attractive elements of a popular newspaper. But although this end is to be aimed at, the value and weight of the criticism will not be impaired in the least. Readers will also have the opportunity of reading special articles about authors and their work, as well as about special phases of literature; while there will be published from time to time interesting character sketches, brightened by portraits and other illustrations. An important feature will be a condensed survey of the world's literary output—English, American, and Continental. Mr. Edwin Oliver, a well-known man in the world of letters, will edit The Literary Post. Mr. Oliver has a wide experience of most sides of literature, and his personality and knowledge are likely to make the new journal a successful venture.

Notices of Books.


Messrs. Dent have produced a Dictionary of the Bible which is certain to take a highly honourable place among the numerous helps of the kind at present being published. It is a massive one-volume work of 1,012 pages, profusely and finely illustrated with photographs, engravings, and maps, is well planned, skilfully executed, comprehensive, and altogether is fitted to prove a most useful aid to the Bible student. Not the least of its recommendations is that it is produced at the extremely moderate price of 10s. 6d. The editors—Rev. William Ewing, M.A., formerly of Tiberias, Palestine, and Rev. J. E. H. Thomson, D.D., formerly of Safed, Palestine—deserve congratulation on the successful completion of their important task. The need of compression has led to the use of what is perhaps, for literary effect, an excess of abbreviations in such words as from ("fr.")), which ("wh."), could ("cd.")), etc. It is a feature of the Dictionary that the Apocrypha is treated by itself as a separate part of the work, following the Biblical part. There is an advantage in this.

The subject-matter of the Dictionary deserves high praise. The articles are evidently written by excellent scholars, though only the principal articles are signed. It is understood that much of the unsigned work is by the two editors, and it is ably done. Admirable work is done in the articles on Palestine and Jerusalem, and on all geographical, topographical, and archaeological subjects, on "customs," etc. Many of the topographical articles are done by Dr. Dalman. Professor Sayce writes valuable articles on the "Exodus," "Hittites," etc. Professor James Robertson writes on the "Pentateuch," on "Deuteronomy," and on "Psalms," with other subjects. Professor James Stalker does the important article on "Jesus." The position taken up in the articles on the Christian facts is entirely positive. Professor James Iverach writes on the "Gospels," on "Mark," on "John," etc. These are fair examples of the high quality of the work.
In a critical respect the Dictionary is in the main reasonably conservative in standpoint—in the New Testament entirely so. In the Old Testament articles the positions are more varied. On the whole, the attitude is one of reserve to extremer opinions, while the modern critical views are fairly stated. Thus the articles on “Leviticus” and “Judges” are on Wellhausen lines, while the articles on “Levites” and “Numbers” are fairly conservative. This also is the case with Professor Robertson’s article on “Deuteronomy.” The article “Pentateuch” is a full and fair discussion in a moderate spirit. Professor Margoliouth, on the other hand, writes in a free spirit on “Religion of Israel” and “Sacrifice.”

Details need not be gone into, but the book, as a whole, may again be recommended as a valuable and up-to-date piece of work.

JAMES ORR.

FOUR BIOGRAPHIES.


Bevan Braithwaite. By his Children. London: Hodder and Stoughton. Price 7s. 6d. net.


Most modern biographies have two faults: (1) They are too long; (2) they are too expensive. We fear that all the four volumes above named suffer from the former fault, and two at least suffer from the latter. Admira...
nevertheless contrived to influence all he met in the best and finest way. His varied intellectual gifts, his sanity of judgment, his large wisdom, and his tolerance, were things that must have impressed all who knew him. The Memoir brings this before us in an unostentatious fashion, and we feel the better for having been brought into the company of so good and true a man. The same may be said of Dr. Rigg’s Life. No Nonconformist of our time (with the possible exception of Dale of Birmingham) was more truly respected by Churchmen than this Methodist divine. Dr. Rigg was so many-sided in his activities that it was impossible for him to remain out of touch with all that is best and fruitfullest in the Christian life of our time. English Churchmen have, or should have, every reason to be grateful that Dr. Rigg was able, despite his eighty years, to issue (in 1895) what is in some ways his most valuable work, “Oxford High Anglicanism.” “The book” (said the Record, in a long notice) “stands for a witness and a warning.” Had Dr. Rigg written nothing else, this work would entitle him to a very high place among students of religious movements.


This unpretending narrative of Dr. Noyes’ work as Hon. Chaplain to His Majesty’s Embassy and incumbent of the Embassy Church in Paris deserves a cordial welcome. It is full of interesting things, and not a chapter in it seems too long; indeed, we could have gladly borne with a much larger volume. Those who wish to get a bird’s-eye view of the present conditions of religious life in France could not do better than read Chapter X. in this book (it was originally read as a paper at the Church Congress of 1907); though brief, it is singularly lucid, temperate, and (we believe) absolutely sound.


The object of this book is simple: it is to exhibit a record of what the author saw and heard during the momentous days of the revolution last year in Turkey. It is a plain statement of facts, so far as could be ascertained, and of the opinions expressed by others on what was passing from day to day in the storm-centre of the Near East.

It is a somewhat discursive book; perhaps the picture presented is (as the author frankly allows) a trifle confused; but it is a real transcript from life, and gives a singularly interesting account of the progress of the revolutionary movement. We take it that this book ought to prove a very effective antidote to the partial and oftentimes misinformed telegrams published in the daily Press of England. The Germans appear to have been far better instructed as to the true trend of events; and the result, or one of the results, has been that German influence in Turkey to-day considerably outweighs that of England.

Professor Ramsay has his limitations, we suppose; he sees nothing but what is ill in the old régime under Abdul Hamid (doubtless he is right here), and little save what is good in the “Young Turks” and their propaganda (wherein he may, perhaps, be less implicitly believed). But he has been a
witness of what he describes; he knows Turkey and the Turks; he is a brilliant scholar and an acute and observant critic. Hence, even when we feel something is amiss with his judgments, we find it difficult to rebut them. Naturally his opinions colour the narrative. One is noteworthy. It is this: he strongly holds that the most serious difficulties which face the Young Turks proceed from the divergent aims of England and Germany, but that the true interests of all three parties are identical. Hence his conclusion that an agreement between Germany and England could and should be made. Unfortunately, or fortunately, England regards German policy with deep-rooted distrust. One thing, however, is certain: we have much to learn from German methods, in the East as elsewhere.

The latter part of Professor Ramsay's volume is devoted to a record of travel in Asia Minor, subsequent to the revolution. This record is generally illuminating, and sometimes amusing; it is always true to life. *Quid multa?* The distinguished scholar has written a book which we are glad to have read; we hope it will have a wide circulation, and perhaps make its way to the British Foreign Office. Our diplomatic officials are not always wise, but even they might glean from Sir William's pages some valuable information, and, possibly, some equally valuable hints.

**Our Sunday-Schools.** By J. Gunn, M.A., D.Sc. *Nelson and Sons.* Price 2s. 6d.

"In nothing," says Dr. Gunn (on p. 267 of this book), "does the Church show less wisdom and foresight than in dealing with the children." Yet the possibilities of the Sunday-school, that nursery of the Church, are very great; indeed, incalculable. If the religious idea is to flourish in the next generation among the working-class populations (of our towns, especially), something must be done to remedy the dulness of Sunday-school teaching, to eliminate the marks of "barrenness" from it, and to make the Sunday-school really efficient. It is a great work, hardly so much as appreciated by the nation at large. The Church is half-hearted in the matter, naturally, because her Sunday-school methods are antiquated. Dr. Gunn shows us how best to remedy this very grave defect, and his book is a valuable and timely contribution to the problem that faces the Church to-day. Every parish clergyman should make a point of studying it.


An earnestness of tone prevails throughout the pages of this thoughtful and helpful book. There is scarcely a chapter that one does not linger over with a sort of tender gratitude that disarms criticism; but, if one may be selected for special mark, we should choose the little essay entitled "The Failure of Success." It carries with it a lesson sorely needed in these days when the mammon-worship of worldly success threatens to engulf the purer ideal of Divine "failure."


Those who wish to get a general idea of Jewish Apocryphal literature could hardly do better than procure the present volume, which has been
approved for the degree of Doctor of Divinity by the University of London. Dr. Hughes marshals his facts with care and skill; his account of the literature is perspicuous; and he provides us with a full and carefully arranged index. The book will certainly do what its author intended—viz., assist earnest students to read the New Testament in its historical connections with intelligence and profit.

[COMMUNICATED.]


This is the tenth of the series of Anglican Church handbooks, edited by Dr. Griffith Thomas, other volumes of which are in preparation. Eleven chapters, stretching to 124 easily-read pages, confront us. Chapter I. deals with Jesus Christ in history, and within his limits the writer has no difficulty in showing that it was the realized presence of a personal Christ which endowed the Church with her power to control and guide the course of history. Chapters II. and III. are devoted respectively to the preparation for the Incarnation in Gentile and Jewish world. Mithraism and philosophy alike are shown to make their contribution and confess their failure before Christianity. The value and importance of Judaism as preparatory to Christ is discussed with ability, and the citadel of the Old Testament is sturdily guarded. Chapter IV. is concerned in suggestive fashion with Christ the revelation of Godhead and manhood. Chapter V. dwells on the union of God and man. Christ is the medium of this, and before there can be union there must be reunion—i.e., there must be an atonement. Chapters VI., VII., VIII., and IX. deal respectively with the Incarnation in the Gospels, the Infant Church, the Epistles, and the Fathers. Chapter X. the "Mode of the Incarnation," deals with the Virgin-birth of our Lord. Chapter XI. emphasizes the fact that with thoughtful men it is Christianity or nothing. It will be seen that the writer has made a great, and we think successful, attempt to deal with a tremendous subject within a small compass. We are indebted to his learning and his grasp of his subject, and warmly commend the volume to our readers.


The first gives the title to this book of twenty-five sermons, and the glorification of the Christ is the unvarying theme. Mr. Holden has considerable beauty of style, looks at a text from his own point of view, and impresses us with a strong grasp of Evangelical truth. He is sparing in quotation and illustration, but uses both with appositeness. He needs them less than others because of a cultivated, aphoristic style. We have enjoyed reading the sermons, and left them with thanksgiving and prayer to the pre-eminent Lord.


The three Tsars are Alexander II., Alexander III., and Nicolas II., and the book is an account of the growth of spiritual religion and liberty of conscience during their reigns. We get vivid glimpses of the ecclesiastical
NOTICES OF BOOKS

character of the State and the common life of the people. The Stundists and Molokans are fully described, and sufferings and devotion to Christ are to be found on many a page. Despite the narrations of horrible cruelty under a Pobiedonostzeff, and the tragedy of a Red Sunday, the book is temperately written, and is a call to prayer for Evangelical Christians of that land. What magnificent Christians these Russians will make when they get absolute liberty of conscience!


This great pioneer missionary of the London Missionary Society, who did so much in translational and evangelistic work in Savage Island and New Guinea, has here his record written by a skilful biographer, who rises worthily to his subject. The biography covers a missionary experience from 1860-1907. Magnificent optimism, determination, love of souls, and incessant toil marked those years. Lawes never looked back from his work, and great transformations took place in the scenes of his labours. His like-minded wife contributed in no small measure to the splendid results achieved. When the British annexed Papua, it was Dr. Lawes who was the main instrument, because of the people's confidence in him, in securing a peaceable settlement. We congratulate the biographer on this piece of work, especially as we gather that the modesty of the great missionary and his extreme reticence about his trials and difficulties make a chronicle of his life no easy matter. We look round and ask, Where are the men who will step into the position of such a great Christian soldier as this? There are excellent illustrations and a map.


In this book we have, in the compass of 112 octavo pages, well printed, in large type, a most appreciative, yet not indiscriminately laudatory, memoir of one of those men raised up for the revival of God's work in the Church of England in "a day of murk and gloom." Among the distinctive features of these fathers of the "Evangelical Revival," two were these: their manliness and their common-sense. In both these qualities Thomas Scott, for one, excelled. In the present work we find, gathered from sundry sources, a vivid summary of the experiences, the struggles, the sufferings, of those "of whom the world was not worthy." We have, moreover, not only some account of his chief literary works, but also a judicious appraise­ment of the value of his now all but forgotten "Commentary." If it be asked, "Had Dr. Downer any special object in view, any special point to emphasize in this volume?" an answer to that question shall be suggested. Jealous for the purity of Evangelical doctrine, he is equally jealous for the maintenance of Evangelical conduct. And one main cause of his admiration for Scott is that he finds the same twofold jealousy in Scott himself. This insistence on the inseparable connection between justification and sanctification appears to be the cardinal virtue which he discerns in Scott's teaching and life.

The author has achieved a fine piece of work. He has managed to invest the most obvious Evangelical truth with a singular freshness and force. Assuming that the human soul is an organism with marvellous powers of development, he rightly asserts that there is an ideal condition for the soul, and the man who has reached this condition is the truly aristocratic man. The writer shows wide knowledge of religious and philosophic thought. He neither despises what is good in other ideals nor does he attempt to minimize their deficiencies in comparison with the Christian. The style is easy, and the illustrations are abundant, apt, and drawn from many quarters. No better book could be put into the hands of thoughtful men whose faith in the supremacy and uniqueness of Christianity has been shaken by advancing knowledge in other directions.


This is the Intermediate Study Text-Book for 1909-10, designed for a younger class of readers, for whom Mr. Gairdner's "Reproach of Islam" is too advanced. It is "dedicated to the public schoolboys of Great Britain, who have a big part yet to play in shaping the future story of Islam," and the Preface is written by the Headmaster of Eton. The book falls into two well-marked divisions. The first six chapters deal with the stages of the Prophet's own life, his early training, his "revelation," the days of quiet propagation of the new faith, and the unsheathing of the sword. Then comes a splendid analysis of the reasons for the success and failure of Islam, showing implicitly, in the latter case, the contrast with Christianity. The rest of the book handles the problem of Islam, its widespread existence as a menacing challenge, and the Church's reply. Mr. Lunt has his readers in mind when he gives them examples of heroic missionaries like Raymund Lull and Henry Martyn. The book is admirably fitted for its special purpose; but it will also be read with enjoyment and profit by senior study circles. When it reaches a second edition a few slips in the latter half might be corrected.

THE LIFE THAT IS LIFE INDEED. By George F. Trench. London: Morgan and Scott, Ltd. Price 3s. 6d.

"An attempt to set forth the Scriptural doctrine of holiness," and on the whole a successful attempt. There are of course gaps in the treatment, and Churchmen will naturally desire a discussion of several points not found here, but within its own limits it is a clear, useful, and satisfying book. Part I. consists of five sections, mainly introductory, giving certain definitions of the subject, and a statement of what holiness is and is not. Then in Part II. the author discusses the "Channels of Holiness," five in number: Holiness by Truth, by Faith, by Hope, by Love, and by means of the regenerated soul. Part III. treats of the "Destination of Holiness," and shows how it touches and dominates all the elements of our nature. Mr. Trench writes in full view of New Testament teaching and out of a true spiritual experience of the truths discussed. It is this twofold appeal to Scripture and human
life that gives the book its chief value. There are many suggestive bits of exposition by the way, and altogether it is a most helpful book, calling for and well worthy of thoughtful study.

**Quiet Talks About Jesus.** By S. D. Gordon. London: Hodder and Stoughton. Price 2s. 6d. net.

The third edition, revised, of one of the works of this now well-known and welcome author. When it first came out we were not able to give it our unhesitating assent, owing to certain features of the treatment, some of which seemed to us untrue to Scripture, and others which were not quite in keeping with our English ideas of reverence. But we observe that these points have all been dealt with in this edition, and we can therefore call attention to it as well worthy of consideration. We are not sure that Mr. Gordon has quite rightly read the spiritual and theological development of the Bible as here portrayed. Nor are we satisfied that his view of the Atonement is adequate to New Testament teaching. Indeed, we still feel that it is in the region of experimental and practical religion rather than in theology that Mr. Gordon shines. But the book is well worth studying for its true suggestiveness and for the novelty to many of its theological outlook. The author's powers of description are as remarkable and fresh as ever.


A book prepared under the auspices of "The Council of the Wesleyan Methodist Union for Social Service." Fourteen writers have co-operated in it. They regard social problems from different points of view, but agree as to the importance of studying them, and the utter impossibility of solving them apart from the teaching of Holy Scripture. The editor believes that the work of the future in the Christian Churches will be the more detailed and thorough study of the sociology of the Bible, and this manual is intended to be a first and preliminary step in that attempt. Part I. takes up the Old Testament and Apocrypha, and in seven chapters, by so many different authors, gives the social teaching of the Hebrew writings under various divisions. Part II. discusses the New Testament, and similarly gives an outline of the social teaching of its component parts. Six chapters cover this aspect, which extends from the Synoptic Gospels to the Apocalypse, with a chapter on the early Christian Fathers. It is useful to have concentrated in a brief form the social teaching of Scripture, though it is impossible to avoid observing the differences of outlook on Scripture illustrated by the various writers. Then, too, there is the constant danger of thinking that social teaching is everything. After all, as Gwatkin has recently pointed out, the social element of the Bible naturally depends upon the individual and redemptive aspects of the Christian religion. He who receives into his life the love of God in Christ will be ready to lay down his life for his brethren. For its particular purpose the book has a useful mission and should accomplish it.

**Preaching.** By the Rev. F. E. Carter. London: Longmans, Green and Co. Price 2s. 6d. net.

"A series of handbooks for the clergy would certainly be incomplete without a volume on preaching." So says the writer in his opening words,
and if we might omit the introductory chapter, we would add that this little volume gives an admirable completeness to the series of which it is apparently the concluding contribution. But why, someone may ask, except the first chapter? Dean Carter himself shall answer. He tells us that while preaching is important, it is not the highest or most important duty of the ministry. “The altar is a more sacred place than the pulpit.” “The function of the priest—using the word in its broadest sense—is greater than that of the preacher” (p. 3), and he goes on to say that “our Lord’s earthly life offers the most complete illustration of the relation between the pulpit and the altar” (p. 5). By this we are to understand that while His active ministry was one of preaching, it led up to His high-priestly work in His passion. We can only open our eyes in astonishment and ask for the proof of these statements, for they are the very reverse of New Testament teaching. When we consider that what Dean Carter calls “the altar” (New Testament, Lord’s Table) is only mentioned in one Epistle, and yet that preaching and teaching are found everywhere, we can see at once the impossibility of his position. Again, we observe how small a part of the record of the thirty years in the Acts is concerned with the Lord’s Supper, as compared with the preaching and teaching. It is also impossible to say that preaching is subordinate to pastoral work, for it involves a false antithesis. Preaching is part of the pastorate. Yet, although these impossible statements do not prepossess readers in favour of the rest of the book, the treatment of preaching is well worthy of attention. Among the topics included are “The Preacher,” “The Preparation,” “The Message,” “The Appeal,” together with considerations of varied style and belief, on each of which Dean Carter has much to say that is true, pointed, and telling. Of course, in the comparatively small space, it was impossible to deal with all the aspects of the great work, but on its own lines the book constitutes a fresh and forcible plea for the best possible teaching, and no one who heeds the counsels here given will fail in improving the quality of his sermons.


Dr. Miller has planned a series of eight volumes—of which this is the third—entitled “Devotional Hours with the Bible,” his aim being to suggest some of the spiritual and practical lessons to be gathered from the leading passages. This volume can be cordially commended to those who are looking for a devotional commentary which will bring the truths of the Gospel face to face with the facts of everyday life. Dr. Miller writes with welcome insight into spiritual realities.


A series of short sermons, eighteen in number, useful for private meditation, as well as a help to the busy cleric who desires some suggestive sermon sketches. They include “Paul the Transformed,” “The Real Real Presence,” and other helpful topics.


A collection of extracts from the Bible, with appropriate comments culled from many writers and arranged for daily meditation.

The authoress has taken eight different sections of the British Museum, ranging from the Roman Gallery to the Manuscript Saloon, and shown the bearing of their contents upon Bible history. This is the very book to take with one on a visit to the Museum. It is full of interesting and suggestive sidelights on Holy Writ.


A very useful little book for those interested in clubs for men or boys. It contains the results of the writer's own experience in this branch of work.


This is a new edition of Dean Howson's well-known work, which will always be found stimulating. The value of the book is now greatly enhanced by the eight admirable coloured illustrations drawn by Mr. Harold Copping after his visit to the Holy Land.

PERIODICALS, REPRINTS, AND PAMPHLETS.


Eight articles, with the usual short notices, comprise this number. The editor opens with a brief discussion of a timely topic, "The Christ of History." Dr. Ayles discusses "The Date of Deuteronomy," assigning it to the reign of Jotham; Dr. Oesterley writes on "Jerusalem," reviewing Principal G. A. Smith's great book; and Mr. Frere of Mirfield has an interesting article on "Lollardy and the Reformation," in which he does not follow Dr. Gairdner. The short notices seem almost more belated than ever, and it is surprising that so important a publication should not be able to keep its reviews more thoroughly up to date. This apart, however, the number is a decidedly useful one.


The first three articles are of real interest and importance, and go far to make this number of special value. Dr. Sanday reviews "The Cambridge Biblical Essays" in his own characteristic style, full of informing and illuminating points for all students. Mr. Turner continues his valuable "Historical Introduction to the Textual Criticism of the New Testament," and deals in the course of the article with the work of Tischendorf, Hort, and later authorities. The Rev. E. F. Morrison writes on "The Relation of Priest and Prophet in the History of Israel before the Exile," taking a pretty definite critical view. The usual sections dealing with documents, notes and studies, and reviews completes a truly interesting and valuable number.


Of the nine articles which constitute this number our readers will naturally turn first to the two which are by authors familiar to our pages. Chancellor Lias writes very effectively on "Is the So-called 'Priestly Code' Post-Exilic?" and Mr. H. M. Wiener provides another of his striking and searching criticisms of the dominant Wellhausen school in "The Answer of Textual Criticism to Higher Criticism of the Story of Joseph." Dr. Magoun continues his valuable articles on "The Glacial Epoch and the Noachian Deluge." Dr. McKim has a fine and timely article on "Our Lord's Teaching on Marriage and Divorce." Dr. Swing writes informingly of "The Theological Situation in Germany." Other articles are, "Difficulties in Faith," "Philosophical Tests of Socialism," and "The Romantic Element in Elizabethan Letters." The book notices are fresh, up to date, but all too brief. A valuable number of an always welcome Quarterly.


As this Quarterly Theological Magazine comes from the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, the present number is appropriately occupied with a series of fifteen addresses delivered at the recent Jubilee Celebration of the Seminary. The subjects cover a wide field, and touch upon almost every topic of present-day interest. The speakers come from various denominations, and, of course, the papers differ both in quality and in standpoint. The one we like least discusses "Fifty Years of Old Testament Research," which is far too
sympathetic to the Higher Criticism than we believe is warranted by the facts of the case. The regular features of the Quarterly are necessarily omitted from this number, which will warrant careful attention from all who are interested in the progress of theological thought as viewed through American eyes.


This always welcome volume reached us too late for notice in our last issue. It is our cheapest and most convenient clerical directory, and is adequate for all ordinary purposes. We have it in constant use, and find it indispensable.


Full of information on every conceivable subject connected with the Diocese of London.


The current issues of these three admirable series, affording pleasure and profit to a great variety of readers. Messrs. Nelson's enterprise calls for ever-increasing support.


A re-issue of a book formerly published under the title of "For Us Men." It treats of the doctrines of the Gospel, and is intended specially for those who are seeking peace with God, or who desire to lead others into the way of life. While we cannot always accept the author's interpretations of Scripture, his clear insight into essential Evangelical verities and his firm grip on these realities are most refreshing in these days of vagueness and hesitation. Even when we cannot agree with him, Sir Robert Anderson makes us think.

The Church Catechism. By the Right Rev. Rowley Hill. London: James Nisbet and Co., Ltd. Price 1s. 6d. net.

We give a very hearty welcome to this reprint of fifty-two lessons for Bible-class and Sunday-school. The Bishop was a clear thinker, and an able preacher and teacher. For Evangelical Churchmen there is nothing quite like this manual, and it is heartily commended to all clergy and others who are engaged in the work of teaching the Church Catechism.


A plea for the revision of the Prayer-Book dealing with the actual proposals now before Convocation. The writer is in favour of liberty in the use of the vestments; he supports the proposed alteration of the question in the Ordinal, and speaks strongly on the need of some modification of the rubric dealing with the Athanasian Creed. It will be seen from this that he is not likely to please either party in the Church. Certainly, the position taken up on the first two of these three subjects will prevent him from obtaining the sympathy of Evangelical Churchmen.


An admirable pamphlet, full of telling facts and points well put and clearly enforced. It deserves wide circulation.


The first of a series of pamphlets dealing with evidences of Christianity. This is concerned with the importance of moral evidence. It will be easier to appreciate the writer's position when we see more of his work.