transit was likely to take, he would have carried all his foundations down
to the London clay, and not have rested content with anchoring them at
a comparatively shallow depth to a bed of "pot earth" resting on a
stratum of sand and gravel. The Dean and Chapter are, in fact, face to
face with the necessity of finding a considerable sum of money for works
of repair or protection, and that at a time when criticism of the scheme
of decoration pursued within the cathedral has closed the purses of the
public.

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**Reviews.**

**GENERAL LITERATURE.**

*Menasseh ben Israel’s Mission to Oliver Cromwell; being a Reprint of the*
*Pamphlets published by Menasseh ben Israel to promote the Readmission*
*of the Jews to England, 1649-1656.* Edited, with an Introduction and
*Notes, by Lucien Wolf.* Published for the Jewish Historical

If the handsome volume before us is a fair example of the work to be
done by the Jewish Historical Society, that work will elicit the
gratitude of many other persons than the members of the Society itself.
Mr. Lucien Wolf’s brilliant narrative illuminates a most interesting
period in the history of the Jews in England and of modern Judaism.
Its main subject is the mission of Menasseh ben Israel to Oliver Cromwell.
The Jews had been expelled under Edward I., but certain
Marranos, or Crypto-Jews, who as a policy abandoned the externals of
their own faith in order to fight with its own weapons the power of Rome,
reached England early in the sixteenth century. At the time of the
Reformation they turned hopefully towards England, and with the
Commonwealth hoped that a new era of toleration was about to dawn.
It was this feeling which inspired the Latin pamphlet by Menasseh ben
Israel, which, under the title of "Spes Israelis," was addressed from
Amsterdam to "the Parliament, the Supreme Court of England." Its
influence was immediate. Menasseh was invited over by Cromwell, and,
although the exact results are doubtful, it is clear that the organization
of a Jewish community in London was encouraged. It was an important
step in the slow process of Jewish emancipation; but it was less than
Menasseh hoped for, and his disappointment seems to have led to his
death. Mr. Wolf reproduces for us the "Spes Israelis," Menasseh’s
"Humble Address to Cromwell," and the "Vindicatio Judæorum." Every
student of the modern history of the Jews will find the volume
worth his careful attention.

*The Church in Greater Britain: the Donnellan Lectures delivered before
the University of Dublin, 1900-1901.* By G. Robert Wynne, D.D.,
Archdeacon of Aghadoe and Canon of St. Patrick’s Cathedral,

Archdeacon Wynne’s book is well calculated to promote an interest in
the work of the English Church beyond the seas. It is a matter of regret
that both the clerical and the more definitely missionary part of that work
are still so imperfectly understood in many quarters. In these lectures the
intimate connection between colonization and missionary enterprise is
freely illustrated, and the entire work is marked by a deep sympathy
with the cause of foreign missions. It is not, of course, exhaustive; in a work of its compass omissions and an occasional want of proportion are almost inevitable. Here and there the defect is one which would hardly have been expected, but it is the omission or inadequate recognition of that which is familiar. Still on the whole the book is excellent. It might well be placed in the hands of persons who know little or nothing of the colonial and missionary work of the Church.


Dr. Lewis Campbell discusses in an interesting way some aspects of University reform. Looking back upon many changes effected in the nineteenth century, it is an easy matter to think scorn of the short-sightedness and bigotry which opposed them. Such a retrospect may, at least, suggest the advantages of an open mind, and the unwise of that unreasoning dread of change which is so constant an obstacle in the path of progress. It may, however, be doubted whether the reform of the Universities has had all the results anticipated. Some, at least, of the predicted results have not yet emerged. Nevertheless, the general effect has been salutary, and the organization of secondary education may make the University reforms of the nineteenth century bring forth their best fruit in the twentieth.

The Author of "The Peep of Day." By her Niece, Mrs. Meyer. London: R.T.S.

This account of one of the most popular children's authors is written in so devout a spirit as to be almost homiletical in its character. That in the case of such a subject is no disadvantage. Mrs. Mortimer's books have helped to lay the foundation of religious and general knowledge in numberless young families where her personal character has been unknown. It is well that those who learned from her should know what manner of person she was. The sister of the late Mr. R. C. L. Bevan, and reared amidst the surroundings of wealth, she gave herself to a life of devotion, and laid herself out consistently to help others. She married in middle life the Rev. Thomas Mortimer, and survived him, dying in 1878. Some curious side-lights upon the earlier career of Cardinal Manning are amongst the most interesting contents of the volume.

Perfect Health: How to get it and how to keep it. By One Who Has It. London: Fowler and Co. 2s. 6d. net.

This book, in spite of its attractive title and somewhat startling cover, is not likely to be received with enthusiasm in Great Britain. The author is an admirer of Dr. Dowie, who recently created a little flutter among London medical students; and one-half of the book is devoted to American testimonies to the efficacy of his system. British testimony is scarce, but we read that Lady Florence Dixie, who "had been a great sufferer from rheumatism and other ailments . . . is rejoicing in good health, and she gives to 'the New Gospel' the entire credit for her recovery."