to be widely distributed. We note a valuable article by Mr. Parkhurst Baxter in the last number of the Church Gazette, entitled "Pater Dei: The Worship of Joseph." Perhaps this will be extended and eventually form a Church Leaflet.

Volumes V. and VI. of the Memorial Edition of the Rev. N. Dimock's works, which have introductory notes by the Bishop of Durham, have been brought out by the National Church League through Messrs. Longmans. They are "The History of the Book of Common Prayer," and "The Christian Doctrine of Sacerdotium." They are published at two shillings net each. The first four volumes in this new reprint, and already issued (1s. 6d. net each), are respectively entitled "The Doctrine of the Sacraments in Relation to the Doctrines of Grace," "The Doctrine of the Lord's Supper," "Christian Unity," and "Our One Priest on High." It is expected that one or two additional volumes will be published in September, of which "The Sacerdotium of Christ as taught in the Holy Scriptures," will be one. The importance of these new issues cannot be overestimated, and we sincerely hope they will have a wide sale.

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The author considers that "the study of the Person and work of the Holy Spirit has been strangely neglected by the Church throughout her history." Not only so, but "even the Holy Scriptures do not deal with the doctrine of the Holy Ghost as with the nature and mediatorial work of Christ." Nevertheless, the Preface can refer to a list of upwards of twelve hundred books, or parts of books, of all ages dealing with the doctrine of the Holy Ghost. Dr. Downer rightly points out the serious spiritual dangers which have always accrued from neglect of the Person and doctrine of the Holy Spirit, and he sends forth his book as a contribution to that continuous need of thought of and prayer for the grace of the Holy Spirit which alone will enable the Church to realize to the full its great privileges and discharge its important responsibilities. Dr. Downer's plan has been "comprehensiveness rather than detailed fulness of treatment," and he has sought to deal with as many aspects of the doctrine as he could include in the space at his disposal. He calls attention to the need and purpose of the Pentecostal gift, as distinguished from the earlier work of the Spirit, as "the most characteristic part" of the work. He believes that there has been only one outpouring of the Spirit, "though given on two complementary occasions—first upon the Jews at Pentecost and later upon the Gentiles at Caesarea." This is an important point, and has some far-reaching consequences. In the first chapter "The Theology of the Holy Spirit" is discussed, and the history of the doctrine is traced up to the time of St. John of Damascus. Probably
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space compelled Dr. Downer to stop at this point, though we do not see any reason why the theology of the Spirit should be arrested just there. He still abides in and guides the Church. In the second chapter the work of the Holy Spirit as recorded in the Old Testament is usefully and clearly delineated, while in Chapter III. we have the important subject of the Spirit in relation to our Lord Himself, followed by a brief supplementary chapter on "The Promise of the Father." A long important chapter follows on "The Nature of the Pentecostal Gift," and the various points recorded in Acts ii. are considered with care and fulness. Dr. Downer agrees with that school of theologians which believes that the effusion of Pentecost was final and never repeated, and that therefore there is now no further need of waiting for the Spirit. Chapter VI. is another long and important section dealing with "The Holy Spirit in the Church." This summarizes the teaching of the Acts and the Epistles. Two supplementary chapters discuss respectively "The Further Work of the Holy Spirit in the Church" and "The Perpetual Presence of Christ with His Church through the Vicariate of the Holy Ghost." Chapters IX. and X. are concerned with the work of the Spirit in the soul, while three more chapters discuss "The Missionary Outcome of the Holy Spirit's Work," "The Holy Spirit in the History of the Church and of the World," and "The Completion of the Holy Spirit's Work." It will be seen from this outline how thoroughly justified is Dr. Downer's claim to comprehensiveness. Indeed, there are some chapters in which too much is attempted in the space. Chapter VI., which summarizes the Acts and the Epistles, could easily have been elaborated into a volume or into a very much larger section. On the other hand, some of the discussions do not seem to have any more distinctive connection with the Spirit than with the second Person of the Trinity, and the space thus occupied might well have been utilized for the consideration of points specifically associated with the Spirit. Thus, we should have liked to see a careful treatment of the difference between the Old Testament and the New Testament doctrine of the Spirit in relation to the world. The cosmic element of the Spirit's work found in the Old Testament is singularly absent from the New, and it may be questioned whether the Holy Spirit is ever referred to in the New Testament apart from the Church and the individual Christian. We have one serious difference with Dr. Downer on a point of doctrine. In view of his belief that the effusion of Pentecost was unique, and no further outpouring is to be expected, he is naturally faced with the problem of the transmission of the gift of the Spirit to subsequent ages. He explains this by what he calls "the Apostolic rite of Confirmation." "The Fathers of the Church lay hands on the children of the Church, with prayer for the Holy Spirit, and the Holy Spirit is still given" (p. 111). He accounts for the perpetuation of the ministry in the same way. Now, we take leave to question this altogether. In the first place, there is no proof that this work of laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Spirit was "a work reserved to Apostles" (p. 134). The case of Ananias and Saul ought to have prevented Dr. Downer from making such an assertion. In the next place, there is no proof that the Apostles could transmit this power, even if they alone possessed it themselves; while, in the third place, there is no trace either in the New Testament or in the Apostolic history of a connection between the Apostles
and the Bishops of the Church. Lightfoot and others have shown that the Episcopate came as a development of the Presbyterate and not by devolution from the Apostolate. Thus, we see that Dr. Downer's view of the transmitted gift depends upon three important and vital conditions, not one of which is capable of proof. For our part, we contend that what is here called the Apostolic rite of Confirmation cannot be associated with our modern Confirmation in the way Dr. Downer endeavours to make out. The one and only point of connection is that which is indicated in our Prayer-Book when it speaks of the laying on of hands after the example of the Apostles, "to certify them by this sign of Thy Fatherly goodness." It would be very serious—indeed, fatal—for all non-episcopal Churches if Dr. Downer's view were right, for his doctrine goes clean contrary to some of the most evident facts of the Holy Spirit's presence in other Churches than those where Bishops are to be found. We are entirely at one with Dr. Downer in believing in the uniqueness of the Pentecostal effusion, but we are also perfectly certain that the transmission of the gift was not brought about in so purely mechanical a way. But notwithstanding this, to us, seriously erroneous feature of doctrine, Dr. Downer's book contains a vast amount of teaching and suggestion which all who love Christ and desire to honour the Spirit will be thankful to have and ponder. The book will prove a useful contribution to the study of the special topic of which it treats.


Readers of "The Life and Letters of Dr. Hort" will remember that in the scheme arranged between him, Lightfoot, and Westcott, for a Commentary on the New Testament, the Epistle of St. James was to fall to Hort. Throughout the "Life" there are references to it as in progress, and, indeed, the fulness and frequency of these allusions gave hope that the work would be found practically complete. But this, unfortunately, was not the case, for the present volume has only a Commentary up to chap. iv. 7, with Introduction and Additional Notes. All who know and value Dr. Hort's great powers will feel the keenest regret at this incompleteness, especially as other works of his on Peter and Revelation have been published in the same fragmentary form. But they will also feel profoundly thankful for what is found here, for, like everything Dr. Hort wrote, it is "dust of gold." No one will ever think of studying the Epistle of St. James without consulting this precious fragment of the great Cambridge scholar. Dr. Murray of Selwyn College contributes an introduction which goes beyond any mere explanation of the circumstances connected with the publication of this volume. His words deserve attention for their illuminating contribution to the question of the place of Commentaries, and also for their appreciation of the value of the work of the great Cambridge trio. Well may he say that "it is impossible to overestimate the debt which English Christianity has owed" to Lightfoot, Westcott, and Hort. The present Commentary is marked by all that patient minuteness which we have learnt to expect and value in Dr. Hort's work. We do not pretend to discuss
particular points of exegesis; it is at once a duty and a pleasure to call attention to it, and to thank those who are responsible for giving us yet one more fragment of the work of this profound scholar.


We offer our hearty congratulations to Dr. Courthope on having brought to a conclusion his really great contribution to the history of English Poetry. In fulness and clearness of presentation, this work can challenge comparison with any work on the national literature, and we do not think it is likely to be superseded. We regret, indeed, that the author has thought fit to bring his work to a conclusion with the death of Scott, instead of with the death of Swinburne; and we can but express a hope that, some time, a seventh volume will be added in order to round off the history. It seems a great pity that such a work as this should be left incomplete, and incomplete any history must be which does not include criticism and discussion of such poets as Tennyson, Rossetti, William Morris, Browning, and Swinburne. Between 1832 and 1900 a veritable epoch is contained, an epoch a great deal more important and far-influencing than that which began in, say, 1730, and closed with the beginnings of the French Revolution. Mr. Courthope has given us, with a fulness that is unnecessary, many pages on Rogers, Campbell, Moore, Southey, and the rest—men whose work is not of any first-rate importance; these pages we could have, in a large measure, spared, if by their excision room could have been found for some adequate treatment of the Victorian era. However, we are thankful for what Mr. Courthope has done; he will add to our sense of satisfaction if he can bring himself to essay the task—no doubt an exacting one—of dealing with the later romanticists. The time has assuredly come for estimating the place and formative influences of those poets, in the light of whose presence we of this age still live.

**OLD CRITICISM AND NEW PRAGMATISM.** By J. M. O'Sullivan. Dublin: *M. H. Gill and Co.*

The essays which make up this stout octavo are “an attempt to exhibit the Kantian system as an immanent philosophical criticism of first principles.” Students who are interested in such problems as the new “Pragmatism” of Professor James forces us once more to confront, will be interested in reading this book. But it supposes a fairly considerable first-hand acquaintance with the metaphysics of the later schools, and will hardly find readers save among professed students of philosophy. But Pragmatism, with its insistence on the instrumental character of conceptions, and its denial, within the realm of human experience, of the existence of necessary laws and categories, is bulking so largely on the philosophical horizon just now that an acquaintance both with what it sets out to show and with its real implications is (in some sort) needful. Pragmatism is radically empirical, and almost naturally follows from the prevailing empirical trend of latter-day thought. The exact incidence of its doctrine, when regarded in connection with the critical philosophy, must be fairly taken into account.
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This Dr. Sullivan endeavours to do, his conclusion being that Pragmatism, unable to supply a canon for deciding the relative value that man ought to attach to the satisfaction of different desires, fails as a rational explanation of the riddle of things; it is (to use the words of the writer) "a confession of the futility of all logic."


This most painstaking work sets forth the Sermon on the Mount in the light of contemporary Jewish thought and ideals. Dean Savage made a great hit, when he was in the North of England, by his lectures to the clergy; the present volume is the considered result of those lectures. Its special value lies in its ample footnotes and its discussions on separate points of interest—e.g., the note on ἀγάπης (pp. 136-140). Very carefully does the Dean make use of the Talmud, and other sources of information, in order to illustrate the religious attitude of the Jews during the time of Jesus, and thus to arrive at the original force of the message of the "sermon" as the formal statement of the Gospel of the Kingdom. The word "kingdom" was continually on the lips of our Lord, and it is of the utmost importance to understand precisely what significance our Lord attached to the word. If the Dean of Lichfield has not added much to our knowledge, he has rendered valuable service by carefully summing up, and illustrating, the teachings of Jesus on this momentous theme, and we feel grateful to him for his book. One of the best sections is that in which the Lord's Prayer is discussed. The Dean is convinced that this prayer forms an integral part of the sermon, and is no mere apt insertion of the Evangelist, intended to illustrate principles already formulated by Jesus. The Dean makes out a very good case for his contention, and the cumulative force of his argument cannot be overlooked.


It is altogether unnecessary to do more than call attention to this "Second Edition, Revised and Supplemented," of a work that has taken its place among the most important of the absolutely indispensable books dealing with the Synoptic Problem. Sir John Hawkins modestly describes his work as "Contributions to the Study of the Synoptic Problem," but, though "mainly a collection of materials," it is of such a kind that every student of the Gospels is now indebted to it for much that both saves his time and introduces him to some of the most important questions connected with the study of the Gospels. The present edition is marked by an entire revision, and also by the addition of numerous small supplements made to many lists of words. The book is the fruit of years of close, patient study, and will be needed constantly by all serious students. It is a credit to English and, let us add, Oxford scholarship.


The recent death of the venerable author has been a fresh reminder of the profound debt we all owe to him for his marvellous gifts as a preacher...
and teacher. In our judgment he has not been surpassed by any one of the
great names of our day. His knowledge of Scripture, his genuine scholar-
ship, his homiletical genius, his profound experience, and his literary gifts,
are a constant delight and inspiration. We are thankful beyond measure
for the work he did and for the legacy he has left behind. His books will
long abide as the very best guides to preachers and a source of spiritual
profit to all Christian people. The present volume contains some of his
most characteristic work. It is a satisfaction to learn that, although this is
the last volume of the series which the author saw in its completed form,
all his manuscripts are already in the printers’ hands, and that many of the
proof-sheets of the three remaining volumes have been corrected.

Westminster Sermons. By the Rev. H. Hensley Henson, D.D. London:
James Clarke and Co. Price 3s. 6d. net.

Twenty-four sermons in three series of eight each. The first is headed
“Anglicanism,” and includes such subjects as “The Historic Episcopate
and Inter-Communion,” “Anglicanism and Reunion,” “Cyprian,” and
“Baxter.” In this section are several subjects which Canon Henson has
made peculiarly his own, and they will provide food for thought, and facts
for argument which in our judgment are conclusive against the extreme
Anglicanism of to-day. The second section is headed “Theological and
Ecclesiastical,” and includes sermons on “Jesus or Christ?” “The Failure of
Tradition,” “The Unity of the Church,” “The Bible,” “The Christian
Ministry.” On these subjects we do not find the preacher quite so con­
vincing, though our readers will be glad to know that the first sermon in
this section is that which appeared in our columns for January last. It is
on the subject of the Bible that we find ourselves unable to follow the
preacher; on the contrary, we are decidedly opposed to his view of the
character, authority, and uniqueness of Holy Scripture, especially the Old
Testament. The third section includes subjects “Social and National,”
and here again the Canon has much to say that is thoughtful, robust, and
truly valuable for these times. The book as a whole is marked by all the
manly vigour which we value in Canon Henson, and the sermons are well
worthy of attention whether we agree with them or not.


A series of studies in eight divisions, covering the salient points now at
issue in regard to the Old Testament. Our readers have already been
made aware of Mr. Robinson’s power by two or three articles which are
here reproduced. We are glad to have them again in this more permanent
form, together with a number of similar studies. For clearness and cogency
the treatment leaves little or nothing to be desired, and the book forms a
contribution of real value for the study of the Old Testament. Mr. Robinson
is a thorough student, knows his ground well, and is able to give a good
account of himself. We commend this volume to the attention of all who are
interested in and concerned about present-day problems of the Old Testament.
There are nearly seventy illustrations, well reproduced, drawn from various
sources.
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THE EXPANSION OF CHRISTENDOM: A STUDY IN RELIGIOUS HISTORY. By Mrs. Ashley Carus-Wilson, B.A. Hodder and Stoughton. Pp. 338. 6s.

Readers of Mrs. Ashley Carus-Wilson's admirable books on the Bible and on Missions know well that she has a genius for systematic and logical arrangement, and the present work is especially conspicuous for that characteristic. The best thing that a reviewer can do is to mention her divisions and subdivisions, and indicate their scope and purpose. The book is in three parts, headed "Ecclesiœ Finis: The Case for Missions"; "Ecclesiœ Acta: The Course of Missions"; "Ecclesiœ Agenda: The Crisis of Missions." Part I. contains six short chapters, dealing with six Motives for Missions—the Philanthropic, the Eschatological, the Theological, the Loyal, the Fraternal, the Filial. The first four explain themselves. The Fraternal Motive is "Concern for the Church's Welfare," no Church prospering without a missionary spirit; and the Filial Motive is "Conformity to the Will of God." The first three were the motives of our grandparents, and the Philanthropic is still the one that appeals to the man of the world; but the last three are the irresistible motives to the Christian. Part II. has fourteen chapters. The first shows how the idea of national religions has given way to the larger idea of international religions, of which there are three—Buddhism, Islam, and Christianity. Then eight chapters give a historical summary of the rise and progress of those three; and the remaining five can best be exhibited by their titles: The Seven Empires of the World, A.D. 1910; The Ebb and Flow of Peoples; The Seven Religions of the World; The Decadence of Buddhism and Mohammedanism; Christianity Conquering and to Conquer. The way is thus prepared for Part III., with its seven stirring chapters: The Opportunity and the Aim; The Changed Pagan Field; The Changing East; Many Adversaries; Missionary Strategy and Comity; The Call; The Outlook. The moral of Part I. is "It must be done"; of Part II., "It can be done"; of Part III., "It shall be done." The book is full of illustrative facts and incidents gathered from all parts of the world; its quotations from other writers, and the mottoes of its chapters, are most happy, and give evidence of wide reading; the historical chapters are the outflow of a genuine historic instinct; the style is clear, crisp, strong. Its design is to appeal especially to "the intelligent Church-goer, who regards Christian Missions as uninteresting and unimportant, and gives carnal aid and yet more carnal thought to them." For such a purpose the book is admirably planned, and its plan admirably executed; yet it will be read with interest and profit by the best-instructed enthusiast, just because it will systematize his mass of undigested information, and give him a correct general view of the subject. Mrs. Ashley Carus-Wilson has rendered the whole Church of Christ real service by this book, and we would say to all our readers: Buy it, read it, put it on a near shelf for frequent reference, and recommend it to all your friends.

PRESENT-DAY PREACHING. By C. L. Slattery. London: Longmans, Green and Co. Price 3s. 6d. net.

Books on preaching abound; and this is not surprising, for every age, and indeed almost every decade, has its own needs which preachers must face and supply. Dr. Slattery is an honoured clergyman of the Protestant
Episcopal Church of America, and here gives what he calls "the frank account of what a reasonably varied experience shows to be the practical requirements of preaching at this particular time." The book is the outcome of personal ministerial life, and we can well believe that the lectures were as enjoyable to hear as they are to read. In the course of four lectures Dr. Slattery discusses "The Form of a Sermon," "Acquiring Material," "Subjects of Sermons," and "The Preacher's Attitude towards His Congregation." He thus covers the essential ground of preaching, gives abundant counsel from his store of spiritual, intellectual, and pastoral experience. We are not able to agree with him on the superiority of the written sermon; indeed, his own admissions go far to destroy the case he endeavours to make out. But in the lecture on "Acquiring Materials," he is at his best, and we could wish that the admirable advice were pondered and followed by every preacher, old and young. It has been a hobby with the present writer to collect all available books on preaching published during the last twenty-five years, and the volume is gladly added to the list, and will be given an honoured place. We have greatly enjoyed its breeziness, its common sense, its insight into essential needs, and its masculine tone and bearing. Even those who most desire a little more definite Evangelicalism in teaching and spirit will easily be able to add this to the admirable materials here provided.


Another book for clergy and ministers, and, though written from the standpoint of a Scottish Presbyterian, it can be read with profit by English Churchmen. In a series of nineteen chapters, the writer ranges over practically the entire ground of ministerial life, and does it well. Starting with the minister himself as the point of primary and fundamental emphasis, the writer gives us wise counsel based on experience as to Sermons, Visitation, Work among the Young, Home, Books, Missions, Monday, and other aspects of ministerial work. It is said to be "written for beginners," and certainly nothing could be better than that beginners should ponder these wise and suggestive hints. But older ministers would also profit by the many earnest reminders of what their life might and should be. The writer's modest preface expresses the hope that "there might be a place for a book treating in simple fashion of the daily necessities of ministerial duty." We can assure him that there is such a place, and that this book will do much to fill it.

The Road to Happiness. By Yvonne Sarcey. London: Andrew Melrose. Price 3s. 6d. net.

The book consists of three parts—the Girl, the Woman, the Child. As it is a translation from the French, we find in it much of the French atmosphere and standpoint. It abounds in good common sense, and its chapters deal with all those ordinary matters which are supposed to make or mar the happiness of life. Shrewd remarks abound on the present-day excess in exercise, on the mad speed-rushes of the motor in the pursuit of pleasure, and on the superficialities of modern fashionable life. While the book is elevating in its tone and aims, it has nothing in it of religion. To those of us who believe that Christianity, which means Christ in the heart...
as the only source of true happiness, is indispensable, and its title claims too much. But within its limits it can be heartily commended.


A series of "Thoughts on the Holy Spirit in the Epistle to the Ephesians," with two introductory chapters on Devotional Life. Dr. Murray is at his best in work of this kind, and those who have learnt to value and profit by his former books will gladly welcome this little volume. It is full of rich and ripe spirituality, and will prove a precious companion for the quiet hour.

**Biffel, the Story of a Trek-Ox.** By Stanley P. Hyatt. London: *Andrew Melrose.* Price 6s. net.

Biffel of the Wise Eyes, and the most intelligent of all oxen, is the central figure of this book. Around him are the Kaffirs, the white men, and the outdoor life of South Africa. The illustrations constitute a large part of this very clever delineation of animal life and characteristics. Probably it is a book which will appeal to the few, as it is distinctly a work for animal lovers. Doubtless, too, those who know something of life on the African veldt will most appreciate the story of Biffel.


It is somewhat doubtful whether a new book on Marcus Aurelius, unless of the purely scholastic kind, was called for, after Bigg's admirable introduction to the new Oxford translation of the "Thoughts," or Professor Davidson's equally admirable monograph on the Stoics, published not long since. Of course Dr. Bussell's book is valuable, as we should expect, but it seems to fall between two stools. As a treatise for scholars pure and simple it is, perhaps, not altogether what was required; as a volume in a series, professedly of the "popular" kind, it is altogether out of place, being loaded with Greek quotations and matter that the average educated reader will have no patience to read. By far the best part of the book is contained in the first fifty pages, and this might well be issued separately. The rest of the work cannot make anything but a limited appeal to everyday folk; they will probably content themselves with Matthew Arnold's Essay, the Introductions prefixed to Long's translation, or Bigg's Preface (already referred to). The book is provided with no index—a great defect, we think, in a work of this kind.


We are heartily glad to receive another book from the Bishop of Bristol. A diocesan Bishop in these days is apt to lose touch with the world of letters—owing to a multiplication of duties (many of them of a harassing nature)—unless he be unusually vigorous both in mind and body. As for Bishop Browne, despite his seventy-five years, it is difficult to imagine him other than vigorous, physically and mentally, and this book is proof enough—were such needed—that his old fire and enthusiasm are unabated. Like all
the Bishop's books, this monograph on Boniface is somewhat overweighted with names, and the style is heavy. In other words, it is not a book to be skimmed for the sake of the story; it is a genuine historical work, written by a student for students, not by a dexterous penman for an omnivorous public. Its publication just about the time of the World's Missionary Conference was singularly opportune; for in the noble army of missionary-pioneers few hold a higher place than Winfried of Crediton, the great Apostle of Germany—traveller, monk, archbishop, evangelist, and martyr.

Price 6s. net.

This book professes to discuss, in certain important aspects, "the journey of a soul," with its trio of duties, or offices—(1) self-preservation; (2) the soul's attitude towards another soul; (3) its attitude towards God. Along with some things that are fanciful, others of doubtful value, and some few statements which appear thoroughly unfounded, the book is valuable as a reminder to us, in days of mammon-worship and growing materialism, that our true citizenship is in heaven; that, apart from God, the world itself is but one vast orphanage; and that all our "moralities" and ethical systems are but "valiant dust that builds on dust," destined, not to regenerate, but to puzzle mankind.

London: Marshall Bros. Price 1s. 6d.

We fully recognize the good intention of the writer of this little book, but we cannot honestly praise the performance as a whole. It is founded largely on an unscholarly and discredited view of certain prophetic writings in the Old and New Testament, and, though we admit that the writer, following hard after the late Dr. Grattan Guinness, makes some good "points" in his impeachment of Papalism, we do not think the cause of a really sound Protestantism is likely to be furthered by books of this sort, however vigorously worded or ingeniously set forth.

FACTS AND FALLACIES REGARDING THE BIBLE. By W. Woods Smyth.
London: Elliot Stock. Price 3s. 6d. net.

This suggestive little work accepts the modern ascertained facts regarding Matter, Life, and Mind, and their genesis as interpreted by scientists; and exhibits them, in relation to the Bible, as the natural bases of its own revealed facts and doctrines. This is accomplished, not by accommodating both systems of knowledge to each other, but by accepting both in their simplest sense. In evidence of this, the author finds that the plain and obvious interpretation of the Scriptures is the one most congruous with those natural principles revealed by science. Thus the supreme authority of the Bible is vindicated.

THE LIFE OF JOHN WILKINSON. By S. H. Wilkinson. London: Morgan and Scott, Ltd. Price 2s. 6d.

It is a great satisfaction to observe that this cheaper edition has been so soon demanded. John Wilkinson was one of the noblest spirits whom we ever met, and this record of his saintly and energetic life affords an admirable idea of the man and his work. His zeal on behalf of Jewish Missions was intense, thorough, and Scriptural. We hope that this new and cheap edition will have an ever-widening sphere of usefulness.
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ARJUN: THE LIFE-STORY OF AN INDIAN BOY. By S. E. Stokes. Westminster: S.P.G.
Price rs. 6d. net.
This is a story culled from life by Mr. Stokes, the well-known American missionary, who has formed the Brotherhood of the Imitation of Jesus. It relates the process of the conversion of an Indian boy, showing incidentally the influence of mission-schools, the power of example in the case of a convert of high caste, as well as what "conversion" actually involves for many Indians. The story is charming in simplicity and telling in directness, and will be read with profit by all interested in missionary work.

REPRINTS AND PAMPHLETS.

This is an admirable number. All the papers are interesting, and some of them quite valuable. The first, by Dr. M. G. Kyle, is on "Recent Testimony of Archaeology to the Scriptures," and is full of good things well put, which should be read by all lovers of the Old Testament. Other articles scarcely less important are "Paul on the Resurrection of Christ," by Dr. C. M. Mead; "An Attested or a Self-Developed Saviour—Which?" by Dr. G. N. Boardman; and a very clever "skit" on certain aspects of modern criticism entitled "The Two Lord Lyttons"; while Mr. H. M. Wiener discusses with his accustomed ability and acuteness the fourth chapter of Wellhausen's: "Prolegomena," which deals with "Priests and Levites." Altogether an extremely useful number.

This quarterly is always welcome, and is sure to contain some papers of permanent value. We would call special attention to four of the six papers. "The First Conflict on the Divinity of Christ," "The New Evangelistic Movement in the German Church," "The Place of the Resurrection in History," and "The Value of Christ's Death." The other two articles are of special interest to Baptists—"The Seven Churches" and "The Panician Churches." The book reviews are as usual fresh, strong, and well up to date.

Another instalment of this admirable series of modern fiction. Dainty in appearance, convenient to handle, and thoroughly representative of modern writers, these volumes will necessarily be in great demand. For holiday reading nothing could be better.

With unfailing regularity and with singular timeliness of choice, Messrs. Nelson pursue their pathway as pioneers of cheap literature. These two, the latest in their series, are too well known to require more than bare notice at our hands.


The North London Christian Evidence League has been doing good service during the last year or two in giving lectures with opportunities for questions and discussions, and then publishing the results in cheap pamphlet form. These represent the first twelve lectures. For the most part they are admirable in clearness, force and cogency, but we cannot agree with the general line taken on the subject of Old Testament criticism. Indeed, in connection with two of these lectures the opponents seem to us to have made some unanswerable points, and we are not surprised, because the modern view of the Old
Testament is peculiarly vulnerable to the attacks of scepticism. On New Testament subjects and on theological topics generally there is much that is useful in these pamphlets and worthy of wide distribution. We would call special attention to the pamphlet on "Pagan Christs," by Dr. Tisdall, as particularly able and timely.

TALKS ON THE RACES TO BE WON. London: Church Missionary Society. Price 6d. net.

Another of the textbooks for Junior Missionary Study Bands and for missionary speakers to children. There are six "Talks," well stated and admirably illustrated. Just the very book for providing material for children's missionary lessons and addresses.


These two large pamphlets, in stiff covers, are reprinted from the Standard Dictionary, and provide an immense amount of valuable information on the subjects dealt with. The full illustrations and "dissectible models" add materially to the value and afford ample opportunities for thorough study.


An interesting and valuable account of the varied work of the National Home-Reading Union, which celebrates its coming of age this year. All who are concerned for the intellectual improvement of our country should make a point of reading this pamphlet, and then of helping forward the work of the Union in every possible way.


A sketch of English literature from the earliest days to the present, published in connection with that admirable organization, the National Home-Reading Union. As a brief introduction to the study of English literature nothing could be more appropriate and helpful.


A striking testimony from one who knows the Roman Church from the inside.


Written by the minister of a London synagogue. It will be interesting to Christians to see what a Jew thinks of his own and of their religions, but the teaching will not carry conviction to those who are aware of the spiritual sterility of modern Judaism.


Selected from the sermons of the Rev. A. H. Stanton, of St. Albans, Holborn.


A little volume drawn up for the members of the World Missionary Conference at Edinburgh, and intended to introduce the various medical equipments suited for missionaries which are provided by the well-known firm of Burroughs Wellcome and Co.

We have received from the Oxford University Press the new edition of the Prayer-Book necessitated by the creation of the Duke of Cornwall as Prince of Wales. This edition renders the George V. Prayer-Book complete, and we may confidently hope that there will be no further changes in the Prayer-Book for a long time to come. The editions vary in size and price, and can be obtained with or without hymns. They are sent out with all the finish and attractiveness for which the Oxford Press is famous.

We have also received an edition called "The Commemoration Prayer-Book," which includes the various Forms of Prayer and Services relating to King Edward from the time of his birth to the Services in commemoration of his death. There are also several illustrations of persons, places, and scenes connected with our late King's life. A most attractive volume, which can be obtained in various forms and sizes, and with or without hymns. Many will be glad to possess themselves of this unique edition.

Messrs. Funk and Wagnalls have sent us a supplementary list of about five hundred recent words which have been added to the vocabulary of their Standard Dictionary. The sheet can be readily edged with paste and inserted at the end of the existing addenda. Possessors of that valuable dictionary will be only too glad to obtain this supplementary list, which apparently has every modern word of importance, except "aviation," though even here there are illustrations of monoplanes and biplanes.