“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.

novelty and force that captivated the reader. The main points of Deissmann's book were that the papyri had made it impossible to isolate the Greek of the LXX and New Testament from the Greek of daily life; that there was in reality no such thing as Biblical Greek; that the LXX and New Testament were not to be understood as giving us Aramaic thought in Greek language; and that, as a consequence, the Semiticisms of the New Testament were reduced to the barest minimum. These were indeed startling results to all who had been brought up on Winer, Lightfoot, Westcott, and others. Dr. Moulton adopts Deissmann's position, and presents the new view in the fullest possible detail in the present work. As with many other discoveries of modern scholarship, it is very easy to go too far, a danger that Dr. Moulton plainly sees, although it may be questioned whether he has made sufficient allowance for the possibility of extremes. In reading Deissmann it is impossible not to feel that the new theory is pressed to such an extent as to lead to the very opposite extreme from the old view. Modern scholarship often tends to reveal a similar swing of the pendulum. Even if the old view went too far in separating New Testament Greek from the Greek of daily speech, it appears just as likely that Dr. Moulton may be betrayed into the opposite error, especially when he seems to exclude the LXX from "the materials for our present day study of New Testament Greek." The discovery of Greek papyri in Egypt is certainly of the very first importance to the New Testament student, and in many ways will doubtless prove epoch-making. At the same time we must not lose our balance amidst the wealth of these new discoveries. The present volume is concerned with prolegomena only; a second volume is to follow, which will give a complete grammar. Of Dr. Moulton's scholarship it would be an impertinence to speak, but we may rightly call attention to the remarkable mastery of his material and his truly astonishing accuracy amidst all the detail. The book is also written in a most interesting style, and in this respect is about as unlike an ordinary grammar as a book can well be. Whatever may be the true view as to the character of New Testament Greek, Dr. Moulton's volume will henceforth be indispensable to all students of the Greek Testament. The present volume has a completeness of its own, with three full indexes. We shall wait with the deepest interest for the next volume, and meanwhile there is a wealth of suggestive material in the present one to occupy our attention.


This is, in some respects, an important book. A treatise on so all-important a subject as the origin and development of religion can hardly fail to awake interest, if handled by a competent writer. And that Mr. Crawley is competent, his previous book, "The Mystic Rose," is sufficient evidence. Religion, variously defined and variously interpreted as it has been, is always wider than any definition, always deeper than any interpretation that may be brought to bear upon it. The roots of religion lie close among the primal instincts of human nature; its life is to be sought for amid the elemental emotions of the human heart. Philosophy has discovered in it a form of
subjective idealism; socialism finds in it a useful ally in the development and realization of the functions of civilized life; the average man views it as the source of supernatural sanction for morality. Religion is each of these things; but it is also far more. It at once individualizes reason and rationalizes individualism. The individual, a highly-specialized nucleus of potential forces, finds in the religious impulse a point of departure for the self-disclosure of its own inherent qualities. Humanity, an aggregation of individual selves, realizes, in an ampler field, the latent possibilities of the religious impulse as manifested in the fundamental sphere of man's life. 

"Plant humanity and you reap religion." Mr. Crawley's book is avowedly a defence of religion. He begins by a most thorough and admirably clear discussion of the modern Rationalist attack; he passes on to the Anthropological attack, following this up by a chapter on the methods of defence. Then follow three chapters dealing with (1) the historicity of Jesus Christ; (2) theories of religion; (3) the origin of religion. The next chapter of the book (the 8th) discusses "Life and the Maker of Life," and this is followed by a chapter on the function of religion. A concluding chapter—perhaps the least effective of all—brings forward certain points of view which the author wishes to emphasize. Briefly, Mr. Crawley's theory is that religion is an instinctive affirmation of life; its origin, therefore, is a primary instinct of human nature. Hence, religion grows to be life's consecration; it universalizes the egoism of elemental emotions. On these data Mr. Crawley builds up an imposing superstructure. His ample knowledge of primitive cults enables him to fortify his argument at every turn. We can cordially commend his work to the careful consideration of all students of the science of religion.


The idea underlying this volume is that in our Canonical Gospels we have "the Gospel as an act or fact complete in Jesus Christ Himself," but that "the rationales of its operation in human salvation is best interpreted and stated by St. Paul." The Gospels are, therefore, studied along three lines: (1) The Gospel of the Common Humanity, (2) the Gospel of the Work, and (3) the Gospel of the Person of our Lord. The first part takes up the main topics of the synoptic Gospels, ending with the Death. The second deals with the Resurrection, and all that is implied in our Lord's redemptive work. The third discusses the Incarnation, with special reference to the fourth Gospel and the doctrines of the Logos, the Incarnation, and the Trinity. The result is a valuable and important work, full of profound thought and spiritual suggestion. It is fully abreast of modern scholarship, and written in clear view of some current discussions. The language is not always easy to follow, nor can we accept all the positions, but those who give the book careful attention will find themselves amply repaid. We shall look forward to the promised volume on the Pauline interpretation of Christianity with real interest. This is a book to be read and pondered by all who would know the deepest and most fundamental elements in the Gospel of Christ. It is one more testimony to the perennially important fact that Christ is Christianity.
Social Aspects of Christian Morality. By W. S. Bruce, D.D.
London: Hodder and Stoughton. Price 10s. 6d. net.

This volume represents the Croall Lectures for 1903-1904, and deals with various aspects of Christian ethics. The first chapter is a fresh and forcible statement of the superiority of Christian ethics. The great end and the inward motive of Christian morality, its emphasis on the passive virtues, on brotherhood, on love, and its provision of a moral dynamic, are all discussed with real point and ability. Then follow chapters on the Family, Marriage, the State, the Nation, War, Art, Science, and Education. Dr. Bruce rightly points out that it is the social problem that weighs heavily on men, and that the social is essentially an ethical problem, since all morality is social. The discussion is marked by a clear grasp of essential principles, a fine breadth of view, a uniform balance of judgment, and, above all, a genuine spiritual earnestness. The writer will not carry everybody with him in his view of Church establishments and voluntaryism, but the book as a whole is to be warmly recommended to all who are studying the social problem in the light of New Testament principles. The only topic necessarily omitted from this portly volume is the question of wealth and poverty, as to which another volume is promised, and will be eagerly expected by all readers of the present able and attractive book.


Two large volumes on the important subject of tithe-giving. Dr. Lansdell is able to show that the tithe has been acknowledged in almost every country from the earliest times. The greater part of vol. i. is occupied with an account of pre-Christian tithes, both in the Old Testament and among nations surrounding the Jews. On all these points Dr. Lansdell's book is a mine of information, and will scarcely be superseded for fulness and convenience of access. On the subject of Jewish tithes it will come as a surprise to many that the Jew actually paid in tithes, offerings, and dues, no less than 25 per cent. of his income. If only Christians would imitate the Jew in this respect we should seldom, if ever, hear of starving clergy, hindered work, and missionary deficits. We are unable to follow Dr. Lansdell in his contention that tithes are a perpetual obligation, though we are quite ready to agree with all heartiness that one-tenth should be the minimum of our gifts. It seems to us that the New Testament lays down the great fundamental principle that all we have belongs to God, and that we are to give according as He has prospered us and according to our individual ability. The volumes are full of the most deeply interesting material, which should be carefully studied and then used by all preachers and teachers. We congratulate the author on the accomplishment of a great task, and we hope the book will receive the earnest attention that it deserves.


We have nothing but praise for Dr. Courthope's most admirable work. In the days when small handbooks, on every conceivable subject and by
every conceivable writer, are being multiplied *ad nauseam*, it is well to be able to lay hands upon a veritable "book." The present instalment—which deals with the eighteenth century—is as careful, as well balanced, and as full as any of its predecessors. The object of this history is not "to furnish an exhaustive list of the English poets as individuals, but to describe the general movements of English poetry as an art illustrating the evolution of national taste." It is precisely this which lifts Dr. Courthope's work far above any other history of English poetry. Of the writer's skill in arranging his materials, the opening chapter of the present book is a good example. It is not brilliantly written, in the sense in which some of Macaulay's essays are "brilliant"; it does not sparkle with epigram, like Mr. Chesterton's literary efforts; but it is eminently sane, cautious, and helpful to a right understanding of the literary activities of the time. To use Aristotle's phraseology, we may say that Dr. Courthope's *aërophoros* is always based on *ετυμωδεσ*.


The author is of the opinion that the best life of Christ is to be found in the Gospels. He has arranged his narrative, taken from each Evangelist, so as to present a continuous picture. The fullest renderings and the minutest variations of text are given. We are sure he is right in thinking that missionaries, Orientalists, critical students of sacred biography, to say nothing of indifferentists whose eye may be caught, will find it very useful. Unification of narrative is a sound principle, and of great evidential value. It has proved, we are not surprised to learn, a labour of love and a strengthener of faith to the compiler.

SAINT PAUL, MISSIONARY TO THE NATIONS. By Mrs. Ashley Carus-Wilson. London: *Hodder and Stoughton*. Price: cloth, 1s. 6d.; paper, 1s.

A little book intended to provide guidance for missionary study classes, and right worthily it fulfils its purpose. The authoress has given just the amount of help that will stimulate the student to work for himself. A capital manual for all who would become thoroughly conversant with the main outlines of the life and work of the great Apostle.


We like these studies on Simeon's well-known song of thanksgiving. The writer seems to us to gather all the honey to be obtained. He is devotional, but at the same time apt in historical illustration. He touches lightly on the Old Testament question and on prophecy. He emphasizes the missionary aspect, and is very strong on the need of a personal relation to Christ.

A HANDBOOK TO TRUTH. By Rev. J. O. West, M.A. C.E. Bookroom. Price 1s.

In a small compass the writer covers a wide field. All that is summed up in the ruin, redemption, and restoration of man comes in for crisp and
suggestive treatment. Manly, straightforward, and convincing, it is the work of one convinced of Gospel truth, who has proved its gladness and believes it to be the world's only hope. His chapter on Love, with its remedy for sectarianism, is interesting and outspoken, and we wish it were practicable. We should have liked the Scriptural references at the bottom of the page, instead of at the end of the book.


The foundation, history, and lessons of the mission of help to South Africa are given here in permanent and useful form. The record is an obvious witness to the power of Evangelical truth. "The great value of the mission is the introduction of the revival and converting agency as part of the normal Church method." We rejoice to read this. May the Church all over the world be awakened to the necessity of the proclamation of Evangelical truth!

THE HALLOWING OF DOMESTIC SERVICE. By Mary Ward. S.P.C.K.

Valuable and seasonable advice. The open letters to various grades of domestic service are sensible and sound. An evening Communion, so helpful and possible to those she addresses, does not seem to have come within the writer's ken. God's table is called an "altar," a term unknown to the Prayer-Book.

A BOOK OF ANGELS. Edited by L. P. London: Longmans, Green and Co. Price 6s. net.

"And this is the end of all right contemplation of the holy angels—to fix our hearts more entirely on God." If we move on such lines as these the study of the subject cannot fail to profit us. The early Church was very careful to safeguard her children, and her example bids us beware. We agree with the Bishop of Rochester that "lack of imagination" has resulted in a weak hold of the doctrine of the existence of angels. At the same time, the subject strongly lends itself to the unfettered fancies of a certain type of mind. The editor seems to have unearthed all that is worth reading (and much that is not) on angels in their relation to God, to man, and to art. As long as the writers have been wise up to, and not beyond, what is written in the Scriptures they have made a definite and useful contribution to our knowledge of the heavenly visitants and messengers of God; but there is a great deal included which is fanciful, unhealthy, and unscriptural. Dr. Wirgman's essay in particular is very erroneous on the subject of Holy Communion.

STORIES OF GRACE. Collected and edited by Rev. C. S. Isaacson, M.A. London: Elliot Stock. Price 3s. 6d.

There is always room for a record of the "Acts of Christ." The names and religious histories of the present subjects may not be so well known, but they are all the more eloquent. This work is supplementary to "Roads to Christ," and is a still further witness to the power of the Gospel over all sorts and conditions of men. It is eminently suitable to times of revival, and the editor has called to his aid several well-known religious writers.

These addresses were given to a class of lady students of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, by their Principal. They are based on the Church's special Psalms for Christmas, Easter, Ascension Day, and Whit-Sunday. They are the product of thought and reading, and are marked by sympathy, reverence, and spirituality. The writer seems to have taken it for granted that her hearers were in the right relation to Christ, hence the ample opportunity of appeal to an act of self-surrender to Christ—the crying need of all classes—seems to have been missed.

Adventure for God. By the Right Rev. Charles H. Brent. London: Longmans, Green and Co. Price 3s. 6d.

The cause of Christian missions is stimulated by these Bishop Paddock lectures given by the Bishop of the Philippine Islands to theological students. They represent the opinions of a well-furnished, literary, and devout mind. His lectures marshal themselves under six headings—the vision, the appeal, the response, the quest, the equipment, and the goal. The need of vision for individual and Church is emphasized. However pure a Church is and however high its morals, it is doomed to languor and atrophy in proportion as it obscures or mutilates the missionary vision. On the chapter entitled "Equipment" he dwells on imagination, social instinct, the spirit of patriotism, and the spirit of moral adventure. It will be seen on perusal that the book is packed with sanctified common-sense, and with clever and suggestive counsel; at the same time, the rope is not long enough. He dwells too exclusively, so it seems to us, on the human side. Of course, he knows and believes that without the Spirit of God missionary adventure is madness; but in a chapter on equipment we think he ought to have dwelt strongly on the Divine enabling.


The booklet is dedicated to the tempted and suffering members of our common humanity. The temptations of the Christ and the Christian are dealt with suggestively. The perusal of it will serve to clear our views, guide past pitfalls, and be a little source of comfort and strength.


"Just as I am" is not included here, but all are Scriptural, musical, and heart-moving.


Curious in metre, often comforting in thought, and often unprotestant in flavour.

From a Sheltered Nook. By Frances Gooddy. London: Elliot Stock. Price 1s. 6d. net.

Helpful and comforting truths are to be found here.
NOTICES OF BOOKS

PAMPHLETS.

THOUGHTS ON EDUCATION. By Mandell Creighton, D.D. London: Longmans, Green and Co. Price 6d. net.

A cheap edition, abridged from the larger book of speeches and sermons with the same title. Mrs. Creighton writes a preface and the Bishop of Manchester an interesting and suggestive introduction. The papers here included are full of valuable counsels for all who are concerned for the best interests of the nation's children. In the present controversy it is especially important to have our attention called to first principles by so great a thinker and so wise a prelate as the late Bishop Creighton. It would have been an inestimable boon to have had his presence and guidance in the controversy now raging; for both sides might have been thereby saved from taking up impossible positions.


An address on the value of the dual system in Elementary Education, and three lectures on "The Place of Religion in Education," "Religious Liberty and the Law of Trusts," and "Practical Proposals." A valuable contribution to current controversy from the standpoint of definite opposition to the Education Bill.


A reprint of addresses delivered at eleven centres in the Diocese of St. David's, in which the Education Bill is subjected to very acute and severe criticism.


This record of a year's work at the college presided over by Dr. C. F. Harford will be found particularly useful for all those who are interested in Medical Missions, and also in the health and outfit of travellers all over the world.


A popular edition of a useful book, containing a large amount of valuable information.

MANSFIELD PARISH CHURCH. By Rev. A. H. Prior. Price 1s. 6d. net.

An account, with illustrations, of one of the oldest and most interesting churches in the Midlands.


An earnest plea for a proper observance of Sunday.


We are glad to have this admirable plea for Foreign Missions in a cheap form. It includes some telling answers to popular objections to Missions. It ought to have the widest possible circulation.


The Jubilee Souvenir of the Missions to Seamen, telling of the splendid work done by this admirable organization. A large number of photographs add to the interest of the book.

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