minds is often more valuable than those of our intelligent efforts. Great inventions, wonderful works of art, so-called “inspirations” are really the fruit of this unconscious laying up of impressions. And, most important of all, it is really this part of our mind which forms the domain of religious feelings pure and simple.

It has long been recognised that, except in a limited sense, pure intellect has little part in the religious life. It is true that such questions as, e.g., the date of St. John’s Gospel are to be determined by the conscious use of the critical faculty, but unaided reason will not, for instance, persuade us to love our neighbour as ourself. This is the teaching of St. Paul when he declares that the “natural man” cannot discern spiritual mysteries. The faith by which they are received, speaking of its human aspect, lies in the subconscious self. It will readily be admitted, therefore, that in religious matters a great deal of attention should be paid to the education of the subconscious self, especially in childhood. Of course it has been held from time immemorial that the child is father of the man, but Dr. Waldstein illustrates the old truth so clearly, and enforces it in such scientific fashion, that his remarks on religious training are worthy of close attention. Another point we are glad to call attention to is his insistence of the part that training in childhood may play in combating the influence of heredity. We are, unhappily, too familiar with the favourite theories of Ibsen and other decadent pessimistic bards with reference to the supposedly hopeless condition of people with a hereditary tendency towards some fault, and we gladly welcome such a sane and vigorous refutation of an overstated case. He has let light into the dark regions of hereditary tendencies.

We would willingly discuss other aspects of a brilliant book, did space permit, but must content ourselves with saying that its remarks on self-discipline, mental control, and education are deeply interesting, and of great importance to religious workers.

W. A. Purton.

Short Notices.


Mr. Mackenzie Bell is already favourably known in the world of letters as the author of a charming book of verse, "Spring’s Immortality, and other Poems"; as the writer of two valuable critical biographies, "Charles Whitehead" and Christina Rossetti; and as a thoughtful and discriminating essayist. He has added to his reputation by the delicate and graceful lyrics and the strong, clear blank verse of the present volume. His writing shows a deep and appreciative sympathy with Nature in her varying moods, and an ear swift to catch the lessons which, as the visible vesture of the Eternal Mind, she suggests. "Paulliac," "Mendon," "Roses and Snow," "The Garonne," "St. Sauveur," "Geneva," all show a mind in tune with Turner and Wordsworth. The longest poem, "The Battle’s Pause," is a series of vigorous imaginative scenes in the rhythm of Scott. The strong human sympathies of the poet are shown in "The Worker amongst the Poor," "The Philosophy of Feelings," "The Philosophy of Failure." The vindication of a religious belief which is apart from science and demonstration is given
Short Notices.


This is indeed a labour of love. The little church of Holy Trinity, Minories, on the eastern confines of the City of London, the last relic of the Abbey of Minor Sisters founded by Queen Blanche, has been condemned to cease to exist independently on the next voidance. The Vicar, Dr. Kinns, with strong literary instinct and the zeal of an enthusiastic antiquarian, has collected into one fascinating volume all the memories and associations of any of the historical characters who had anything to do with this remarkable church. The story of all the churches of the rich and powerful mediaeval City of London is replete with incident and interest; and this is one which combines in itself almost more of the kind than any other. The tale of such a foundation is a series of lights thrown on the ecclesiastical and social history of England. Dr. Kinns has performed his work with the devotion of a lover. He has many curious things to say on all kinds of subjects. No pains have been spared to make the book attractive; the illustrations, which are very good, amount to no less than eighty. It is encouraging to other local historians to know that the work has been very well received.


This very interesting little treatise contains an account of the beautiful life and work of St. Francis of Assisi, and a scheme for adapting his Third Order of Lay Brothers and Sisters, living in their own homes, and devoting themselves to works of charity and religion, to the needs of the Church of England. It is the wisdom of the Church to gather and learn from all sources. Bishop Westcott has been for many years pointing out how the Church needs above all things the organization of lay work, both for men and women. The idea embodied in this little book seems most happy. It has nothing superstitious, sacerdotal, or disputable; simply the regulation of spontaneous and active forces on plain lines of correlation to the Church. Who can say, if some such system had been adopted long ago, how much of vague, irregular, conflicting, and often ill-directed movements might have been spared?


This important and valuable work contains seventy-six lives, from 1536 to 1603. The author has consulted many original sources, inaccessible to the general reader—the State Papers at the Record Office, the collections at the British Museum, the Lambeth collections, including the archiepiscopal registers, the Petyt papers at the Inner Temple, and the two hundred volumes of manuscripts at Hatfield House. The result is, a series which throws brilliant light on the state of the Church in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Mr. White, who is an Islington vicar, has treated his subject in a thoroughly impartial manner, and extenuates nothing. At a time of revolutionary change, some of the lives were not free from blame; but this only brings out the greatness of others by contrast. Mr. White's style is luminous and pleasant, and the reader will be anxious not merely to look out the important names, but to read the whole from beginning to end.
CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

Every year this delightful serial seems to increase in vitality and interest. The chief features are adventures, competitions, natural history, correspondence, electricity, chess, tales, indoor amusements, pets, photography, poetry, notebook, and puzzles. The contents are most varied.

It is difficult in a few lines to give an idea of the excellence of this volume. Besides numerous charming tales, short and long, it contains answers to correspondents, cookery recipes, typical Church towers, prize competitions, illustrated biographies, varieties, music, and pictures.

It is a pleasure to look over this excellent volume, with its admirable portraits and sketches.

This is a capital collection of good and well-chosen matter, with interesting and varied illustrations.

Three pleasant tales for children.

A lively and touching story, with a drift that cannot fail to be appreciated.

A Thoughtless Seven. By Amy Le Feuvre. R.T.S. Pp. 93. Price 1s. 6d.
A bright and amusing account of how some of a careless set of brothers and sisters became changed. There are twenty-seven very sympathetic illustrations.

A Puzzling Pair. By Amy Le Feuvre. R.T.S. Pp. 144. Price 3s. 6d.
A very charming story of child life. It is beautifully printed, and each page has an illustration.

A vigorous and wholesome picture of seaside life, adventures, mistakes, and a happy ending.

A thrilling series of incidents and adventures in connection with the Chartist riots in Derbyshire; well-imagined, written, and illustrated.

A set of very quaint and amusing nursery tales from far Japan, with an approving preface by Mrs. Bishop (Miss Isabella Bird), the traveller. Beautifully got up, and quite exceptional as a gift-book.

Tales and Rhymes for Happy Times. By Dorothy Arnold. R.T.S. Royal 4to. Pp. 64. Price 2s. 6d.
A splendid volume, with four large coloured plates and eighty engravings, accompanied by stories and rhymes in large print, which will carry wonder and delight to the heart of many a child.

Full of fun and frolic, and humorously illustrated.
Short Notices.

Other People's Stairs. By Isabella Fyvil Mayo. R.T.S. Pp. 256. Price 2s. 6d.
The experiences of a Highland girl from the north of Sutherland, in servant life in a town, well and skilfully told by an experienced writer.

Maidens Three. By A. Fraser Robertson. R.T.S. Pp. 255. Price 2s. 6d.
The adventures of three young ladies from the time of leaving school till marriage. A useful and suggestive book for the schoolroom.

Christie, the King's Servant. By Mrs. O. F. Walton. R.T.S. Pp. 128. Price 1s.
Everybody will want to read this, as it is a sequel to "Christie's Old Organ," told in the charming authoress's best manner.

Fencote's Fate. By Ellen Louisa Davis. R.T.S. Pp. 160. Price 1s. 6d.
A pleasant story of how a young man, whose life at first seemed blighted by his father's death and bankruptcy, worked his way up by manliness and perseverance to prosperity and success.

A vigorous story of the finding of a treasure, told in Manville Fenn's best manner.

A charming book for elderly girls, inculcating unselfishness.

A pretty story of French children brought up with English cousins, illustrating their different ways.

A well-drawn picture of the troubles brought on in village life by an uncontrolled will.

A good story for boys of pluck and endeavour at home and in Canada.

A pleasant tale of South Africa and Cornwall, with the moral that wrongdoing never brings happiness.

A useful little sketch of a thoughtless stepmother and a conscientious child.

An excellent, temperate, and convincing polemic, for personal or parish use.

In his preface Dean Boyle strongly commends these sermons, by the British Chaplain in Rome, who died in 1865, as models for candidates for orders, and worthy of Butler or Chalmers.

An elaborate attempt to prove that the Reformers, in condemning "Sacrifices of Masses" did not condemn "the Sacrifice of the Mass." As each Reformer fulminated with all the force he could command against "the Sacrifice of the Mass," this is a dead controversy. If the writer had read Dimock's "Missarum Sacrificia," he would not have
written the book. If the Sacrifice of the Mass is a truth, it must rest on other support than that of the Reformers.

*St. John Baptist.* By the late Dean GOULBURN. S.P.C.K. Pp. 118. Price 1s. 6d.

Eight selected sermons, hitherto unpublished, from the pen of the valued writer of "Thoughts on Personal Religion." A welcome addition to homiletical literature.


These thoughts of encouragement and consolation for the suffering and perplexed, by so spiritual and experienced a writer, should have a wide circulation.

*Holy Thoughts for Quiet Moments.* By Bishop HUNTER DUNN, of Quebec. S.P.C.K. Pp. 133. Price 1s. 6d.

There is much that is very beautiful and useful in these thirty-one devotional exercises. The blemish "Here we offer and present unto Thee the one acceptable Sacrifice," which is not Anglican doctrine, can be passed over for the character of the rest.


This little book, which is full of piety and devotion, goes beyond Anglican teaching. One of the nine resolutions is: "To assist at the late celebration, if possible, every Sunday" (reception having been resolved on at an early celebration). "Worthily taste Thy sacred Body and Blood" is an expression which in these times is of questionable wisdom. "As soon as the consecration has been uttered and is complete," an act of special adoration is provided, containing the "Hail, sacred Victim."

*Our Only Hope.* By Bishop HUNTER DUNN, of Quebec. S.P.C.K. Pp. 60. Price 6d.

This is a little manual for the recently confirmed. Like "Our Church Manual," it contains expressions not warranted by the Prayer-Book. It speaks of the duty of assisting in presenting Christ's wondrous Sacrifice; if ever the reader finds himself tempted for any reason to fall back, then he is to take some opportunity of speaking to his clergyman; he is taught to pray that he may venerate the holy mysteries of Christ's Body and Blood; he invokes the Holy Spirit so to bless and sanctify the bread and wine that they may be to us the precious Body and Blood of Christ (the Prayer-Book, on the contrary, prays that we, receiving, may be partakers); and immediately after the consecration there is an act of adoration, with the "Hail, saving Victim!" If the Bishop could have left out these points, his little book could be used by most people.


A neat little edition, with the rubrics printed in red, and some devotional drawings after the German manner.

*Readings for Mothers' Meetings, from Advent to Septuagesima.* By Lady LAURA HAMPTON. S.P.C.K. Pp. 116. Price 1s. 6d.

Thirteen simple devotional expositions.


Excellent teaching for working women.


Antiphons are short sentences from Scripture, or original poetry, interposed before or after any psalm or canticle, giving it special

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meaning. These were common in pre-Reformation services, but were struck out of the Prayer-Book by the Reformers among the "multitude of responds, verses, vain repetitions, commemorations," etc., as too confusing. Many of them are beautiful in themselves, and suitable for private devotion.

Most useful and timely. There are no such obstinately bad cooks as English cottagers. Improvement can only come from the elder girls and young women.

This book is written with a cleverness and a lucidity which are almost French. The theology of it, we must also add, shows a want of depth which Englishmen commonly associate with Frenchmen. Surely the treatment of St. Peter's confession which ascribes to Christ the words of eternal life is hopelessly inadequate. And who could believe that St. Paul's address to the Philippian jailer really meant what M. de Quetteville makes of it? There is a haziness about the author's view of prayer, of miracles, and of sin which is none the less regrettable because it is much in vogue.

This work, though somewhat loose in structure and prolix almost to garrulity, offers some very interesting and suggestive thoughts upon the great problem, "What is man?" The author analyzes that department of our being which is the seat and source of mood and emotion. He appears to be somewhat sceptical as to the truth of the doctrine of heredity, which is usually proclaimed with great assurance in the present day. The friends of temperance will be glad to know that Dr. Waldstein is a foe to the use of alcohol. The book is useful rather than profound.

This book is an attempt to ascertain the mental endowment and characteristics of the Lord Jesus in the days of His flesh. The writer is competent and thoughtful, reverend and candid, and has patiently pondered a difficult subject. How far such attempts can ever reach results satisfying and correct must be regarded as an open question. Mr. Adamson, at any rate, appears to conform to the conditions without which no measure of real success can be expected. Those who take interest in such inquiries will find the present volume helpful.

This book purports to be a critical inquiry concerning the orthodox creed, and a declaration of its contents in proof of its capacity to meet the needs of modern life. The author—who is evidently a widely-read man and a sincere thinker—proposes to recover what he believes to be the vital and primitive "orthodox creed," by disencumbering it of its Latin systematization, and reverting to the "more liberal theology of the Greek mind." Hence he proposes to substitute Athanasius for Augustine in the hierarchy of the Fathers of the Church. Mr. Beeby is distinctly and avowedly a Broad Churchman in his sympathies, and his book will, therefore, not be likely to command a general assent among Churchpeople. But it is not one to be dismissed lightly; and there is much of it which is excellently and carefully thought out.

Despite the local colour which pervades this stout octavo volume of nearly 500 pages, the book is likely to be of permanent value to Christian ministers, to whatever Church or denomination they belong. The book is divided into twenty-one chapters, among which we have read with special interest those dealing with the "Social Life of the Church," "Church Organization," and "Revivals and Revivalism." This last is particularly good. While fully cognizant of the occasional need of so-called "revivalistic" work, the author very properly insists that we must not allow the stimulus of religious excitements to usurp the function of the normal law of Christian development. Normal methods may be less spectacular and dramatic, but the accession of strength that results from them is more lasting. Chapter xviii., on the "Institutional Church," is interesting, too, in its way, though the title is ugly. The Church which is described as "institutional" is one which, in addition to the usual features of Church life, adds "a number of appliances not commonly regarded as ecclesiastical—e.g., gymasia, reading-rooms, and the like." What (to put it briefly) strikes us so favourably in Dr. Gladden's work is not merely the evidence of practical acquaintance with every nook and cranny of his subject, but robust common-sense and business-like capacity. These excellent virtues are, in too large a number of the clergy, noticeable by their absence. Dr. Gladden's book is an ornament to the International Theological Library which Messrs. T. and T. Clark are publishing, and we wish it signal success.


Mr. Macpherson is favourably known to theologians by his commentary on the Ephesians. The present work will enhance his reputation. It is excellently done, considering the limitations as to space under which the writer has worked. Not the least useful feature is the copious bibliographical clues which accompany the various sections of the book. They are not exhaustive, but they are entirely adequate to their purpose. The treatise itself—the standpoint of which is a moderate, and a good deal modified, Calvinism—is succinct and comprehensive. We cannot say the book, as a whole, is easy reading—it is too compressed to be exactly easy or attractive; but it appears to us—and we have read most of it carefully—to be well up to date, and to be clear and sufficient in its statements. Fortunately, too, it is possessed of an index; so the volume serves the purpose of a reference book, as well as of a manual for study.

The Month.

The Bradford Church Congress, if not altogether brilliantly, has been soundly successful. Many of the papers and speeches were first-rate, and the Bishop of Ripon's presidential address was a marvel of eloquence. There were few opportunities for disturbers of the public quiet to obtrude themselves, though there was something of a scene when, after the President had called for Bishop Barry's paper on "The Expansion of the Empire," Father Black protested against Bishop Barry having part or lot in the Congress; his protest, however, was coldly met. Mr. Kenney was accorded a few minutes wherein to make an attack upon the bishops, a theme on which he not seldom is in the habit of enlarging.