bible. By Rev. James R. Kaye, Ph.D., LL.D. Fleming H. Revell Co.

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