

countries, has learned of the way of salvation, he has read for himself in his own language out of the Book of his own possession; and secondly, there is throughout the whole of the Uganda Protectorate, where missionary work has made any beginning at all, a perfect appreciation of the fact that no religious teaching is of the slightest value which is not founded upon the obvious teaching of the Word of God."



In the same address Mr. Maddox pointed out another valuable and effective agency of the printed Word. "Mohammedanism is spreading across parts of Africa like a mighty flood. In the days to come, out of the wild waste of waters, we shall see here and there a rock rearing itself and defying the flood. Uganda will be one of those rocks. . . . Where the Word of God has entered into the heart and life of the people of Uganda, we may confidently affirm that they will never cast away the intelligible appreciation of God's Word for an unintelligible word of Mohammed. Mohammedanism can triumph over ignorance, but it cannot triumph over such knowledge as theirs. The Bible in Africa is the true Dreadnought of the empire of Christ. . . . We do not ask—and I do not think that we even desire—for the African an elaborate education; but what we do ask is that every peasant (as we see can easily be done) may be taught to read in his own language of the unsearchable riches of Christ. We confidently affirm that if this knowledge were given to all the heathen tribes of Central Africa, with no more elaborate instruction than it has been possible to give to the 100,000 readers of Uganda, the invasion of Islam would prove a fiasco." These are striking words, and leave no doubt of the worth of the circulation of the Scriptures in actual practice.



One aggressive quality in the Bible is the subtle unaggressiveness which belongs to it. No one in controversy suffers defeat joyfully or even patiently, but the Book as a disputant is impersonal. "How is it," said a Sikh lecturer, "that when I read other religious books I feel ready for controversy, but when I read the Bible it so appeals to me that all desire for controversy ceases." He had probably not been so uncontroversial were the same words brought to him by a human voice. That inoffensive argumentativeness was acknowledged by a Mohammedan in Egypt, who said: "It is evil of you to send these books to us who are Moslems, for when we read your books our minds are disturbed, and we do not know whether to believe your books or our own."



Literary Notes.

ONE of the greatest successes, if not the greatest success, in the history of book-publishing is the library of excellent books which Messrs. Dent began to issue two years since at one shilling a volume, entitled "Everyman's Library." There are very few people who have not heard of the series. Probably anyone who takes the most cursory interest in literature has bought one or more volumes. When I repeat the statement

that the publishers of these well-produced books have sold upwards of four million copies, the reader will realize that the books may be found in hundreds of homes north, east, south, and west. It seems that there have been many imitations of Mr. Dent's remarkable taste and still more remarkable instinct concerning what the public want; but in spite of competition which, I must admit, falls very much below the higher standard Mr. Dent has set up, his "Everyman" volumes maintain their popularity. It really was a capable mind which planned the series, while the catholic way in which the list of volumes to be included has been chosen redounds to the credit of the editor who conceived them. It is of peculiar interest to note that one of the "best sellers" among the "Everyman" books is Rodwell's translation of "The Koran." I understand that there is yet another batch of volumes in rapid preparation. The reader of this note may be further interested in knowing that many of Mr. Dent's publications are manufactured by himself at the Garden City, Letchworth.



The same house are the publishers of "The Life and Times of Master John Huss," being a somewhat extensive work by Count Lützwow. The author places considerable emphasis upon the part which Huss played, not only as a religious reformer, but also as a Bohemian patriot. He points out the position which Huss held as a leader of that country's Nationalist movement by showing that his indebtedness to Wycliffe has caused most historians to overlook his far closer connection with his direct forerunners, the theologians fostered by the University of Prague.



Yet another attractive series from Messrs. Dent. It will, of course, be recalled that Mr. Dent was the founder also of that famous series, the Temple Classics. It seems that he is not yet satisfied with all the good work he has done in the past, for he is about to inaugurate a new library of artistic books to be called the "Renaissance Library." This will be a series of English, French, Spanish, and Italian masterpieces of the golden age of European poetry. The first volume is to be "Hero and Leander," by Christopher Marlowe and George Chapman, from the edition of 1598, and edited, with an introduction, by Mr. Edward Hutton. The volumes are being printed in a new type modelled on that of Jensen, the Venetian. This type is said to be "simpler and more beautiful than any type designed in our time."

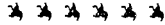


Messrs. Blackie make the interesting announcement that they are publishing "The Stone Ages in North Britain and Ireland," by the Rev. Frederick Smith. The author has discovered much data which goes to prove that Scotland and Ireland had their human inhabitants throughout the very elastic period known as the Stone Age.

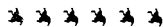


The Cambridge University Press are publishing the second part of the important Cambridge Edition of the Septuagint, which consists of the books of Exodus and Leviticus. The editors of this edition are Mr. A. E. Brooke and Mr. Norman McLean, and the text is that of Codex Vaticanus;

but the variations given, which in Dr. Swete's Manual Edition were confined to a few of the more uncial codices, extend to all the uncial manuscripts, to select cursive manuscripts, to the more important versions, and to the quotations of the earlier ecclesiastical writers. Volume I., *The Octateuch*, will be completed in two further parts, one to contain Numbers and Deuteronomy, and the other Joshua, Judges, and Ruth.



Just now a number of valuable and interesting books are appearing dealing with Eugenics. A day or two ago we had that excellent book by Ellen Key, entitled "The Century of the Child." Now Messrs. Cassell have recently published Dr. Saleeby's new book, "Parenthood and Race Culture: an Outline of Eugenics." This book constitutes the first attempt to define, as a whole, the general principles of race culture, or eugenics, as conceived by Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S., to whom it is dedicated. The author assumes that there is no wealth but life; that the culture of the racial life is the vital industry of any people; that conditions of parenthood, and especially as regards its quality rather than its quantity, are the dominant factors that determine the destiny of nations. The book follows the lines of three lectures delivered by the author at the Royal Institution in 1907 and 1908, and teaches that Great Britain must make the choice between national eugenics and the imminent fate of all her imperial predecessors from Babylon to Spain. Then Mr. Murray is bringing out Dr. David Forsyth's volume, entitled "Children in Health and Disease," which marks a new departure in books on children in that it presents a complete scientific study of childhood, both normal and abnormal. It is an expression of the growing importance and widespread interest that are becoming attached to the conditions of child-life. After treating of the physiology and psychology of the normal child, the book deals with the health of children in elementary and public schools, and with the principles on which the training and moral education of boys and girls should be founded. Other important matters bearing upon the training of the child are discussed in detail; and though the whole subject is regarded primarily from the standpoint of the physician, it is presented in so comprehensive a manner that the book cannot fail to be of interest to educationalists, publicists, and, indeed, to all who are concerned with the welfare of children. I wonder if the reader of this note has ever read a somewhat remarkable book, seeing that it is set upon a pedestal of idealism, yet an idealism which is, in some measure, intermixed with much practicability, entitled "Concerning Children." It is by that well-known American writer, Mrs. Gilman, who is already widely known both here and in America for her important book, "Women and Economics."



Messrs. Longmans are publishing "The Life and Times of Bishop Challoner." The title was briefly mentioned in my notes last month. The period covered is from 1691 to 1781, and Mr. Edwin H. Burton, D.D., F.R.Hist.Soc., and Vice-President of St. Edmund's College, Ware, is the author. The work will be in two volumes. This book, it may be pointed out, will be uniform with "The Dawn of the Catholic Revival in England, 1781-1803," by Bernard Ward, of which readers of the *CHURCHMAN* may

know. It takes up the story from the death of Bishop Challoner, and was issued the other day. The same house are also issuing "Studies in Christian Ethics," by Dr. R. L. Ottley, Canon of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology in the University of Oxford.



A new work by the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., of Lausanne, Switzerland, entitled "How God Has Spoken," is being published by Messrs. T. and T. Clark, Edinburgh. It deals with the revelation of God in Nature, in Man, in Hebrew History, and in the Incarnation and Atonement of Jesus Christ, as the progressive and closely connected stages of a great unfolding unity, viewed in the light of the most recent science.



Mr. Stock is bringing out "Odd Tit-Bits from Tichborne Old Church Books," by the Rev. E. J. Watson Williams. This old Hampshire church dates from about A.D. 1000. Mr. Stock has another important book in hand; "The Twofold Mysteries" is the title, and the Rev. W. S. Standen is the author. It deals with the second coming of our Lord, in which the author endeavours to explain and to throw fresh light on some of the mysteries of the New Testament.

M. C.



Notices of Books.

JESUS AND THE GOSPEL. By James Denney, D.D. London: *Hodder and Stoughton*. Price 10s. 6d.

In this book Dr. Denney has given clear proof of his keen insight into the essential features of the theological position to-day. Criticism has been concentrating itself during the past few years upon the Person of Christ and on the Gospels as the records of His earthly manifestation, and it was imperative that someone in authority should face the assaults that are now being made on the citadel of our faith. Dr. Denney's purpose is to show that "Christianity is justified in the mind of Christ, and that the view ever held by the Church concerning our Master is absolutely warranted, and has been warranted from the first." He appeals to those outside the Church to face the problem of Christ's revelation and the claim it involves. The mind of Christ is rightly said to be "the greatest reality in the spiritual world," and Dr. Denney aims at bringing out the significance which Jesus had, in His own mind, in relation to God and man. The subject is introduced by showing that the Christianity of the New Testament is represented as the life of faith in Jesus Christ, and two questions at once arise: (1) Is this description of the New Testament correct? (2) Is it justified by an appeal to Jesus Himself? Has Christianity existed from the first in the form of a faith which has Christ for its object or only for its pattern? And if the former, are the underlying historical facts sufficient to sustain it? Book I. then depicts Christianity as it is exhibited in the New Testament. The unity and variety of the presentation of Christ are shown, starting from the primitive Christian