In addition to "The World of Homer," which Mr. Andrew Lang has prepared for publication, and which Messrs. Longmans will publish, he has also finished a new work on "Sir Walter Scott and the Border Minstrelsy." These books will soon be out. It is also worth bearing in mind that there will be the usual Lang "Annual." This year's volume is to be called "The Lilac Fairy Book."

Dr. Arthur J. Maclean, Bishop of Moray, Ross, and Caithness, has written a volume on "The Ancient Church Orders," which is to be issued by the Cambridge University Press in the series of "Cambridge Handbooks of Liturgical Study."

We may expect, through Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co. shortly, an important work by John Edward Lloyd, M.A., Professor of History in the University College of North Wales, Bangor. The work will be called "A History of Wales from the Earliest Times to the Edwardian Conquest," two vols. In this book the story of Wales is told in detail down to the struggle in which the country lost its independence. Prehistoric Wales, Roman Wales, the early institutions of the Welsh, the political divisions of the country, the Norman invasions and settlements, and the achievements of the more powerful Princes are necessarily described. Special sections are devoted to the history of the Welsh Church.

It is close upon seven years since Mr. Canton gave us the first two volumes of his "History of the British and Foreign Bible Society." He has been hard at work for some time now upon two subsequent volumes, and it is expected that they will be ready some time this autumn.

On the 20th inst., Mr. Arthur C. Benson's new book, "The Silent Isle," will be published. It is an attempt to sketch some of the details of life, seen from a simple plane enough, and with no desire to conform it to a theory, or to find anything very definite in it, or to omit anything because it did not fit in with prejudice or predilections. It is just a little piece of life, observed and experienced and written down.

Notices of Books.

Life of Lord Kelvin. By Silvanus P. Thompson. Two volumes.
London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd. Price £1 10s. net.
In these two handsome volumes the life of one of the greatest scientists of this or any other age is ably told. Professor Silvanus Thompson has had a task of great magnitude, and has performed it exceedingly well. His subject evidently was his hero, and we do not wonder, for the man was as great as the scientist. Much of the material in these volumes will necessarily
be "caviare to the general," and will scarcely be intelligible except to those of scientific bent and attainment. But there is also not a little which will attract and fascinate every reader as he is brought face to face with the greatness and goodness of this remarkable man. The story of William Thomson's childhood and upbringing in Chapter I. shows at once the outstanding power of the boy. He matriculated into Glasgow University at the age of ten, and when he was twelve he received a prize for performing the holiday task of translating Lucian's "Dialogues of the Gods," with full parsing of the first three dialogues (p. 9). And at sixteen he gained the class prize in Astronomy, and was awarded University medal for an essay on "The Figure of the Earth." Professor Love, who examined the text of the essay years afterwards, wrote that it was a truly astonishing performance for a boy of sixteen. From Glasgow Thomson went to Cambridge. The chapter of his life there is one of the most interesting and delightful in the book. Within five days of his arrival it was currently reported in the college that he would be Senior Wrangler. The entire chapter is a revelation of the marvellous powers of the young undergraduate and of the promise of the genius he became. We are here told the familiar story of how he missed his Senior Wranglership, being beaten by a man vastly his inferior in calibre, but with a greater "knack" of answering questions. While his tutor declared that he had in Thomson a candidate whose mathematical abilities would outshine those of any man in England, a tutor of another college was reported to boast that he had a candidate whom he would guarantee to beat any man in Europe; and so, indeed, it happened in regard to the Wranglership. But almost immediately Thomson beat his rival hopelessly in the competition for the Smith Prizes, where brains counted for more than memory. The papers on abstruse mathematical subjects which Thomson contributed to several journals while he was an undergraduate at Cambridge are truly astounding, and it is clear that "devotion to scientific activity of the highest order such as this acted as a hindrance rather than a help to University honours" (p. 96). After Cambridge the biography traces his career step by step through the Glasgow Professorship of Natural Philosophy; the strenuous years of study and research connected, among other things, with Atlantic telegraphy; the epoch-making treatise in which he collaborated with Professor Tait; the various offices which he adorned; the honours which were showered upon him, until at length he became Sir William Thomson, then President of the Royal Society, Lord Kelvin, Chancellor of Glasgow University, and one of the original twenty-four on whom the late King bestowed the new Order of Merit.

Ordinary and non-scientific readers will turn with great interest to the chapter entitled "Views and Opinions," in which they will find much that reveals the real man. It was truly characteristic of him, and speaks volumes for his profound attainments, that he characterizes the most strenuous efforts for the advancement of science during fifty-five years by the word "failure."

"I know no more of electric and magnetic force, or of the relation between ether, electricity, and ponderable matter, than I knew and tried to teach my students of natural philosophy fifty years ago in my first session as Professor" (p. 1072).
We have naturally read with special attention what the biographer has to tell of Lord Kelvin's religious views. He was a man of earnest convictions, quietly but tenaciously sustained, and although brought up in the Church of Scotland, he conformed to the Church of England while at Cambridge, and became a regular and reverent communicant.

"As a young man he had thought things out in his own way, and had come to a faith which, not having been received second-hand, but being of personal conviction, was never afterwards shaken. His faith was always of a very simple and childlike nature, undogmatic, and unblighted by sectarian bitterness. It pained him to hear crudely atheistic views expressed by young men who had never known the deeper side of existence" (p. 1089).

One point in connection with Church affairs is of particular interest:

"Of sacerdotalism and ritualism in all its phases and forms he had an unconcealed detestation. He even went once so far as to write that the only sense in which he could regard the 'High' Church as high was the same as that in which game is said to be 'high'—when it is decomposing" (p. 1087, note r).

On one occasion he spoke at a meeting of the Ladies' League, and expressed his deep regret that "so much of perversion was allowed to pass unchecked within the Church of England with only too feeble remonstrance on the part of the Bishops." We are particularly glad to have in this permanent form the letter Lord Kelvin sent to the Times in 1903.

"Forty years ago I asked Liebig, walking somewhere in the country, if he believed that the grass and flowers which we saw around us grew by mere chemical forces. He answered: 'No; no more than I could believe that a book of botany describing them grew by mere chemical forces.' Every action of human free will is a miracle to physical and chemical and mathematical science" (p. 1099).

That even Homer may nod can be seen from Lord Kelvin's obiter dicta on aeroplanes. In 1894 he expressed his disbelief in the aeroplane, and thought that the problem of flight might be better solved with a platform having a vertically working propeller at each corner (p. 937), and in 1902 he spoke of the airship on the plan of those built by Santos-Dumont as "a delusion and a snare." A gas-balloon, paddled around by oars, he thought, could never be of any practical use, and he considered the day was a long way off when we should see human beings soaring around like birds (p. 1168). Considering that he lived until 1907, it would be interesting to know what he would have said if he had survived until 1909. We are also told of his "whole-hearted detestation of spiritualism and all that pertains to it" (p. 1104).

We close these volumes with feelings of deep admiration and thankful­ness—admiration for such commanding genius, and thankfulness for his simple goodness. That Lord Kelvin should have been so profound a thinker and so simple-hearted a believer in Christ is one of the finest testimonies to the utter futility of the sceptical assertions so rife to-day, that intellect is incompatible with Christianity. Professor Thompson is to be congratulated on the production of a biography which takes rank with the best of recent years, whether we have regard to the subject or to the treatment. The concluding words in which the biographer pays his last tribute to Lord Kelvin well sum up the whole book:

"Though he was essentially a man of thought, he was also a man of effort to whom came the high privilege of achievement. That laborious humility for which he was conspicuous, that unceasing activity which drove him, as by an internal fire, from success to
success, mark him as a man of purpose. In an age that threatens now to fester into luxury, now to swell into the degenerate lust of bigness, now to drivel into sport, such a strenuous career as his, and such high ideals of intellectual endeavour as illuminated his whole life, are possessions not lightly to be lost" (p. 1213).


Dr. Fairbairn's retirement from Mansfield College is fitly associated with the issue of this book, for it represents some of the most characteristic of his teaching during his long and honoured Principalship. He calls his book "Studies," because it is "made up of scientific attempts to conceive and represent formulated ideas." Part I. consists of six separate though connected sections dealing with religion and philosophy. The first two sections represent addresses from the chair of the Congregational Union, and deal respectively with the Church in the first and in the nineteenth century. Other allied subjects are "The Sacerdotal and the Puritan Idea," "Ecclesiastical Polity and the Religion of Christ," "How the Religion of Christ grew into Catholicism," "How Sects have come out of an Attempt to revive the Religion of Christ." Part II. discusses "The Church in Idea and History," and embraces twelve sections, covering the various aspects of the New Testament doctrine of our Lord and His Apostles. It will readily be seen that the book includes an immense amount of material, and it is impossible to say that as a whole it is quite on the very high level of the author's two great earlier works, "The Place of Christ in Modern Theology" and "The Philosophy of the Christian Religion." But its interest and value lie in the fact that it represents the mind of one of the ablest philosophical theologians of the Nonconformist Churches, and it provides an opportunity for Churchmen in particular to see what view of the New Testament Church and religion is held by a scholar who for many years was the peer in learning and ability of any theologian in our own communion. Herein, in our judgment, is the great importance of this book, and it ought to be studied with the closest attention by all who wish to know how Church polity looks from a Congregational standpoint. As Evangelical Churchmen, we feel justified in complaining that Dr. Fairbairn tends to identify the Church of England with the extreme Anglicanism so prevalent to-day. We do not object to his calling extreme Anglicanism the "reigning" tendency, but we do take strong exception to his calling it the "native" tendency of our Church, for he ought to know that, as originally set forth in the Prayer-Book, Articles, and writings of the Reformers, the tendency of Anglicanism was not sacerdotal. The present "reign" of extreme Anglicanism is due to accretions which are no true part of the original deposit, but date almost entirely from Tractarian days. With Dr. Fairbairn's trenchant criticism of sacerdotalism we find ourselves in hearty agreement, and we commend his words to the thoughtful consideration of all Evangelical Churchmen—that is, of all who are at once Evangelical and Churchmen. Although the book is unequal in treatment, it is well worthy of that close study which the author's eminence as a theologian demands, and which his ability as a thinker requires. It must necessarily be referred to in all serious discussions of Church polity and all proposals for Christian reunion. We take leave of Dr. Fairbairn with profound thankfulness and with equally profound regret. Two at least of his works will
long remain as the guide and inspiration of all real students of Christianity, its philosophy and religion. He has passed into an honoured and well-earned retirement, having made many who do not accept his Church polity his debtor for untold help in regard to their Christian faith.


The aim of this book is, briefly, to apply the results of psychology to the belief in the soul and the spiritual world. The author, already favourably known to anthropologists by his two previous books—"The Mystic Rose" and "The Tree of Life"—tries in this work to analyze the conception of the soul from a new point of view. Unfortunately, psychology does not seem to be Mr. Crawley's strong point; and, despite the care displayed in "getting up" enough psychology to deal with the problem under review, we cannot think he is successful in making himself really clear on this topic. It is when he gets back to the anthropological side of his subject that the value of the book begins to emerge; and here, indeed, the evidence he has so scrupulously collected is of the highest importance. As far as we can gather, he considers that the "idea" of the soul arose as a mental duplicate of reality—a sort of faded facsimile of the object. Thus the soul itself becomes a memory-image, and its substance a species of attenuated reality. The metaphysical grounds for belief in the existence of the soul are left out of the discussion—no doubt wisely. Mr. Crawley has produced a book of great interest in the anthropological reference, but we do not feel that he has made out his "psychological" case satisfactorily.


"We are coming more and more to understand," says an editorial secretary of one of the great missionary societies, "that the Church of Christ is not an enclosure within which alone truth is to be found, and beyond the limits of which there is nothing but falsehood and error, but rather that it is a focus and centre of attraction, towards which, drawn by its centripetal force, all that is good and helpful in other religions must sooner or later tend." We fear the writer of this sentence has forgotten, or never known, the disastrous history of Gnosticism. Far more than most are aware, the growing peril of all Churches in the Mission-field lies in the absorption, conscious or unconscious, of heathen conceptions and philosophies, springing out of a misplaced and dangerous sympathy with non-Christian religions. "Already in China and Japan," says Lord William Cecil, after personal observation, "the dangers will come from an effort to incorporate Buddhism and Christianity in one religion." The Principal of Ridley has applied, in some measure, a true and timely corrective. The gradual unfolding of the Divine plan, in promise and prophecy, is traced from the earliest ages, culminating in the flood of blessing pouring from a world-wide evangel. The march of a revelation so unique allows of no parallel, and can suffer no compromise. By so tremendous a fact as the Incarnation the attention of the whole world is challenged; by the fact, no less tremendous, that the Son of God is risen, and on the right hand of power, the work of atonement and
redemption is rendered altogether unique. "Whereas in other religions," says Mr. Tait, "the actual or reputed founders are now mere names of history, or memories to be cultivated, the very truth of the Christian religion is bound up with the belief, not merely in the work of its Founder upon earth, but also in His eternal existence and mediatorial reign in glory." Mr. Tait's little work is deserving of attention, in view of the spiritual dangers above alluded to, and we wish it a wide circulation.


A book of twenty-four most fruitful sermons, full of evangelical fervour and no little culture. The quotations and illustrations are such as spring from a well-stored mind. The theology is deep and strong. The writer is a sturdy son of the Church of England, who, while rejoicing in the great work done by his brethren of other denominations, believes that Disestablishment and Disendowment would be a cruel blow to religion in England. Such sermons as these will always secure an attentive and attracted audience, and the congregations privileged to listen to them did not go away unfed. We are grateful to the author for this suggestive contribution to our sermon library.

**The Church of England as Catholic and Reformed.** By Rev. Canon Paige Cox. London: Elliot Stock. Price 3s. 6d.

This work is an expansion of the Chester Diocesan Lectures in Divinity for 1907. The writer speaks in moderate terms, and recognizes that each school of thought has made its contribution to the Church's treasury. We are thankful for much we read, and especially for his views on preaching and his guarded words about the priesthood. When he dwells on Apostolic Succession, the Episcopate, Baptismal Regeneration, etc., we cannot go with him, and we question whether the book as a whole makes for Christian unity. No doubt we have here an able book on the Prayer-Book, Articles, and various subjects of recent ecclesiastical controversy, but it has not entered into the heart of Evangelicalism.

**George Herbert, Melodist.** By E. S. Buchanan. London: Elliot Stock. Price 2s.

We are delighted with this illuminating little book on George Herbert, parson and poet. We commend it warmly as an introduction to the study of the man and his poems.


A most helpful companion in our journey through the Acts of the Apostles. The writer knows Ramsay, Plumptre, Ellicott, and others, and, while making use of all their scholarship, writes from a different point of view. On their foundation he builds a structure that preachers and teachers will do well to examine. He does not give us a detailed exposition, but marks and emphasizes the salient points of departure in this history of the Church's foundation. His purpose has been to trace the Divine plan for the evangelization of the world, and to discover the principles upon which the Church in all ages and places is to be guided. The result is that we have a
book which is full of masterly analysis and spiritual insight, and we are glad to put it with our other works on the Acts. Our readers have made the acquaintance of some of the material found here, and they will welcome it in this permanent form.


This textbook on Missions, intended for study during the coming autumn and winter season is, as in previous years, issued conjointly by several Missionary Societies. We rejoice to observe two Church of England Societies uniting with six other Societies in its production. Coming after the Edinburgh Conference, its author and its subject are peculiarly timely and valuable, and it is likely to prove one of the most useful annual textbooks which the C.M.S. and other Societies have produced during recent years. Dr. Mott's universal knowledge of the Mission-field, his statesmanlike grasp of principles and problems, his keen penetration into the issues of the present position, and his fine powers of writing are here seen to the best possible advantage. The result is a textbook of first-rate importance, which, if used as it is intended to be, must add considerably to the knowledge of modern mission-work. There are eight chapters. The first three discuss certain aspects of the problem, such as "The Non-Christian Nations Plastic and Changing," "Critical Tendencies and Influences in the Non-Christian World," and "The Rising Spiritual Tide in the Non-Christian World." Then follow four chapters emphasizing "The Requirements of the Present Situation," which are shown to include "An Adequate Plan," "An Adequate Home Base," "An Efficient Church on the Mission-Field," and "The Superhuman Factor." A concluding chapter calls attention to the "Possibilities of the Present Situation." Appendices and a Bibliography complete a most valuable handbook. We wish to commend it very specially to clergy for their own use during this coming season. The key to the missionary situation is very largely in their hands, as a former book by Mr. Mott clearly showed. Knowledge is power; power will mean increased effort, and this in turn will affect our congregations and parishes. Under Dr. Mott's guidance the coming winter ought to be abundantly fruitful in missionary results.


The second edition of a work published about thirteen years ago and intended as "a Manual for the Use of Candidates for Holy Orders." Chancellor Lias takes occasion in a new preface to refer to some criticisms of the first edition, especially to one, the animus of which was only too evident. He has no difficulty in dealing with so palpably shallow and prejudiced a reviewer. In the course of eight general sections the book covers the main points of Christian doctrine as set forth in the Creed. The book bears marks on every page of the author's wide reading, genuine scholarship, and sober Churchmanship. We find ourselves unable to endorse some of his views on such subjects as the Sacraments, but this does not prevent us from calling special attention to the work as one that is likely to be of great value to thoughtful and discriminating students. If
read and compared with such a book as Bishop Moule’s “Outlines of Christian Doctrine,” it will prove of good service to the cause of Christian and Anglican theology.

**Miracle and Science.** By Francis J. Lamb. London: Charles Higham and Son. Price 4s. 6d. net.

The subtitle precisely explains the purpose of this book—“Bible Miracles examined by the Methods, Rules, and Tests of the Science of Jurisprudence as administered To-day in Courts of Justice.” The author is an American lawyer, and he applies to the Bible miracles the laws of evidence. He first examines the verity of miracles by judicial standards; then he shows the function of miracles, and the objectivity of their evidence in revelation. Two chapters discuss the question of “Miracle and Doctrine,” with special reference to the Deity of our Lord and the Jehovah of the Old Testament. Miracles are then shown to be constituent parts of God’s economy of grace and revelation, and the closing chapters discuss “The Cessation of Miracles,” and whether “Moral Imperative is a Function of Evidence.” It will be seen from this that the scope is wide and the problems are important. The discussion is ably sustained, and the author’s points are made with all the clearness and cogency of the trained legal mind. It is essentially a book for careful study, and well deserves all the attention that can be given to it. To those whose faith in miracles has been shaken, it will prove specially valuable, for it is one of the most convincing discussions of the subject that has appeared of recent years.


The problems of the Church and Ministry are always with us, and every genuine endeavour to discover New Testament teaching concerning them is to be welcomed. It is on this account, as representing such an attempt, that we give this little volume a very hearty welcome. In the course of seven chapters it covers the entire ground of the New Testament and not a little of the sub-Apostolic age, with a description of the growth, organization, and worship of the Christian Church. We have seldom read anything so lucid, so fair, so judicial, and so cogent. The evidence is considered and marshalled in a masterly way, and the very simplicity of the treatment tends to veil the genuine scholarship, spiritual insight, and judicial balance which mark the work. Mr. Blunt has done the cause of sober New Testament truth and Churchmanship a real service, and his little book should be in the hands of all who would know what are the New Testament principles of the Church and Ministry. For students of Christian origins who desire an introduction to and a foundation for further, fuller study, we know of nothing to compare with this little book in freshness, clearness, and force.


Mr. Cohu is rapidly becoming one of the most prolific of authors. This is, if we mistake not, his seventh book within something like five years. The present work is practical rather than critical, and will therefore appeal to a much wider circle of readers than some of his former books. It is
designed to expound the Lord’s Prayer “from the standpoint of its plain teaching and practical morality,” and the book very largely realizes its aim. There is a virility and energy about the writing which carries the reader along and gives interest and point to the teaching, and there is very much in the exposition which is aptly and ably stated. We do not agree with several of the author’s positions, such as his treatment of the distinction between trial and temptation, the sinfulness of temptation, and especially his belief in a sinful tendency in the nature of Christ. This last point is a very important matter, and involves conclusions that must be repugnant to Mr. Cohu’s reverence for our Lord. And a more careful attention to the context of Isa. xlv. 7 should have prevented him from making God the author of moral evil, a subject with which that text has nothing whatever to do. Mr. Cohu is at his best on the practical side, for theological questions, as he himself admits, do not appeal to him so directly. It is on the ethical and practical aspects and applications of the Lord’s Prayer that this book will be found useful by the thoughtful reader.


An edition of the Hebrew Prophets “intended for the reader rather than the student.” The authors think that there are many intelligent people who take an interest in prophetical literature, but have not the time to study it under the guidance of an elaborate commentary. They have therefore provided this book in the hope that it may give a sufficiently clear idea of the Prophets, and may lead to a more complete study of them. The text of the Revised Version is printed in poetical form, with section headings and brief annotations. There is also a sketch of the life and work of each prophet. A general introduction of thirty-two pages is prefixed to the book, in which will be found much useful information, and, we are compelled to add, some which is not useful. The latter is mainly concerned with the predictive, Messianic, and supernatural elements of prophecy, which are reduced almost to a minimum, and give an interpretation which is quite unsatisfactory to those who are content to take the prophetic words and claims as they stand, and as they are interpreted by our Lord and His inspired Apostles. The notes given are brief, pointed, clear, and, apart from their critical standpoint, useful for their purpose. To those who hold the critical position of the authors the volume will be particularly serviceable but those who do not favour this view will need to balance and correct the opinions here stated by reference to more reliable authorities. The theories of late date and interpolations which mar so much modern writing on the Prophets militate seriously against the value of these volumes, and we cannot help feeling sorry that our young people should be introduced to some of the finest parts of the Old Testament along these critical lines.


Three books on certain aspects of the purity question, as indicated by their titles. The first contains the earnest advice of a father to his daughters on several vital subjects. The
second is a message to mothers and their daughters on the dignity and responsibility of wifehood and motherhood. The third consists of advice addressed by a mother to her son on the eve of his marriage. The counsels in all three books are admirable in their delicacy, tenderness, and spiritual reality. Mothers and fathers could not do better than read and wisely use these little volumes.


This "little book on religion" takes as its text Newman's well-known hymn, bravely defends every verse, and in beautiful language draws many happy spiritual lessons from it. We can accept the lessons, even if we are not sure that they are derivable from the hymn.


This is an attempt to answer the philosophical, scientific, and experimental objections to prayer. Sound argument and reverent conviction go hand in hand, and we feel the writer makes his points. We welcome this thoughtful little book.

**WORDS TO HELP.** By Archdeacon G. R. Wynne, D.D. London: H. R. Allenson. Price 2s. 6d.

We have readings for Sundays on certain difficulties in faith and practice. We think the title is justified by the contents, and the writer is able to make considerable use of what he has read. An example may be given on the Second Sunday of Advent, which has as its title, "One who can peep and botanize upon his Mother's Grave."

**PERIODICALS, REPRINTS, AND PAMPHLETS.**


The opening article is on the late King Edward, and, though brief, is full of suggestion for our national life and duty in the light of our great national loss. The Rev. G. C. Richards, of Oriel, writes ably and well on "Reunion and the Churches of Scandinavia," holding strongly the view that Sweden has retained the Episcopal Succession. The Rev. A. G. B. West discusses "Education in Australia," and the Editor has felt it necessary to point out that the writer is alone responsible for the opinions expressed. An unsigned article on "The Modern Conception of the Kingdom of Heaven" reviews several recent books on the subject; and four College authorities, three High Church and one Evangelical, discuss "The Training and Examination of Candidates for Orders." Other articles are "The Women's Charter," "The Rating of Tithe Rent-Charge attached to a Benefice," "The Novels of Mr. Henry James," and "Pope Gregory VII. and the Hildebrandine Ideal," the last named by Dr. Whitney, of King's College, London. Altogether a useful, average number, with nothing striking or exceptional. The short notices are again disappointing to those who remember their force, substance, and value in this Review in former days.


Mr. Knetes, a clergyman of the Eastern Church, continues his discussion of "Ordination and Matrimony in the Eastern Orthodox Church," and provides some valuable information for English Churchmen. Mr. S. Gascelee calls attention to two Fayoumic Fragments of the Acts, and the section headed "Notes and Studies" is unusually long, varied, and valuable, covering nearly sixty pages. The review section is also full and timely, and provides valuable guidance on several subjects from recognised authorities. This Quarterly well maintains its character as indispensable for all thorough students of theology.


Five articles, with a Symposium on the Atonement, and Notices of Books. The Rev. J. A. F. Gregg discusses "The First and Second Commandments in their Relation to Jewish and Christian Worship" in an able and timely paper which has some very modern bearings. The Rev. R. M. Gwynn gives the first part of an interesting account
of “The Dublin University Mission to Fuh-Kien.” Dr. Hackett reviews the recent Archipallipal question in Cyprus, and the Rev. R. F. M. Hitchcock writes on “The Literary Connexions between St. John and St. Peter.” The contributions to the discussion on the Atonement are useful, following those in an earlier number.


Once again we welcome this truly interesting and valuable volume. Annual Reports, as a rule, are not regarded as attractive, but exception must certainly be made in regard to this of the C.M.S. For general use there are no less than twelve pages of indexes of special topics, providing missionary information for addresses by missionary speakers. This alone warrants our calling the attention of all speakers to this Report as eminently worthy of constant use.


There are several valuable articles in this number dealing with particular aspects of the general subject for which it stands. The Rev. H. F. B. Compston writes on “The Apocrypha in the Greek and Russian Churches”; the Rev. H. St. J. Thackeray reviews Professor Torrey’s “Ezra Studies”; the Rev. H. T. Robinson writes explanatory notes on “The Book of Baruch”; and a particularly suggestive, brief article by the Rev. H. Bulcock discusses “The Possible Relation between the Pauline ‘Christ’ and the Figure of Wisdom in the ‘Wisdom of Solomon’.”


Tastes of all sorts are provided for by these monthly instalments of Messrs. Nelson’s admirable enterprise. If we must make any distinction at all, it is to call special attention to the two volumes in the Shilling Library. Browning’s great poem and Sir W. M. Conway’s account of the Alps will be specially welcome in this most attractive dress. The volumes in the two other series speak for themselves.


The Murtle Lecture delivered in Aberdeen in January last. Dr. Hanson discusses with great freshness and force the uniqueness of the New Testament Gospel, limiting himself to the doctrine of the Atonement and the doctrine of the conditions of salvation. In both cases he shows the absolute originality of Christianity. This booklet ought to be circulated far and wide. It contains a very appropriate message for to-day.


Second edition, revised, and with additional matter, showing how to design and cut stencil plates and how to use them in various ways. There are several illustrations and full-page plates.


A new edition, revised. Contains a great deal of useful information, though its title will probably prevent it from getting circulated outside those “Protestant Communicants” for whom it is primarily intended.


One of the last messages of the late Bishop of Lincoln, given to the Conference of Principals of Theological Colleges in January of this year. Full of the spiritual aroma which characterized Bishop King.