

Bishop Ingham's Diary, recorded in the *C.M.S. Gazette*, will provide food for thought for many a day to come. One short extract in the May number concerning the unrest in India is significant enough to engage the attention of all classes of English people. The Bishop writes: "One other remark by younger men who have graduated in India: 'Our people in North India are in a transition state. It is an awkward moment. But it will come right. If only the Bible had been taught from the first as a matter of course, no Hindu would have resented it, but the Government could not introduce it now.'"



If the mistake alluded to in the preceding paragraph can never be fully retrieved, there yet remains another way in which the Church's burden may be shouldered. On the subject of the National Movement in India, the Rev. W. E. S. Holland writes some weighty words in his Journal, extracts from which are given in the *Church Missionary Review* for May. We read: "It is absolutely imperative that the Indian Church shall be brought to take its part in the National Movement; to mould and guide it as its conscience. Else all that is best in Indian feeling and movement will sweep on and will regard Christianity as out of sympathy with what it knows to be highest in the instincts and ideals of the nation. But politics directly are not our sphere. It is at the other end that we can naturally and effectively exercise our influence. In fact, for the Christian Church the relative of importance of the several constituent currents of the National Movement will be exactly inverted: religious, social, educational, etc., will be our order. But along these lines we have a big task before us in influencing the Indian Church to take its place within and not outside the main current of Indian progress."



Literary Notes.

THERE will be published immediately a work of distinctive interest entitled "Wooden Monumental Effigies in England and Wales," by Dr. Alfred C. Fryer. Mr. Stock is the publisher. It is a volume which we believe will be of exceptional value, and should be certainly welcomed by all archæologists, while its many excellent illustrations, some thirty-five photographs taken by the author, will add considerably to the attractiveness of the work. The same publisher is also bringing out "Outline Studies, with Illustrations for Sermons and Addresses," by the Rev. James Dinwoodie. The book is composed of studies of scriptural texts, themes, and characters, and is particularly designed to meet the requirements of preacher and teacher, as suggestive sermons, mode of treatment and practical application. This is certainly a work which promises to be a very useful one, and should have a wide circulation. Again, Mr. Stock announces an attractive book, "Robert Murray M'Cheyne," by J. C. Smith, in which many interesting memories of the great Scottish revivalist are related by "one who knew him." We also notice among Mr. Stock's other new books, "A Lift-Boy's Diary," by

Elizabeth Alliot, in which the author tells the story of a London boy who, by dint of always doing his duty, eventually rose to a position of considerable influence.



No other country of so small an area can be compared with the Black Forest for the variety of its natural beauties, the abundance of its legends, the interest of its local industries, or the quaintness of its peasant costumes and institutions. Messrs. Methuen have just issued a new work on this attractive district, entitled "A Book of the Black Forest," by C. E. Hughes. The same firm is also issuing a work of a somewhat unusual character; it is a garden book of a new kind. When one cannot have the real thing it is good enough to have sufficient imagination to supply the illusion. Nothing is so delightful, within bounds, as to let the imagination run free, give it a mental coast, so to speak, and pretend. It is the innocent child-game, and often brings back to the faded mind repose which some actual joy can produce. Mrs. Shafer, the author of this new and happy book, has applied this idea, and she calls it "A White Paper Garden." Deprived of her garden in fact, she reconstructed it in fancy, and has described it beautifully.



We are interested in seeing that Mr. Balfour has completely revised and recast his Romanes lecture on "The Criticism of Beauty," which, it will be recalled, was published last November. The new edition has just been published by the Oxford University Press, and will be sent free to any purchaser of the old edition who will return his copy to Mr. Frowde.



Mr. J. G. Snead-Cox's important "Life of Cardinal Vaughan," is expected to be ready for publication early this month. The work, besides dealing, of course, with all the chief events of the Cardinal's life, is largely built upon his private diaries and letters, which were supplied for the purpose by his executors, his family, and his friends. The work will undoubtedly find a large number of readers of all shades of thought.



Mrs. Arthur Bell, who wrote a readable book around "The Saints in Christian Art," has a new book on Messrs. Kegan Paul's list entitled "Legends of our Lord and the Holy Family."



There are a number of good items in Messrs. Macmillan and Co.'s monthly list. For instance, "In Lotus-Land-Japan," by Herbert G. Ponting, F.R.G.S., is appropriate enough this year, in view of the renewed interest in Japanese things; "Highways and Byways in Buckinghamshire," by that very able literary man Mr. Clement K. Shorter; volume i. of a collected edition of "The Works of Walter Pater," to be completed in ten volumes; Mr. J. G. Fraser's "Totemism and Exogamy," so long announced; volume iii. ("From Blake to Swinburne") of Professor Saintsbury's big work, "A History of English Prosody," completing the work; and the fifth and final volume of the new edition of that immensely interesting and useful book, "Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians," upon which Mr. J. A. Fuller Maitland has been so diligently and satisfactorily working for so long a time. We are looking forward to this last volume, as it will complete an under-

taking which is a valuable work of reference, as well as a work in which can be found material of distinct interest apart from the necessities of research.



We might also mention the following other books coming from Messrs. Macmillan: "The Book of the Rose," by the Rev. A. Foster-Melliard, being the fourth edition, thoroughly revised by the Rev. F. Page-Roberts and Herbert E. Molyneux; "The Church and the World in Idea and in History," by the Rev. Walter Hobbhouse; and "Charity and Social Life," by C. S. Loch.



The new volumes in Mr. Murray's interesting little series, "Wisdom of the East," are "The Wisdom of the Apocrypha," "The Singing Caravan," "A Chinese Quietist," and "The Rubaiyat of Hafiz." These small but excellent books are issued at the price of 2s. net each. Sir Bampfylde Fuller is also publishing an interesting volume, through Mr. Murray, entitled "Studies of Indian Life and Sentiment," in which the author has drawn upon his experiences to give a comprehensive account of the country, the people, and the Government. It embraces not merely the influences of tradition, religion, and environment upon Indian character and customs, but the sentiments which move the people in their relations with one another and with the State.



Messrs. Methuen issued a day or two since Dr. Cox's antiquarian budget entitled "The Parish Registers of England." It treats in a thoroughly systematic fashion the whole subject of England's parochial registers. The matters dealt with include the Story of the Earliest Registers, the General Order of Cromwell in 1538, Cardinal Pole's Order of 1555 as to Godparents, the Order of Convocation as to Registers in 1597, the Canon of 1603, Episcopal Transcripts, the Directory of Public Worship of 1645, and later, Baptism by Midwives, Horoscopes, Chrisom Children, Adult Baptism, Clandestine Marriages at the Fleet, Mayfair Chapel, and in the Provinces, etc. Truly a remarkably interesting book.



"The Siege of the Legations in Peking," as witnessed by Miss Hooker, is promised for early publication. The author went through the trying experience, and has here set down her impressions. She saw all that happened—the constant fighting, the treachery of the Chinese, the daily loss of life among the defenders, and the ultimate relief. Miss Hooker has given us a moving and vivid book.



Messrs. Pitman have in preparation a volume entitled "The Suppression of the Monasteries," by the Rev. F. A. Hibbert, Head-master of Denstone College. We understand that the author has limited his work to Staffordshire. The same firm recently published Canon A. W. Jephson's "My Work in London."



An important epoch in Scotch ecclesiastical history will be dealt with in the volume which Messrs. Hodge and Co., of Edinburgh, are issuing. It is

entitled "The Free Church of Scotland, 1843-1910: a Vindication." The joint authors are the Rev. Alexander Stewart and Professor J. Kennedy.



Chester, both from the point of the artist and of the author, is a capital subject for a colour-book, and Messrs. Black have arranged to include it in their series. Mr. Francis Duckworth is the author of the text, while Mr. Harrison Compton has painted the pictures.



Notices of Books.

THE LAW AND THE PROPHETS. By Westphal and Du Pontet. London : Macmillan and Co., Ltd. Price 8s. 6d. net.

This work is Mr. Du Pontet's translation and revision of Professor Westphal's book "Jéhovah." The translation is so well done that one would not suspect that English was not the original language of the book. In the "Foreword" which the Bishop of Winchester has prefixed to it he says: "The reader is here supplied with a summary of the History of the Religion of Israel, based on the main outlines of the results of modern critical inquiry, but written in a spirit of real reverence and in the deepest conviction of sincere Christian belief." Probably the result of a careful perusal of the book on the part of those who are well acquainted with the views of extreme critics will be their general agreement with Dr. Ryle's words. Those of us who are far from convinced that the "critical" analysis of the Old Testament is either scientific or logical will yet admit that, on the whole, the author writes in a reverent spirit, and that in many ways the book is full of instruction and of great value. It may fairly be said to represent, speaking quite generally, the views of the most conservative of the higher critics. The translator assures us that the work has been of great use to him personally as a teacher.

The main object of the book is to show that Revelation has been steadily progressive from the call of Abraham until the completion of the Divine manifestation in Jesus Christ. A leading idea is that, after the Fall, man, severed from God and dependent on Satan, developed Animism, after which, through "revolution, not evolution," he turned, in fear of evil spirits, to seek a God. This led to Polytheism, and then came God's call to Abraham, and, later, the revelation of *Jehovah* to Moses (pp. 65 *et seq.*). Of the beginning of Genesis Dr. Westphal says: "The whole religious and theological history of Israel presupposes the state of affairs described in the religious, moral, and social narratives of the first eleven chapters of Genesis" (p. 27). He shows that the second chapter of Genesis "is not . . . a second account of the Creation contradicting the first, but an introduction to the account of the Fall itself" (p. 34). Dealing with the question of the historicity of the Patriarchs, he asks: "Can we hold that the writer gives us history in his occasional mention of Amraphel or Chedorlaomer, but fiction in his descriptions of the heroes of his own race?" (p. 76). This is