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That veteran Biblical scholar, Mr. J. B. Rotherham, has ready for the press a new work, "Studies in the Psalms," consisting of a new translation, expository and critical notes, descriptive titles and analysis, with a general introduction. The cost will be 10s. 6d. net, and, as the outlay is too heavy to warrant the printing unless there is the prospect of a sufficient circulation, the author and publisher (Allenson, Racquet Court) invite orders (not payment) to be sent in advance. Those who use Mr. Rotherham's Emphasized Bible, and know his other works, will be glad to welcome another book of Bible studies from his pen. At the age of eighty-two he is as vigorous and keen as ever on all things connected with the elucidation of the Word of God.

We understand that that useful and excellent series, the "Heroes of the Reformation" Series, in which have appeared such fine books as Dr. Jacob's "Martin Luther," Professor Emerton's "Erasmus," Dr. Baird's "Beza," Professor Pollard's "Cranmer," Dr. Cowan's "Knox," and Dr. Walker's "Calvin," is being reduced in price—i.e., from 6s. to 3s. 6d. net.

Modern Research as Illustrating the Bible. The Schweich Lectures. 1908. By Rev. Dr. Driver. London: Published for the British Academy by Henry Frowde. Price 3s. net.

This series of lectures is the first delivered in connection with the Schweich Trust, founded in 1907, for "the furtherance of research in the archæology, art, history, languages, and literature of ancient civilization, with reference to Biblical study." In his first lecture the Regius Professor of Hebrew at Oxford gives a brief but extremely able sketch of the progress made during the last century in the principal of these branches of learning. He then proceeds to draw, in the two remaining lectures, an outline of the new knowledge respecting Palestine which has been acquired from inscriptions and excavations. The book is admirably illustrated, and is of value as giving in a convenient form a résumé of recent discoveries. Dr. Driver's critical views are well known, and they meet us not unfrequently in this book. At the same time, they are never stated in the rash and irreverent manner in which men of less experience and very slight learning delight to obtrude their own and other men's wildest guesses as proved facts. Dr. Driver calls for "reason and moderation" in conjectural emendation of the Hebrew text of the Old Testament. He says: "There can be no doubt that some writers are far too ready with this potent but perilous restorative."
He reminds us that "the papyri of classical texts confirm the emendations of editors only to a limited extent" (p. 11). We are glad to notice the observation that "undoubtedly in some quarters the influence of Babylon upon Israel has been exaggerated" (p. 16). Although Dr. Driver still believes that the source of some of the early narratives in Genesis must be sought in Babylonia (pp. 16 and 34), yet he says: "These affinities ... do not detract from that unique religious pre-eminence which has always been deemed an inalienable characteristic of the Hebrew race" (p. 16). Elsewhere he tells us that between the Hebrews and their neighbours "religiously there was a great gulf fixed, which, if possible, has been widened rather than narrowed by the new knowledge which has come to us" (p. 90). Recent discoveries in Palestine show how terribly true are the pictures the Prophets draw of the slaughter of children as offerings to false gods, when Israel and Judah fell away from the worship of Jehovah and imitated the heathen among whom they dwelt. The illustrations in this volume enable us to see for ourselves the bones of these little victims in the jars in which they were buried under the foundations of buildings. Of course no such traces remain of those who were "made to pass through the fire." Space will not permit us to dwell upon what Dr. Driver tells about the Aramaic papyri from Egypt (in which Sanballat is mentioned); the recently found Hittite bilingual inscriptions, which should be the key to the decipherment of that tongue; the famous Tell-el-Amarna tablets; the first known mention of Israel (in an inscription of Mer-en-pta, discovered by Professor Petrie), etc. As to the value of the Mosaic account of Creation, and its harmony with science, some of us prefer the opinion of Professor Dana, who was a scientist, to that of Professor Driver, who is not. It may not be amiss to point out that in Persian (and Arabic) the city of Hamadan is spelled with ké, and not with kéth (as in p. 4, and also in the Brown-Driver-Briggs Hebrew lexicon, p. 1079). Persian scholars are aware that it is well to avoid the latter spelling, as the word so written has an undesirable meaning. Of the identification with Ecbatana there can be no doubt.

W. ST. CLAIR TISDALL.


This book does not make for its author any claim to independent study. He has compiled a large mass of quotations from writers opposed to conservative criticism, and these he has interspersed with his own comments. Some of these, in tone and language, condemn themselves. When we find a writer gravely stating that, as "nothing to that effect has been discovered hitherto in the inscriptions," therefore "it cannot be positively said that Abraham migrated from Ur" (p. 97), and that "nothing is said on the tablets about Abraham purchasing the cave of Machpelah" (p. 162), we wonder if he is joking. Does he really mean that mention of these things could be expected in Babylonian annals? When he tell us that the Prophets denounced "the Israelite cultus" as "heathen" (p. 111), and suggests that Genesis informs us by implication that the Tower of Babel was built because of "man's insolent ambition to take possession of heaven itself" (p. 92), he
is doing what would hardly be termed honest in regard to any book but the Bible. We would commend to Mr. Thomas the words of an eminent judge to an ardent young "cocksure" advocate: "For Heaven's sake, Mr. ——, consider it as remotely possible that you may be wrong!"

W. ST. CLAIR TISDALL.

A HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. By the Rev. M. W. Patterson. London: Longmans, Green and Co. Price 7s. 6d.

There is so much that is good and sound in this history of our Church, so much that displays the hand of a thinker who really tries to envisage the facts and to contemplate vital questions from more than one side, that we are sorry to find, in certain respects, a lack of caution in statement, and an omission of some essential historical features, which detract from the value of the book as it now stands. Most of the dubious statements occur in the appendices. Thus, in appendix ii., it is asserted that the Church of England teaches the doctrine of the Real Presence (of course, in a spiritual sense); but the writer does not tell us whether it is a Presence in or under the elements by virtue of consecration. Again, in appendix iv. (p. 268), we are told that our Lord is constantly pleading His sacrifice with His Father in heaven. How do we know this? What is the Scriptural authority for this statement, which is reiterated by the protagonists of sacerdotalism so constantly and dogmatically that the truth of it is often taken purely on trust by Churchpeople? These are blemishes in an otherwise excellent book, but they need not permanently disfigure its pages, for in a new edition, which will certainly be called for, they can very well be removed. At any rate, notes should be added, when statements of this sort are made, to the effect that a goodly number of Churchmen (numbering among them many great scholars) wholly repudiate the interpretation of Church doctrine which the writer of the book accepts. Mr. Patterson has written most wisely on the subject of the Reformation, and we commend (in the main) his chapters as a sufficient counterblast to Wakeman's brilliant but one-sided "Introduction," or, to name a later book, Dr. James Gairdner's utter misreading of the whole Reformation movement. A good rule for average readers to remember is this, when they see a "Church History" advertised in certain popular journals: Keep an eye on what the enemy is doing, and always suspect what comes from a suspicious quarter. As Mr. Patterson approaches modern times, so his book tails off. Well, authors get tired like other people, and we are disposed to assign this falling-off to a certain sense of weariness. But we greatly regret that he has not dealt with the Oxford Movement as fully as might be. In a new edition this defect might easily be rectified, and chapter xxi. enlarged from twenty to, say, fifty pages. The outcome of the Oxford Movement has been so profoundly important, not only directly but indirectly, that a really full and adequate discussion is a vital necessity.


These two volumes are the latest additions to the Oxford Library of Translations, which has already been enriched with several excellent render-
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ings from the Classics, notably Dr. Tozer's "Dante," and Mr. Jackson's "Meditations of Marcus Aurelius." Both the new books are well worthy of their place in a valuable series. A fresh rendering of Hesiod has long been a desideratum; and Professor Mair has given us a really good rendering. It is something more, too, than a bare rendering; the Introduction, though it consists of less than fifty pages, is an illuminating bit of criticism. and the appendices are unusually full and good. They deal with the Farmer's Year in Hesiod, a Calendar of Lucky and Unlucky Days, and Agricultural Implements. We cordially hope that the present volume is the precursor of a new and complete edition of the Greek Text of Hesiod.

Professor Slater's "Silvae" is also good; we have examined it very carefully in a number of places, and have rarely found the rendering other than satisfactory. Sometimes it is distinctly felicitous in its turning of the original; and felicity in rendering Statius is not easy of attainment, for he is a difficult author at best. Candidly, Statius seems to us scarcely worthy of the trouble of translation, as a whole; he is a writer best read in selections. The "notes" that Professor Slater has added are too sparse to be of much use; and we hope that, before long, an adequate edition of the "Silvae" may be produced, worthy to rank beside Ellis's "Catullus." It is not creditable to English scholarship that no edition of this book—once so popular, now so little read—has been produced in this country since that of Markland. And Markland's edition is nearly 200 years old. We may add that the format of these books is delightful in every way; worthy, indeed, of the great printing-house from which they are issued.

The Scofield Reference Bible. London: Oxford University Press. Price 10s. 6d. net.

Helps to Bible study abound, and this, one of the latest, is a new edition of the text of the Authorized Version, printed as the Oxford University Press can print it, together with a new system of marginal references and expository foot-notes. The references are connected by their topics, all the greater truths being traced through the Bible from the first mention to the last. The notes embody the result of modern research, and helps have been provided on the very page where help is needed. The great words of Scripture are defined in simple, non-technical terms, and each of the books of the Bible is provided with an introduction and analysis, the latter being carried out in the text by appropriate sub-headings. There are other features of almost equal interest and importance, making up a remarkable provision of practical help to study. The explanations will, of course, not command universal assent, but they are almost invariably suggestive and interesting. The helps provided necessarily vary in quantity, owing, no doubt, to considerations of space; but, taken as a whole, this is a truly noteworthy addition to our aids to Bible knowledge. For most readers it will provide all that they need apart from detailed comment on verses, while even clergymen and other students will find the book well worth consideration. We shall keep it close at hand for constant reference, and we are sure, from our knowledge of the editor and those associated with him as expositors of Scripture, that we shall not use it in vain. It is calculated to afford an extraordinary amount of real practical guidance in the study of Holy Scripture.
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Sir J. Compton-Rickett is well known as the author of two rather striking stories, "The Christ that is to be," and "The Quickening of Caliban." The present essay has for its object the discovery of some "reasonable basis of belief which shall bring into practical agreement the religious and scientific systems, preserving at the same time the essential truth of great traditions." The author was, perhaps, well-advised in writing "practical agreement," because theoretical agreement is hardly likely to be achieved, at any rate, as things are now. The fundamental idea running through the book is the recognition of the limited nature of God; the argument being that, as God is a Person, He must be less than the whole—that unknown infinite universe of which the present Cosmos is but a fragment—and that as Evil must be an active power in the universe it cannot be attributed to God, but issues (we know not how) from the unknowable. Broadly speaking, this cannot be harmonized with the concept of religion as presented to us in the Creeds of Christendom. Nor is it possible to harmonize the notion with the clear teaching of the Old or New Testament. The latent antagonism between the Goodness of God and His omnipotence has been sharply pointed before now (e.g., by Mill); but the Faith of Christendom has never tolerated it. Man's will is free: so we believe and confess. God's mercy is real and infinite: equally so we confess and believe. Man is lost through his own fault; he is saved through the free grace of God, apart from which salvation is not. Here is an inextricable tangle of contradictions, thinks the critic. Perfectly true; and there is no human logic that can bring them into agreement. Yet there must be a Divine logic which can and does untie the knot. That we believe this is due to the faculty of faith, which equally is God's good gift. And so with the "nodus" implied in the present argument. We hold that God is infinite alike in mercy and power. How to reconcile these two things we cannot tell. But in the Divine logic we are sure that the seeming antagonism is resolved. Apart from his failure, as we deem it, to resolve this puzzle of the ages, Sir J. Compton-Rickett has written a book which is valuable in many ways. The sincerity and earnestness of it are above suspicion.


This valuable and illuminating volume—consisting of a course of lectures delivered at Harvard University—from the pen of Lord Acton's successor in the Chair of History at Cambridge, is well worth attention and scrutiny. Professor Bury has, we believe, ere now given it as his opinion that history should not be interestingly written. With fine inconsistency he has contrived to give us a very interesting volume indeed. There are two lectures of outstanding importance in the book—the one on Herodotus, the other on Thucydides. Both these pieces of work are highly characteristic of their learned and conscientious author. Sayce and others have, in the past, tried (most unsuccessfully, we are glad to think) to decry and belittle the value of Herodotus's history; we are, therefore, all the more glad to be able to quote, in its vindication, the following: "The first phase of Greek historiography
culminates and achieves its glory in Herodotus... He was the Homer of the Persian War, and that war originally inspired him. His work presents a picture of sixth-century civilization; and it is also a universal history in so far as it gathers the greater part of the known world into a narrative concentrated upon a single issue." Professor Bury would scout the intermixture of moral judgments with history. This theory is, in a fashion, novel; we believe it to be erroneous. "Annals" may indeed be composed without reference to moral judgments; but every true history is the placing of great and salient features in the life of men and nations within the light of moral judgments. Instinctively we pass moral judgments; our very selection of the facts employed to furnish out the history is throughout guided by a moral judgment—or an immoral, as the case may be. History is, in the final resort, first an exposition of data, and then a criticism of moral values.


This biography of that honoured servant of God, the Editor of the "Christian," "a veteran in revival," is a stimulus and a refreshment. The son's obvious pleasure and pride in his father is as delightful as it is intelligible. The late Mr. Morgan laid a helping hand on all good objects, in the interest of all classes, and on behalf, we might add, of all nations. The secret of his life and usefulness as a journalist and philanthropist was his intense love of souls, due to his intense love of Christ. The supremacy of God's Word in personal and national life was his unswerving position, and as we read this most interesting life we realize more than ever that Holy Scripture is the source of all real movement. We are delighted with the book; we marvel at the manifold interests of the man, and rejoice in the influence of a great life well spent. We do the biographer but justice when we say his biography is worthy of his subject.


We have here the expository portion of the Epistle, and the results of study and scholarship are to be found on every page. There is more than this; there is illumination. A reverent and spiritual nature has been at work. The translation, paraphrase, explanation, and entire treatment lay us under a great debt. The "Man in the Street" who does not know his Greek Testament, can take up this volume and be sure he has all he needs. From such expositors we expect great things, for we look to them as deep students of the Word to solve our great problems on reunion, and to heal the divisions in the "Body of Christ."


The Bishop of Durham points out to us the masterpieces of the Epistle. He is not concerned with authorship so much as message. Believing the letter to the Hebrews to be in some ways the supreme word to our own time, he discloses its heart. We cannot do better than follow him, knowing that
we are in the hands of an illuminating guide, who will teach us to use our eyes, and will show us the excellences. To master these messages will be to lay the foundation of a solid study of the Epistle. The charm of style and the fidelity to the Word, living and written, stand out here as in all the Bishop writes. Our readers will be especially glad to have in book-form the papers which they so greatly appreciated when they appeared in our columns.


The title disguises what is really one of the most valuable works on the First Epistle of St. John. The book embodies the Kerr Lectures, a foundation connected with the United Free Church of Scotland, which made such a fine start years ago with Dr. Orr’s “Christian View,” and has also been made more noteworthy by several other valuable and permanent additions to modern Biblical thought. Instead of a commentary verse by verse, Mr. Law gives us a series of chapters, seventeen in number, dealing with the fundamental topics of the Epistle, though notes at the end provide ample exegesis on particular passages. A freshness of writing, an ample and accurate scholarship, and a glow of spiritual experience, combine to make the book of particular value. We have read it with the deepest interest, with almost constant assent, and certainly with the conviction that no study of St. John’s great Epistle will ever be satisfactory or complete without a careful reference to it. It takes its place at once among the outstanding works on its particular subject.


Dr. Campbell Morgan, having given us a general review of the Bible in three volumes (already noticed in these columns), here commences a more extensive study of the contents and message of each separate book. This on St. John’s Gospel makes an admirable start, and affords a good example of the author’s power of analysis and exposition. Opinions may differ as to both analysis and expositions here and there, but no one can question the practical value of the book as a help to our knowledge of the Fourth Gospel. Let anyone take the Gospel and work through it with the aid of this fine analysis, and he will get a thorough grasp of the substance and course of thought which will be of untold advantage. We have read it with great pleasure and almost entire agreement. It is a real and welcome addition to our materials for the study and mastery of one of the most important parts of the New Testament.


The sub-title is “How to Produce Ideas, and How to Acquire Fluency,” so that the book is devoted, not to the actual speaking, but to the preparation for it. Starting with a discussion of “the verbal expression of thought,” speakers are shown how to prepare and construct their speeches, and in the course of the treatment a large amount of truly valuable information and suggestion is provided. One chapter is on the delivery of sermons, and its
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strong plea for the spoken as against the written discourse has our entire and hearty concurrence. For its special purpose of showing men how to prepare their speeches and sermons this is one of the best books we have ever seen, and it may be warmly commended to the attention of all who wish to become thoroughly capable speakers and give their audiences that which is worth hearing.

FIT FOR WORK. By A. T. Schofield, M.D. London: Marshall Bros., Ltd. Price 2s. 6d.

"Glorify God in your body" is a well-known Apostolic injunction, and yet, as the author points out, a great deal of unnecessary waste of life, health, and vital forces is seen everywhere in the field of Christian work. As this waste springs largely from ignorance, Dr. Schofield sets out to point the safe path "that avoids all extremes and excesses, and leads to the greatest output of effective work." The author's thorough medical knowledge is combined with much common sense and spiritual insight, and the result is a book that every Christian worker should read and study. It will enable him to make the most of his God-given power for service. We heartily commend these sensible and practical counsels. The book is invaluable for its purpose, and we should like to see it studied and followed by all who are called upon to give time and strength to Christian work.


A new and cheap edition of a well-known work by one of our ablest historical students. A new preface refers to recent publications of importance on the subject of Wycliffe and his times, especially books by Dr. Gairdner and Mr. Coulton. Not the least valuable feature of Mr. Trevelyan's discussion is the proof it affords of the real position and prolonged influence of Lollardy in English history. It is quite unnecessary for us to do more than call attention to this much cheaper edition of so familiar a book. It must suffice to say that it is regarded by all serious students as absolutely indispensable to an accurate and thorough knowledge of Wycliffe and his period.


This charming volume is one which it is difficult to put aside without wishing it had been longer. It is easy to read, thanks to the lecture-form in which it was originally written, and it appears to us to be without any serious fault save one (but serious that fault is)—it has no index. We would suggest to Professor Rendel Harris to fortify his book with a good referencenumber when the time comes for a second edition. The authorship of the Epistle to the Hebrews is dealt with in the fifth lecture; and here (we think) the learned lecturer is somewhat perverse, for he catches at Harnack's theory that this anonymous writing is the joint production of Aquila and Priscilla. Surmises of this kind are of little value. In all probability the "authorship" will never be discovered. If so, why guess? Perhaps the most brilliant chapter is that devoted to the Art of Conjectural Emenda-
tion in the New Testament. Time was when conjectural emendation was disallowed in the criticism of the New Testament, but that time has, happily, passed. Professor Rendel Harris has shown us a newer and a better way.

**IMMORTALITY.** By E. E. Holmes. (Oxford Library of Practical Theology.) Longmans, Green and Co. Price 5s.

Canon Holmes's book is likely to make a wide appeal, even in these days when the idea of immortality—we had almost said the idea of its value—is apt to recede into the background of the world's consciousness, thanks to the ever-increasing stress and strain of modern life. But we are not inclined to regard the book as really satisfactory. It is regrettable to find such sentences as these: "The pain and felicity of those in Paradise find utterance in their prayers for us" (p. 123). Or again (p. 140): "Prayers for the Faithful Departed are part of our Catholic inheritance, and the Blessed Dead have a claim upon them. The prayers of the living are the dues of the dead." We request the writer to bring forward, from the pages of the New Testament, his authority for these statements. Without such Scriptural authority such statements are valueless. To quote the Fathers is of no great consequence, save as testifying how rapidly false notions prevailed on this subject in the Christian Church. Canon Holmes is at his best in his criticisms of non-Christian or Pagan thought; in other places—apart from what we hold to be erroneous views—he is apt to be a little mawkish in sentiment.

**CHRISTIANITY: ITS NATURE AND ITS TRUTH.** By Professor A. S. Peake D.D. London: Duckworth and Co. Price 2s. 6d. net.

Sixteen chapters, including such subjects as "What is Religion?" "Why I cannot be a Materialist," "Which is the Best Religion?" "The Trinity in Unity," "Does it matter if the Gospel is Untrue?" "Can we trust the Gospel Portrait of Jesus?" "The Problem of the Incarnation," "Personal Salvation." The treatment is very unequal. In parts it is admirable, in others more than doubtful. We do not think the distinction as here drawn between religion and morality is quite valid, and the doctrine of sin is essentially out of harmony with the New Testament teaching and with St. Paul in particular. The doctrine of the Atonement seems akin to that of McLeod Campbell, and quite fails to account for some of the outstanding passages of the New Testament. But on such apologetic subjects as the Person, Character, Virgin-Birth, Miracles, and Resurrection of Christ, the teaching is, for the most part, admirable in its clearness, freshness, and cogency. It will be seen, therefore, that we cannot recommend the book without serious qualification, for when teaching is inaccurate on sin and atonement, there is danger of weakness and error at the very heart of the presentation of the Gospel. We should be sorry to think that on these latter subjects Professor Peake's teaching represents the Primitive Methodism of to-day, and we are the more surprised at it because on such subjects as the Trinity and the Deity of our Lord there is so much that is true and finely said.
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Six lectures on eminent Churchmen, from Wyclif to Gardiner. Dr. Figgis of Mirfield is responsible for Wyclif, the Warden of New College for William of Wykeham, Canon Holmes for Courtenay, Dr. Radford for Cardinal Beaufort, Canon Ross-Lewin for Tunstall, and Dr. Gairdner for Gardiner. Dr. Figgis's strong ecclesiastical bias prevents him from doing justice to Wyclif; indeed, he is too strongly opposed to the position for which Wyclif stood to be really capable of entering into the spirit of the great Reformer's work. Of the rest Dr. Radford's lecture is by far the best and the fairest. Dr. Gairdner makes a characteristic but unsuccessful apology for Gardiner.

THE DIVINE FRIENDSHIP. By the Rev. Jesse Brett. London: Longmans, Green and Co. Price 3s. 6d. net.

This is virtually a Roman Catholic book by a clergyman of the Church of England. The whole tone and almost every page is open to the objection of unfaithfulness to the doctrine of our Reformed Church.

FICTION.


This unfinished novel is the writer's last bit of work, and, we incline to think, her best. Her hero is not a handsome, headstrong, and rather "flashy" youth who treads with bitter result the primrose path. He is the prince of a royal house, a lover of the people, of mercy, and justice. Because he is the contrast to his ultra-military sire and elder brother, and because right rather than might is his motto, the people idolize him. The novel is unfinished for obvious reasons; among others, the chief characters are some of them still living, and the literary disguises are thin. It is a work full of clever, well-put, though sometimes bitter thoughts, and we do not wonder at the hero's dislike of the religion of his country, which joins with royalty to strengthen the fetters that lie upon the people.


Miss Dougall's new story is a frankly serious book, bringing before the reader the startling difference between the ideal and the actual relations of Christians who differ in forms of worship, and at the same time presenting a vivid picture of life and character in an English rural parish, drawn with subtle truth and unobtrusive humour. There is a refreshing actuality about it, because the scene is laid at the time of the last General Election, four years ago. The various characters are finely drawn, and the interest is sustained to the very end. We must not attempt to tell the story, but leave it to the discovery of our readers. It will suffice to say that no one who can appreciate a true and vivid characterization of certain phases of modern religious life in a country district should fail to read it. We have greatly enjoyed it.

FROM CLOISTER TO COURT. By F. M. Cotton-Walker. London: Longmans, Green and Co. Price 3s. 6d.

A novel of great power and quite thrilling interest. It deals with the life of Charlotte de Bourbon, Abbess of Jouarre, who married William the Silent, and thus became a Protestant Princess of Orange. It gives a wonderful and realistic picture of convent life under the rule of the truly Christian Abbess Ermentrude and her successor, the Princess. These Bible-taught women enable us to see convent life at its best, and we realize how marvelously God's Word is glorified in the lives of several Sisters. Alas! there is a darker side of ignorance and superstition, and all too clearly is shown the need of the Reformation. This book deals with most interesting personages of history, and bears proof of careful study of facts. It should be widely read, for it can do nothing but good to the cause of Evangelical truth.

A truly remarkable work of fiction. The story grips us as we read, and we do not wonder that twenty-one editions have been printed in America in four years. There is a wonderful power of delineation of character in it—characters that are so real and so living that we become quite well acquainted with them, and say our adieus with true regret. Then the New England atmosphere permeates the whole with an indefinable charm. The hero is a cripple, who has been injured for life in log-felling. While working as a wood-carver, with his physical life "narrowed to the space of a seven by four foot cot," his ever-broadening interests in literature and the influence of his friendships steadily build up a fine character. It is as impossible as it is undesirable to give any true idea of this beautiful story. We do not by any means always agree with the religious sentiments expressed, for they are very broad, and often strange. Yet there is no doubt as to the intense fascination and power of this fine piece of literary work. We shall be surprised if the English edition does not reach a wide circulation.


An attempt to show in story-book form the aims of the now popular Missionary Exhibitions. A number of young people are led to take part as "stewards" of the exhibits, and in consequence their interest is aroused in the great mission-field. Their interest further develops into offers of service for work abroad. The book is brightly written, and should prove useful in enlisting the sympathies of those who have been unable to attend these "eye and ear" instructors on the work of Foreign Missions.


A missionary book of fascinating and attractive descriptions, which has no dull pages as we pass in imagination from country to country by the help of maps, models, and pictures. Aunt Africa, the future missionary, is in charge of a lively family of boys and girls while father and mother are away from home in search of health. Their combined ingenuity in holding a Japanese reception and thereby studying Japan, in visiting China, and the great world-family of which all are members, are portrayed in various chapters of exceptional interest. This book will, of course, be best appreciated by boys and girls who have at least commenced the study of geography. A great deal of information in a palatable form is packed into it.


The heroine of this story is a charming little girl, and as lovable and good as she is charming. When eight years old she is sent from India to live in England, and her father's parting message to her is: "Remember, you will be a returned missionary." This she never forgets, and she lives up to her character, for she talks and works constantly for the children of India. Every chapter is full of incident, and, quite apart from its missionary aim, the story is most interesting. In wonderful ways she succeeds in filling her box, in order that Guru, an Indian boy, shall be sent to the Mission school and become a Christian. This book is one that the children will read again and again, and we most heartily recommend it to the notice of those parents who wish to find a new story-book for Sunday reading.

PAMPHLETS, PERIODICALS, AND REPRINTS.


This quarterly deserves to be better known in this country, especially among members of the Anglican Church. Its articles are almost invariably of real value, while its book reviews are trustworthy and illuminating. The first and most important article in the present number is one on "The Need and Basis of a Doctrine of Holy Scripture," by Dr. Orr, and is at once timely, able, and convincing. Another useful contribution is "Scriptural Psychology"; while preachers will find many useful suggestions in an article on "Literature and Modern Preaching."
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The present number includes articles on "Hellenism and the Hebrew Spirit," "The Place of Emotion in the Religious Life," and one taking a strong critical line on "Faith and Old Testament Criticism." The various departments for the preacher, the pastor, the teacher, with suggestions for prayer meetings, are well sustained. We observe that the Vicar of Brompton is dignified with the title of Canon. This is, no doubt, no more than an intelligent anticipation of events.

The chief articles in this number are "The Use in Old English Literature of the Apocryphal Passage in the Third Chapter of the Book of Daniel" and "The Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha and Christian Ethics," by Dr. Maldwyn Hughes; and "Ecclesiasticus in Literature," by Dr. James Moffat. This quarterly continues to provide interesting material illustrative of the various books and problems of the Apocrypha.

THE HERALD OF MERCY ANNUAL. London: Morgan and Scott, Ltd. Price 1s. 6d.

The circumstances of this case, which occurred in Essex a few months ago, will doubtless be remembered. Here is the whole story told simply and naturally, without undue bias or warmth against the faith which the writer used to follow. The book deserves careful attention and wide circulation. It should open the eyes of the English public to what is going on in their midst, and lead to a demand for a Government inspection of monasteries and nunneries.

An interesting and even enthralling narrative of the manifest work of the Spirit of God. It ought to be in the hands of all Christian workers.

We welcome with all possible heartiness this new and attractive edition of one of the best helps in the preparation of Confirmation known to us. This is pre-eminently the book for all clergy who are called upon to prepare candidates.

This is intended as a supplement to "Sacred Songs and Solos," for use at men's meetings of all kinds. The Editor has done his work well, and the book will assuredly find acceptance, and prove useful for its particular purpose.

A series of studies intended to help teachers of Bible classes, specially, though not exclusively, prepared for use in connection with the Y.W.C.A.

A series of essays on various aspects of the educational problem by one who is well known to our readers. Some of the material herein has already appeared in our columns.

A survey of the requirements, resources, and possible unification of diocesan finance. Although prepared for the Southwell Diocesan Conference, it well deserves attention by all Churchmen who are concerned with the pressing problem of Church finance.

BOYS AND CHRISTIAN SERVICE. London: Cambridge House, Camberwell, S.E. Price 6d.
The Report of the Committee appointed by the Bishop of Southwark to inquire into the opportunities, actual or possible, for instilling into boys the duty of Christian service. All who are interested in work among boys will be glad to have and use the material found herein.

A helpful outline of Anglican Missions during the year 1908.


A reprint of the valuable paper which appeared in our pages in January last.


We are particularly glad to call attention to this reprint of an important document.


Full of information connected with the London University.

EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY. SPEECHES ON POLITICS AND LITERATURE. By Lord Macaulay.


Three out of the nine volumes which have been recently published, completing four hundred books in this series. The sales have reached the unprecedented number of over five millions. The present issue includes two volumes by Anthony Trollope, completing "The Chronicles of Barset"; two by Dumas, "The Count of Monte Christo"; two volumes of Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico"; and the three valuable works mentioned above. It is of particular interest to know that one hundred more books will be issued in this Library next year, so reaching five hundred volumes, and half of the total which Messrs. Dent set out to publish in 1906. No series has created greater attention or is more deservedly attractive. The sales alone prove this, and we shall watch for the further instalments of this most convenient, attractive, and valuable Library.


With unfailing regularity Messrs. Nelson's three series appear, and provide readers with some of the most interesting of modern works as well as those of standard authors. These books need no praise at our hands; it will suffice to recommend them to our readers as a welcome addition to an already lengthy and attractive list of books. The enterprise of several publishing houses is laying readers under a great debt of gratitude for making available so many works of permanent value.


We welcome five new volumes of this very attractive series of works of fiction. The volumes are well known, and at this low price and in this dainty garb they will obtain a fresh and much wider circulation. Those who have already possessed themselves of the first ten of Messrs. Macmillan's Sevenpenny Series will not fail to add these to their library. They will thereby be provided with some of the best and most representative works of modern fiction.

We have received from Messrs. Morgan and Scott, 12, Paternoster Buildings, E.C., a series of New Year's Motto Cards for 1910. They are of several different sizes, and the choice of texts and the general appearance make them particularly attractive and helpful. There is a wide choice both as to motto and style.