Notices of Books.


No Introduction to the New Testament merits more careful consideration than this; not merely because it is the work of one of the foremost German scholars of to-day, Professor Zahn of Erlangen—that would alone entitle it to consideration—but because he has given to it so many years of toil and ever-ripening experience that it is true to say of it, as Dr. Stalker has said: "No book on the great theme with which it deals has been based on broader or deeper preliminary studies." The mass of detailed knowledge exhibited in the main sections of the book, and with even greater exuberance in the appended notes, is overwhelming. It was another book that drew forth the note of admiration, "How those Germans do work!" but this book at least deserves it. Nor is this detailed learning a mere exhibition of knowledge. It is the basis of Zahn's conclusions. Men will differ as to those conclusions. But all, whether they accept or reject them, will be disposed to agree with Dr. Sanday's criticism: "Every shred and scrap of the evidence is at his command, and he handles it in a masterly fashion." And at least this much must be universally conceded: no one has a right to differ from Zahn unless he has carefully viewed his conclusions in the light of the evidence which he presents for them. The book is not altogether an easy one to read; it was probably a difficult one to translate. The difficulty of translation has been overcome by others, and with exceptional success. If we are willing to overcome the difficulty of reading, a rich reward awaits us.

What are his conclusions? It is impossible to do more than summarize them. They are generally frankly conservative; they are never bizarre or fanciful. The books of the New Testament are dealt with mainly in the order of their writing, as Zahn conceives it. St. James's Epistle comes first, and James of Jerusalem wrote it almost immediately after the famous Council. It was intended as a corrective, not to mere libertinism, but to the "moral indolence which went along with the consciousness of faith and of orthodox profession." Quite probably St. Paul knew it, and "a letter which left St. Paul unsatisfied with his own conclusion about Abraham's justification, and which influenced him to take up the passage Gen. xv. 6, and discuss the subject with far greater thoroughness (Rom. iv. 3-24), than he had done heretofore (Gal. iii. 5-7), must have made a deep impression upon him." The idea embodied here is suggestive food for thought.

St. Paul's Epistles are next dealt with, and Galatians is deemed to be the first. The churches are the churches of Ramsay's view, but the date is much earlier, so dated on internal historical grounds. The argument for the early date (A.D. 52-54) is attractively put, and he forestalls criticism, on the ground that it does not accord with Paul's doctrinal development, by pointing out (vol. i., pp. 200, 201) that that development was brought about by long preparation and longer missionary experience before he wrote one of the letters which have come down to us. He thus makes a point too frequently lost sight of in discussions on Pauline theology.
The remaining Epistles are assigned to the dates and circumstances usually assigned to them in conservative circles, each position being carefully examined and made good, with minuteness of research and not infrequent originality of argument. The problems of 2 Corinthians are discussed with illuminating definiteness; the second visit to Corinth was paid before either Epistle was written, and the letter of 2 Cor. vii. 8 was not 1 Corinthians, but an earlier letter, which produced a reply from Corinth, which reply, we know, produced the first extant Epistle. The integrity of Romans is maintained after a full discussion, the names in the last chapter being very carefully investigated. The Epistles of the first captivity were written from Rome, but, as against Lightfoot, Philippians was written last, not first. The Pastorals are styled "the last three Epistles of Paul," and their authenticity is defended with some vehemence; but whilst Zahn is sometimes impatient with those with whom he disagrees, he never allows himself to do otherwise than subject their arguments to the most thorough and impartial examination.

The Epistles of Peter and Jude next claim attention. Both Epistles of Peter are deemed authentic, but they are not addressed to the same churches, and 2 Peter is the earlier. 2 Peter iii. 1, therefore, does not refer to 1 Peter, but to some other letter in St. Peter's perhaps voluminous correspondence. 2 Peter iii. 15 cannot refer to Ephesians, written much later, nor to Hebrews (which is, in Zahn's view, not Pauline, nor capable of being thought to be so by Peter), but to some unknown letter of St. Paul. The problem of the authorship of the Hebrews is then examined, and left unsolved, none of the many suggestions quite satisfying the writer.

The Gospels and the books of the New Testament written by the Evangelists are discussed in the remainder—almost half—of the book. Zahn searches the early centuries for material. He carefully distinguishes between tradition of the right kind and learned conjectures. "The tradition associated with the four Gospels from the time when they began to circulate, which was not once attacked during the entire period from 70 to 170, even by hostile critics, of whom these books had no lack, even at this early date, is based, not upon learned conjectures, but upon facts which at the time were incontrovertible." In this spirit he criticizes the various solutions of the synoptic problem which have been presented to us. He pours mild scorn on the imaginary "sources" which the different theories postulate, and on the extent to which these unknown works have been elaborated. "In our time we have commentaries on works the existence of which, to express the matter mildly, can be proved only by means of conjecture." His own solution is that of mutual dependence. Ur-Markus and Q, upon which most modern theories are built, are unnecessary to Zahn. "So long as the impossibility of a relation of direct dependence between two extant documents remains undemonstrated, it is arbitrary or unscientific to explain the agreements between them by supposing that both are dependent upon documents no longer extant and without witnesses." "Direct dependence" means this: St. Matthew wrote his Gospel first in Aramaic; St. Mark knew the Aramaic Matthew, and used it. His Gospel is a mosaic, partly due to St. Matthew, partly to what he heard from St. Peter. Then St. Matthew
was translated into Greek. St. Luke wrote his Gospel to win Theophilus, an interested heathen. It is a Gospel with a definite evangelistic purpose. "Most excellent" would never have been addressed to a Christian. Luke used sources, almost certainly used St. Mark, almost equally certainly did not use St. Matthew, nor the "original apostolic document, or the logia, if these books ever existed." Thus Zahn boldly—perhaps too boldly—traverses the usually accepted positions of to-day. Space forbids any attempt to summarize his attempt to justify his daring. The book must be read, and it will be worth the effort.

The Johannine writings are finally dealt with. The "Elder John" goes the way of the "imaginary" writings, and John the Apostle is responsible for all. The conservative position is carefully and fully defended. Perhaps the most interesting suggestion is that 2 and 3 John are Epistles written at the same time, one to the church of which Gaius and Diotrephes were members, the other to Gaius himself. Here we must leave it. The book teems with interest. It is replete with learning. No student of the New Testament can afford to neglect it; but, as toil has been spent on the making, so happy toil must be given to the reading. F. S. Guy Warman.


Most of those who, twenty years ago, read Canon Ottley's excellent essay on "Christian Ethics" in "Lux Mundi," which was certainly one of the most valuable contributions to that volume, have lived in hope that he would some day write a book upon the subject. That hope is now fulfilled. We have waited a long time, but our patience is rewarded. We confess we opened the present volume with high expectations: we have not been disappointed. We have very few satisfactory treatises on Christian ethics, especially by English Churchmen. The present work will certainly take a front place among those we do possess. But it is more than a work on Christian ethics, for it deals, as every adequate treatment of that subject must deal, with the Christian philosophy of God, man, and the world; and it deals satisfactorily with each. At the same time, while Canon Ottley is quite clear that though Christianity implies a philosophy of life, it is far more than a philosophy; it is itself a life—a life "which depends upon the power and grace of God, and consists in spiritual fellowship or union with Him. Here, it will be seen, the right point of view is at once taken. But Christianity is not only such a life; it is the life which in Jesus Christ was once for all manifested. In His life were manifested "the inherent capacities of human nature, its true destiny, and the conditions of its perfection." Also by Christ there was manifested the hindrance to the realization of man's possibilities—the mystery and the power of sin. Further, it was "seen once for all in Christ that victory over sin was to be the law of human perfection." How different all this from certain ethical theories and ethical systems which are being taught to-day! Again, Canon Ottley teaches us that we learn by revelation that "life realizes itself and finds its appropriate nurture and discipline in fulness of personal relationships": the
young ruler who "would enter into life" was pointed to the commandments of the second table. "The Christian law embraces all possible relationships in which men stand to each other, while, conversely, social or corporate life is the condition necessary for the complete development of personality." Such, this book teaches us, are the fundamental ideas of Christian ethics. In its various chapters its author explains and develops these, and shows their application to the various problems which meet the Christian to-day. How this is done we most strongly advise our readers to discover by a patient study of the book itself. The following is sometimes a difficult question to answer: "Is this a book I ought to have?" In regard to this volume the answer is clear. It is not only a book to have, but a book to study—one from which both to learn and to teach. It reveals the great want in all "the Churches" to-day—namely, power. It is power for which we need to seek and to pray. As the author says: "[The Gospel] is a principle of life, of energy, of movement. It heightens vitality; it makes for efficiency in work and for greatness of character." But the book does more than reveal the need; it points to the source of the supply—namely, the Spirit of God—"the indwelling of God in humanity: the might of the Spirit working in human hearts and strengthening them to receive, to know, to act, and to endure." We most cordially recommend this very valuable book.

W. Edward Chadwick.

AN EXEGETICAL COMMENTARY ON THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO MATTHEW.


For years past a gap has been seen and a great need has been felt in regard to a first-class modern commentary on St. Matthew's Gospel. While the other three Gospels have been amply provided for by Swete, Plummer, Godet, Westcott, and Reynolds, there has been nothing available of the same order on the first Gospel. It was therefore welcome news that Dr. Plummer was engaged on such a work, and the actual appearance of the book three months ago was still more welcome. We are not unmindful of Mr. Allen's scholarly but necessarily technical commentary on this Gospel in the International Critical Commentary Series. Nevertheless, Dr. Plummer's book will fill a void which all ordinary students have felt for years past. Personal experience of "Plummer on St. Luke" has naturally increased our expectations concerning this volume, for that truly great book on the third Gospel is a perfect education in minute exegesis and spiritual insight to all who use it. And now we shall be able to put side by side with it "Plummer on St. Matthew," and read it with equal pleasure and profit. The book opens with about forty pages of Introduction, in which the various questions of authorship, date, etc., are briefly but adequately discussed. Dr. Plummer thinks the tradition which ascribes the first Gospel to the Apostle Matthew is incorrect, though he believes that the association of some sort of Gospel to Matthew cannot be unfounded. Like most scholars, he holds the priority of Mark, and believes that Matthew and Luke used our second Gospel. We are not yet as fully convinced as Dr. Plummer that this is an "assured result," and early tradition has often a curious way of reasserting itself. Not until present discussions about Q are brought nearer to
completion will the problem of the relation of the Gospels be helped forward. But quite apart from these critical questions, Dr. Plummer's sections dealing with the plan of the Gospel and its Christology will be read with interest and pleasure, while his treatment of Dr. Charles's work on "The Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs" is an able and noteworthy contribution to an important question of modern scholarship. We have tested the Commentary at various points, and never without obtaining definite information and not a few suggestions. The rendering of the Greek text, the exegetical notes, the minute attention to grammatical forms, and the constant reference to spiritual teaching, are all delightful in their helpfulness, and usually convincing in their treatment. A good example of Dr. Plummer's power as an exegete is seen in his treatment of the thorny question whether the Mother of our Lord had any other children. As ever, his knowledge and use of other writers, and his width of reading are as astonishing as his openness of mind and frankness of discussion in regard to controverted points. Critical questions naturally and necessarily occupy a great space, and Dr. Plummer doubtless finds it essential to take note of this or that theory; but, while we fully understand and appreciate this, we are bound to add that we would gladly have spared the space for still more of his own truly helpful and inspiring exegesis. He has laid us all under a deep debt of gratitude for this masterly work, which will now become as much a standard work as his equally valuable book on the third Gospel. More than this it is unnecessary and, indeed, impossible to say.

W. H. GRIFFITH THOMAS.


A third and a revised edition of a book originally published in 1895, and well known to students of the Articles. The surviving editor has added an appendix of nearly forty pages, with the purpose of showing how the theological topics of the Articles are related to the wider aspects of thought which obtain in the present day. The treatment is valuable and suggestive as far as it goes, though it is necessarily brief and fragmentary. The general outlook is that of a pronounced High Anglican, as may be seen, for example, by the statement that "the distinction between mortal and venial sin is recognized by the English Church in the Litany." For our part, we prefer the much more natural and convincing discussion of this subject found in Bishop Drury's valuable work, "Confession and Absolution." The Spectator, in its notice of this new edition, called attention to the difference between the wording of Article XXVIII. and the comments of the editors in regard to reservation and adoration. After quoting the language of the Article which tells us that the Lord's Supper "was not by Christ's ordinance reserved, carried about, lifted up, or worshipped," the reviewer quoted the comments in this book. As to reservation, "each independent Church may adopt or allow the practice as it may be judged expedient." As to adoration, "worship due to our Lord present in the Sacrament under the form of Bread and Wine." Well may the Spectator add, O mirificas theologorum ambages! Students will be glad of this new edition for reference and for much useful teaching on
NOTICES OF BOOKS

non-controversial points, but on the salient questions at issue in the sixteenth century, and still with us to-day, the book will have to be balanced by a fuller and more accurate knowledge of those historical facts by which alone the true interpretation of our formularies becomes possible.


Those who have made the acquaintance of the author’s companion volume reviewed in these pages some months ago, “Epochs in the Life of Jesus,” will give a hearty welcome to the present work. Although necessarily brief, extending to just over 500 pages, it covers the ground in a remarkably clear way, providing the reader with all that he will need for an introduction to the life and work of the great Apostle. It is written in the full light of the latest and best works on the subject, and its almost constant footnotes with its remarkably full bibliography will prove of especial value to students. We know nothing like it as a thorough introduction to the study of St. Paul’s career, and if used together with the well-known and valuable little works of Stalker and Findlay, the student will be finely equipped. It is a marvel of compression, clearness, and ability. It reveals a thorough mastery of the subject in all its bearings, and is a first-rate example of able, open-eyed, conservative scholarship.

THE DOCTRINE OF IMMORTALITY. By the Rev. J. D. Thompson. London: Edward Dalton. Price 3s. 6d.

The aim of this book is to show that “the great simple seminal intuitions of religion, in relation in especial to Immortality, have been held everywhere, always and by all, and that these take form and body according to the intellectual climate of any given time; the core abiding, the covering ever changing.” The writer seeks to know what is the essential element of immortality under all the multifarious forms which belief in it has assumed. The first chapter remarks on the slackening of belief in immortality in the present day, and endeavours to show the causes. The “essence of the belief” in immortality is shown to be a personal consciousness of personal communion with God, and the consciousness of such fellowship is said to be the firmest proof and warrant of immortality. The belief is then traced through the Old Testament, the Apocrypha, and the New Testament, and the author evidently accepts in full the modern critical position on the Old Testament, regarding “Hebrewism” as no exception to the historical order of development whose steps are Animism, Polytheism, Henotheism, and Monotheism (p. 17). Then the problem is discussed in connection with other religions, and several witnesses are brought forward in support of the belief in immortality as fellowship with God. Two more chapters discuss “The Relativity of the Belief,” by which is meant its relation to racial characteristics, geographical conditions, general conditions of culture and civilization, and crises in national and ecclesiastical history. Then we are introduced to “Present-Day Forms of the Belief,” in which various aspects of eschatology are discussed and criticized. And two concluding chapters treat of belief in immortality in the light of evolution and in view of practical everyday needs. The method of treatment, and, indeed, the substance of the
book, read somewhat strangely coming from a Primitive Methodist minister, and we are not surprised at the stir caused by the lecture of which this book is the substance. It is difficult to see what difference, except in degree, the author makes between the Bible and other books in regard to a belief in immortality. Certainly, so far as we have been able to follow the discussion, there is no such antithesis as that of Revelation versus Evolution. The book is able, and shows great width of reading, but we fear that it will be only convincing to those who are prepared to adopt the author's critical standpoint. For the rest of us—and we should include also the vast majority of people in the author's own communion—the book will remain almost entirely unconvincing in regard to its salient features.


These attractive handbooks, wisely used, will do much to meet an educational need to-day. The General Editor, who was first moved to undertake his task some dozen years ago by the late Bishop Creighton, believes that the names of the several contributors "are a sufficient guarantee that the work is conceived in no narrow spirit of partisanship," and therefore has allowed "to each writer the utmost freedom of treatment." Consequently, it is inevitable that many, who will cordially welcome the general idea of the series and appreciate the merits of the various volumes, will be unable either to sympathize with all the views expressed, or entirely to endorse every presentation of facts. For instance, there seems to be too great a tendency to regard the enforcement of monasticism as a "reform," and to excuse the encroachments of the Papacy as, after all, a blessing in disguise to barbarous and turbulent ages. Mr. Maude tells us that the period with which he has to deal has been "exploited by ignorant or unscrupulous controversial writers in the interests of their own theories," and repudiates as "the offspring of ignorance or prejudice," "such statements as that the early Scotch Church was Presbyterian, or that the mission of Augustine did little towards the conversion of the English, or that the British Church refused to accept the claims of the Church of Rome, or that it preserved a purer type of Christianity than the rest of the Western Church" (p. 11). One can heartily agree with the measure of truth underlying these words, and yet bear in mind that the school indicated by Mr. Maude is neither the most ignorant nor the least scrupulous that exploits Early Church History. Despite his pleasant style, his good acquaintance with his subject, and his obvious intention to be fair, Mr. Maude seems unduly possessed of a conviction that history should be written with an attentive eye to the requirements of Anglo-Catholicism.

We are able to speak in higher praise of Canon Cruttwell's performance. Sharing the best characteristics of its predecessor, it is marked by a wider reading and a more balanced judgment. Especially pleasant it is to note the writer's frank patriotism, his just appreciation of such national heroes as Alfred the Great, and Harold Godwinsson, and his discriminating vindication of misjudged men like Ethelwolf, Godwin, and Stigand. He brings out most
orcibly the fact that the Tudor Sovereigns and Parliaments in their interference with Church affairs only resumed powers anciently exercised by the Anglo-Saxon Kings and their Witans (pp. 40, 160-2, 252), though he seems to hold higher views of clerical authority than are warranted by the constitution of our Church (pp. 204-232).

A few points, however, require amendment. We do not believe that the Forged Decretals "supplied a force imperatively needed to curb the savagery of the time" (p. 12). The Papal claims have notoriously caused more savagery than ever they curbed. Canon Cruttwell himself reports that the quarrel over Investiture alone cost "fifty-six years of war, sixty battles, and perhaps two million lives" (p. 224, note). Nor is it true that the Sarum Missal "formed the basis of our Prayer-Book" (p. 184). Not one-tenth part even of the First Prayer-Book Communion Office can be found in the Sarum Missal.

Each volume has a useful index, and the few textual errata, almost unavoidable in a first edition, will no doubt be corrected in any future impressions.

**CHURCH LEADERS IN PRIMITIVE TIMES.** London: C. J. Thynne. Price 3s. 6d. net.

This second edition is a great boon. The name of Dean Lefroy will always be associated with these lectures. It was at his instigation that they were delivered in Norwich Cathedral by eminent Anglican divines, and he contributes a preface. Ignatius, Polycarp, Chrysostom, Clement, Athanasius, Cyprian, Tertullian, etc., become familiar figures to us, and we are deeply grateful for an account of their lives in so readable a form. Evangelical Churchmen have no reason to be afraid of the witness of the early Fathers of the Church, and they are urged to read this volume with care.


A book to be recommended for all those who desire to understand the Psalter better, but who find it impossible to study elaborate commentaries. The printing of the text of the Prayer-Book Version and of the brief notes side by side is an excellent feature. A similar work was published first ten years ago by that excellent scholar the Rev. Arthur Carr, and in some respects we prefer the earlier book. But Dr. Carleton's volume has this advantage over its predecessor—its mechanical arrangement is better; the reader can with greater ease and rapidity acquaint himself with the notes; and there is an index, which Mr. Carr's book does not possess.


The career of Cortes has a fascination about it that bids fair to last as long as history. Mr. MacNutt, who is an authority on Cortes and his times, has contrived to write (indeed, he could hardly help writing) a book of undoubted interest. But we are not prepared to justify any whitewashing of that great warrior and statesman. Spain, as represented by Cortes, at a
really critical juncture in the world's annals, behaved atrociously in her New World dominions; and we dare not forget it. Surely it is a significant fact that the final blow to Spain's colonial dominion came from that very world where she had established, amid tears and blood, her ruthless empire—founded on greed and supported by the terrors of the Inquisition. Retribution comes (though slowly) to nations as to individuals; and we do well to heed the Divine lessons on this matter which history teaches.

**The Great Prophecies of the Centuries Concerning the Church.** By G. H. Pember, M.A. London: Hodder and Stoughton. Price 6s.

In this interesting volume, Mr. Pember—already widely known as the author of "Earth's Earliest Ages"—completes what he has to say on the momentous topic of fulfilled prophecy. To preterist and historicist alike the book will appeal but slightly; to the futurist it will, doubtless, appeal very strongly. It is written with considerable learning and intense earnestness; and the spiritual force that lies at the back of Mr. Pember's attitude to certain aspects of dispensational truth is a thing we are devoutly thankful for. The book is abundantly worth study, though we disagree entirely with his peculiar view of the lake of fire.

**On This Rock.** By Rev. Dr. H. Grattan Guinness. London: Morgan and Scott. Price 2s. 6d.

A masterly contrast is drawn between philosophy, the history of which has been one of "abandoned speculations," and the certainties of the Christian religion. Naturally all centres round the person of Christ the Incarnate and Ascended Son of God. While Dr. Guinness will not carry all his readers with him in the astronomical portions of his discussion, he makes us think, and this is a fine virtue.

**Things New and Old.** By Professor Knight. London: Francis Griffiths. Price 5s.

We have here a selection of addresses delivered at Thornton Castle and elsewhere. They are intended to dwell on the lasting phases of religious truth. We should characterize them as solid, sober, and suggestive of a deep grasp of principles. The author's style appeals to the intellect, but does not always touch the heart. At the same time he cannot fail to appeal to hard-thinking men, and he takes them along a path that will lead to safety. We wish he had given us some sermons on fundamental Christian doctrines, and wonder why he refrained.

**The Mystery of Seven.** By E. M. Smith. London: Elliot Stock. Price 2s. 6d.

The writer is well known in the book "The Mystery of Three," and this is equally interesting in its subject. Eight chapters on studies in Old and New Testament alike reveal the prominence and importance of the subject. "The mystery of the number seven runs through the whole Bible."


A second edition of this book, revised and enlarged, is welcome. It contains the account of a devoted life, and the Church in New Zealand may well be proud of its first Bishop. The biographer, who has done his work well, tells us
NOTICES OF BOOKS 75

"that the aims of the founders of Canterbury and of the first Bishop were the same, but when the colonizing machinery broke down, the man succeeded. Therein lies the moral of the tale."


We are profoundly impressed with this book. Open it where one will, one is struck by the deep spirituality of its teaching, to say nothing of the emphasis it lays throughout on an aspect of the Atonement that is by no means appreciated or understood at the present time as it ought to be. "What is lacking," says Principal Forsyth, "to current and weak religion is the very element supplied in the atoning Cross as the reconciling judgment of the world." The old fixed standards of religion are rapidly being shifted; change is everywhere, together with much decay in the region of vital elements in Christian life; we are conscious of disintegration forces that threaten, not the outworks only, but the very citadel of the faith. And while we fumble after a moral centre, following the will-o'-the-wisps of novel doctrines, we are prone to forget that the old Evangelical belief in the One Sacrifice on Calvary is alone the central object round which, and in which the hopes of mankind must finally anchor. This able book emphasizes the need of the world, and points the true solution; and very cordially do we give it welcome.


Dr. Eugene Stock has for so long been a prominent figure in the religious world; his work in connection with missions in general, and with the C.M.S. in particular, has been so fruitful; his interests have been so varied, and have touched our social and religious life at so many points, that a volume of personal reminiscences cannot fail to be of unusual interest. We strongly recommend, therefore, this entertaining and valuable record to all our readers. Not the least interesting of its five-and-thirty chapters is the last—"A Confession of Faith." We note with pleasure that the book is furnished with a full and careful index.

OUR BIBLE TEXT. By W. E. O. Oesterley, D.D. London: Skeffington. Price 1s. 6d.

This capital little book should be read by all those who are anxious to acquaint themselves with the actual state of the Biblical text as it appears to scholars in the light of recent research. "The scientific spirit," as Canon Peile justly says, "has a part to play in devout study." The scientific spirit is not necessarily rationalistic; to allow this is to yield a point to the enemy. Three chapters which make up this book are: (1) A Papyrus of the Ten Commandments in Hebrew; (2) The New Sayings of Jesus; (3) The New Uncial Manuscript of the Gospels.

THOUGHT AND DISCIPLESHIP. London: C.M.S. House. 1909. Price 1s. 6d.

This little book contains ten addresses given at the C.M.S. Summer School in June of last year, together with an appendix. The contributions, though necessarily of varying merit, are strung upon a single thread of
NOTICES OF BOOKS

thought. That thought is threefold: The evangelization of the world, the growing need for preaching the Universal Gospel, the uniqueness of the opportunity offered to the Christian Church to-day. If one address more than another is to be singled out for special notice, we should be inclined to name Bishop Montgomery's excellent and suggestive "forecast" entitled "The Church Universal."


Dr. Pierson is a great Christian psychologist, and his counsel will be found spiritual and practical. Mr. Hopkins speaks with authority and wisdom, and his clear, concise way of putting things is particularly valuable. The third book is on the subject of the Bible and prayer in relation to the Christian life.


This little book contains two lectures delivered in Dunedin Cathedral last year. The plan of the writer (by whom the doctrine of Divine immanence is fully maintained) is to trace the progressive manifestation of the Divine through media less capable of receiving Him, up to the being who receives so much of the life of God as "to be qualified for a sacramental union with Himself." Hence, says the writer, there is nothing arbitrary or abnormal in Christianity; it is obedient to Divine law.

**An Awakening and a Crisis.** By Dr. G. Grilli. London: *C. J. Thynne.* Price 1s.

The awakening is the religious awakening in Italy of to-day. To this is added "A Crisis of Souls in Romanism," translated by Mrs. Matheson and revised by Signor Dalla Vecchia. Those who care about the Romish controversy—and who should not?—will read this, and pray more earnestly for those that live in other lands under the blight of Rome.

**The God of the Bible.** By Mrs. J. Trumper. London: *Elliot Stock.* Price 2s. 6d.

We like this little book, which rings true to the Word of God and breathes a great loyalty to Christ. It covers a lot of ground, dealing with creation, salvation, and sanctification.


Miss Soulsby's idea is admirable, for she gives us whole chapters from which the daily text is taken, and so there is a continuity of reading of God's Word.


These lectures, delivered in Bristol University College on to a large extent unworked field, are full of interest and instruction, and packed with facts relating to a Church that affected the history, liturgy, and institutions of the early Church.

**James Gilmour of Mongolia.** Edited by R. Lovett, M.A. London: *R.T.S.* Price 1s. 6d.

This cheaper and excellently got-up edition should find many purchasers. The biography of this great, brave, ardent soul, who, it is not too much to say, was not behind the Apostles in his love for God and souls, is just the reading needed by an apathetic and time-serving age.


The style, spirituality, and fidelity to the Word of God, which mark this book, are manifest. Those who read, treasure. It is an antidote to materialism, and an inspiration to the toil-worn, dust and sorrow-laden traveller. Its message of the future life is one that needs a present emphasis. Dr. Campbell Morgan writes an introduction in high terms.

**Christ Our Example.** By Caroline Fry. London: *C. J. Thynne.* Price 1s.

Another reprint of this standard book, now in its twenty-ninth thousand, must be always welcome. It is prefaced by an introduction entitled "Caroline Fry: a Story of Grace," by the late Rev. T. S. Dickson, of Edinburgh. This is followed by a new preface
by the venerable Canon Christopher, of Oxford, who has made the circulation of this valuable and spiritual book one of the aims of his life.


Prebendary Fox writes a commendatory Preface to the useful little book of this venerable writer.


The writer gives us a study of the Word of God on the subject, and his treatment as it stands on this basis is satisfactory and suggestive.

Lepers Sought His Face. By E. C. Horder. London: C.M.S.

What heathenism has done and what Christ has done for these piteous objects should be read by all. A perusal of this would cure a selfish heart.

Other People's Prayers. By E. Mabel F. Major. London: C.M.S.

Here again is a missionary book of a most arresting kind for mothers' meetings, etc. The "other people's prayers" are those of heathen and Mohammedan people, and show up by way of contrast their need and our privilege and responsibility.


This illustration of united worship in our service for morning and evening prayer was originally intended for Tokyo students. It will now command a larger audience, and will be found useful for Sunday-school teachers.


The story of a most interesting and remarkable work for God. Miss Mason is the founder of what is known as the House of Rest for Christian Workers in London and Eastbourne, and here is the account of its foundation, growth, and development. It is a significant proof of the power of prayer, and Miss Agnes Weston, who writes a preface, truly emphasizes its witness to the Providence of God and the power of simple faith in Christ. Hundreds of Christian workers have been blessed in soul and body through Miss Mason's efforts, and this little book serves to bring a valuable institution more definitely before those who rejoice to know "How God answers prayer," as well as before those who rejoice to be able to help God to answer His people's prayers.


A collection of illustrations and outlines for the use of teachers and speakers to children. It is by a well-known worker, whose early death has deprived the cause of Sunday-schools of one of its most valuable helpers. The book is full of most useful material, and cannot fail to help speakers and teachers. Hints about blackboards, plans of addresses, suggestions for object lessons, and outlines from the Bible, are here in abundance. All workers among children should make a note of this book. They will find it of great service.


Two valuable essays, one on "Reordination," and the other on "Ordination, per saltum, and Home Reunion." They are marked by all the wealth of learning for which the Bishop is so widely known and honoured. They form a distinct contribution to the subject, and those who cannot follow the writer on every point should on this account pay the more heed to the positions maintained and the arguments adduced. In view of the increasing importance of the subject of Home Reunion this little book must not be overlooked.


A mystery play concerning the introduction of Christianity to England by Joseph of Arimathea. We are impressed neither by the doctrine nor the poetry to be found here.


This simple story has an obvious moral, which should be digested by lazy and unready housewives, and, indeed, by all people of the dilatory disposition.


The old disciple is a Bible student, and his subject is the Lord Jesus Christ. He writes with force and learning, and a perusal of his pages, while revealing positions which cannot be accepted, will prove a help and inspiration to the reader.
NOTICES OF BOOKS AND FICTION.


A blend of the novel and the political pamphlet. As a novel it is not, in our judgment, to be compared with the earliest works of the author. As a political pamphlet, it is calculated, we fear, to give a one-sided impression both of British rule in Egypt and also of Mohammedanism as a religion. Mr. Hall Caine's views of Mohammedanism and Christianity seem to show that he has no real acquaintance with the genius of either, or with the fundamental and eternal differences between them. And, further, we cannot help expressing our strong objection to some of the passages in this book, which appear to us quite unnecessary to the development of the story.


A fascinating story, well written, full of life, admirable for its delineation of character, and sustaining the reader's interest to the very end. But we feel sure it will be marred and even spoiled for many readers by an incident towards the end, for which nothing in the earlier part prepares us; indeed, its introduction seems entirely unnatural. Apart from this, we should have given the book unqualified praise as one of the best novels in the present day. As it is, we are compelled most reluctantly to say that we closed it with disappointment, and we are only able to praise it as a whole with qualification. It is so very good, except for this one incident, that we could wish it were rewritten and another episode substituted, which would be far more in harmony with the rest of the work.

DAWN IN TODA LAND. By C. F. Ling. London: Morgan and Scott, Ltd. Price 1s. 6d. net.

The little known Toda people of the Nilgiri Hills are here described in an interesting and sympathetic way. The beginnings of missionary effort, with its failures and small successes, are shown. A good foundation for future work seems to have been laid by faithful, loving labour. The illustrations are excellent, and the book well worth careful reading.


This novel is well named, for it deals only with the love story of Johnny Lewison, the son of a rich, vulgar Jew. There are no by-paths, and we must confess that we became very weary of the detailed particulars of the hero, which go on from chapter to chapter. The authoress is very clever in her delineation of character; this is quite the best feature of the book. As a story, however, it is disappointing, for there is little in the way of incident to lift it above the ordinary and obvious.

A DANGEROUS INHERITANCE. By Alice W. Fox. London: S.P.C.K. Price 2s. 6d.

Of quite thrilling interest is this story of an American heiress. The heroine is brought to England for her education, and placed in a country rectory among a family of children. Here she is happy enough until kidnapped. Her disappearance is not stranger than her reappearance at the breakfast-table after some months of adventure and odd experiences. The young people will enjoy this absorbing tale.

BERNICIA. By Amelia E. Barr. London: Andrew Melrose. Price 1s. net.

This story takes us to the time of George Whitefield. We are introduced to the grand dames who were impressed by his preaching. Bernicia, the wilful and charming heroine, and Claire, the Puritan maiden, provide us with romantic and pretty love stories. The publisher is to be congratulated on this excellent start of a new series. We hope that future volumes will be as interesting and attractive as this one.


Tells how a young woman, brought up as a foundling, answered an advertisement in the expectation of finding herself somebody of importance. Her disappointment and consequent unhappiness lead her in the end to accept the love and home offered by an honest and humble working man. The story unfolds a tragedy which is not worked out too well, and which makes great demands upon the reader's credulity.


A book well named, for it is just the thing needed by a mother or teacher who wishes to interest a child in our commonest wild-flowers. The coloured illustrations, by Norah Hedley, are perfectly charming; and, best of all, are so true to Nature that one cannot fail to identify the flower with its pictorial representation. The reading matter is clear and sufficient, and free from too much detailed explanation and description.
NOTICES OF BOOKS


We have much enjoyed this children's book. Adrian, the hero, was a true boy knight, and well deserved his spurs. He was a brave, lovable little fellow, and we advise young folks to lose no time in making his acquaintance. It is a delightful story, and interesting from beginning to end.

PAMPHLETS AND PERIODICALS.


It is curious that not one of the seven articles which make up this number has any special connection either with Oxford or Cambridge, nor can we say that the articles themselves are of any outstanding value. The first is "Let Knowledge be Power," by Colonel Pollock. Another discusses the "Early Homes and Haunts of Carlyle," while still other subjects are "Thrift on Fifteen Shillings a Week," and "Some Servian Folk Tales." We are glad to see that the reviews of books are continued. They constitute the best feature of the number, though why the Theology of the quarter should be limited to one volume, and that by Dr. E. A. Abbott, is difficult to understand.


The primary Visitation Charge of the Bishop of Worcester, and full of practical interest to all Churchmen, whether in or outside the diocese itself. It bears the marks of the Bishop's well-known power as a great worker.


A reprint of the well-known and famous work by the Spanish Jesuit which largely led to his condemnation and imprisonment. From the standpoint of the New Testament it is of course inadequate, but its general principle of direct fellowship with God is so true that we are not surprised at the treatment its author received by the Jesuits.


Ten studies in outline form on the supreme subject of the Holy Spirit. They are based upon the Acts of the Apostles, and are intended for use in Bible circles and private study. Mr. Wilder is one of the best known and most honoured workers in connection with the Student Christian Movement, and these studies show him at his best. Nothing would be more spiritually profitable than to take this subject under the guidance of Mr. Wilder's knowledge of Holy Scripture and his deep spiritual experience. We heartily commend this admirable pamphlet.


We look forward month by month with real interest to this organ of the National Church League, and we commend it to our readers as one of the most useful sources of information on present-day Church questions. The number before us has a valuable article on "Incense," by Mr. W. Guy Johnson, which conveys in a short space all the facts of information needed for a discussion of this subject. Other articles are on "Fasting Communion," and "Faith and Knowledge," while the Editorial Notes and the record of work done by the League are also full of deep interest.


Interesting suggestions for methodical work in our parishes. Clergy, senior and junior, will be glad to compare notes with the author.


The Bishop of Chichester commends this booklet as meeting a real want, and likely to prove of help to clergymen's wives and other lady Church-workers. We observe that a list of the colours for the Church's seasons is given, though we have quite failed to discover the legal warrant for these in our Prayer-Book.


This booklet, by a leading Nonconformist in a northern town, has been sent to us for notice, and we are glad to call attention to its spiritual helpfulness as a preparation for the Holy Feast.
NOTICES OF BOOKS


A dainty booklet. Apart from the writer's erroneous view of Baptism, it contains not a little admirable counsel, well expressed and forcibly applied.


The new volumes of series which are issued with unfailing regularity, and received with equally unfailing welcome.


A complete set of outline sermons for the Sundays and holy days of the Liturgical Year, together with addresses to men and sermons on special subjects. Intended to help busy clergy by way of suggestion.


A pad with one leaf for every Sunday and holy day of the Church's Year. Very convenient and useful, but still containing the references to ecclesiastical colours which are unknown and illegal in the Church of England.

Messrs. Marshall Bros. have sent us the John Ploughman's Sheet Almanac for 1910 (price 1d.), with a motto for each day, taken from Spurgeon's work; Spurgeon's Illustrated Almanac (price 1d.), with texts selected by Pastor Thomas Spurgeon, and information about the Metropolitan Tabernacle; and the Life of Faith Almanac (price 1d.), containing contributions in prose and poetry, specially associated with the Keswick Convention.

The annual parcel of Calendars and Churchman's Almanacs from the S.P.C.K. was received too late for notice last month. They are provided in no less than ten different forms (and prices)—as almanacs, desk calendars, desk pads, and pocket-books. Their usefulness has been abundantly proved by years of experience, and it is only necessary to call attention to them once again. A booklet providing a statement of the parochial offertory for the year is also provided.

REFERENCE BOOKS.


This Annual is always welcome, and year by year it increases in size and importance. There is no publication to compare with it for information about leading people in our own country and America. Telegraphic addresses and telephone numbers are now added to the brief but clear biographies. For its own particular purpose it is indispensable.


This is made up of the tables which were formerly included in "Who's Who" itself. It is thus closely connected with that book, and gives a vast amount of information in a very convenient form which will not be readily found elsewhere. One curious heading is "Preachers to Hear in London," giving only thirteen Churchmen and still fewer Non-conformists. We did not realize that London was so poorly off for good preachers.


While this necessarily appeals to a limited class of readers it is particularly important for all who come under the title of "writers" or "artists." It includes a list of the daily and weekly papers, of monthly and quarterly magazines, with other important and valuable information for all who have to use their pen. A truly useful compendium.


Intended for all women who take any part in public or social life. It consists of no less than seventeen sections, dealing with various aspects of women's life and work.


Contains full directories of authors, agents, booksellers, periodicals, publishers, etc., and a complete list of returns by public and other libraries; a section on Law and Letters, and a classified list of cheap reprints. Brief biographies are also provided. Exceedingly useful.