

doubt right in many of his facts, but they fail him as evidence against the Christian view of the Lord's Day. (D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.)

....*A Critical History of Sunday Legislation from 321 to 1888 A.D.*, by A. H. Lewis, D.D., is a book of much research, containing matter of great interest and value. It is, however, written to support indirectly a Seventh Day theory of the Sabbath, and directly the assertion of the wholly Pagan origin and character of Sunday as the successor of the Jewish Sabbath. Dr. Lewis trusts too much to the expression in Constantine's edict which is referred to as the first official recognition of Sunday in the empire. Sunday is there spoken of as "the venerable day of the sun" (*Dies venerabilis Solis*) with which the author hastily concludes that the Roman week previously began and as to which he believes that it had a religious character attributed to it by the Pagans. The week of seven days is, in all probability, an astronomical division of time which, as is shown by Josephus, had a widespread recognition outside of Judaism, though there only it received a religious character. In Egypt the seven days were arranged in the order of the seven planets beginning with Saturn, which was held to be the most remote. The Romans borrowed their week from Egypt, and began it with Saturn's day or Saturday. If Constantine had wished to proclaim the Pagan week, he would have begun with Saturday. His proclamation may indicate a desire to fall in as much as possible with established ideas. He certainly defects to them in speaking of the day as *venerable*. But it is only as the Lord's Day that he could have placed it at the head of the week. That this conception prevailed over the heathen, the common name of *Dominica* as applied to the day shows. This allusion to the day as the Lord's still survives in the names which are current among the Romanic peoples of Southern Europe (French, *Dimanche*, Italian, *Dominica*, Spanish, *Domingo*). In the north of Europe the Pagan nomenclature was more obstinate, and though the Christian order prevailed, the Scandinavian mythology survived in the days of the week as much as the Olympian divinities in the names of the stars. Dr. Lewis is no