pretation of the Gospels, written as they were in the age which held the Creed of the Epistles, and maintains that "the Gospel," in the full sense of the word, is to be found, not in the Gospels, but in the Epistles.

Archdeacon Sinclair's history of St. Paul's Cathedral, which he finished the other day, is bound to be interesting. There is, anyhow, a wealth of material to draw upon. The scope of the book will be of such a kind as shall appeal to the populace. A good idea. At the same time, of course, the Archdeacon will not sacrifice accuracy to colour. The title is to be "Memorials of St. Paul's Cathedral," which is rather apt, and it will be illustrated by Mr. Louis Weirter.

Mr. Roger Ingpen possesses the true literary instinct. Moreover, he is one of the most conscientious of workers, and knows much of the eighteenth-century lights of literature. I hope Mr. Ingpen will give us in the near future a series of studies of the writing-men of the period, of which he is already so very familiar. His latest effort is an important work in two volumes, entitled "The Letters of Percy Bysshe Shelley," which Messrs. Pitman are issuing. The largest edition of Shelley's letters that has hitherto been obtainable contains only some 127 letters. Mr. Ingpen's volumes will have some 450 letters in them, many of which have never appeared before.

"With Christ in Bethlehem" is the title of a new Lenten work by Miss Helen Thorp. The Bishop of Rochester has supplied a preface. This book will be found especially useful to girls and young women.

Here are four new periodicals: Travel and Exploration, a shilling monthly; the Englishwoman, a paper for women, as the title indicates; the Tuesday Review, a new Oxford undergraduate's sixpenny weekly; while the fourth item is the Anti-Socialist.

M. C.

Notices of Books.


A commentary on the whole Bible in one volume! Surely the task is impossible. Yet here it is, accomplished. The editor who conceived the idea was induced to undertake the work from a belief that, "notwithstanding all the commentaries in existence, there was still room for another more suited to the needs and means of the general public." And, quite apart from any question of the views here set forth, it must be at once admitted that he has been successful in a high degree in realizing his ideal. The contributors number forty-three, and are drawn from this country, Canada, and the United States. They include well-known scholars of different Churches, though we regret, from our standpoint, that there seem to be
but two representatives of Evangelical Churchmanship. First come twenty-nine "General Articles," covering over 100 pages and including some of the most important and essential subjects connected with the Bible. Thus, in addition to general introduction, we have papers on Hebrew History to the Exile, The Creation Story and Science, Introduction to the Pentateuch, Genesis and the Babylonian Inscriptions, Introduction to Prophecy, The Messianic Hope, The History of the Period between the Testaments, The Life of Christ, The Preaching of Christ, The Life-Work and Epistles of St. Paul, and The Synoptic Problem. Then there are seven doctrinal articles on Belief in God, The Person of Christ, The Trinity, Miracle, The Resurrection, The Atonement, and Inspiration. Last of all come articles on Bible Study, Palestine, Antiquities, Hebrew Coins, etc., Chronology, and The Elements of Religion. While these vary in quality and length, they provide clear, simple, scholarly information, sufficient for all ordinary purposes. Then comes the Commentary, extending to 1,100 pages, followed at the end by seven well-printed maps. We have one serious criticism to make, and we will get this out of the way first. It is that the Old Testament articles are written only from the standpoint of modern criticism. We hasten to say, and we say it gladly, that they are moderate and reverent in tone, and here and there they make allowance for differences of opinion. But still, they are manifestly and definitely on the higher critical side, which we think is not only erroneous in itself, but a mistake when viewed from the standpoint of those for whom this volume is intended. For, surely, when a leading critic like Dr. G. A. Smith can say that the usage of the Divine names is too precarious a foundation on which to base critical arguments, we ought not to have the Pentateuch divided on the basis of this very usage. Nor is it fair to make the older view of the Pentateuch stand or fall with the Mosaic authorship, instead of resting it on historical trustworthiness. The Pentateuch would be just as credible if a contemporary of Moses had written or compiled it. Nor is it accurate to represent those who accept the conservative position as holding the Pentateuch to be the original work of one man rather than a compilation from previously existing documents (p. xxvi). Conservative scholars have long admitted that the Pentateuch, whenever and wherever composed, contains previously-existing documents. What they deny, with all the archaeologists, and, as it would seem, with Professor Ramsay also, is that gradual development through the centuries is the necessary and only explanation of the Pentateuchal strata. In view of the reopening of these questions at the present time, it ought to have been possible to present the other side to the readers of a popular commentary like this, and if, as we hope and believe, the book goes into another edition, the editor should rearrange his space in the general articles to admit of a statement of the conservative position from the standpoint of such a scholar as Dr. Orr. This could easily be done by shortening the unnecessarily long article on the History between the Testaments. Then the reader will be able to see both sides and judge for himself. As it is, he cannot avoid obtaining the impression that the side here represented is the only possible one—a view which we most strenuously combat. But having said this—and, because of its importance, we have felt it necessary to say it frankly—we have scarcely
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anything but praise for the book as a whole. While naturally unequal by reason of the variety of writers, it seems to give the ordinary reader the very help he needs. By limiting the insertion of the Biblical text to the words and phrases elucidated, it has been possible to include explanations of all the important points of each book. Brief, but clear and adequate, introductions are given before the commentary, and in difficult parts, like the Pauline Epistles, there are very useful paraphrases. On New Testament questions and in all matters of essential Christian doctrine the standpoint is thoroughly conservative, and true to the old paths, and, so far as we have been able to test the commentary, we believe it will afford adequate guidance and suggestion. The book is wonderful value for the money. It consists of over 1,200 octavo pages, clearly printed in double columns, well bound, and costs only 7s. 6d. The convenience of a commentary on the whole Bible in one volume is too great to need mentioning, and we can only express our surprise that the editor has been able to accomplish a task which beforehand we should have judged quite impossible. It would have added interest to the book if the work of each contributor had been indicated, but this, perhaps, could not have been done. The editor is to be congratulated, both on the idea and its realization. Subject to the qualification made above, we believe his hope that within the compass of one volume "much will be found to remove difficulties, to strengthen faith, and lead to a wider study and fuller comprehension of the Word of God," will be realized.


This important series is making steady progress towards completion, though we hope it will not be long before we receive an addition in the form of a commentary on one of the more important books of the Old Testament. The present volume follows soon after that on Ecclesiastes. As there are no complicated problems of documentary analysis, and as there is a general agreement among modern scholars as to the date and unity of Esther, the author tells us that he has concentrated attention on the serious textual problems raised by the book. These problems have no parallels in the criticism of the rest of the Old Testament. The versions of Esther reveal a number of remarkable differences to the Hebrew text that have no analogies in the versions of other books. As these are not found in full in any of the commentaries, and are not usually accessible to the student, the present commentary gives a complete account of them and discusses their value. The first fifty pages are thus occupied with textual matters, in which the relations of the versions to the Hebrew text are carefully stated and fully discussed. Ordinary readers will find the sections on the Higher Criticism, Canonicity, and Interpretation more interesting. Ahasuerus is identified with Xerxes, and the purpose of the book from beginning to end is alleged to be solely the institution of the Feast of Purim. The book is dated from the Greek period, and is said to be late in that time. The most important section of the introduction deals with the historical character of the book. Dr. Paton calls attention first of all to three facts: (1) The book wishes to be taken as history; (2) the book was regarded as historical by the Jewish authorities, who admitted it to the Canon; (3) a few of the state-
ments are confirmed by external historical evidence. But after this we are given five other statements to prove that the book is not, and cannot be, historical—indeed, it is doubtful whether even a historical kernel underlies its narrative (p. 75). Its omission of the name of God is thought to be due to the fact that the book was read at the annual merrymaking of Purim, and as amidst the drunkenness of these occasions the name of God might be profaned, it was therefore omitted. We are told that there is "not one noble character in the book," and that it is so conspicuously lacking in religion that it should never have been included in the Old Testament Canon (p. 97). This will be regarded by many as an unduly sweeping assertion in view of the facts of the history of the Old Testament Canon. If it is true, it is impossible to help wondering why it was necessary for Dr. Paton to spend so much time and strength in giving an elaborate commentary and providing all these detailed discussions of the textual problem. For our part, we are not prepared to part so lightly with a book which the Jews have included for centuries in their Canon; and we believe that there is a great deal more to be said in favour of its religious character and value than Dr. Paton has been able to admit. For everything connected with moderate critical scholarship this book, perhaps, says the last word, but we cannot think that its deep spiritual problems have been faced. There are heights and depths even in the Old Testament which are not to be reached merely by critical scholarship.


(Communicated)

We venture to characterize these Anglican Church Handbooks as great little books. The covers are tasteful, the contents notable. They will strengthen the case for Christianity, stir up the love of God's Word and world, and inspire the clergy to a fuller ministerial life.

The Bishop of Ossory covers an enormous area in the short space of 124 pages. He deals with the Supernatural in Nature and Experience, Miracles, the Incarnation, Divine Immanence, the Atonement, the Trinity, the Future Life, and Faith. He is acquainted with ancient and abreast of modern thought, and his grasp is firm and sure. He is not afraid of a difficulty, and is strong in his championship. He is a Christian philosopher of a high order, and every word he writes carries weight. To those who have been perplexed by the New Theology this little volume will be particularly valuable.

Mr. Joynt is eminently sane and practical in his counsels. Speaking the truth in love, he sets before the Christian minister the highest and the only ideal. The laity should read to the end, that they may pray more earnestly for their minister. The clergy should read and examine themselves. All theological students should have the book put into their hands. Mr. Joynt has looked into his heart and experience before writing; it remains for us to read and reproduce.

The personal touch in the title of Mr. Harrington Lees' book is as
delightful as it is true. He writes for that engrossing personage the “man in the street,” but specialists may well read and follow these suggestions. His practical hints, hewn from his own experience, are very useful. He urges the study of God’s Word from every point—biographical, topical, contextual, comparative, verbal, metaphorical, missionary. He will call up all forces that throw a light on the Book, and he makes it “speak” to us. The reader will feel more than ever the value, the perpetual youth and the supreme authority of the Word of God.

Dr. Chadwick writes on “Social Work,” with real insight and great practical force. He will not allow that gifts of money can ever take the place of personal service. He emphasizes the need of training the social worker, and the necessity of an all-round facing of facts and circumstances. He deals with the problem alike from the economic and the ethical point of view, and knows that inner change will beget outer improvement. From Chapters V. to XIV. he takes a typical family in a poor district of a great manufacturing town. As he deals with each member he has something of importance to say on unemployment, outdoor relief, education, sweating, etc.

His method is a vivid one. In his last two chapters he speaks with authority on temperance and the co-ordination and organization of social work. The book sets us on the right lines and fits us to specialize in due course. We shall expectantly await the issue of the further volumes promised us in this series.


“A Book of moral wisdom, collected out of the ancient Philosophers.” Such are the words on the title-page; and they are descriptive enough. The book was put together in 1547, and is here reprinted with a brief introduction. The book would have been really valuable had the originals of the collected passages been given side by side with the English.


The biography of this great yet simple soul is a sermon on the text, “Seek ye first the kingdom of God . . . and all these things shall be added to you.” Each young man should learn his secret, and strive to imitate his life. His set of rules, on p. 178, for daily life give us an insight into his greatness. We are again confronted with the fact that social service depends for its sinews on personal salvation. His work was and is of national, imperial, and world-wide importance. The contrast between the beginnings and present returns of the work of the Y.M.C.A. is astounding. He is happy in his biographer, and his memory will be cherished by all who knew him, but most of all will he be known as the young man’s friend.


We commend this story of the life of Christ to busy folk. It gathers together the threads of the wonderful life for them, and in simple and beautiful language tells them all particulars they need to know. The in-
vestigations of experts are pressed into service, and the result gives us a valuable and connected story. Several useful illustrations are scattered about the book.


This special edition is most excellent. Mr. Tristram is a sturdy, straight-hitting opponent, and he deals Haeckel some merciless blows. The latter's unfair yet specious and pretentious attack on Christianity is met and routed in a most effective manner. The poison has done harm, but the antidote is here.

THE CHURCH IN MODERN ENGLAND. By the Rev. F. C. Kempson, M.B. London: Pitman and Sons. 1908. Price 2s. 6d. net.

The author of this book is Demonstrator in Human Anatomy at the University of Cambridge, and is known as the author of a book, not long ago published, entitled "The Future Life and Modern Difficulties." His new venture is described on his title-page as "A study of the place in Christendom and the distinctive mission to the world of the Anglican Communion." It is a frank enough book, and may well be welcomed by the party which looks to Lord Halifax as "guide, philosopher, and friend." It is well, however, that the book should be pondered, not least by those who are certainly not prepared to endorse its teaching. The attitude of Mr. Kempson to our Nonconforming brethren is thus stated (p. 28): "The Church of England cannot recognize as constituent portions of the Catholic Church bodies not organized under the jurisdiction of the ancient ministry, as no other jurisdiction derives from Christ Himself." Mark the preposterous assumption! Needless to say, the writer advocates "the restoration of the Mass as a whole" (p. 128), teaches the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration as *ex opere operato*, and, of course, supports the practice of Auricular Confession. *Quid multa?*

GRIFFITH JOHN. By R. Wardlaw Thompson. London: Religious Tract Society. Price 3s. 6d.

The story of this noble missionary career for full fifty years in China, and still continuing, should be obtained by every missionary-hearted reader. It is a deeply interesting and impressive record. It is also particularly timely, for it tells of the life-work of an apostle of Central China, who is honoured and beloved throughout the Christian Church. Dr. Wardlaw Thompson is to be congratulated on the production of this contribution to missionary literature. It is a popular edition revised up to the present year, embodying an account, not only of Dr. John's whole career, but of his present great work of supplying pure literature of a Christian character for the growing needs of China. A splendid enterprise indeed.

THE ROMANCE OF PROTESTANTISM. By D. Alcock. London: Hodder and Stoughton. Price 3s. 6d. net.

This is in every way an admirable book. We should like to know of its being read far and wide. It shows that in Protestantism are to be found high deeds of courage, endurance, and love; that it is a warm religion, and not a cold one. The history and meaning of the name are attractively and
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accurately stated. The story of the ages, and chiefly the story of Holland and Bohemia, are narrated. And then in a concise, well-printed, and easily readable way, the hindrances to present-day witness are pointed out. There is much information and well-put argument, all tending to show what Canon Henson called at the Manchester Church Congress "the essential solidarity of the English and Continental Reformation."


The attractive Latin title has an alternative, "a practical study in the art of money-raising," and the contents of this portly book are found to describe a curate-in-charge and his organization of a Church council, a Sunday-school anniversary, a rummage sale, a harvest festival, a cantata and conversazione, and a final vestry meeting. All this seems hardly worth while, for it has little or nothing to do with the title of the book. What is worth preserving are innumerable jottings from a variety of literary sources of tales and incidents. The author has poured out the contents of his commonplace book, and has given many an apt quotation and many a good story; but as for the examples of Church methods, we can only say that they are quite out of keeping with the true idea of both "pastor" and "ecclesia."


This new and cheap edition is a boon. To move in the company of Dr. Edersheim is to see and learn. He has spoken to us on the religious side in the Temple, its ministry and services. He speaks to us here on the pedestrian or social side of Jewish life, and shows us, as only he can do, the homes, habits, and manners of the period.


A professed "apologetic of Judaism" is not commonly met with nowadays. Mr. Paul Goodman supplies, in this very interesting and readable work, a most decided "apologetic." Indeed, its militancy is a quite unusually prominent feature. We have no complaint to make on this score, but we do think that, in his attack on Christianity, the writer should have been careful to substantiate some of his "facts." When we read, for example (p. 375), that "there is nothing in the New Testament in praise of work," we are certainly surprised. Has Mr. Goodman never heard of the text, "If a man will not work, neither shall he eat"? Mr. Paul Goodman acts throughout as a consistent advocatus diaboli, and no doubt, from his own point of view, thinks himself justified in so doing. Calmer reflection, and a careful study of Edersheim's works, however, might do something to correct his over-emphasizing of the values of Judaism, and his under-estimating the true genius of Christianity.


A devotional study, by the author of "Three Bulwarks of the Faith." The book may prove useful to many, despite a certain fancifulness in the drawing
of analogies. It is written in a profoundly reverent spirit, and we are glad to recognize this.

**Spiritual Torrents.** By Madame de la Mothe Guyon. London: Allenson. Price 2s. 6d. net.

It is important to note the increased interest shown by readers in the works of one of the most noteworthy of the French mystics. There is a subtle danger, we doubt not, in appropriating, without reserve, some of Madame Guyon's dicta; but the beauty and spirituality of much of her teaching are things to be thankful for indeed.


Mr. Miller is the author of a very voluminous treatise upon the Thirty-Nine Articles. These sermons are intended to deal with certain points, in connection with that treatise, that the author is anxious to discuss more fully. Mr. Miller suffers from the vice of prolixity, and his audience, in consequence, is not likely to be a considerable one. We regret this, as the writer appears to be a man of some learning and of undoubted spirituality.


A series of Bible lessons, primarily intended for teachers in schools. There are fifty of these lessons, and, as far as we have examined the book, we think Miss Knox (who is Principal of Havergal College, Toronto) has done a useful piece of work with a good deal of insight. The book is in no way pretentious, and we like it the better for that.

**Four Talks to Mothers.** By Louise Creighton. S.P.C.K. Price 6d.

The subjects are "Infantile Mortality," "The Christmas Message," "Causes of Drinking and Gambling among Women," and "Religious Teaching in the Home." They are full of sound sense and good advice, both practical and spiritual.

**Skeleton Parallel of Gospels.** By Ellen Frere, S.TH. S.P.C.K. Price 6d.

This little book has a threefold value. It helps to make the Synoptic Gospels chronological; it shows the historical and geographical course of our Lord's ministry. The study of it must draw us nearer to the Divine Master. There are excellent maps, and the work is painstaking and valuable.


This companion to the Holy Communion is excellent in every way. As Bishop Robert Stockersteth says in his Preface, the teaching is in harmony with God's Word, and should "awaken us to a livelier apprehension of the spiritual benefits to be received in the right use of Holy Communion."


Here is a further addition to this publisher's miniature reference library. It is clear, handy, and full of the necessary information concisely put.


A reprint, with some additions, from the writer's "Truth of Christianity." To say that the evidence is clear, comprehensive, and convincing is to say that it was marshalled by Colonel Turton.


The essential features and the differences between Brahminism, Buddhism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity are clearly and succinctly put.

The Canon has given us a suggestive little book on seven symbols connected with our Blessed Lord (e.g., I.H.S., ☧). They teach us, under his skilful guidance, the cardinal truths.

THE INCARNATION IN ST. PAUL'S THEOLOGY AND THE CHRISTIAN HOPE OF IMMORTALITY.

Two brief essays. The first is written to show that St. John's doctrine of the Logos is also in accordance with St. Paul—that the Christ of history and of theology are one. The second, on Immortality, traces Old Testament anticipations of the doctrine, and is followed by an examination of 1 Cor. xv. in regard to the resurrection body. Useful and instructive, and written in the light of recent theological thought.


It would be a great advantage if all clergy and choirmasters would give a quarter of an hour to this little publication, in order to discover the structure of the Te Deum, with a view to its correct rendering. They would discover that the chants and the "services" as usually rendered make great confusion of this wonderful hymn.

PERIODICALS, PAMPHLETS, AND REPRINTS.


The opening article on "The Mind of the East," is by Sir Thomas Raleigh, who writes with authority and insight, as well as with frankness and sympathy. Then comes an article on "The Ornaments Rubric Legally and Historically Considered," which is at once remarkable for the clearness with which the writer puts his own case and for the significant omissions of facts which would have damaged that case beyond repair. Truth is never served by omitting what we do not like. "Presbyterianism and Reunion" is a useful contribution to the problem of reunion. The writer is sympathetic to the suggestion of the Lambeth Conference that the precedent of 1660 should be followed, whereby Presbyterian ministers were consecrated Bishops without having received episcopal ordination. The Rev. Herbert Kelly contributes a paper on "Revelation and Religious Ideas," which is difficult to follow, owing to the writer's involved style. A valuable article on the dearth of clergy attributes most of our present difficulty to the intellectual unrest of the time. Other papers making up this number are "Causes and Remedies of Unemployment," by Professor Urwick; "Novels of M. René Bazin"; and "The Mohammedan Gospel of Barnabas," by Mr. Lonsdale Wragg. The short notices are again disappointing compared with what we used to enjoy and value in this review in old days, but the articles are almost uniformly good and timely, and make this a distinctly valuable number.


The opening article, is a continuation of the very able series of papers by Mr. C. H. Turner on "Historical Introduction to the Textual Criticism of the New Testament." This instalment deals with the Canonicity of the Four Gospels, Sir Henry Howorth again does battle against the Lutheran subjective criterion of Canonicity, and makes some good points, though it is not quite accurate to speak as though Luther's was the only Protestant view of Canonicity. There is another Protestant position, which is as objective as Sir Henry Howorth can wish, but evidently he has not yet met with it. The reviews are, as usual, very good, and we are particularly glad to see that in the notice of Dr. Moulton's new Greek Grammar Mr. G. C. Richards urges caution in accepting Deissmann's view of Hebraisms in the New Testament. It is curious to observe how a new discovery is apt to set even scholars off their balance and send them to the other extreme. A useful number of a magazine that no student of theology can afford to neglect.


Out of the eight articles which constitute this number there are three of general interest and real importance. A fine discussion on "Preaching to the Church of Our Times," by Dr. H. M. Scott, is well worth consideration by all preachers, young and old. An able and searching criticism of the New Philosophy, Pragmatism, by Dr. Huizinga, is very
timely; while the long article on "Pentateuchal Criticism," by Mr. H. M. Wiener, is of exceptional value. It adduces proofs against the modern critical view of the Old Testament which seem to us absolutely convincing, and certainly demand the attention of the critical school. Other articles are: "Immortality"; "Kant's Philosophy of Religion"; "What is Jewish Literature?" The number is a good one, but it is well worth getting for Mr. Wiener's article alone.

**Social Degradation.** By Malcolm Spencer. London: *Student Christian Movement.* Price 1s. net.

A handbook for the study of social problems, and intended specially for colleges and universities. The author describes his work very truly as "Social Study with Religious and Missionary Intention." It calls our attention to poverty from the standpoint of the Christian ideal for human life, and in the course of four chapters it provides an immense amount of well-arranged material for study, either privately or in connection with study circles. An admirable handbook, well worthy of attention.


Five sketches of the progress of missionary work connected with the S.P.G., reprinted from the *Times,* in which they appeared a few months ago. They were written by a member of the *Times* staff, who had himself seen something of missionary work, especially in India. Although primarily intended to create interest in S.P.G. work, the sketches contain interesting information suitable for all who are interested in and working for missions.


Coming events are said to cast their shadows before, and we hail the publication of this useful handbook as an indication that the desires and hopes of Sheffield Churchmen with regard to their diocese will soon be realized. It contains full particulars of Sheffield churches, with historic notes, notices of church societies, and other valuable information connected with the life and work of the city. The editor has done his work well, and the handbook will prove useful both in and outside of the city.


Full of information on every examination connected with the University of London.

**Gathered One by One.** An Eighty Years' Retrospect of the Operative Jewish Converts' Institution.

An interesting sketch of one of the most valuable adjuncts of Jewish missionary work.

**Across Australia.** By the Bishop of Carpentaria. London: S.P.C.K. Price 4d.

The diary of a journey from Port Darwin to Adelaide taken by the writer. All who wish to know something of the life and problems of Northern and Central Australia should read this booklet.

**Be Loyal to Your Church.** By W. Bulstrode. London: P. S. King and Son. Price 4d.

An appeal written by a layman, with special reference to the relation of the Church of England to Nonconformity. Here and there we observe a tendency to identify the Church of England with the Church of Christ, but several important points about loyalty to the Church of England are made by the writer.


The most recent issue of this useful and valuable series. It should be studied and circulated by all temperance workers.
