jxury to the Holy City, and by studiously avoiding mention of any other visit.

It was further suggested in my article that the Gospel of Luke follows the same line of drawing special attention to the death of the Lord, as do the two other Synoptic Gospels, by giving an account of only the last visit to Jerusalem; but in Luke's account the emphasis on the last visit to that city is intensified by the threefold narrative of the journey thitherwards.

On the second page of my article it is mentioned that St. John gives accounts of several visits to Jerusalem during Christ's ministry, and reasons are suggested which may have induced this Evangelist to adopt a plan which differed from that of the three Synoptists.

G. Mackinlay,
Lieut.-Colonel.

**Notices of Books.**


Professor Scott recognizes that the message of Christ was related, in some degree at least, to the Apocalyptic Jewish teaching of His own day; but he does not allow himself to drift into the extravagance of Schweitzer and of Modernism. He refuses to admit that the permanent validity of the Gospel is affected by the eschatological framework in which it was first preached. His book deals with the two great subjects of our Lord's teaching which are naturally most likely to be influenced by Jewish Apocalyptic, the Kingdom of God and the Revelation of the Messiah. He believes that Christ hoped, by the sacrifice of His life, to bring in the kingdom which He had proclaimed, but he does not believe that He looked for the consummation to follow immediately. He refuses to admit that the revelation of Jesus was dependent on those Apocalyptic ideas and beliefs in which it was first embodied, but he does believe that they have a real and abiding value for Christian thought. The book is a little more sympathetic to the new theory than Mr. Emmet's volume, recently published, but Professor Scott quite definitely declines to be a party to the view that our Lord's life was inspired by a hope which proved to be utterly mistaken.

On p. 232 he discusses the phrase λύτρον ἀντί πάλλων and finds an exact analogy in Josephus, where a golden beam of the temple was given up to Crassus as a λύτρον ἀντί πάλλων. He comments, "One item of priceless value was surrendered in order to save the remaining treasure. The import of the phrase in Josephus is perfectly plain, and we are not to encumber it with the imaginary difficulties when we find it in the Gospels." Exactly so.

F. S. G. W.
Sin as a Problem of To-day. By Professor Orr, D.D. London: Hodder and Stoughton. Price 6s.

Professor Orr writes with all his accustomed clearness and force; he writes also as one who knows the importance of his subject and the literature to which it has given rise. He recognizes at the outset that it is useless to teach the doctrine of sin from a purely theological point of view. Theological dicta and proof texts have little influence with modern thought. What is wanted is first the facing of the facts and then the interpretation of these facts from the Christian point of view. Only as this is done, will the philosopher of to-day, will even the man in the street, believe that Christianity has a message for him. To this task, then, Professor Orr addresses himself, and not un unsuccessfully. He starts quite simply with a discussion as to the root meaning of sin. It is moral transgression. He regards man as endowed with the capability of moral knowledge and possessed of a measure of self-determining freedom. The end for which he lives and works is moral holiness. It may include both virtue and blessedness; “but the virtue must determine the blessedness, not vice versa.” To be holy is to be happy. Then he strives to define sin. It originates in a law-defying egoism; it is a principle of God-negation. Then he turns to the thought of to-day and brings his teaching as to sin into touch with it. He discusses evolution and heredity. Then in the final chapters he writes of Man’s Guilt and God’s Remedy, of Ruin and Redemption. There is little that is new. It is the old, old story, but it is told in such a way as to meet and disarm modern criticism and modern scepticism. It is a book to read and be grateful for.


These sermons are essentially modern in the best sense of the word—that is, they are clear, forceful, and easy to read, and further, they are really in touch with the needs of ordinary life. They should be a real help, not only to the preacher in search of fresh models, but to the more general reader.

From Japan to Jerusalem. By Bishop Ingham. Church Missionary Society. Price 2s. 6d. net.


These two volumes present refreshing points both of likeness and of contrast. Each is written by a Church dignitary who is a retired missionary; each comes from the heart of C.M.S. work; each records the strenuous and unsparing service of a man held in honour by the Church; each glows with enthusiasm for the spread of the Gospel in the world. Each, again, is well illustrated and attractively bound; though one book, with 232 pages, is issued at 2s. 6d., while the other, with only 110 pages more, is priced 7s. 6d., both net. The folding frontispiece and map in Archdeacon Moule’s book account for some of the difference; otherwise it looks as if one book must be issued at undue loss and the other at undue profit. But publishers’ prices are perplexing to book-buyers just now.

As to divergences, Archdeacon Moule’s book covers a maximum of time—
half a century—and a minimum of space: “My recollections of life in China are concerned chiefly with three great cities—Ningpo during nearly thirty years, Hangchow, and Shanghai.” Bishop Ingham’s book reverses the proportion, for he crossed Europe and Asia, visited parts of Japan, China, India, Ceylon, and the Near East, all within eight months. One book looks at the present in the light of years of contact with the past; the other gives rapid impressions of lands as they are to-day. Each book aims at a different effect, and each is excellent of its kind.

“From Japan to Jerusalem” has value mainly for those who are intimately acquainted with C.M.S. workers and work, or for those who desire, either in imagination or reality, to make a tour of the mission-field. Bishop Ingham has the rare power of taking his readers where he goes himself.

“Half a Century in China,” like all Archdeacon Moule’s books, is the work of one who knows the great Empire from within. And China cannot be known in a day. If we miss now and again in Archdeacon Moule’s pages that unhesitating appreciation with which China’s changes have been acclaimed by other writers, we gain by his unswerving devotion to old China—“the dignity and the pathos, the refinement and the strange light, which amidst so much gloom and tragedy and failure adorned and beautified the old”—and his effort to insure the preservation of the best of the old in the new. The book is a useful addition to the growing missionary literature on China.

The Transfiguration of Our Lord. By Rev. G. D. Barry, B.D.

Pp. 131. Longmans, Green and Co.

Though this little book is hardly remarkable for its fresh treatment, it deserves warm recognition as a monument of patient research and pains-taking arrangement. The author has not merely skimmed the surface of his subject; he has carefully digested ancient and modern exegesis of it, and the result is a scholarly and readable presentation of one of the great crises of the Saviour’s life and ministry.

The Church of the First Three Centuries. By Rev. T. A. Gurney, B.A., LL.B. Longmans, Green and Co. Price 1s.

The average handbook of Church History is marked and marred by two faults—disjointedness of style and disproportion of treatment. It says much for Mr. Gurney’s addition to the Anglican Church handbooks that he has avoided these faults. It is not a skeleton outline, designed and destined to swell the number of cram-books for a theological examination. It is a miniature history, faithful to life and tasteful in its setting. We commend the clear-cut features of the portrait to those whose interest in the origins of their Church is greater than their leisure to study them.


Price 5s.

This book may be regarded as a sequel to “the Cruciality of the Cross” and “the Person and Place of Jesus Christ.” It was originally a course of lectures to ministers, and the lecture form has been retained; but this has its advantages, for it makes it easier to follow an argument which needs
close attention. Like all Dr. Forsyth’s writing, this book is thoughtful and stimulating, and makes a distinct contribution to the subject with which it deals. It might be described as an attempt to find a via media between the older and the newer views of Atonement. The older view “treated the work of Christ in a way far too objective. It was something done wholly over our heads.” The modern view is equally defective. “It is the sense of guilt that we have to get back to-day, for the soul’s sake and the Kingdom’s—not simply the sense of sin.” The Atonement rests upon the changeless love of God. God’s feeling towards us did not alter when sin came in; His treatment of us necessarily did. Christ’s work presupposed His moral solidarity with us, brought about by His voluntary self-identification with our condition. God then “made Him sin,” but not sinful. Christ bore not merely the impersonal consequences of sin, but its penalty (not its punishment)—“a sense of the sinner’s relation to the personal vis-à-vis of an angry God. God never left Him, but He did refuse Him His face. The communion was not broken, but its light was withdrawn.” “The sacrifice of Christ was a penal sacrifice.” “He entered the penumbra of judgment, and from it He confessed in free action, He praised and justified by act, before the world, and on the scale of all the world, the holiness of God.” “But the only complete satisfaction that can be made to a holy God from the sinful side is the sinner’s restored obedience, his return to holiness.” How is this effected? “Our repentance was latent in that holiness of His which alone could and must create it.” Christ is not so much our Substitute as our Representative, and even here “it is representation by One who creates by His act the humanity He represents, and does not merely sponsor it.” These brief quotations must serve to illustrate the good things the book contains, and to commend it for a prominent place on the Atonement bookshelf.


In these valuable lectures, delivered in the years 1894-1898, and now published with an Introduction, the Dean of Canterbury treats of the general meaning and fulfilment of prophecy. They are characterized by a broad and comprehensive outlook, and deal with the underlying nature of prophecy rather than with the fulfilment of particular predictions. Old Testament prophecy is regarded in relation, first, to the development of Jewish history, and, secondly, to its ultimate explanation and fulfilment in Christ. The three final lectures are devoted to various aspects of New Testament prophecy.

The book is easy and interesting reading, and full of matter for the preacher. Not the least significant part of it is the Introduction, written in 1910, showing as it does how truly such a leader of conservative thought as the Dean of Canterbury is ready to welcome and appreciate the results of moderate and reasonable critical study of the Bible.


The collection of hymns here presented should appeal to every Churchman, no matter what hymn-book he may have been accustomed to use. If
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a new hymnal is needed, we think it would be difficult to produce one that should be more generally acceptable.

The hymns are divided into twelve sections: Introductory; The Pilgrim's Progress; The Liturgical Year; Times and Seasons; Services and Sacraments; God's Being, Word, and Work; The Christian Life; The Mission of the Church; Children's Voices; Meditative Pieces (not set to music); Short Anthems; Liturgical Pieces. At the end there is an alphabetical index of first lines.

By this division the mistake is avoided of grouping together under the title of "General Hymns" a large number of hymns of various kinds. The selection of the hymns is good; nearly all the old favourites find a place. One of the few omissions we have noted is "The Sands of Time are sinking."

The Children's Hymns and the Meditative Pieces are particularly good, though possibly there is a disproportionately large number of the latter. The feature of the book, which will probably arouse most criticism, is the freedom with which the editor has allowed himself to deal with some of the originals. This is notably the case in the section Liturgical Pieces, where the Ten Commandments and the Athanasian Creed are both somewhat freely edited. We question, too, the wisdom of omitting a verse from "The King of Love my Shepherd is."


We have received from the publishers the last three volumes of this great series of Bible expositions. They cover the latter portion of the New Testament, commencing with the Epistle to the Hebrews, chapter vii., to the end of the Book of the Revelation. The whole work is one which will hold a prominent place in expository literature. Dr. Maclaren was undoubtedly one of the greatest preachers of the last century. It was by the faithful preaching of the Word of God, such as these volumes amply illustrate, that Dr. Maclaren built up one of the strongest churches in the North of England, and for those who would emulate his noble example this series of Bible expositions should prove a mine of wealth and an unfailing source of inspiration.

THE INDWELLING SPIRIT. By Dr. W. T. Davison, Principal of Richmond College, Surrey. Hodder and Stoughton. Price 6s.

As the preface says, this volume does not contain a systematic treatment of the Christian doctrine of the Holy Spirit. It claims to deal with the experimental and expository rather than with the dogmatic and speculative aspects of the subject. The work is a typical production of the godly and devout Nonconformist school of to-day, which prefers new light on old paths rather than new things altogether. We are afraid that the book will not appeal to many outside its own circle; it is calculated to "edify the saints" more than to "convert the unbelieving." One would not call the book brilliant or stimulating, and Dr. Davison seldom escapes from his own environment of thought and style; but the book can safely be commended to devout students of this subject.

The book opens with a chapter on the Divine Immanence. Quite
orthodox in his views on the Trinity, the writer notes how the “transcen­
dental idea” is giving way to the “immanent” one: we understand to-day
better than in the eighteenth century that “in Him all things consist.” He
truly notices the modern danger of “immanence” becoming mere Pantheism,
and resulting in our losing the sense of the Personality of God (p. 327). To
become a Christian doctrine “Divine Immanence must advance to the truth
of the indwelling Spirit with special characteristics and operations realizable
only by faith in Christ” (p. 21). The doctrine of the Holy Spirit in the
Bible is dealt with in the next chapters. He discusses at length the meanings
of “heart, mind, soul, spirit,” and writes seriatim on “the fruits of the
Spirit,” and on various difficult passages, such as Rom. i. 4; 2 Cor. iii. 17.
Though contributing nothing very new, the author writes carefully and
from much reading and thought on the subject. Later chapters are taken
up with various phases of the work and Person of the Holy Spirit, treated
mainly in a homiletic way, of which perhaps the best is the one on “The
Tides of the Spirit.”

The writer is fond of such phrases and thoughts as “To put first things
first in spiritual work would revive the Church to-day and regenerate the
world to-morrow.” As a vague truth, too dimly understood, we all know
that. We talk of it, we write of it, we give addresses on it; but how
far off it still is! This is sad, but it is true. Dr. Davison tries to give us
the solution. But we are where we were before. If he fails, it is because
we all fail. That is not a sin; the sin is to leave off trying.

An interesting but somewhat involved chapter on “Mysticism” closes a
book which should prove useful and helpful to students of the subject.

F. G. GODDARD.

CAPERNAUM AND OTHER POEMS. By W. Saumarez Smith, D.D. London:
Elliot Stock. Price 3s. 6d.

The late Archbishop of Sydney was a man of many-sided capacity. As
one has said of him, a big man—big not only physically, but big mentally,
and, above all, big spiritually. Amongst other things, he was a poet of no
mean order, and his sisters have done well in collecting some of his poems
in the little volume before us. It contains the Seatonian Prize Poem, and
a selection of sacred poetry which will be read with pleasure, not only by
those who were bound to him in love and loyalty, but by many others. The
volume contains an all too brief memoir of his busy life.

CAPTAINS AND COMRADES IN THE FAITH. By the Archbishop of Canterbury.

We are very glad to have this collection of sermons by the Archbishop,
whom we all love and respect. His sermons are, like himself, strong,
scholarly, common sense, straightforward. Some of them deal with the
great dead, some with the striking events of the last few years, some are
Church Congress sermons, all are sermons on special occasions. They are
practical rather than theological, but they have the truly spiritual back­
ground. They are intended, so he tells us, to help us, at an anxious time in
the story of Church and Realm, to thank God and take courage, and we
believe that they will do it. If ever there was need for a Primate of strong
common sense, of clear vision, and of brave hopefulness, that time is now. Few will read these sermons without realizing that we have such a Primate now, and without thankfulness for the fact.


It is difficult, indeed, to say anything fresh about the successive volumes of this excellent series. Each new volume proves itself as good as the last. The expositions are excellent, the illustrations plentiful and apt. The proper use of these books will add clearness and freshness to many a pulpit.


The papyri are teaching us many things about the common life of our Lord’s day, and explaining much of Holy Scripture. Mr. Lees has read the great books on the subject, and has adapted what he has learnt for the benefit of those who have read with real enjoyment his other books. He has done a most valuable work, and done it exceedingly well.


Mr. Ellis is a well-known worker in the publishing world, and he has gathered together a large number of pithy outlines, which will be a real help to those who have to speak and preach. His outlines will stimulate thought, but will not dispense with it. To do the work of the idle for them is a crime, to help the hard worker is an act of merit, and Mr. Ellis has performed the latter.


Dr. Warschaner carries the war into the enemy’s country, and asks the Atheist eight questions which land him upon the horns of a dilemma. Dr. Warschaner puts his points so well that his friend the enemy has little chance of escape.


Mr. Walker is a missionary of long experience, and now writes a series of Missionary Studies in the Acts of the Apostles. They are intended for the study circles of the coming winter. They are simple, clear, and interesting, and deserve a much wider field than ever, at best, the growing number of study circles can provide them with.


Dr. Robinson writes with his usual charm and spiritual power; his addresses are practical, and are intended to help the Christian realize the joy and the healthiness of his life in Christ. One little cares to criticize, but a curious sentence in his essay on Holy Communion compels a question. He writes: “The Altar becomes a Table, and the Sacrifice ends in a Feast.” We would ask, When did it become an altar? and what ground have we for thinking of it as aught else but what St. Paul calls it—“The Lord’s Table”?\"
London: John Murray. Price 3s. 6d. net cash.

This book traces the doctrine of God, of sin, and of the future life, in the Book of Psalms. It does it first for the members of the London Church Reading Union, and afterwards for students generally. It is scholarly, as we should expect, but it is written for the student who is not a trained theologian nor a Hebraist.

The Road to Unity. By H. Hensley Henson, D.D. London: Hodder and Stoughton. Price 1s. net.

This brochure contains the address which Canon Henson gave to the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches last March, an address given to the Yorkshire Congregational Union, and two sermons. It also contains a note on the "Excluding Rubric" at the end of the Confirmation Service. The whole book gives us a valuable résumé of Canon Henson's views, and, whether we agree with them or no, we cannot afford to ignore them, especially in view of our aspirations after reunion, and of current controversy.


We do not propose to review this little book, but simply to commend it to all who are interested in the terribly difficult problem of personality. Professor Sanday asks us a question, gives us an illustration, and suggests his own tentative answer. The illustration is that of a pincushion, with a number of pins stuck in it, and one big pin with a black head in the centre. The question he asks is this: Does personality reside in the pincushion without the pins—that is, in the underlying foundation of ourselves, "the ground of being," or does it reside in the whole group of pins—that is, in the sum of the special functions, or in the big black-headed pin which dominates the rest? Professor Sanday himself inclines to answer, In the big black-headed pin. He then goes on to discuss the question which his last book raised as to the subconscious mind, in relation not only to our own human personality, but to the human and Divine personality of Christ.


Dr. Zwemer, Secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement of America, and Missionary to Arabia under the Reformed Church of America, is well known amongst British friends of missions. His books on Islam have been widely read, and he himself is familiar to those who attend the Keswick Convention, or are guests at the Student Conferences. His new book is entirely characteristic of the man as we know him. It gathers facts from a wide area, and states them convincingly; it is full of inspiration, and tends to develop action on lines of self-sacrifice. It has the ring of war in all its pages; again and again Dr. Zwemer can only express what he feels by quoting some stirring stanzas from Rudyard Kipling, which leave a tingling in one's ears. It is not the type of missionary book which at this time appeals to those who are thinking most deeply, but it stands for a side of truth which must never be forgotten, and which some among us are apt,
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perhaps, to forget. It deals solely with questions of expansion, and leaves consolidation out of account; it calls for response in evangelistic and medical work rather than in educational; the emphasis falls on the need for heroic pioneers rather than on the upbuilding of the Churches in the mission-field. The subject accounts in measure for this, yet, somehow, the factors Dr. Zwemer deals with need to be looked at through the medium of those of which he takes but small account. A large mass of telling facts are arranged, though the author warns us that where "geography and ethnography can only give estimates and probabilities, a missionary survey also can only deal with approximate figures." The first chapter takes us to the heart of two continents, describing the condition of unevangelized Central Asia and Central Africa; the second chapter deals with smaller areas and the unreachéd millions in present mission-fields; the third chapter discusses reasons why these districts are unreachéd; the fourth and fifth survey the social and religious conditions; the last three chapters deal with the strategic importance of these unreachéd lands, the task of the pioneer missionary, and "the glory of the impossible." There are a number of effective illustrations and maps. The book is evidently intended for use in mission-study classes; it will probably, in Great Britain at least, find wider uses among private readers or as a reference work.


The C.M.S. Committee have done well to bring out a revision of this powerful Christian apologetic, addressed to Moslems, and the work of translating and revising the original could not have been placed in better hands than those of Dr. Tisdall. He has throughout preserved the Oriental style and method of argument, thus giving the work an added force of appeal to the Eastern mind and facilitating translation into other Eastern languages. It is a book with which the missionary who has any contact with Mohammedanism can hardly dispense, and the ordinary Christian student will find a charm in its simple expression and exposition of the Christian faith.

THE TEMPLE OF LIFE. By Ernest Newland Smith. Longmans and Co. Price 3s. 6d. net.

A fine appeal for the recognition of the true ministry of Art, and for its restoration to its true and lofty function—viz., as the handmaid of religion by its recreative influence to help forward the regeneration of the human race.

Art, to exert its healing ministry, must not be artificial and merely hul the senses; it must be essentially divine and noble, touching and healing the soul through the senses. And Art, to exercise its inspiring influence, must be Art not "for Art's sake," but for God's sake, ever controlled by one great motive-power—the love of God. The whole book is an admirable combination of virility of thought and delicacy of expression, the latter reaching its climax in the "vision" of Chapter IX.


A third edition of Dr. Robinson's useful "Studies" is welcome, especially in view of the new preface, in which the writer expresses a very interesting view of the value of Prayer-Book ideals in shaping the future Liturgies of Oriental Churches.

THE PEO TO THE PULPIT. By a Priest. Introduction by the Rev. Dr. I. Gregory-Smith. London: S.P.C.K. 1911. Price 1s. 6d.

A really excellent little book. It is seldom that we come across so much godly counsel, common sense, and quiet humour compressed into so small a space.

THE HEALING CHRIST. By the Rev. F. E. Wigram, M.A. Foreword by the Bishop of Lahore. London: T. Nisbet and Co. 1911. Price 2s. 6d. net.

A beautiful little book. Mr. Wigram emphasizes the truth that Christ is the Healer of the body as well as the soul, and pleads for a revival of faith which shall restore to the Church of Christ its lost or dormant gifts of healing.

This is quite a brief, but very valuable pamphlet. It discusses the meaning of the words that our Lord used when he instituted the Holy Communion with the clearness and incisiveness of which Dr. Griffith-Thomas is so amply possessed. He quotes the best authorities, comments quite simply, and finds, we cannot help but feel, the true meaning. It is worth sending to Toronto to gain possession of this useful little book.

TALKS ON DAVID LIVINGSTONE. London: C.M.S. Price 6d. net.

We are getting new notions in our modern Sunday-Schools as to how to teach infants and small children. This book contains half a dozen talks on David Livingstone for a children's study circle, for young people between eight and twelve. Each talk has its clearly stated aim, its carefully marked divisions, its homework, and its appended notes. At the end of the book we have picture-work and map-work for each study, and recitations for the children to learn on perforated pages. It is the application of scientific methods of education to missionary matters, and it opens up a vista of immense possibilities. We advise all workers amongst the children to secure a copy.


The title is ambitious and American. To follow the lines laid down by the writer is to travel the road to success. A close pursuit of his advice will go far to justify the title of his book.


To commend the works of this late great scholar is to be guilty of presumption. To sit at his feet and learn, to rejoice in his scholarship, sound judgment, and spirituality, will be the desire of the reverent and open-minded student.