

sermons become frequent, and the "Periodical Accounts" of the Baptist Missionary Society begin in 1794. In due time the Religious Tract Society and the Bible Society were founded, of which Joseph Hughes, Tutor of Bristol College, became secretary.

The attempts made in 1787 and the following years to obtain the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, in which Stennett, Robert Robinson, Samuel Pearce and others took part, showed that the demand for religious liberty had gone beyond the desire for mere toleration.

Another interesting line of investigation is the development of Hymnology, in relation to which this period furnishes the names of John Fawcett, Anne Steele, S. Medley, John Rippon and others.

Early attempts at Baptist history are shown in the writings of John Rippon, Joseph Ivimey, and Isaac Backus. The influence of Robert Hall and John Foster upon English literature can be helpfully traced. These points are only a few culled from the earlier pages of the *Bibliography*; but they will serve to indicate the rich mine which the book reveals for future study. The volume should find a place on the shelves of all who are proud of the men who did so much to build up the Baptist denomination, to win the liberties which we prize to-day, and to inaugurate enterprises which are still blessing the world.

FRANK E. ROBINSON.

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PSYCHOLOGY AND THE CHRISTIAN LIFE.

By Rev. T. W. Pym, M.A., S.C.M. 4s. net.

THE Student Christian Movement has rendered a valuable service in publishing this pioneer work, attempting to show the bearing of the New Psychology on the Christian Life. After reading a few books on Suggestion, Psychoanalysis, and the Sub-conscious one gets a sense of bewilderment, something like that which must fill the soul of the explorer when he first touches a new land. There can be little doubt that a new world is literally opening out before us, and already the indications are clear that we shall find

in it innumerable wonders. It may possibly be that we are on the eve of discoveries in the realm of mind as startling and significant as were the discoveries of the last century in the world of matter. Certainly enough material is already to hand to make every student of human life eager for the day when it will be co-ordinated and reduced to something like order, so that its practical bearings may be fully appreciated.

However, that day is not yet. The history of science warns us against the tendency which is innate in all men, of seeing the new out of all perspective, and giving it a significance which later wisdom has to correct. There are those now, no doubt, who are dreaming extravagant dreams with regard to Psychology, and, worse still, some who are in haste to apply before investigation is complete. That can only lead to error, and in this matter obviously error may have serious results. It is one of the merits of Mr. Pym's book that it reveals judgment and patience. Some will complain that he raises many questions which he does not even attempt to solve, but in view of the present state of the science, such restraint is altogether wise and commendable. The chief value of the book is its reminder that there is here a vast field, with which, as Christians, we are deeply concerned, that discoveries are being made of which we must take account, and which may very considerably modify our outlook and methods of work.

The book is a splendid introduction, and can be read even by those who as yet have little knowledge of the subject, so long as it is remembered throughout that it is by no means the last word on any of the matters with which it deals, though in it almost every reader will find valuable and sane practical hints which he can immediately apply to his own life.

A. D.