volume the author brings an indictment against the militarism of the civilized Powers as in every way contrary to New Testament teaching.

A "Dictionary of Hymnology," in a new and cheap form, sounds promising. Mr. Murray finds there is a demand for such a volume. It, of course, deals with the origin and history of Christian hymns of all ages and nations. The work was originally published in 1892, and since then the study of the subject has made great strides. The present edition has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date by its compiler, the Rev. John Julian, D.D.

A lexicon of Patristic Greek has long been a desideratum amongst theologians. Sophocles' "Lexicon" and Suicer do something, it is true, to supply the need, but neither is anything like exhaustive. An attempt is now being made to supply the need, and competent scholars are being invited to assist in the collection of materials. The idea originated with the Central Society of Sacred Study and its Warden, Dr. Swete, Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. Members of that society are specially invited to help, but the co-operation of other scholars is also desired, and will be welcomed. Communications from any persons who can assist in the work will be gladly received by the Rev. Dr. Redpath, 10, Idol Lane, London, E.C., who has undertaken to act as editor. The present idea is to include the Greek Fathers down to A.D. 500, though, if sufficient workers can be found, it might be extended as far as John of Damascus (A.D. 750).

Notices of Books.


Several reasons combine and converge to make the subject of our Lord's Temptation one of fundamental interest and importance. Its bearing on critical questions connected with the authenticity of the Gospels has been well pointed out by Dr. Sanday. Its relation to our Lord's Person and ministry is no less definite and important. The latter aspect is the one dealt with in this volume. Dr. Knight thus states his aim: "The particular task I have set myself is this: to try so to interpret [the Temptation] as to show the connexion between it and the ministry which followed—a ministry which is still being carried on by the Lord Ascended and His Body the Church. Or, to put it otherwise: accepting the Baptism as the fixing of the great end, I seek to consider whether we have not in the Temptation the Lord's final human sanction of laws governing His accomplishing it and
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...the adoption of means conducive to it and in harmony with those laws." The Temptation is thus regarded as a Temptation of the Messiah officially, rather than of the Man personally, and we believe this is the true view to take. The first chapter discusses very suggestively the place and nature of the Temptation. The second treats in detail of the three temptations, and among its valuable points is a fine illustration of the Temptation from the wilderness-discipline of Israel. The third lecture seeks to interpret the subsequent ministry of Christ in the light of the Temptation, and the fourth shows how "the primitive portrait" of Christ is revealed in the incidents of these forty days. Space forbids our entering upon the details of Dr. Knight's interpretation. It must suffice to say that the book is full of accurate scholarship, suggestive exegesis, and ripe experience. It is one of the most helpful books of its kind we have read for some time—a book that rejoices the heart of a reviewer, especially if, as in this case, he comes upon it unexpectedly. Readers may disagree with Dr. Knight's main thesis so far as it concerns our Lord (though the present writer ventures to agree with it), but it is hardly possible to refuse acceptance of the application of the idea to the ministry of the Church to-day. It is pointed out that the same principles ought to actuate our work, and significant illustrations are adduced from Church history when the absence of these principles brought disaster. This book should be pondered by all Church workers, especially by the clergy. If the Church had always kept true to the lines here laid down, how different her record would have been! This is a book to be read again and again. The application of its truths would revolutionize many a life and many a parish organization. We hope we shall soon hear again from Dr. Knight. He is a voice, not an echo.

Price 5s. net.

Books on the Atonement have been appearing with frequency of late, and the justification of the volume before us, according to the preface, lies in the fact that it is an attempt to approach the subject from the side of morals rather than of theology. We do not quite like this antithesis, because a theology that is not moral is not theology. But we know what the author means, and when he says that "the doctrine of the Atonement is not an artificial theorem or an inexplicable or unethical dogma, but that it has its roots in the foundations of all human life," we heartily agree with him, especially as he goes on to add that the doctrine of the Atonement "is really the highest expression of the law of all moral and social progress; and that ethics itself is of little use, as a practical science, unless completed by the Atonement." The book opens with the consideration of "Ethics in the Bible" (chap. i.), and "Ethics outside the Bible" (chap. ii.). It is pointed out that while religion in the Bible is not opposed to morality, there is a divorce between them in ethical writings of Greece and Rome. Then comes an illuminating discussion of "Duties and Persons," in which we are shown that it is not duty in itself as such, but duty in relation to personality, that constitutes true ethics. "All duties have reference to persons, and it is the existence of persons which makes duties possible" (p. 62). This thought leads on to the consideration of sin as the breaking of the right relation...
between persons and the consequent need of reconciliation, forgiveness, and punishment. Thus far the discussion has been singularly fresh, penetrating, and convincing. We have rarely enjoyed any treatment more thoroughly than this. But when we come to the author’s presentation of the place of Christ as Mediator and Reconciler, we become conscious of inadequate treatment and of a failure to do justice to the full teaching of the New Testament. He refuses to allow that “Christ suffered instead of us,” although ἀντίπλοι and ἄντιπλοι are found in the New Testament, and call for adequate interpretation as distinct from, though connected with, περιπλος and ἔργον. It is simple truth to say that no doctrine of the Atonement can possibly be adequate which refuses to face this distinct aspect of New Testament teaching. It may be difficult to understand, accept, and correlate it, but at least it must not be ignored or set aside. This is the crowning virtue of Denney’s great book; it faces the problem. Mr. Lofthouse curiously says that “it is impossible to prove any theory of the Atonement by quoting texts” (p. 143), and yet how are we to derive our doctrine except by adding all the teaching of the New Testament? If only Mr. Lofthouse had given all the texts their due meaning and content, he would have arrived at a doctrine of the Atonement at once true and satisfying. As it is, we are conscious of inadequacy and partial treatment of the New Testament evidence. The same feeling is experienced in the discussion of the idea of “blood” in the Bible, which is regarded, following Westcott, as equivalent to “life”—a view which utterly fails to account for most of the plainest passages of the Old and New Testaments. Mr. Lofthouse’s general view is what is known as the “moral theory” of the Atonement, the idea that Christ’s “whole life was one long death,” concerning which it may be said that, in spite of all that McLeod Campbell, Bushnell, and Moberly have urged from different standpoints, it has never satisfied the heart and conscience of the great body of Christians. When we pass from these chapters to the closing ones on “The God-Man,” “Personality,” and “Atonement of the Race,” we find ourselves again under the spell of the author’s delightfully fresh way of putting things, though, of course, we cannot help being conscious all the time of his inadequate view of the Atonement. In our judgment, his arguments at the opening and at the close of the book demand, and even provide room for, the full New Testament doctrine as we conceive of it, and if this were but included the book would prove one of the most valuable and most permanent of our discussions on the Atonement. As it is, however, it is wanting at a vital point, though if it be read in clear and constant sight of this inadequacy, it will provide the student with sidelights innumerable and suggestions of first-rate importance. Its freshness, clearness, and constant touch with life make it most enjoyable and inspiring reading.


There is much in this volume that is Scriptural and useful, together with not a little that is neither the one nor the other. Its statement of the doctrine of Original Sin is on the whole sound and clear and in accord with Scripture and Article IX., though we fail to appreciate the distinction drawn between what is sinful and what has “of itself the nature of sin.” As was to be
expected, the teaching on baptism in relation to regeneration and justification is not in agreement with Scripture. Writers of the school represented by the author are too much under the dominion of their particular sacramental theories to be able to do justice to the teaching of the New Testament, and to that of St. Paul in particular. Nor are we surprised to find justification defined as God accounting us righteous because He makes us so (p. 50), though, again, this is due to the exigency of a false position on the Sacrament, and not derivable from any exegesis of Rom. iii. and iv. With what Mr. Eck says on Actual Sin and on Mortal and Venial Sins, we find ourselves largely in agreement, but to his treatment of Confession and his interpretation of St. John xx. we are almost entirely opposed. He finds himself hard pressed when he tries to find Auricular Confession in the primitive Church (p. 176 ff.); and if he feels satisfied with his own arguments, there is really nothing more to be said, except that few impartial readers will agree with him. Nor does he take any notice whatever of the significant changes on this subject between the Prayer Books of 1549 and 1552. This lack of candour goes far to rob the discussion of all historical value. To the same effect is the entire absence of all comment on the words "that by the ministry of God's word," in connexion with the remarkable alterations made in the Address at Holy Communion in 1552. Above all, Mr. Eck takes little or no account of the fundamental differences between Rome and ourselves on the subject of Confession, except to say that Rome makes it compulsory and we leave it voluntary. No one who knows anything of the essential place Confession holds in the Roman system will regard this as at all an adequate or true account of the Anglican view. It is a characteristic but not surprising feature of writers of Mr. Eck's school, that they are quite unable to face candidly, and deal faithfully with, all the facts of the case in connexion with the history of Confession and Absolution in the Church of England. A careful perusal of the Bishop-Designate of Sodor and Man's valuable book on "Confession and Absolution" would put a very different complexion on much that we find in this book. Indeed, it would have made it impossible for the author to have maintained his position. How is it that writers of this or any other school can think they are serving the cause of truth by ignoring patent facts? And what will the laymen think for whom this series is principally intended?


The last of a series of four "International Handbooks to the New Testament," three by American scholars and one by the former Principal of Manchester College, Oxford. The general standpoint of the series is that of a free critical attitude to the Scriptures. It claims to be free from dogmatic presuppositions, which comes to mean freedom from prepossessions in favour of a supernatural Christianity. The Acts is partly unhistorical, and the Fourth Gospel is a book of "historical deficiencies," and its Christ "somewhat unreal" (p. 174). There is no lack of scholarly ability, though the exegesis is often not to our liking, and the general position the very reverse of ours. The book will be useful for reference by students, but will not prove a safe guide to the meaning of works which have proved to be the spiritual food of
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multitudes by their revelation of a Divine and Redeeming Saviour. If nothing more can be said for the Acts and the Johannine writings than is found here, their influence on the world is nothing short of a miracle.


We need do no more than call attention to this handy and cheap reprint. It will be a welcome boon to students. Pusey's "Minor Prophets" is one of the works which lasts.


A new work by this author is always welcome. His teaching is uniformly characterized by great freshness of thought and spirituality of experience. The book before us consists of twenty-six brief meditations, and all the features of Mr. Jowett's teaching are found in rich abundance. The chapters combine true exposition with apt illustration and experimental religion. While all are good, some of the meditations are perfect gems of their kind. For those who rejoice in spiritual food from the Word of God, this little book will prove a treasure. We would also call to it the special attention of clergy and teachers. It is a model of what a teaching and pastoral ministry means and can do. We hope we shall soon have more work of this kind from Mr. Jowett's pen.


The third volume of a series of popular lectures. It covers the interesting and important period from the death of Charles I. to the death of William III., and accordingly provides Dr. Plummer with many opportunities of pointing the moral and adorning the tale. Like the two earlier volumes, it is full of genuine personal interest, written in constant view of the best authorities, and marked by an earnest endeavour to be fair and impartial. Dr. Plummer's criticisms of Cromwell and of Puritanism generally do not err on the side of leniency, though he is quite frank about the reaction of the Restoration in spite of his evident preference for the monarchical and Church side. This little volume, like its predecessors, will prove an admirable introduction to the study of the period, under the guidance of so sound, fair, and large-minded a scholar.


A handbook on China and Chinese Missions, written by one of the leading American missionaries, who by his former books has proved himself to be one of the greatest authorities on all things Chinese. It is packed with information, written in a clear and attractive style, conveniently arranged for study, with questions and bibliography at the end of each chapter, and well illustrated by photographs. This British edition is admirably adapted for use in missionary study circles and by individual students. The chapter on the Church Missionary Society gives it a special value for Churchmen. In
view of the many events now occurring to call attention to China, the publication of this handbook is very timely, and we hope it will be widely used by all who are interested in missions. They will find themselves under the guidance of one of the ablest of missionary writers.

Archaeology of the Cuneiform Inscriptions. By Professor Sayce.


This admirable little work will appeal to scholar and general reader alike. Professor Sayce is seen here at his best, and his arguments, and the facts which he brings up to support them, are cogent and concisely stated. The far-reaching part played by ancient Babylonian culture in the East is becoming clearer with every discovery made; and not in the East alone: Babylonian influences had penetrated as far as Crete more than 1500 years B.C. Professor Sayce, like the man of ideas that he is, has sometimes allowed his enthusiasms to get the better of his prudence, as readers of his "Herodotus" are aware; in consequence, he has been made the target for an indefinite amount of abuse by "higher critics" and their henchmen. But we are increasingly sure that his attitude towards the great problems of ancient history is most scientific, and therefore safer, than the baseless speculations which too often do duty, even among University Professors, for fact; and a perusal of this last book—revealing, as it does, an amazing learning, presented in a most readable fashion—will go far to correct erroneous views. If not now, nevertheless ultimately, magna est veritas. We are very grateful to Professor Sayce for his work.


This immense book is the final bequest of the late Dr. Dale to his generation. Piously completed by his son, it is likely to remain the classic work on the subject for many a long year. Dr. Dale held a position in English Nonconformity unlike that of any other man of his day, Dr. Martineau always excepted. His dicta were always so cautiously weighed that men the furthest removed from his theological standpoint were glad to listen to them, and to profit by his zeal, his learning, and his insight. All the qualities, intellectual and otherwise, that have made his work on the "Atonement" a classic among theological treatises are to be found exemplified in this work. It deserves to be read with the most careful and unremitting attention, for it is a genuine "history," not a congeries of fragments pilfered from the works of others. We are indebted to Dr. A. W. W. Dale for the care he has taken to complete and enrich this magnum opus of his honoured father.


The title of this book suggests this idea to the reader: What if the author had essayed to write "A man's faith made plain"? For, while we acknowledge there is a great deal of pleasing, and even effective, writing in the course of its 200 (and odd) pages, we have to admit that, in the end, we are doubtful as to the precise meaning the author wishes to convey. Clear-cut definition in expressing a thought can be achieved only when the thought is
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itself crystal-clear; otherwise we get emotionalism evaporating in a mist of
fine words.


The short sermons on the Decalogue and Morning Prayer are simple
and useful. The hearers valued them, and so will the readers. The writer
is a strong Churchman, but not an exclusive one. If all our villages had
such virile and practical teaching as this, what a difference it would make
in our land! Clergy of country parishes should by no means overlook this
little volume.

3s. 6d.

We know of no book giving as good an idea of the Sudan as this. There
is a vivacity about it despite its solemn undertone, and one feels the cheery
optimism of the writer. It reminds us of a crisis for 80,000,000 of people.
Shall Islam occupy the great country or Christ? Mohammedanism is not
dead, though tragically deadening. Is the Church of Christ to awaken to
the great needs and opportunities of this vast tract? So it is a crisis for
the Church of Christ. Dr. Kumm engrosses our attention and touches our
conscience.

THE APOSTLE OF PATIENCE AND PRACTICE. By Frank Johnson Taylor, B.A.
London: Allenson. Price 2s. 6d.

Fourteen straightforward expository addresses on the Epistle of
St. James delivered at St. Matthew's, Redhill. The social duties of Christians
in modern times are not forgotten.

THE PATHWAY OF LIFE. By Archdeacon Wynne, D.D. London: S.P.C.K. Price 1s. 6d.

This Lenten book of instructions on the Fifty-first Psalm is full of wise
counsel and Scriptural teaching.

THE SANCTUARY OF SUFFERING. By Eleanor Tree. London: Longmans,
Green and Co. Price 3s. 6d.

There is help and consolation here, but there is error. We entirely
dissent from the views expressed on what is significantly termed "the
Blessed Sacrament of the Altar." We likewise think that those relating to
the intermediate state are dishonouring to the work of Christ.

MODERN LONDON. By James Dunn. London City Mission.

The work of the London City Mission should commend itself to all
earnest people. Rising above petty denominationalism, it preaches Christ
as Saviour and Sovereign. The population of Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg,
Moscow totalled do not equal that of London. The work of the London
City Missionaries among all classes of workers is as tremendous as it is
remedial. They touch a class untouched by the clergy, and are the means
under God of the rescue of scores from the hell of earth and eternity.
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THE CRYPTOGRAM AND ITS KEY. By Moira. London: Elliot Stock. Price 2s. 6d.

The subject is the epistles to the Seven Churches in Revelation ii. and iii. It has long claimed the writer's attention. The opinion is that Christian experience must prove the deciding factor, so the order of reading is inverted, and we begin with Laodicea and work back to Ephesus. Certainly the idea gives harmony, is fresh, and is treated in a most spiritual manner.

READINGS FROM LAW'S "SERIOUS CALL." London: Longmans, Green and Co. Price 1s. 6d. net.

Law conquered Johnson and has conquered many another. His "Serious Call" is an illustration of the best use of satire for religious ends. To abridge him, as the Bishop of London says, is not easy, but the editor has made a good selection.


It is difficult to describe this portly volume. It is partly astrological, partly astronomical, partly theological. Whether such books have any wide circulation or influence is open to doubt, but Dr. Bullinger's "Witness of the Stars" seems to have had a fair sale. Among much that is extremely fanciful (not to say ridiculous) there is some useful material in this book. But it should be read—if read at all—with great caution.


These impressions are distinctly out of the rut. The style is inclined to be epigrammatic, the writer egotistical, though not self-conscious. He gives us his views on many subjects—e.g., religion, education, military training, truth, character, friendship, heredity, diet, etc. He has something worth saying on all of them. We like him because his philosophy looks at things from the heights. Education is the development of every faculty and taste that will lead us nearer God. Truth is "concord with God." Character is likeness to God. We are sorry he has lost faith in the millennium, and regret he has so contemptuous an opinion of the man who insures his life. He has failed to see the element of self-sacrifice, and perhaps, too, the logical deduction from 2 Cor. xii. 14. Yet he knows the Word of God, and rejoices in the redemption of Christ. He believes things are in a bad way with the world, and his conscience has bidden him warn men to make each new day a time of reflection. "The day and the hour are unknown to all, but the end is due at any time."


The translator, who has put us under debt before, gives the English equivalent from the Italian of Nicolas Balbani, 1587. It shows the cost of following Christ to a high-born man of that time, a courtier and a Marquis. The dilettante Christian should read and see how one thus placed set aside natural ties, social position, hereditary religionism, and the praise of men, to follow Christ.
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A series of useful sermons, the first of which acts as title to the book. They are full of Scriptural teaching and spiritual counsel. The sermons on the Liturgy show the writer a faithful and affectionate son of the Church of England.


This is a fivefold view of our Lord's ministry. Each aspect is suggestive and would form a good basis for study.


These recollections and letters gathered by his niece are luminous and voluminous. They reveal to us a mind at once strong, clear, and spiritual. He is straight, scrupulous, and a passionate lover of fair play. A great admirer of Arnold of Rugby; an opponent of sacerdotalism; a strong Liberal, though not an advocate of Home Rule, Disestablishment, on the Suppression of the Lords; an excellent tutor; a loving friend; a faithful pastor; a preacher of the Word of God, his life cannot fail to inspire the reader with high ideals. It is a pity that at the end of his life he mixed himself up with spiritualism, but, as his niece tells us, his health was broken, his strong mind shadowed, and his judgment confused. His cures held in Wiltshire and Lincolnshire were memorable.


This sixth edition, carefully revised, again signalizes the gallant Colonel as a defender of the faith. We know he was also a defender of the Empire. He examines the arguments for and against Christianity, and shows the strength of the Christian position. Soldier-like qualities mark the book. Courtesy and fairness are combined with clearness and conciseness. Let the book be placed in the hands of a thoughtful young man, and it will turn him to the God of revelation.

NOT LEFT WITHOUT WITNESS. By Rev. J. Blacket. London: Elliot Stock. Price 3s. 6d.

This voice from across the sea is strong and welcome. The cheap reissue of the work is a distinct gain. God's revelation of Himself in nature, history, man, the fact of sin, Christ, and atonement are ably dealt with. The writer crosses swords with a Hume, a Kant, a Spencer, a Huxley, a Haeckel, and we think he bears no scars. The whole book is an encouragement to the Christian to rejoice in a religion at once so precious and so reasonable.

LONDON CITY CHURCHES. By A. E. Daniel. London: A. Constable and Co. Price 3s. 6d.

This new edition is uniform with the interesting series "London Riverside Churches," "The Romance of our Ancient Churches," and cannot fail to
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interest. The writer knows his subject and is enthusiastic. He tells us all the facts worth telling, whether in history or architecture, and the illustrations by Leonard Martin are good.


This is a reprint from the Expositor, and excellent in every way. The writer shows that the claim to be the fulfilment of prophecy had its origin in Christ Himself. The argument from prophecy is mighty and will prevail. It is one of the strongest proofs that the Bible is the Word of God. This would do splendidly to place in the hands of a cultured Jew.


The written word here bears testimony to the living Word. The book is a compilation of passages from the New Testament, proving Christ aut Deus aut nullus. Scripture, our only court of appeal, is uncompromising in its witness for Christ.


These are stories containing great truths told to a class of lads. They are written by those who love boys and are anxious that in life’s voyage the lads shall steer straight. We are sure they will be helpful to those who have to deal with boys.


The stories attached are popular and legendary. They are an endeavour to answer Who was such and such a saint in the calendar? The legendary element is obvious, but the writer tells what she has gathered simply and interestingly.

A Knight of the Cumberland. By John Fox. London: Constable and Co. Price 2s. 6d.

A charming little story of American mountain life, written with a freshness and evident knowledge of the subject which makes the picture a living one to the reader. The peculiar charm of the “Blight” is not, perhaps, quite so apparent as one feels it ought to be, and one has, so to speak, to take it on trust. But the Honourable Samuel Budd is a delightful character. We hope Mr. Fox will soon follow up this volume with another.

Received: