and the Greek Genius; Matthew Arnold; In Memoriam after Fifty Years; Virgil and Tennyson; Dante and the Art of Poetry; Gray and Dante; Tennyson and Dante; The Art of Translation; Ancient and Modern Classic as Instruments of Education.

From Messrs. Longmans are to come “A Spiritual Philosophy,” two lectures delivered on successive Sunday afternoons in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Dunedin, N.Z., by the Bishop of Dunedin and Primate of New Zealand, and “The Life and Times of Bishop Challoner: 1691-1781,” by Dr. E. H. Burton.

Notices of Books.


Still another Bible Dictionary in one volume which inevitably provokes comparison with the similar work edited by Dr. Hastings reviewed in last month’s number. But first of all let us see what the newcomer has to say for itself. Its origin is due, first, to the consciousness of a need of something more convenient for ordinary people and purposes than the well-known five-volume Hastings' “Bible Dictionary.” Then, the issue of a German work, “Bibelwörterbuch,” edited by Dr. H. Guthe, suggested the project of an English translation, but as this was found impossible it was decided to construct a new and original Dictionary independent of all others. The constituency in view is that of the ordinary parochial ministry, with the Sunday-school teachers and, generally, the laity of our churches. The critical position is stated to be one of acceptance of the proved facts of modern scholarship, of open-mindedness towards still-debated problems, and of loyalty to the fundamental truths of New Testament Christianity. The text used is that of the American Revised Version, with references to the English Revised Version and to the Authorized Version. An endeavour is made to include theological as well as Biblical articles. What may be regarded as a special feature of the book is the fact that there are thirty-six contributors only, which tends to give the treatment a much greater unity than is possible in other similar works where the contributors extend to almost one hundred. They are mostly American, though some leading and representative British and German scholars are of course included. Among the Germans are Professors König and Nowack; among the British Drs. Denney, Dods, Driver, Milligan, and Sanday. On Old Testament Criticism the position is that of Wellhausen as stated by his English, Scotch, and American followers. Thus there is an article on the Hexateuch, not the Pentateuch. The Creation Story is said to be irreconcilable with science, and Daniel is Maccabean. The documentary analysis of the Pentateuch is accepted as one of the “assured results.” The main articles are by the three Editors, and although they necessarily cover
a good deal of ground and suffer from some inequality, they are for the most part on a high level of excellence. Dr. Douglas Mackenzie of Hartford, U.S.A., is responsible for some valuable theological articles on “God,” “Faith,” “Holy Spirit,” and other doctrinal subjects. The Hexateuch is dealt with by one of the Editors, Dr. Nourse, and we are told that it is due to the fusion of JE plus D, together with P, and the work of Redactors. In spite of the confident tone of this article we take leave to say that its position is not only “not proven,” but perhaps was never so far from being proved as it is to-day. With Dr. Orr we believe it is capable to argue on grounds of pure scholarship against the three fundamental positions of the Higher Criticism of the Hexateuch—the analysis of JE, the Josianic date of Deuteronomy, and the late date of the Priests’ Code. The most important article in the volume is on “Jesus Christ,” by Dr. Denney, and is written with all his characteristic freedom, force, ability, and wide knowledge of modern literature. The following *obiter dicta* which appears in his bibliography is worth recording, “The most inspiring book in English is ‘Ecce Homo.’ The critical books on the subject are emphatically not inspiring.” Dr. Denney also writes on “St. Paul” with equal freshness and power, though, unfortunately, in far too limited a space. The illustrations are particularly good, indeed, they are another special feature. In addition to full-page photographic reproductions and maps there are woodcuts in the text. The former are remarkably well done; the latter, though useful, take up so much space that we question whether even for the classes for whom this book is intended they will prove as useful as additional letterpress would have been. Compared with Hastings’ “One-Volume Bible Dictionary,” this has 920 pages as against 992, though the type used in Hastings’ makes the difference still greater. Hastings’ has no bibliography, because it is understood that the volume is intended almost entirely for those Christian workers who do not require to study larger and more technical works. The “Standard Dictionary” has a bibliography which strikes us as particularly good by reason of its brevity and its modern and practical character. The critical and theological standpoints of the two works are virtually identical. It is not at all easy to decide which of the two is to be preferred, for each has its own special features. Hastings’ certainly contains more material, and is cheaper, but, on the other hand, the Standard is better bound, uses a larger type, and provides illustrations. Within its own limits, and for its particular purposes the Standard is an able, scholarly production, and can be heartily recommended, subject of course to our disagreement with its critical position on Old Testament questions. Thus within a few months we have had three one-volume Bible Dictionaries, Murray’s, Hastings’, and the Standard. Those who can afford all three will find it well worth while to use and compare them, and certainly no others will be needed for the large constituency included in their purpose. Those who can afford one will find it hard to choose, but will doubtless be guided by their critical and theological pre­dilections. Those who favour conservatism both in the Old Testament and in the New Testament would be glad if it were possible to select articles from all these three in order thereby to form a scholarly modern Bible Dictionary on conservative lines.
THE PERSON OF OUR LORD AND RECENT THOUGHT. By C. F. Nolloth.


The object of this book is to show that the result of the vast amount of research and criticism of recent years directed upon the New Testament picture of our Lord has been to confirm the views always held on this subject by the Christian Church. The scope of the study is indicated by the title. It is limited to our Lord's Person. After an introductory chapter stating the present position of the problem, the sources of our information are discussed and certain methods of inquiry are laid down. In discussing the Gospel of St. Mark, Mr. Nolloth is willing to consider von Soden's impossible view of distinguishing between the Petrine and non-Petrine elements which compose the Gospel (p. 26). This is refreshingly candid, and for his purpose is most telling, because even as he admits this distinction he can still elicit testimony to the supernaturalness of Christ. The result is that after appealing to sources universally recognized, our Lord is shown to stand in a unique relation to God and to man. Then, continuing to use the sources, Mr. Nolloth arrives at the results which occupy the next nine chapters, and include such subjects as our Lord as a Historic Person, as Son of Man, as Messiah, as Teacher, as Son of God, and Judge. Two more chapters treat of the interpretation of the results, which show that our Lord is man, but more than man; and then the only possible conclusion is drawn that "Jesus Christ is God." Mr. Nolloth has very little difficulty in the concluding chapter in showing the utter misconceptions and bias of the critics who claim to be thoroughly scientific in their treatment. This is a truly valuable book, fully abreast of the latest that has been written. There is an easy mastery of the materials, while the discussion is carried on with perfect candour, and yet with absolute loyalty to our Lord. It is the very book for clergy and educated laity who want to know the latest, whether best or worst, that can be said against the central fact of the Christian religion.

FACT AND FAITH. By J. G. Simpson. London: Nisbet and Co. Price 3s. 6d.

A series of seven papers on various aspects of the Person and Work of Christ. The first discusses "Christ and the Gospels," and pleads for the inductive method in religion. Mr. Simpson enters a protest against all a priori roads in theology. This impels him to such conclusions as that the Logos Christology, or the two Natures in One Person of the Nicene doctrine, "belongs to the realm of representation rather than that of reality" (p. 9). His sympathies are evidently with "reverent agnosticism" on Christological matters (p. 12). This reminder is useful as a corrective, but it may be questioned whether it carries us very far. In the next chapter Mr. Simpson discusses "Christ, Temptation, and Sin," and argues that our Lord's sinlessness does not occupy the same place in the New Testament as it does in present-day thought. This is doubtless true, but the reason is that we use it for apologetic purposes against those who deny the moral miracle of a sinless man. It seems to us a false antithesis to say "that we pronounce Jesus without sin because He is God rather than Divine because sinless" (p. 35); for both are true from different standpoints. Mr. Simpson falls foul of the Doctrine of Original Sin, for, while he rejects Dr. Tennant's view, he
is not satisfied with the teaching of the Article, and will not allow us to speak of inherited evil disposition, only of inherited guilt. He is apparently in sympathy with the view of Edward Irving. When, however, we turn to the chapters dealing with "Christ our Righteousness" and its allied doctrines, we find ourselves in almost entire, and often hearty, agreement with the author's position. He has a firm grasp of the Pauline doctrine of righteousness, and we could wish that all High Churchmen were similarly clear on this essential New Testament truth. In these days of nervous dread of expressing the full Pauline thought it is refreshing to read Mr. Simpson's words, and his criticisms of Liddon, Du Bose, Moberly, and even Dr. Sanday, are as true as they are telling and pertinent. We have greatly enjoyed his treatment of imputed righteousness, and his trenchant criticism of what is known as the "germ theory of justification." When, however, Mr. Simpson speaks of common guilt and corporate forgiveness, we are inclined to think he has brought into his present theological position some elements from a northern clime. With one exception, which is scarcely an exception, the Church of England does not seem to us to refer to original guilt as distinct from original sinfulness. Space does not allow us to do more than mention the other chapters: "Common Guilt and Corporate Forgiveness," "Holiness and Righteousness," "The Presence in the Church," "Christ and Practical Life." They are full of suggestive teaching, aptly expressed and forcefully applied. We must, however, call attention to a long footnote (p. 131), in which a welcome and trenchant word is spoken for the Reformation and Calvinism in answer to a well-known writer whose hostility to these two positions is only paralleled by his inability, if not his unwillingness, to understand them. This is a small book, but it is one to be reckoned with. The author knows his mind, and states it fearlessly and with marked ability. He makes us think, whether we agree with him or not, and this is a virtue for which we are always devoutly thankful.


From time to time a reviewer has the great delight of discovery in meeting with a book which, coming unheralded, turns out to be a treasure. Such is the one before us. We had heard of Mr. Clow as a Presbyterian clergyman in Glasgow, who had published a little book—"In the Day of the Cross." Beyond this we knew nothing until we read this work. It consists of twenty-five addresses on the Atonement, delivered to communicants, and in treating of various aspects of the Cross it sums them up in five main sections: "The Love and Gift of God," "The Passion and Work of Christ," "The Christian Experience," "The Cross and the Evangel." It was with difficulty we put the book down when we had begun it, for we were carried along by its helpful thought, apt expression, strong grasp, and, above all, its rich experience. Its presentation of "The Old, Old Story," will inform the mind and delight the heart. Its adherence to the New Testament doctrine of the Atoning Sacrifice, its insight into modern tendencies, and its constant and forceful application to heart and conscience, are as welcome as they are rare. We recommend our readers to obtain, and then to "mark, learn, and inwardly digest" this book.

Four papers, two of them reprinted from Hastings' "Dictionary of Christ and the Gospels" and the Journal of Theology and Philosophy. They are intended mainly for young theological students, and are a contribution to the discussion among scholars of things eschatological. They thus form a sequel to the author's work "The Eschatology of Jesus." We agree with Dr. Muirhead that the last word has not yet been spoken on this important and prominent New Testament subject. The papers included in this volume will prove a useful and suggestive guide to students, though we are unable to follow the author in all his conclusions. A great deal of valuable information is here made available which is not easily accessible in other forms.


Although many readers have derived benefit from Professor Du Bose's earlier books, we do not think the present work would have commanded serious attention but for the extraordinary praise which it has received in some quarters. The object of the lectures is described as follows: "We must cease to treat the phraseology, the forms, definitions, and dogmas of Christianity as sacred relics, too sacred to be handled. We must take them out of their napkins, strip them of their cerements, and turn them into current coin." But we are obliged to say that Professor Du Bose has failed to convert the relics into current coin. He does, indeed, twist familiar phrases (mainly taken from St. Paul, not from the Epistle to the Hebrews) into new shapes. By the free use of mixed metaphors, misapplied prepositions, false antithesis, and pointless oxymoron, he produces paragraphs which sound like an early Victorian hymn; by the occasional introduction of modern phrases he gives the whole an air of incongruity. But there is no getting away from conventions, no translation of the ancient ideas into modern forms of thought, nor any of the enlightenment which is caused by methodical exposition from a new point of view. Each lecture seems to consist mainly of digressions, and it is often hard to trace any connection between successive paragraphs. Three main positions in this work are: first, the author refuses to admit that the synoptic record of the life of Jesus contains any assertion of His deity; secondly, he maintains that Jesus assumed our fallen human nature, instead of being incarnate in the nature of man in his unfallen condition; thirdly, he denies the doctrine of original sin. While there are some suggestive discussions scattered up and down the book, it is impossible to regard it as a whole as affording real help in the elucidation of the great Epistle.


The sub-title further describes the book as a "Summary of Results obtained by exploration in Egypt up to the present time, with a fuller account of those bearing on the Old Testament." The book is the outcome
of work done and experience acquired under the guidance of Dr. Flinders Petrie, and it is intended as a succinct and popular account of Biblical Egyptology up to date. The illustrations, one hundred in number, mostly from the author's own camera, are admirably reproduced, and the book is clearly written and full of interest, shedding many a light on the Old Testament. We should much like to quote some of its confirmations of Old Testament history, but we must refer our readers to the volume itself. It will well repay attention, and provides in a popular form one of the increasing number of evidences of the essential truth of the history contained in the Old Testament. This is essentially a book to be noted by all Bible students.


Written in view of the forthcoming celebration of the quater-centenary of Calvin's birth, it gives an interesting sketch of the life, time, and work of the great Swiss reformer, and enables us to see how true are Lord Morley's words that "Calvin saved Europe in the sixteenth century." We wish that the people to whom Calvin is a "bogy" might be led to read this admirable account, for denunciation of the man is often in exact proportion to the ignorance of what he did and taught. This book will disabuse minds of such errors, and provide material for further and fuller study. By means of full, clear, and most recent information we are allowed to read the main outline of Calvin's life together with extracts from his great work. We hope the book will have a large circulation, and be instrumental in calling fresh attention to one of the greatest men that God ever gave to His Church.

Old Testament Theology. By Canon R. B. Girdlestone, M.A. London: Longmans, Green and Co. Price 1s. (Communicated.)

This is the fifth of the Anglican Church Handbooks edited by Dr. Griffith Thomas. The writer deals with his subject in relation to modern ideas. The work is, as we should expect, thoughtful, scholarly, and suggestive of wide reading, but, above all, it is the work of a reverent and devout Christian. He recognises the unity of the Old Testament Scriptures, and their authenticated position in the Jewish Church, and he accepts them, so to speak, on their own profession. This means that to combat theories based on ingenious guess-work is outside his province. He makes a brief general survey of the theology of the books, discusses with illuminating effect the names and titles of God, and then concludes with the teaching of the Old Testament on special subjects. He makes it more abundantly clear than ever that clergy must study and preach from the Old Testament. The lines of study he lays down for us are admirable, and with such a guide we follow on to know. The first five of these Anglican Church Handbooks guarantee a high standard.

The Church of Christ. London: Robert Scott. Price 2s. 6d.

Nine clergymen and ministers give their views of the Church and its true definition. The book is an inspiration to read, a witness to that deep, underlying unity which marks all true Christians, and marks that essential spiritual
bond between the Churches which is the hope of the future. The names of men gathered here, under the ægis of the Evangelical Alliance, are known and loved, and they give the world a witness that it needs. We will not discriminate between their contributions, all are good alike. The Dean of Canterbury writes a preface.

**QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY CHRIST.** By the Rev. John A. Bain. London: *Andrew Melrose.* Price 3s. 6d. net.

Thirty-six questions found in the Gospels addressed to Christ are here considered in the light of the great principles underlying them. Among such questions are: “Religious Caste,” “Forgiving Offences,” “The Number of the Saved,” “Eating Christ’s Flesh,” “The Mystery of Suffering,” “Certainty in Religion.” The idea is a good and a fresh one, and is admirably worked out. This is a book which should appeal specially to our clerical readers, for it will provide many a suggestion for sermons and addresses, to say nothing of food for private meditation. The author puts his points well, and what he says is full of evident spiritual and pastoral experience. We have greatly enjoyed this book, and should much like to see other questions of the Gospels similarly dealt with.


This is a rare piece of stimulating biography written by an appreciative son. The life of a great soldier, and a great Christian, is skilfully and arrestingy told. Sir John Field is in the line of New Testament soldiers, and it is wonderful how unswerving was his service to his country and his God. As a student of God’s Word he was unceasing; and this undoubtedly was the secret of his high life and active service for his Master. He worked among all classes, witnessing for Christ and winning men to Him. With characteristic bravery and success he witnessed among men of his own social standing. Several excellent illustrations intersperse a bit of biography which it is an inspiration to read.

**CONCERNING THE CHRIST.** By J. D. Freeman, M.A. London: *Hodder and Stoughton.* Price 2s. 6d. net.

The writer possesses a rare gift of sight. He takes us along familiar paths, and shows us what is there, and we marvel we never saw it all before. He lifts us out of the ruts and shows us the view from every point. Fifteen chapters on the life of Christ stand out in radiancy and freshness, and they are a valuable addition to the manifold portrayals of the Redeemer. Mr. Freeman has read and thought deeply, and he writes alike with beauty and faithfulness. He has considerable power of antithesis, compels us to follow his line of thought, and gives us a greater faith than ever in the inspiration of the Word of God. We hope he will write on St. John xiv.-xvii.

**SUNDAY MORNINGS AT NORWOOD.** By Rev. S. A. Tipple. London: *H. R. Allenson.* Price 3s. 6d. net.

Twenty-two thoughtful sermons are here presented us, and this third edition is a proof of their value. Their author is a man of culture and spirituality. His answer to Tolstoi is convincing.
THE FACT OF CONVERSION. By George Jackson. London: Hodder and Stoughton. Price 3s. 6d.

Six lectures delivered last year at Vanderbilt University, U.S.A. The author addressed himself primarily to those who are engaged in the practical work of the Christian Church, and his standpoint may be gauged by his endorsement of the words of "Ecce Homo," that "the article of conversion is the true articulus stantis aut cadentis ecclesie," and he endeavours to interpret the meaning of conversion to the present generation. The first lecture discusses "The Reality of Conversion as a Fact of Consciousness," and points out how unscientific it is for critics of Christianity to ignore the claim of the religious consciousness. Then, in the second lecture, we have brought before us "The Reality of Conversion as a Fact for Life," and it is shown to have absolute value for daily living. It justifies itself by its practical utility. The third lecture treats of "Varieties of Conversion," and rightly emphasizes the different ways in which pilgrims approached the celestial city. "The Rationale of Conversion" follows next, and an endeavour is made to "knit it up with our thinking in other spheres" instead of leaving it "a blank unintelligibility." Lecture V. discusses "The Psychology of Conversion," and looks at its bearing on the new psychological study of religion. Then comes the closing lecture on "Present-Day Preaching and Conversion," in which an appeal is made to preachers not to allow the power of reclaiming the lost to die out of the Church, for if this takes place the Church itself must die. Conversion is the primal end of preaching. We must, in Wesley's words, "save as many souls as we can." We call special attention to the contents of this book, because we should like to engage the interest of all our clerical readers in it. It is marked by no little freshness of thought and forcefulness of style, while it pulsates with the spiritual force to which every true heart must respond. If these chapters were carefully and prayerfully studied by the preachers of all churches they would revolutionize the pulpit and bring blessing and power to every pew.

EPOCHS IN THE LIFE OF JESUS. By A. T. Robertson, D.D. London: Hodder and Stoughton. Price 2s. 6d. net.

In an introduction by Dr. David Smith we are reminded of the need of a book which will disentangle the perplexity which our fragmentary Gospels suggest to many ordinary readers, and will also exhibit the progress of the events of our Lord's life in orderly and harmonious sequence. This is what Dr. Robertson aims at doing. His book is not a life of our Lord, but shows the movement of that life at each point from the Baptism to the Crucifixion. Many readers of the Gospels have desired such a guide as this, and we very heartily endorse Dr. David Smith's recommendation of it. Although small it will prove a truly valuable aid to the study of the Gospels and to the fundamental ideas of the life of Christ recorded therein. Ordinary readers of the Gospels will need nothing else than Dr. Stalker's admirable handbook on "The Life of Christ" and the present volume.


A series of nineteen addresses covering the Epistle to the Romans and intended to emphasize the "pivot points" of the Epistle. An admirable
NOTICES OF BOOKS

Dr. Broughton is at his best when dealing with the practical side of the truth. He can point the moral and adorn the tale with almost unique force, but when he comes to expound doctrine he is not so eminently in his element, and the exposition of Justification is by no means true to the Apostle's thought. When we are told (p. 75) that Justification deals with the character of the guilty one and sets him free, we at once see the confusion of thought involved. Justification does not deal with "character," but with judicial position. On the experimental and personal side this book is excellent, and is well worth having for this alone, for in the hands of one who really knows St. Paul's thought, the spiritual force of Dr. Broughton's applications will prove of the greatest value.


The author's aim is in the highest degree praiseworthy. It is to disentangle essential truth from its temporary forms and to present it in such a way as shall commend it to the modern mind. But his book bears the marks of a concessive spirit which seems to us to yield fact as well as form. Thus, the general position of Old Testament criticism is taken for granted as expressive of assured results, though probably these results were never farther from assurance than to-day. To be told that 500 years elapsed before the story of Israel's early life as a people was written down is to state what is absolutely incapable of proof and utterly unlikely, if not impossible. On the subjects of God and the Trinity the thought is clear and well put. The Inspiration of the Bible is not treated satisfactorily. Mr. Varley apparently has no conception of the distinction between revelation and inspiration. Everything in Scripture may be inspired without having been revealed. On the Divinity of our Lord there is much that is truly admirable, but as to the Atonement, we are once again in the region of inadequacy and error. No idea is given of the great Pauline truth of the Atonement as the vindication of God's righteousness and the ground of our reconciliation with God. Sin is made to consist essentially of selfishness instead of the very different and more Scriptural idea of lawlessness. On the subjects of the Resurrection, the Judgment, the World to Come, we find ourselves in a truer and more Scriptural atmosphere, though not all the truth of Scripture will be found even here. We are afraid, therefore, that we can only give the book a very qualified reception. It omits some of the essential truths of Scripture, and in so doing tends to rob the author's aim of much of its usefulness and power.


This transcript of the Turin MS. of the "Dodekapropheton," together with the apparatus criticus, is reprinted from vols. vi., vii., viii. of the Journal of Theological Studies. The book is excellently done, but is of a kind to appeal solely to the critical scholar, who will have to be a specialist, too, if he is to appreciate the value of Dr. Oesterley's work.

A perfectly delightful little book. Mr. Winbolt has selected a number of præcepta Horatiana, which he prints on one side of the page, facing his extracts with an English rendering on the other side. A bold thing to do, but justified, we think, by the results. The rendering is always idiomatic, and sometimes singularly felicitous. Mr. T. E. Page's introductory note is a model of good sense and perspicuity.

Epistle to Diognetus. The Greek Text, with Introduction, Notes, and Translation. By W. S. Walford, M.A. London: Nisbet and Co. Price 1s. 6d.

This brief letter—written somewhere about the middle of the second century A.D.—has been described as "one of the choicest gems of early Christian thought." It is little known, however, to the majority of readers, and we therefore welcome the present handy little edition. The notes are fairly useful, but we could well dispense with the "critical" notes, and should welcome some more of the exegetical, which are insufficient. The translation is readable; the editor's obligations, however, to Lightfoot's rendering are very considerable, yet hardly seem adequately acknowledged. The introduction, though quite brief, is sufficient for its purpose.


A pretty little story of a little boy and girl friendship. The boy's devotion and thoughtfulness are highly exemplary, but we fear hardly true to life.


This small volume of poetry traverses many subjects, but almost all are spiritual. Many spirited lines and beautiful thoughts are to be found therein, and where highest truth emerges Sir John Field speaks to us through his son. There are some good translations from the Persian.


Terse and vivid passages from Mrs. Ewing's writings are to be found here. They illustrate her love for birds, animals, children, and sinners. Humour and pathos are to be found on many a page.


Nine instances are given here of those who were faithful and true in domestic service. In these days when such qualities are none too frequent, it is well to be reminded of the high honour, value, and help of those who serve God and their employer in the humble, yet none the less weighty, home service. A book young girls should read.


The above description speaks for itself. The book is printed in German and English in parallel columns, and contains portraits of the King and the Kaiser, of the pastors and laymen who met together, and photographs of groups and of places visited. There are also complete reports of various gatherings, together with sermons by Dr. Campbell Morgan and Archdeacon Wilberforce. The volume is a most interesting and welcome record of an event which we believe will have had its share in bringing together the two countries. A circulation of this handsome volume would tend to continue the work so admirably begun by the visit.


An interesting study of chronology. Analogy is drawn between what is called the week of human history and the week of creation. The former is based on the "thousand years as one day" principle. Analogy is also drawn between that of human history and the Lord's Passion Week. It is contended that the eighth day of the week is the millennium, and that the Lord's return is imminent.


A little volume of poems on sacred subjects. The title is taken from a poem which has had some notice of late, "The weary ones had rest, the sad had joy." The devotional spirit of the writer is evident on every page.
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PERIODICALS, PAMPHLETS AND REPRINTS.


Of the eleven articles which comprise this number, the first four are particularly interesting and well worth reading. "The Working Man as an Undergraduate" discusses the recent Report, entitled "Oxford and Working Class Education," and is a striking criticism of the movement from the standpoint of the ordinary undergraduate. Mr. H. W. Garrod criticizes with great force "The Theology of Matthew Arnold," though his own position is in no sense an improvement on Arnold's. The difficulties of Public Schools are the subject of the third article; and Canon Foakes-Jackson muses wisely and well on "The Religion of the Undergraduate." A useful political article discusses "The Outstanding Balkan Problem"; and a well-known doctor writes usefully about the discovery of "Inhalation of Oxygen for Athletes." A distinctly interesting number.


The main articles are: "The Fourth Book of Maccabees," by Dr. Fairweather; "The Messianic Teaching of IV Esdras," by Dr. Oesterley; and "Cosmogonies in the Apocrypha and in Genesis," by Professor Patten. Dr. Thirtle also makes an interesting suggestion as to the date of the Didacht, and argues against the prevalent view that it is a first-century document in favour of one dating from the third or fourth.


A striking missionary appeal, based on personal knowledge of conditions and problems in the East. Full of Christian statesmanship and forceful application. It should be circulated widely among clergy and students and educated lay people generally.


A new aspirant for public favour, intended for Christian workers at home. The articles in the present number are varied and interesting, though they seem to be almost wholly of Nonconformist origin. Such a magazine as this ought to be interdenominational, to ensure the widest possible usefulness.


A truly valuable pamphlet, arguing strongly and with great ability for that view of the Old Testament which our Lord so clearly held and taught.


An admirable summary of the results of historical scholarship, dealing with the various points at issue in regard to the New Testament books. Just the very thing for circulation among thoughtful people.


A thoughtful and earnest plea for the revival of the gift of healing. Written from the standpoint of a definite High Churchman, whose view of the Holy Communion is by no means true to the New Testament.

Confirmation Series. No. 1: ABOUT CONFIRMATION. By the Rev. E. Grose Hodge. Price ½d. each; 3s. per roo.


Intended for circulation by clergy among those who may be thinking of Confirmation. Very clear, spiritual, forceful, and likely to prove of real service.


The latest additions to three series of reprints which are being issued through the enterprise of Messrs. Nelson. Attractive in appearance, handy in size, interesting and often valuable in matter, they are in every way admirable. Colvin's "Egypt" and Ruskin's "Modern Painters" are, of course, of permanent value.