appear is most majestic, made up as it is of towering Alpine heights. As a result, the valley is the resort not only of the historian, but of the Nature-lover and the mountain-climber. In his volume, Felice Ferrero has gathered together authoritative information regarding this valley in ancient, medieval, and modern times, and has described the scenic beauty that it holds enshrined.

Two important new books have just come from Messrs. Clark of Edinburgh: “Chronicles,” by Professor Curtis of Yale; and “Genesis,” by Professor J. Skinner of Cambridge. The volumes are appearing in the series known as the “International Critical Commentary,” and will be reviewed in our pages in due course.

Mr. Charles F. Parsons has written a volume entitled “Some Thoughts at Eventide,” illustrated by Maurice Griffenhagen. In this work, which will appeal to all lovers of poetry, the author touches upon Love, Friendship, Joy, Sorrow, Faith, and Devotion.

“Facts and Fallacies Regarding the Bible” is a new work which has been written by Dr. William Woods Smyth. Mr. Stock is the publisher, who will also issue the Rev. D. Macfadyen’s study of the Prophet Malachi, which he has called “The Messenger of God.”

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A new series, described as “Aids to Interpretation and Biblical Criticism for Students, the Clergy, and Laymen.” The editorial preface seems to come from the pen of Dr. Fairbairn, and the books are said to be written “by men who have lived in the full blaze of modern life, though without having either their eyes burned out or their souls scorched into insensitivity.” As we shall see, the authors speak with different and differing voices, and this, while perhaps all the better for the serious and discriminating student, will be somewhat perplexing for the layman, for whom also this series is intended. It is difficult to realize three books in the same series with such divergent standpoints as those by Drs. Inge, Rashdall, and Orr.

Professor Peake’s book quite literally fulfils its title. It is a critical introduction, neither more nor less. In view of the author’s restricted space and the complexity of the problem, attention is concentrated exclusively on critical questions, and no account is given of the subject-matter or authors. Eleven chapters, covering 100 pages, are devoted to the Epistles (with
the exception of those of St. John). One chapter each is given to the Synoptic Gospels and the Acts. Then follow four chapters dealing with the Johannine writings. These take up fifty pages. Professor Peake claims to have written from a scientific standpoint, avoiding as far as possible all bias, and endeavouring to be loyal to the facts. He says that he is conscious of no wish to be in the critical fashion or out of it. His view of the Pastoral Epistles, the Apocalypse, and the Fourth Gospel is particularly interesting, even when it does not carry conviction to more conservative minds. For those who would know the latest information on the purely critical questions connected with the New Testament, there is nothing to compare with this little handbook, and it will also prove a valuable introduction to lengthier works.

Dr. Rashdall’s book consists of six lectures delivered at Cambridge. The first three deal with subjects purely philosophical, and are entitled “Mind and Matter,” “The Universal Cause,” and “God and the Moral Consciousness.” They are a clear, strong, and remarkable presentation of Idealism as Dr. Rashdall conceives of it. Lecture IV. discusses “Difficulties and Objections,” and is equally acute and forcible. For an introduction to the Philosophy of Idealism in its bearing on religion we do not know of anything to equal these four chapters in clearness and interest. Lectures V. and VI. treat respectively of “Revelation” and “Christianity,” and here Dr. Rashdall gives his view of the relation of Idealism to the Christian Religion. If only these two chapters were on a level with the former this would be a remarkable book, but we are compelled to say that in our judgment Dr. Rashdall’s view of Christianity is altogether inadequate to the teaching of the New Testament, to say nothing of the Nicene Creed. Both mind and heart crave for something more than is here found, but on the philosophical side the book is strikingly clear and fresh, and is well worth reading for these chapters alone.

Dr. Inge tells us that his object is threefold—to vindicate for religious Faith its true dignity as a normal and healthy part of human nature; to insist that Faith demands the actual reality of its objects, and can never be content with a God who is only an ideal; to show in detail how most of the errors and defects in religious belief have been due to a tendency to arrest the development of Faith prematurely, by annexing it to some one faculty to the exclusion of others, or by resting on given authority. According to Dr. Inge the true goal of Faith is “a unified experience which will make authority no longer external.” In the first two chapters Faith is discussed “as a religious term,” in which the Old and New Testaments and Church History are rapidly but sufficiently reviewed, and the various views of faith indicated. Chapter III. discusses the “Primary Ground of Faith,” which is said to be “a deep-seated religious instinct or impulse,” by which we assign value to our experience (p. 42). This native propensity to assign values is associated especially with three attributes of “things which have an absolute intrinsic value” (p. 45), the True, the Good, and the Beautiful. Faith is then shown to be more than the pure feeling of Schleiermacher and his school (Chapter IV.). And then “Authority as a Ground of Faith” is discussed in relation to the Church and the Bible, the authority of both in
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this respect being rejected. Even the authority of our Lord Jesus Christ is only allowed when regarded as internal and continuous rather than external and historical. Faith is then treated in relation to the Will, to Practical Needs, to Reason, and Æstheticism, and the lectures close with a fine treatment of "Faith as Harmonious Spiritual Development." Dr. Inge is strongest on the negative and critical side of his subject, and his examination of Ritschlianism and Modernism is penetrating and convincing. But on the positive and constructive side he is less satisfying. His criticism of the authority of Jesus Christ is concerned almost wholly with the Ritschlian view of our Lord. He does not take into account the Evangelical view of an historical Christ as recorded in the Word of God, together with the Christ of experience as mediated through the Holy Spirit. Against this position his argument has little or no force. His view of the Bible is unsatisfactory and really impossible, and his treatment of inspiration would not be accepted as either true or conclusive by many of those whose opinions he thinks he has combated. But quite apart from these serious difficulties Dr. Inge is one of those modern writers who must be read, and this manual contains so much of his characteristic work that it will be read with interest and often with profit even by those who cannot agree with him.

For a long time we have been waiting for a book on the Bible and its Inspiration which would be at once scholarly, modern, conservative, and spiritual. The Higher Critical School has been allowed to have its own way too long, and Dr. Orr's works, published during recent years, show what can be done to state the conservative view of the Bible with adequate scholarship and ability. Dr. Orr tells us that this volume has been written under the conviction that three things mutually implied are at the basis of all true thought about the Bible. "A positive view of the structure of the Bible," "the recognition of a true supernatural revelation in its history," and "a belief, in accordance with the teaching of Christ and His Apostles, in the Inspiration of the record." And he believes that the evidence for each of these three—Unity, Supernaturalness, and Inspiration—yields support to faith in the other two. Starting with the consideration of the ideas of "Revelation and Inspiration in Current Thought," naturalistic schemes of Revelation are discussed, and the need of a special and supernatural Revelation emphasized. Forms of this special revelation, as seen in history, prophecy, and miracle, are then considered, leading up to their culmination in the Person of Christ as "the Supreme Revealer and Supreme Miracle." The last three chapters discuss the problem of Inspiration. Thus, in the course of ten chapters Dr. Orr covers most of the ground connected with modern problems of the Bible as the divinely inspired record of the will of God. Dr. Orr's position on Revelation will of course not be acceptable to the Higher Critical School, and on Inspiration it is possible that some of his conservative friends would be prepared to go a step farther. But he has given us a book that appeals in a very satisfactory way to the mind and heart of everyone who loves the Bible. It is written with all Dr. Orr's clearness of thought, firmness of grasp, fulness of knowledge, and spirituality of tone. If anyone would know what is the true conservative view of the Bible, here is the answer, and we warmly recommend it as one of the most timely and valuable of manuals.
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Dr. Jowett is always welcome, and here, in his devotional treatment of St. Paul’s Epistle to the Philippians, he is seen at his best. This contains some of his ripest work, and is a delightful blend of adequate scholarship, spiritual insight, felicitous expression, and searching application. With Lightfoot’s great Commentary, Bishop Moule’s “Philippian Studies,” and Dr. Jowett’s present work, every student, preacher, and teacher will be fully equipped for work on one of St. Paul’s most characteristic Epistles. We have greatly enjoyed this truly inspiring book, and we heartily commend it to our readers.


The title alone might suggest a novel, but those who have read the book will know that it is much more important and in many ways more fascinating than a work of fiction, for it tells the story of several pieces of living “earthenware,” “broken” by sin but renewed by the grace of God. In a series of sketches we have the life-stories of nine trophies of grace brought to Christ by the Salvation Army in one slum district of London; and no one who begins the work will find it easy to put it down without reading it to the very end. Mr. Begbie calls his book “A Footnote in Narrative to Professor William James’s Study in Human Nature, ‘The Varieties of Religious Experience,’” and the one point which he emphasizes again and again is that nothing but religion could have effected these wonderful changes. Psychology may adduce the hypothesis of suggestion, but no suggestion is adequate to account for all that can be read here. Cotter Morison once said that there was no remedy for a bad heart. Here is the answer, and that from one district only. We commend the book to the careful and earnest attention of all readers. That clergymen should read it goes without saying; but it should be pondered by all Christian workers, and, indeed, by all who would know the way out of Darkest England—the way of Divine grace. It is one of the finest pieces of Christian evidence, one that appeals to all. Read and studied side by side with Mr. George Jackson’s “Fact of Conversion” it will prove an inspiration and a guide to all soul-winners. So long as the Gospel of Christ can produce such conversions as those of “The Puncher” and “Old Born-Drunk,” we need not despair of the hardest heart.


In this volume we have the Lyman Beecher Lectures for 1909, delivered at Yale University, together with three sermons on allied topics. Canon Henson’s subtitle explains and justifies his reason for using Jeremy Taylor’s classical title for his book. He pleads for freedom in preaching, “with its just limits and temper considered with reference to the circumstances of the modern Church.” There are eight lectures, commencing with “The Functions and Claims of the Preacher,” and passing to such subjects as “Denominational Subscriptions,” “Evidences of Personal Belief,” “Inter-
pretation of Scripture in Sermons,” “Reserve,” “Social and Political Preaching,” “Proportion in Religious Teaching,” and then closing with a lecture on “Objections and Conclusions.” The sermons are on “Divine Vocation,” “Authority in Religion,” and “Christian Teaching.” From this summary the wide scope and intense interest of the treatment will readily be seen. With Canon Henson’s general plea for liberty we have nothing but the warmest sympathy, though in the application of the principle we do not find ourselves in anything like full agreement. His protest against demanding fuller tests from the minister than from other Christian disciples (p. 66) is a little difficult to follow, especially as he allows the necessity for taking precautions against professional inefficiency (p. 57). Then, supposing we abolish the test of the Thirty-Nine Articles, the Church would still have a right to apply some criterion to those who wish to be her recognized exponents. We are only afraid lest in pleading for liberty Canon Henson should be understood to be claiming licence by many who have not his grip of truth, as seen in his recent opposition to the New Theology. We observe with interest one point of very great importance. While Canon Henson’s sympathies are evidently with the Critical School, he is able to see what many conservative writers have hitherto been pressing in vain, that the real difficulty is the ministerial and spiritual use of the Old Testament narratives (p. 104). Canon Henson may well doubt whether the critical scholars have really grasped the situation as it applies to the ordinary clergyman of the parish. It is only too true that the work of the critics is “far more revolutionary than they perceive,” and yet we are not told, even in this book, how we are to use these revolutionary ideas in our preaching. Again, is it not far too easy to set aside the difficulties of the barren fig-tree and the Gadarene swine by saying that they are unhistorical? What real proof is there for this contention apart from subjective preference? There are other points, as to which Canon Henson raises problems without in any way solving them. So we repeat that we find ourselves in hearty agreement with his general plea for liberty, and yet in equally hearty disagreement on several of the fundamental illustrations used in support of his plea. Before we could go farther with him we should need a much clearer doctrine of Scripture as the basis of liberty, and the absence of this from the present work tends to make it less useful to preachers of the conservative school than the author evidently desires it to be. Apart, however, from its main contentions, there is much that is fresh, illuminating, and suggestive, and whether we agree with Canon Henson or not, his passionate earnestness commands our deep respect and admiration. Nothing could be finer than his sermon on the Divine Vocation and its protest against the mechanical view of Vocation held by a certain School in our Church. We observe that “Denny” appears two or three times for “Denney.”


The Baird Lectures for 1909, consisting of six lectures, dealing respectively with “Popular Impeachments of Christianity,” “Morality without Religion,” “The Religion of the Universe,” “The Religion of Humanity,” “Theism
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without Christ,” and “The Tribute of Criticism to Christ.” The first considers certain aspects of popular opposition to Christianity, and calls attention to the widespread alienation from the Faith, though at the same time showing that the systems and tendencies abroad to-day “owe their vitality to the Faith which they attempt to supersede.” Four prevalent tendencies are then discussed, and on each of these the author writes wisely and well. At times the treatment seems somewhat slight, but difficulties are not shirked, and the true methods of reply are suggested. The closing lecture shows that there is, and can be, no satisfying alternative to Christ. The book ends, as it should, on a note of hope as the future is contemplated in relation to Christ. The author is fully abreast of the latest, best (and worst) that is now being spoken and written against Christianity. For a popular well-written summary of modern unbelief, the book is likely to be very useful. It contains an outline of a Christian apologetic which can be confidently recommended. There are several valuable appendixes and an admirable list of “authorities consulted.”


We are always glad to welcome a book by the author of two such suggestive and valuable volumes as we have recently had from him in “Sermons in Syntax” and “Sermons in Accents.” Mr. Adams here attempts a higher flight than before, into the realm of Old Testament theology. He wishes us to regard as his keynote “the endeavour to connect the Hebrew usages everywhere with general Semitic practice and ideas,” and this specially under the guidance of Robertson Smith, who, he says, revolutionized his view of Old Testament subjects. But we are bound to confess that Mr. Adams is much more satisfying when he is not under the influence of Robertson Smith, for he is truer to the Old Testament as it is, and truer to those Hebrew verities which are quite evidently the life of his life. The attempt to read the Old Testament in the light of the great Scottish scholar is not very successful, and, indeed, is often a distinct failure; but wherever Mr. Adams sets out to interpret the Scripture for himself he is at once successful, convincing, and delightful. It is curious that he has not given heed to the view of Curtiss on Sacrifice, for it would have provided a salutary corrective to Robertson Smith, while proving truer to Old Testament ideas. But the careful and discriminating reader will find here not a little to refresh his mind and satisfy his heart. Apart from its critical inconsistencies, as we cannot but regard them, it is one of the freshest treatments of Old Testament theology that we possess.


“Chapters on the Deity of Christ,” eleven in number, and all of them containing food for thought and heart. Sir Robert Anderson has written a truly valuable book, small in size, but great in usefulness. In these days of hesitation, vagueness, and doubt, it is refreshing to read an author who knows his own mind, and can give weighty reasons for the hope that is in him. The book well merits the appreciative words of the Bishop of
Durham, and we endorse this commendation with all possible heartiness. The two chapters on "The Son of Man" and "The Son of God" are particularly good, and should do much to clarify thought and deepen conviction on topics of great present-day interest and discussion.


This book contains the Hulsean lectures given by Dr. Chadwick, in 1909 and 1910, before the University of Cambridge. They have been enlarged since they were first delivered, and a great number of notes and excursuses have been added; but the substance of the lectures remains unchanged. The book is a fine and generous plea for the "supremacy of the ethical"—that is, of righteousness—in our social life. As the writer takes care to point out, this plea for the moralization of our social relations is the supreme call of Christianity. In days when, from so many sides, ideal substitutes for the Gospel are being put forward, as if they held the solution of the problems that beset us, we do well to be reminded of the truth of Dr. Chadwick's contention. The author's knowledge is wide, his experience many-sided, and his sympathies true and deep. Hence his book is sure to make an appeal among all who really have the greatest of interests at heart. Let all social reformers master the contention of the book, and they will begin to perceive the supreme need of Christian teaching to-day. They will learn how the regulative principles of the Divine kingdom were promulgated by Jesus Himself—briefly, with the decisiveness of a great teacher, authoritatively, with the directness of spiritual genius. Those principles of action He laid down; he did not (hereby revealing a heavenly wisdom) explain. The whole life of the Christian Church since then has been the application to human life, and its conditions, of those ideal standards of government; the working out of the "implicit" of Christ's doctrine in the "explicit" of history. Something of all this will be learned from the book before us. We trust the lesson will not be unheeded, for the spiritual well-being of the future depends entirely (so far as we can see) on our realizing, throughout the complex of humanity, the vital significance of the words of Jesus Christ. Apart from Him, there is little chance of the world making any real progress. Parliaments will not solve the difficulties, the increasing difficulties, of modern existence. Christ can.


This is the last in order of the series of Handbooks of English Church History, edited by Mr. Burn; and the ripe scholarship of the author is a sufficient guarantee of a careful and able treatment of his subject. Dr. Plummer states that his aim has been to give "a correct impression of the leading characteristics of the century," and in the main he has certainly succeeded. We are inclined to think that he has given too little space to the actual Church history of the period, and it would have been helpful to have had a short account of the Trinitarian Controversy, and a little more detail on the Methodist and Evangelical movements; but the very full
sketch given of contemporary political history enables the reader to form a right perspective of the religious life of the day. Although Dr. Plummer takes an unusually optimistic view of the moral and religious life of the eighteenth century, his introductory chapter furnishes a good résumé of the light and dark sides of its life, from the point of view of politics, literature, and art, as well as of religion. He is, we think, rather too severe in his strictures on the emotional and fanatical character of the early Methodist movement, but he aptly sums up the inevitable tendency of Wesley's principles, when he says: “He implored Church-people to abide in the English Church, but he smoothed the way for their departure” (p. 213). We must, however, take exception to his statement that the strong conservative attitude the Evangelicals took to Holy Scripture, and their lack of interest in scientific developments, “not only discouraged the search for truth, but weakened men’s love of it and their power of appreciating it” (p. 158). We do not believe this is warranted by facts. Neither is it quite fair to lay the responsibility for the long delay in repealing the penal laws against Romanists at the door of the Evangelicals. Granted that they adopted an unjustly intolerant attitude towards Roman Catholics, this was, as Dr. Plummer himself well points out, then common to all classes and sections, from Dissenters to Non-Jurors, and was the unfortunate legacy of an age which had suffered much from the dangerous political and persecuting policy of the Romish Church. The book throughout, however, shows abundant evidence of wide reading, and much research amongst contemporary writings, and also a judicious and, on the whole, impartial discrimination in arriving at conclusions. It should therefore be welcomed as a useful and valuable guide for all students of this somewhat unpopular period of Church history.

THOUGHTS ON MODERN CHURCH LIFE AND WORK. By J. C. Wright, D.D.

Longmans, Green and Co. Price 2s. 6d.

The Archbishop of Sydney writes on the duties of the clergy in municipal life—the use of wealth, revival, the Lord's Supper, reunion, and some functions of churchwardens, etc. He attracts us by his robust common sense, his loyalty to the Church of England, and his strong grasp of essential truth. We are sure his many friends will be glad to have this permanent record of his wise and illuminating counsels.

HOW TO TEACH AND CATECHIZE. By the Rev. J. A. Rivington. London: Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons. Price 2s. 6d. net.

This is an invaluable little book. As a plea for the employment of sound educational methods in the religious instruction of children, it might well be put into the hands of every Sunday-school teacher. Heaven knows, our Sunday-schools need reform. Mr. Rivington's book ought to go far to initiate the reformation we look for. The Church of England's extremity is apt to be the Dissenter's opportunity; but, if that Church will really rouse herself, she may yet keep a large majority of the young within her fold. The Sunday-school will be the key of the Church's position in the near future. What is imperative to-day are better methods, better teachers, better standards of efficiency. At present things are in a sorry condition in the bulk of the Church's Sunday-schools—antiquated methods, inefficient (though generally
well-meaning) teachers, lack of plan and discipline. We would very strongly urge upon the clergy to procure Mr. Rivington's book, which is full of excellent advice, always practical, always vigorously phrased, and not without touches of humour. We have read every word of it with uncommon satisfaction.


Mr. Clark is already known as a thoughtful writer. His "Laws of the Inner Kingdom" was a book at once original and sane. If we mistake not, the present volume will confirm the high opinion passed upon his former work. One cannot but be struck with the suggestiveness of these brief but illuminating little "studies." They are worth reading several times over, for they do not disclose their full meaning at a first perusal. Mr. Clark's new book is just the sort of volume to have at one's bedside, to be taken up in the early morning, or when the work-day is over, as a means for solemnizing or tranquillizing thought.

The Problem of Theology in Modern Life and Thought. By Andrew Miller, M.A. London: Hodder and Stoughton. Price 5s.

Like so many recent volumes of "Apologetics," the present book comes from a Scotch source. Mr. Miller writes with considerable force; he has evidently read deeply in contemporary philosophy, and has meditated long on the problems with which he essays to deal. He has a happy knack of putting his finger on the weak spots in an opponent's arguments, and his power of effective criticism is considerable. Perhaps the best chapter in the book is the last—"The Church in Modern Life." Altogether an able, timely, and suggestive book.

Church and Nation: or, Wealth with Honour. By Elliot E. Mills. Bath: National Unity Press. Price 10s. 6d. net.

This is a rather irritating book. It is not without good points—indeed, many good points—but the style is disconcerting, and the presentation of Mr. Mills' case still more so. The writer is evidently sincere in his generalizations, as in his criticisms; but the book as a whole is somewhat tedious. It would have been a good deal more readable if reduced from about 400 pages to between 80 and 100. The book is dedicated to politicians of all parties; and the object aimed at by the writer is to secure for his country a bold constitutional advance, as the alternative to an artificial constitutional crisis. The means advocated to secure this end is "a corporate, disciplinary, neo-Catholic Church."

The Church and Life of To-day. London: Hodder and Stoughton. Price 6s.

It is impossible to notice a book like this, to which no less than twenty-three Church dignitaries have contributed; for an adequate notice would occupy many pages. It must suffice to say that the papers contributed by the twenty-three, despite an extraordinary variety of topics, are generally worth reading—some of them (like the Bishop of Durham's on "National Courage," or Canon Barnett's on "The Housing of the Poor") particularly so. The papers are uniformly short, and are quite of the "popular" order.
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The author contends that the place of religion is pre-eminent, and its power universal. He has written eight clear and cogent chapters on the definition of religion—its prevalence, origin, evolution, rationale, influence upon Art, Law, etc., and upon Character and Conduct. He has read a good deal, and quotes authorities with freedom and insight. We think his book a distinct contribution to the study of religion, and would place it in the hands of any whose minds have been disturbed or who have lost their sense of perspective. He proves to us that religion has played the most prominent part in the education and development of the human race, and we advise our readers to test his logic and examine his proofs.

Lenten Shadows and Easter Lights. By the late Rev. Studholme Wilson, M.A. London: James Nisbet and Co., Ltd. Price 3s. 6d. net.

This is a book of sermons preached by the late Rev. Studholme Wilson, and includes one sermon for each Sunday in Lent, and until the fifth Sunday after Easter, with short addresses on the “Seven Sayings.” The treatment varies somewhat, but there is a strong Evangelistic appeal running throughout the whole, and the practical way in which the topics are applied should, as its editor hopes, make the little book of service both to clergy and laity. The price, however, seems a little excessive for a book of 183 pages.

From Coal-Mine Upwards. By James Dunn. London: W. Green. Price 2s. An autobiography of the life and work of Mr. James Dunn, who for very many years has been connected with the London City Mission as Missioner, and latterly as District Secretary to the City and Central Auxiliary. The work is as thrilling as any novel, and certainly more satisfying. At work in a coal-mine at the age of eight, episodes at the Crimea and in Sebastopol, as one of Sir Joseph Paxton’s “Army Works Corps,” lead up to the story of the writer’s conversion. His work as a London City Missionary is then described, Bethnal Green of the old days being unfolded in character stories, which by their simple eloquence speak forcibly their story of the Cross, which is “the power of God unto salvation.” In the later portion of the book there are many interesting reminiscences of Sir George Williams, Mr. J. G. Barclay, Mr. R. C. L. Bevan, Lady Ashburton, and others, who have been keen supporters of the Mission.


The purpose of the present work is to show that the author of the fourth Gospel wrote with the three synoptists full in view, and therefore omits everything which he regards as satisfactorily detailed by them, and only repeats when he wishes to correct or supplement their narratives. The fourth Gospel is also able to lay special stress on our Lord’s manifestation to His disciples as opposed to the manifestation to the world. Such being the case, it is contended that the author of that Gospel must have written with the highest possible authority, and that it cannot possibly be the work of a second-century editor. Unfortunately, however, in support of this admirable contention, the writer has to surrender a great deal of the
synoptic tradition which he thinks the fourth Gospel quietly but definitely corrects, because the writer believes it is erroneous. We should hardly have thought that it was necessary nowadays to argue that the call of St. Peter in St. John i. is the same as that recorded in St. Mark i. and St. Luke v. Apart from the author's unwarrantable theory, as we believe, that the synoptic writers are wrong and need correction, the essay is an able and scholarly piece of work, and provides not a few valuable points for the thorough study of the fourth Gospel.

**AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF PHILOSOPHY. By Miss Alice Oldham.**

Dublin: Hodges, Figgis and Co. Price 5s. net.

A series of lectures, delivered during the years 1904-06 at Alexandra College, Dublin, and published posthumously from lecture-notes. The book will serve a very useful purpose. It covers metaphysics, ethics, and psychology. The first section gives a succinct account of the leading thinkers on the eternal problem of “The One and the Many” from Thales to Lotze, and might form an excellent thesis on the subject—“Can man, by searching, find out God?” In the second section there is some good criticism of the Hedonistic and Utilitarian theories of ethics, and an appreciation of the strength of the Intuitionist position. The chapters on Psychology reveal a thorough if unobtrusive knowledge of modern writers. The chief defects of the book—inevitable under the circumstances—are some omissions and an excessive condensation, which leads occasionally to obscurity. The metaphysical standpoint of the writer is Hegelian, and is therefore open to criticism for making an unjustifiable separation between consciousness and the conscious self, and relegating our instinctive belief in the “transcendental ego” to the land of dreams. Similarly, in ethics the final precept is—“Realize thyself as an infinite whole. That vast whole is our true self. Thyself is all-that-is.” There is a frank appreciation of the debt ethics owes to Christianity, which would be “all-perfect if realized,” and yet a view of sin which seems to be related to the conception of it as mere appearance, not reality. A considerable use of Christian language in a non-Christian sense perhaps constitutes a danger for the unwary reader. We would suggest that any Christian who may use this book as a first introduction to philosophy should read as a sequel either D’Arcy’s “Idealism and Theology” or Illingworth’s “Personality, Human and Divine.”

**THE INTERPRETATION OF THE CHARACTER OF CHRIST TO NON-CHRISTIAN RACES. By C. H. Robinson, M.A. London: Longmans, Green and Co.** Price 3s. 6d. net.

A very interesting series of studies on rather diverse topics, whose link of connection is best indicated by the subtitle of the book, “An Apology for Christian Missions.” Two valuable chapters state typical objections to missions, especially missions among Moslems, and answer them with force and freshness, by the aid of Bishop Lightfoot’s cordial for drooping spirits—the study of Church history. But the main portion of the book is taken up with an inquiry into the ideals of Hinduism, Buddhism, Confucianism, and Islamism. Canon Robinson’s idea is that the Christian missionary should start with a sympathetic appreciation of what is best in the native religion, and
use it as a stepping-stone to the still higher ideal of Christianity. Where this method is practicable, the comparisons drawn in these chapters will be found very suggestive. The unfortunate thing is that the knowledge of their own religion, possessed, for example, by the majority of professing Hindus, is so scanty that the stepping-stones are not very reliable. Similarly, the English student of comparative religion must remember that, though it is legitimate and necessary to test rival religions by the height of their respective ideals, yet, as Canon Robinson himself confesses, the stricter test is by practice, by the extent to which men are enabled to attain to their ideal. It is significant that San Chi'-u is reported to have said to Confucius: "It is not that I do not delight in your doctrines, but my strength is inadequate." In the light of this admission, when we are told that "the goal of Christianity is the attainment of character," and that the means to this end is the "presentation of character" (pp. 6, 8), we cannot help wondering whether it would not have been well to say more clearly that the unique feature of Christianity is the presence of a living Spirit, who presents the character, and aids men in the imitation of Christ.

The Shepherd of Israel. By David Baron. London: Morgan and Scott. Price 2s. 6d.

The title is taken from Psalm lxxx., which is the text for a summary of Jewish history. The past and present state of Israel is graphically and pathetically told, and their future is not forgotten. How truly the Word of God has been fulfilled with regard to this unique people these pages clearly show. In these days of unsettlement and uncertainty, and consequent dissipation of energy, it is excellent to study the Jew as an eloquent monument to God's faithfulness, and to the truth of the Inspired Writings.


Fifty-two short chapters, covering 157 pages, full of excellent quotation and concise utterances on this great subject. The devoted life of the writer, his convincing style and direct appeal, will serve to draw to him many readers. This book on the subject of the highest service cannot be read without fresh longings and purposes springing and fructifying in the soul.


These studies on the eleventh chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews attract us by their style and spirituality. We may find it difficult to walk in critical agreement with Dr. Peake, but we gladly sit at his feet as he unfolds evangelical truths to our soul. He is unquestionably a teacher, seer, and student of human nature. His view of the history of the Jews is different from that of the writer of the Epistle; but we are bound to add that, in this instance at any rate, the spiritual interpretation suffers no loss at his hands. His finest chapters seemed to us to be those on Moses and the great renunciation, but profit and pleasure have been derived from all. When the scholarly is steeped in the spiritual, and, forgetting preconceived theories, settles down to teach us spiritual truths from historical facts, we gladly open heart and ears.
NOTICES OF BOOKS

NEW CHINA. By Rev. W. Y. Fullerton and C. E. Wilson, B.A. London: Morgan and Scott. Price 3s. 6d. net.

Twenty-four fascinating chapters about this fascinating land. We go on tour with our two friends, and learn the present outlook of the work, its claims and calls, and we get into touch with all classes—missionaries, native Christians, mandarins, etc. Dr. Glover, in the Preface, speaks warmly of the book, which constitutes a call to penitence for our coldness, to sympathy for our overtaxed brethren, and to response to the cry from the Farthest East—"Come over and help us." If the West does not respond to the East, the East will repudiate the West.


Excellent sermons and analyses, and excellent hints for extemporaneous preaching, by one who knows, and has a right to speak. To follow these would be to ease the burden of the long-suffering laity of both sexes to no inconsiderable extent.

THE MASTER'S TREASURES. By E. Gilling Cherry. London: Morgan and Scott. Price 1s. 6d.

This small book of poems is edited by Isabella Bishop, and Dr. Moule; in his introduction, speaks of the writer's "presentation in verse of clear Christian truth, of her gifts of insight, reflection, and genuine poetic faculty."


The writer is a good guide from the missionary standpoint. His one aim is to discover the light which the life and work of the Minor Prophets shed on the missionary problems of to-day. A brief note is given at the beginning of each chapter upon the book and its author. Questions and a programme for study-bands will be found, and we warmly commend the book as an excellent starting-point and basis of operation for private and public use.


What we read during the day affects us for good or ill. This is a diary for recording the list of books read, their authors, and the reason for their perusal. Miss Soulsby's method will make us careful of what we read and what we remember.

MESSAGES OF FAITH, HOPE, AND LOVE. By W. J. Sears. London: Morgan and Scott. Price 1s. 6d.

These messages are true to their title, and the writer has poetic gift as well as spiritual insight. As the Rev. F. B. Meyer says in a foreword, "they will help to make the tainted atmosphere of the world more fragrant."

BOKWALA. By a Congo Resident. London: R.T.S. Price 1s. net.

Dr. H. G. Guinness writes a preface to this terrible, true story. It is a most loathsome piece of reading when we realize that the Congo victims were far happier under the domination of cannibals than that of so-called "Christian" traders. It is impossible to read this bit of autobiography, put into the mouth of one of the victims, without feelings of bitter indignation. We do not wonder that a common native proverb says that "rubber is death," and that, while salvation from sin is essential, salvation from rubber is equally so. We hope the book will be read by all, and that Englishmen will still play the part of champion to the oppressed.

WHERE MOSES WENT TO SCHOOL. WHERE MOSES LEARNED TO RULE. ESTHER THE QUEEN.


We warmly commend these volumes for the use of intelligent children. Sketches of the original monuments and stone pictures are given, and the Old Testament scenes stand out in vivid clearness. We consider them invaluable for parents and the teachers of junior classes.
REPRINTS, PAMPHLETS, AND PERIODICALS.


The latest results of Messrs. Nelson's three notable enterprises. Each series is quite admirable by itself, but all three together are particularly interesting, valuable, and attractive. These excellently-produced volumes of the best literature, ancient and recent, deserve the widest circulation.

MAMMA. By Rhoda Broughton. \textit{Mrs. Lorimer}. By Lucas Malet. \textit{A Beleaguered City}. By Mrs. Oliphant. \textit{Dr. Claudius}. By F. Marion Crawford. \textit{The Solitary Summer}. By the Author of "Elizabeth and her German Garden." \textit{London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd.} Price 7d. net each.

The latest instalment of Messrs. Macmillan's sevenpenny series, consisting of works of fiction by well-known and representative modern authors. There is one volume, however (we will not further particularize), which, both in its original and in this cheaper form, strikes us as not in keeping with the publishers' very high standard. These little volumes are beautifully printed, attractively bound, and a joy to handle and read. They will doubtless be in great request during the forthcoming holiday season.


The first seven volumes of a new series of special cheap reprints of well-known works, convenient and attractive in form. Clearly printed and well bound, they will have the fresh lease of life which they deserve in this new and cheap form. We hope Messrs. Morgan and Scott's enterprise will be abundantly rewarded, and that we shall soon see further editions of the series. The volumes can be warmly recommended, both for reading and distribution.

\textit{Alpine Profile Road Book}. Compiled and Edited by R. H. U. Ellis. \textit{London: Thomas Nelson and Sons}.

Issued by the Cyclists' Touring Club, and intended for use by cyclists in Switzerland, the Tyrol, and the Italian Lake District. It gives the profiles of the roads, with gradients, tables of distances and elevations, and notes on the passes. An admirable compendium, indispensable to all cyclists in the districts comprised.


A bright, interesting, well-informed, and well-illustrated sketch of the life of one who has been bulking very largely before the eyes of all men during the last few weeks.


The author's theme is that our Lord's death wrought a great change in the spiritual position of Old Testament saints. In the course of the discussion, the well-known passages in 1 Pet. iii. and iv. are considered with clearness and force. This little work bears evident marks of close study and of complete loyalty to the Word of God. It deserves careful attention, whether we agree with it or not. It will provoke thought and lead to study.


The name indicates the subject of this valuable little compendium. Our Lord's titles are shown to "teach us many things as to what He was, what He is, and what He will be." All Bible students should make a note of this book.
NOTICES OF BOOKS


Another of this author's trenchant criticisms of the political influence of the Roman priesthood in Ireland, which is shown to pauperize as well as demoralize the people. Written, as it is, by a Roman Catholic, it will carry weight with many with whom a Protestant writer would have no influence.

TOWARDS EDUCATIONAL PEACE. A Plan of Resettlement in English Elementary Education, issued by the Executive Committee of the Educational Settlement Committee. London: Longmans, Green and Co. Price 1s. net.

Whatever may be our view of the education problem, the proposals found in this pamphlet deserve the most careful and close study on the part of all those who are interested in educational peace and progress. It should be in the hands of all Churchmen.

THE COONEYITES, OR "DIPPERS." By the Rev. Canon Armstrong. Dublin: Church of Ireland Printing and Publishing Company, Ltd. Price 7d. net.

Very few outside Ireland will know much, if anything, of the "Cooneyites," but our brethren across the Irish Channel are well aware of the trouble that these people have been causing during the last two or three years, by their wild, and yet specious, attacks on some of the deepest convictions of members of the Church of Ireland. This pamphlet will do capital service in refuting the absurd contentions of this sect, and we commend it to all who have been troubled by attempts at proselytism. It is sane, balanced, and thoroughly Scriptural.


A series of addresses on some of the more prominent Judges of Israel. An endeavour is made to apply the lessons of their lives to modern needs. There is a good deal of spiritualizing, but not a little helpful application.


We have seldom read anything which so clearly reveals the great gulf fixed between the Old Testament as it is and as it is being taught by leading exponents of the Higher Criticism. We cannot help saying that, if the views here set forth are true, we must speak, not of "the Church's gain," but of her very serious loss.


A scholarly, able, and convincing plea for a modification of the present use of the Athanasian Creed.


Full of useful information about tithes and, generally, in support of the Establishment.

ADVICE TO CHURCHMEN ABOUT TO EMIGRATE. By Bishop Montgomery. London: S.P.C.K. Price 1d.

A number of practical hints, though here and there a little too definitely High Church for our liking.


A contribution to the all-important question of the religious training of preparatory-school and public-school boys. This should be pondered by all parents and teachers. It is full of wise thoughts well and ably put. It only needs a little more emphasis on the Holy Spirit of God to make it almost perfect in its way.


Full of valuable and important material for all those who are interested (as we all ought to be) in the grave question of Congo reform.


This truly admirable organ of the National Church League continues to provide month by month papers of permanent importance, which should be read and preserved by all who are interested in the defence and promotion of the Reformed Faith. Dean Wace's recent sermon at Cambridge, an article on the Coronation Oath, and a review of the recent edition of the Revised Version with Fuller References, constitute the leading articles of this number.