Corporation, associated with the Church of England League, is providing schools for girls and a training college for secondary teachers. All this may sound a great deal, and it is, but it is, nevertheless, very little compared with the needs of the country and with what others are doing in opposite directions. We fear it must be said that rich Evangelical and Moderate Church folk do not realize the special opportunity offered to them for the use of their wealth in providing for the education of the sons and daughters of the clergy and the laity of the middle classes. That Churchmen of the extreme Anglican type are alive to the importance of this work may be seen from the extent to which the Woodard Schools are covering the country. The gravity of the situation is evident, and we should rejoice to know that a largely increased income were available for the institutions we have now mentioned. The possibilities of development are limited only by the means available, and in this fact is the measure of our responsibility and duty.

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Notices of Books.


Recent years have brought us several modern versions of the New Testament, such as the Twentieth Century New Testament, Fenton's New Testament, the American Revised Version, and Weymouth's "New Testament in Modern Speech." The last-named, apart from an occasional tendency to degenerate into paraphrase, is an admirable rendering, fresh, suggestive, and reverent. Considerations of copyright do not allow the American Revised Version to be circulated in this country, but those who use it know well its great value, both in regard to the Old and also to the New Testament. And now comes the present volume, which is issued by a Life Governor of the Bible Society in connection with the recent Centenary celebration. The Bishop of Durham prefaces the volume with a discriminating yet hearty commendation, and an explanatory introduction informs us of the principles on which the translators have gone. The Greek text is that of Nestle, who is followed very slavishly, even to the admission of that surely impossible reading of John i. 18, "God only Begotten." The work is to all intents and purposes a new translation, though based upon the Authorized Version, and the aim has been to give a simple idiomatic English rendering without diluting the Greek text into an English paraphrase. We believe the aim has been accomplished, and
that the new translation will be of real service to readers. Opinions will differ as to the wisdom and necessity of some variations of the Authorized Version, but, taking the new version as a whole, it will be spiritually helpful, and very suggestive when studied with other versions. We shall use it thus frequently, and would urge upon our readers the importance of having a version which is not so familiar as our Authorized Version. The text is clear, the paragraphs well-arranged; there are good marginal references and frequent footnotes, calling attention to variation of texts or possible differences of translation. Altogether we give this new version a very hearty welcome.


Another Life of Wesley! and a large one, too! And, what is still more, a good one. Mr. Green writes with a thorough knowledge of his subject, for he is one of the leading authorities on all things Wesleyan, both personal and denominational. The special purpose of the present work is twofold. The author desires to depict Wesley's spiritual experiences, showing how he was gradually prepared for his life-work. At the same time, Mr. Green wishes to pay particular attention to Wesley's work as an Evangelist. These two objects are very thoroughly accomplished. The story of Wesley's spiritual career is told with sympathy and yet with candour, and all the influences to which he was successively subject are clearly and effectively brought before us. Mr. Green is not oblivious to his hero's faults and failings, though at the same time he is equally conscious of Wesley's real greatness as a man and a leader. Was there ever a man quite like him, at once so able, versatile, far-seeing, and of such marvellous influence? The latter part of the book deals with the evangelistic work of Wesley's later life, and necessarily is not so varied in its interest, but from first to last we have a vivid picture of this tireless and wonderful man. As we read these pages we are more and more deeply impressed and saddened with the awful stupidity and deadness of the ecclesiastical authorities of the day, and yet more and more thankful to God for raising up John Wesley and his helpers to do so remarkable a work for this country, and indeed for the Christian world. Mr. Green wields an interesting pen, and has done thorough justice to his subject. The book ought to be read widely, and should prove a great spiritual blessing at the present moment when special evangelistic efforts are being made and spiritual awakening is being experienced.


A new edition, with new matter, of a book published several years ago. The thesis is that all through the ages God has had two methods of governing men: the one legal, as seen in the administration of law, whether in the family or in the State; and the other moral, as revealed and recorded in the Bible. The author considers that many modern difficulties and per-
plexities have arisen simply through not distinguishing these two separate but parallel systems of government. In the course of the discussion theories like those of pre-Adamite man and evolution are dealt with, both of which the author is prepared to advocate. At the same time, he is strongly opposed to the modern critical theories of the Old Testament, and his doctrinal position is one of intense loyalty to Evangelical truth. The work discusses a large number of questions into which we cannot enter in this short notice. The style and presentation of the subject are not always of the clearest, and we have not found it easy to follow the line of argument and the meaning of the author in many places. There is, however, much that is profitable and most suggestive to all Bible students. Even if it is impossible to accept the author's position on all points, his book has the virtue of making the reader think, and this in these days is to be accounted for righteousness.


This is not a religious book. The author tells us it is an attempt to "get the atmosphere" of modern London. The great Metropolis presents itself to him as a fascinating personality. He studies it from a distance, he studies the approaches to it, its work, its "strenuous idleness," and its rest. He knows life alike on its seamy and its 'stately side. He is well acquainted with the phases between the two extremes. His criticism of what is known as "Society" is favourable as he contrasts it with other European capitals. London takes a man for what he is and has. Other great centres open their gates to birth only. His verdict is "open-minded." It is unfavourable as he speaks of religious convictions. A man may have them, but woe be to him if he obtrude them. It is an offence against taste. While London in particular may foster individuality, London in general crushes it. "That oblivion, that being no more seen, is a note of London." Passing to business life, he says: "The great object of a firm is to get a man who inspires confidence." We feel there is much truth in this. Instances are rife, and it is a bad day when the superficial art of persuasion takes the place of sterling character. It is a book to read more than once, and if we are not able to reach all his conclusions, we shall find it difficult to avoid most of them. The writer is an artist, a philosopher, and a man of letters. His oft-recurring "glamour" wraps prosaic surroundings in a halo of romance. A cabbage-cart becomes a scenic vantage-ground. On the whole it is a sad book.

The Great Problem and its Solution. By S. J. Elliot Stock. Price 3s. 6d. net.

The writer is anonymous; his subject of primary import. The problem is, Why did God create man as he is? What is the destiny of the human race? Why was mankind endowed with free will? The writer sets out to answer these questions in the light of Scripture. We think that on the whole he meets with success. He dwells on man as the centre of God's purpose, and shows under figure how he was educated in nursery, school,
and University for future ripeness and rule. Three points strike us as we read the book: (1) The author is apt to overstate his case; to wit, in the chapter on the solution of the problem, "Divine Ordinances." His remarks on baptism need guarding. (2) He does not lay sufficient stress on the fact that the emphasis of the whole of the New Testament lies upon individual and independent decision for Christ. (3) Speaking of the Real Presence in the Lord's Supper, he writes: "What Rome asserts, Evangelicalism flatly denies." "It is a question of presence, or no presence." We strongly demur to this last sentence. Since when has Evangelicalism denied the presence of Christ in the Sacred Feast? Basing its attitude on Scripture and the opinions of Scripture-taught and learned divines of the Church of England, it has ever stoutly denied a presence in the elements, but it has equally stoutly maintained the true doctrine of the Real Presence in the heart of the worthy recipient. The book is an appeal to all Christians of all denominations, and is a plea for unity. As such we wish it well, but such statements scattered about the book will serve to defeat so worthy an object.

The Home Ministry and Modern Missions. By J. R. Mott. Hodder and Stoughton. Price 8s. 6d.

The chief leader of the World's Student Christian Federation has a right to speak on leadership. He calls on the ministry as the mould of character to fulfil its tremendous opportunities as an educational, financial, recruiting, and spiritual force. It is the stirring appeal of a layman to his clerical brethren to captain the forces mustered for the world's evangelization. There never was such a time as the present. The great heathen forces antagonistic to Christianity are being weakened. The forces of Christianity are firmly entrenched in non-Christian nations. Fields once inaccessible are now open. The Christian Church has learnt by experience the best methods of aggressive work. In a word, the world is before us, and we must possess it for God. An enthusiastic ministry means an enthusiastic people. Every minister and Christian leader should read every line of this book. He will get great views of his opportunities. In the appendix is a valuable list of books that should form the missionary section of the minister's library. Mr. Eugene Stock writes an Introduction.


We welcome the popular reissue of this most excellent book. We cannot admire the cover, but the contents make up for all deficiencies. This examination is searching, convincing, and temperate. Mr. Dearden's personal intercourse with thoughtful and inquiring Romanists has led him to furnish a most telling scrutiny. His supreme court of appeal is the Bible. "To the law and to the testimony; if they speak not according to this word, they shall not have the morning light." From the nature of the case many a shrewd blow is struck at modern Neo-Anglicanism. This book would be an invaluable gift to theological students and all thought-
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ful young people. It would lay a solid foundation against aggressive error, and form an excellent basis from which to specialize. Dr. Sinker of Cambridge writes a hearty Introduction.


A series of episodes in the great Admiral's life. Mr. Russell combines the power of a vivid writer with the freedom of language of a sailor. He fills us with his own enthusiasm for his subject and makes old scenes live before our eyes. We commend so spirited an account of so great a career.


Another of that very useful little series, the Bible Class Primers, dealing with perhaps the most eventful period in Scottish history. The author writes clearly and on the whole with fairness, though of course in fullest sympathy with his subject. The book is well worth its place in the series.

An Exposition of the Epistle to the Hebrews. With a new version.


The author of these two volumes occupies a well-known and honoured position among certain sections of the Brethren. Those who are familiar with his writings know well that he is a suggestive and spiritual expositor of the Word of God, and though it is impossible for Churchpeople to endorse his characteristic "Plymouth" views here and there, no reader can study either of these books without deriving much profit for mind and heart. For ourselves, we scarcely ever consult Mr. Kelly without finding him suggestive and helpful, while his loyal adherence to the great doctrines of grace make his pages delightfully refreshing reading.


The author modestly expresses his conviction that he cannot contribute anything new to the great subject of his book, but he has, nevertheless, managed to put the old truths into a new and attractive dress. The book is well written, the spirit is earnest, and there are clear marks of wide reading and strong thinking. There are a number of poetical quotations illustrating various points; some of these are entirely new, and are often of great beauty and tenderness. The book will bring inspiration and comfort, especially to those in sorrow.


This is the record of a noble and self-denying attempt to relieve the distress of the Macedonian Christians. Thus, indirectly it is a witness to practical Christianity, in so far as it tells of the labours of Mrs. Lewis and her friends to succour a people trodden beneath the heel of cruel Turkey.
Directly it is an appeal to the national conscience to fulfil the responsibilities pledged so deeply in the Treaty of Berlin. Mr. Meyer contributes a preface, and Dr. Horton an introduction. We cannot do better than follow the latter's advice and begin with Chapter VIII, and then take the chapters in order from the first. The book is picturesque, attractively written, and in places humorous.

Saints and Savages. By ROBERT LAMB. William Blackwood and Sons.

This is a capital book racily written, with a deep earnest tone running all through. It is the story of five years' missionary work in the New Hebrides, with disguise enough assumed to cover characters still living. These studies in "black and white," as the author facetiously calls them, will enoble the reader and fill him with a great enthusiasm for humanity. We should like to see the book in the hands of every young man of every class.

The Redemption of the Body. By WILLIAM FITZHUGH WHITEHOUSE.


A very interesting monograph of Rom. viii. 18-23, in which the author pleads for the rendering of αὐτός by "creature," referring it, not to the whole of creation, but solely to the human body. The discussion is marked by great clearness and fairness, and the author makes out a very good case for his interpretation. The book is well worthy of the attention of students.


Some simple and helpful prayers and hymns, but the sacramental teaching is not true to Scripture and the Prayer-Book.

RECEIVED.


SPECIAL NOTICE.—The current volume of THE CHURCHMAN will close with the December number, in order that each volume may in future commence in January.