

world's lost condition. The rectory ghost deepened his early sense of the supernatural. His conversion gave him the moral and intellectual demonstration his nature needed. From that hour he preached, often to some 30,000 at a time, as a dying man to dying men, as one

“ Who hath heard the words of God,  
Who hath seen the vision of the Almighty,  
Falling in a trance, but having his eyes open.”

And these records of his journeys are patent proofs of what God can do with a wholly surrendered life. As we close the volume every page seems to start forth and say to us : “ Reader, go thou and do likewise.”

“ My gracious Master and my God,  
Assist me to proclaim,  
To spread thro' all the earth abroad,  
The honours of Thy Name.”



### Literary Notes.

IT is possible that we shall have the privilege, in the near future, of reading an account of the important, one might say extraordinary discoveries recently made by Drs. Grenfell and Hunt at Oxyrhynchus, which is situate a few miles north-east of Abu Girga, a village about two miles from the Nile. In addition to a descriptive narrative of the discovery we may surely hope that lengthy excerpts, if not the whole of the manuscripts, will be given. It will be recalled by many that some account of these valuable ‘finds’ was given in the *Times* a few weeks since. The readers of the **CHURCHMAN** would naturally wish to have an opportunity of studying the leaves which were found and which have been described as belonging to a lost Gospel, the subject of which is a visit of Jesus with His’ disciples to the Temple, and the meeting with a reproachful Pharisee. The Pharisee reproaches the little party for their neglect of certain Jewish ceremonials which should be performed upon entry into the Temple. Jesus makes a reply, and it is His words that one is anxious to read. To what Gospel does this fragment belong? The answer will no doubt cause much discussion, and we hope that there may be no delay on the part of the travellers in the publication of their book.



We doubt if any such serious effort has been made since the publication of General Booth's “Darkest England” to penetrate the life and conditions of the very poor, as that which has been attempted by Mrs. Mary Higgs, who,

disguised as a tramp, spent many days and nights in tramp wards, lodging-houses, and shelters in an earnest desire to see how the "other half" lives. Mrs. Higgs has gathered her experiences together, and they have been published in book form under the suggestive title of "Glimpses into the Abyss." The writer speaks frankly in her volume, and one has many an opportunity of reading the direful accounts, terrible in their moral blackness, of the great struggles which beset the sinner and the outcast, the pure and the foul, and how the one seems to rejoice in the path in which he lives, while the other seeks, almost vainly, to lift himself out of the abyss into which he has fallen. Too many of us are aware that the effort to thrust aside the contagion of environment is often fruitless and of no avail. The perusal of Mrs. Higgs' volume should bring home again to all of us the great responsibility which rests upon the shoulders of earnest men and women, just as General Booth's book stirred us to be doing. There is always one collection of volumes which ever reminds us of the blackness of the lower strata of life—*i.e.*, Charles Booth's volumes. They are, as the reader knows, full of figures—but what figures!



Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton are the publishers of a very interesting volume of studies by Mr. E. Kay Robinson entitled "The Religion of Nature." After thirty years of close attention to Nature, the author endeavours in this book to prove the identity of true science and true religion. His main thesis—and it is a very common-sense point of view—is that there is no cruelty in Nature, inasmuch as animals other than man have no conscious knowledge of happiness or unhappiness, and that in human lives there is always a balance of happiness, our unhappiness being only a spur to hope and effort. The work has grown out of questions raised in *The Countryside*, of which Mr. Robinson is editor.



A volume written by a so well-known public man as Sir Frederick Treves, and illustrated by a genius in black and white in the person of Mr. Joseph Pennell, and has for its title "Highways and Byways in Dorset," is surely bound to succeed, especially as it appears just at the commencement of the holiday season. Mr. Pennell has already illustrated several volumes in this charming series of books. Sir Frederick Treves is a Dorset man, and the history, legend, and physical features of the county are treated by him with true appreciation and sympathy. This volume is published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., who are also the publishers of a capital "Guide to Switzerland," issued at five shillings net. The chief aim of the compiler—and really he seems to have succeeded—is to provide the traveller with a readable, concise, and accurate book of reference without a superfluous amount of detail. This guide possesses thirty-one maps and six plans, and these have been obtained from a leading Swiss firm who print the maps published by the State. Yet it is to be supposed that ninety-nine out of every hundred persons who make holiday in Switzerland take Baedeker with them.



While on the subject of guides and holiday books, and we are all interested just now in a greater or lesser degree, we may mention a book which, while not written originally for such purposes, might well be consulted ere the reader pays a visit to the historic spots. It is a new work on "Stonehenge and other British Stone Monuments Astronomically Considered." The writer of this studious book, Sir Norman Lockyer, continues his researches on ancient monuments commenced in 1891, and applies the orientation theory to British stone circles. Other parts of the book deal with the folklore and traditions connected with stone circles, and he concludes that from them as from the astronomical results the Semitic origin of the circle builders is suggested. The dates which Sir Norman finds, if confirmed, show that circles were built more than 1,000 years before the Celts came upon the scene. Before closing this note it will not be amiss, for the benefit of those who are going abroad, to mention a little American book entitled "How to Prepare for Europe," by Helene Adeline Guerber. While, in the first instance, it was written for her own people, it should prove of great use to everyone of whatever nationality. It is at once a guide book and a work of reference to the various countries on the Continent. Of course it includes England, but that can be passed over. Information is given on all kinds of things likely to interest the traveller—art, history, customs, etc. Miss Guerber caters for the body as well as the mind; she gives valuable hints for the physical comfort of the individual. Another series of handbooks should be borne in mind also: Messrs. Newnes' "Our Neighbour Series," a collection of books dealing with every country on the Continent, published at 3s. 6d. net. each. They are well written, chatty, and well illustrated, while their authors are experts.



Mr. A. C. Benson is no doubt the most capable essayist of the present time. Moreover, he possesses an ability to produce an amount of material which can but lamely be described as prodigious. He has probably still greater work to come, although he can hardly do much better work than is to be found in those delightful essays, "From a College Window," which has already reached a third impression, and probably will have been reprinted a third time ere these lines appear. His most recent book is in the "English Men of Letter" series on "Walter Pater," and is an incisive and well-balanced study of a most interesting thinker of a few years since. The writer of this note took the pains to look through the English catalogue to discover the number of books that Mr. Benson has so far published between the years 1886-1906, including those which *may* be his work, but which have been published anonymously. The survey was but hurriedly made, and the number counted was twenty-three. Maybe there are still others hidden away under some pseudonym. The volume of 1886 was the "Memoirs of Arthur Hamilton." Mr. Benson has published several volumes of poems, all of which are excellent verse. His earliest collection of poems, a paper-covered volume which I have the great fortune to possess, was issued privately in 1898 and printed by Mr. New, the college bookseller at Eton. It is intitled "Le Cahier Jaune." In addition to the "Pater" volume mentioned above, he has contributed to the same series volumes on "Rossetti" and

"Fitzgerald," while it will also be recalled that he was the biographer of his father, Archbishop Benson. This work stands high in the collection of biographies of great men of the nineteenth century. The Bensons undoubtedly are a family of litterateurs, and if the Archbishop had not been a great Ecclesiastic, no doubt he would have been a prominent writer which one, if not two, of his sons promise to be. The other, Mr. E. F. Benson, of "Dodo" fame, while not possessing the extraordinary versatility of his brother, Mr. A. C. Benson, is a novelist very much above the average, and still likely to give us a book that will even eclipse his "Dodo." Another literary member of the family is Miss Margaret Benson, who shows something of the versatility of her eldest brother. She has published volumes of so diverse a character as "Capital, Labour, and Trade," "A Review of Christian Science," and "The Soul of a Cat." This last volume is a charming little book. As a proof of the "commercial" value of Mr. A. C. Benson's work, which booksellers and book-collectors are keen enough to be alive to, first editions of all of his books are now being advertised for in different channels.



Dr. C. H. H. Wright, when Grinfield Lecturer on the Septuagint at Oxford, delivered a course of lectures upon which he has based a volume entitled "Daniel and His Critics." The author has already published a volume entitled "Daniel and His Prophecies," of which the new one is a continuation. We hope to notice them in due course. Another Oxford professor, Rev. W. E. Addis, of Manchester College, is the writer of a new issue in the "Crown Theological Library"—a history of Hebrew religion down to the fifth century B.C.



Messrs. Longmans have published "The Education Question," an address on the value of the Dual System in Elementary Education given at the Salisbury Diocesan Synod, and "Three Lectures on the Place of Religion in Education, Religious Liberty and the Law of Trusts, and Practical Proposals," delivered in Salisbury Cathedral, May 6, 13, and 20, by the Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Wordsworth. The same firm has in the press "The Critical Problems of the Pentateuch," a series of lectures by the Rev. Randolph H. McKim, D.D., President of the Lower House of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America. Dr. Wace, Dean of Canterbury, contributes a preface.



## Notices of Books.

A GRAMMAR OF NEW TESTAMENT GREEK. By James Hope Moulton. Edinburgh: *T. and T. Clark*. Price 8s. net.

A FEW years ago the world of Biblical scholarship was deeply stirred by the publication of Deissman's "Bible Studies," in which the philological results of a study of the newly-discovered papyri were presented with a