Two valuable and suggestive essays follow. Dr. Mason discusses "The Primitive Portrait of Christ in the New Testament." Dr. Foakes-Jackson takes up the subject of "Christ in the Church: the Testimony of History." After an article on the ethical significance of Christian doctrine by Mr. Bethune-Baker, the book closes with a delightful, spiritual, and soul-stirring essay on "The Christian Ideal and the Christian Hope," by the Master of Trinity, which appeals to mind and heart in a very special way, and provides just that personal application and verification which is needed, and to which the Bishop of Ely's closing words refer. It is a choice utterance, and breathes the noble and manly spirituality which we have long learned to admire and value in Dr. Butler.

It will be seen that, like "Lux Mundi," this collection of essays is decidedly unequal in quality. It has also several omissions mainly from the theological side, which may or may not be characteristic of Cambridge theology. Thus, there is nothing on the Church or Sacraments, and very little to relate and connect the subjects of these essays with the positive Christian creed of the Church. We should have much liked an essay from the editor himself, Dr. Swete, for which room could easily have been made either by omission or addition. On most of the great Christian fundamental realities the teaching is clear and true, but we deeply regret the inadequate and erroneous ideas of sin, atonement, and revelation which characterize the essays on these subjects. The book will not make the stir of its Oxford prototype, perhaps because this is not the psychological moment for a theological and ecclesiastical stir of that kind, but it will enable the world at large to know the trend of thought in the University of Cambridge, and what the present generation of undergraduates are being taught by those responsible for theological instruction.

THETA.

Literary Notes.

IN spite of the fact that a General Election dislocates to some extent a large number of businesses, I doubt very much whether the publishing of serious or important volumes of any kind whatsoever is affected to any really great extent. Of course, there would naturally be a few book-buyers who, having some personal interest in the election, would postpone the purchase of a book to a later and more convenient date. In any case, very few publishers would venture to issue a novel—although a few were issued, including Mr. Arnold Bennett's "Hugo"—or a popular book whilst the parties were in their grips. There are many reasons why this is so. First, and foremost, people's minds are concerned with Imperial matters, which, after all said and done, and however irksome politics must necessarily be to the book-lover's mind, they should be concerned with other things, and therefore they have no time for the moment to turn to the delights of book buying and reading; secondly, were an ephemeral book to be published at such a period the various papers and journals would be devoted so largely to electioneering material, that either a review of it would be shelved until

a date when its influence would be of no avail, or it would be dealt with in a few vague lines. There are also many minor reasons why it is not advisable to issue most books at such a time as a General Election; but I think the above-mentioned two are the most important. As I have already said, however, I do not believe it affects the more important volume to any *great* extent. For instance, the centenary of Pitt occurred in January, and then *Blackwood's* announced a monograph on him written by that clever and versatile man of letters Mr. Charles Whibley, who, by the way, recently wrote very enthusiastically, in a "Retrospect" of the literature of 1905, about Mr. Lucas's "Lamb." This certainly is a great work, and probably was, excepting, perhaps, Mr. Spielmann's "Kate Greenaway" (which is a masterpiece in colour-reproductive work and a charmingly written biography), *the* book of the year. Speaking of Pitt reminds me that of modern biographies of this Minister, the most brilliant is Lord Rosebery's; yet I doubt whether his short book is as "workable" or as plain as, and therefore, possibly, much more useful than, Mr. W. D. Green's volume which appeared a few years ago, in that excellent series "The Heroes of the Nations," which was first edited by Dr. Abbott of Balliol, and which is now under the able supervision of Mr. Davis, also of Balliol. Other books of a more than ordinary interest were published in January—"Lord Curzon's Speeches," Mr. Churchill's "Lord Randolph Churchill," Mr. Smyth's twelve-volume edition of the "Writings of Benjamin Franklin" (his tercentenary fell on the 17th); Mr. Gorst's "Fourth Party," etc.—and I have reason to know that in no case could the judgment of issuing them be open to adverse criticism.

⁂ ⁂ ⁂ ⁂ ⁂ ⁂

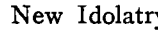
I doubt if there are many publishers in existence whose list does not contain a reprint of a standard author in some form or another. At least no self-respecting publisher should be without a few titles of some of our everlasting masterpieces. It is absolutely astonishing how every successive announcement of reprints offers some new and better feature than is to be found in any other series. There is a series being placed upon the market which should entirely eclipse all others, both in format and price. Mrs. E. Grant Richards is commencing a new series of reprints also, although in this lady publisher's case (our only lady publisher, by the way), the idea is that those who are in need of cheap standard literature are already provided for, and therefore Mrs. Grant Richards' books will be issued at a price somewhat high. Equally with this, however, the get-up of the volumes will be very beautiful. Some of the volumes announced in this series are the lyrics of Beaumont and Fletcher and of Ben Jonson, edited by Mr. John Masefield.

⁂ ⁂ ⁂ ⁂ ⁂ ⁂

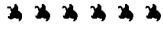
Some of the readers of these lines will recall the great interest that was taken in Mrs. Deland's "John Ward, Preacher," which, as an American writer once put it, "set two continents talking." Mrs. Deland is a native of Alleghany, and has written altogether ten novels. The best known is the one already mentioned, although, of recent times, her "Old Chester Tales" called for a good deal of attention. Mrs. Deland has recently completed a

new story entitled "The Awakening," which is said to give promise of a story stronger in conception and finer in workmanship than any she has written since "John Ward, Preacher." The novel is a study of the birth of a woman's soul, of her uplifting and awakening through the influence of a child.

An extensive work has been written by Dr. Henry Charles Lea, an American scholar, on "The Inquisition of Spain," who, it will be recalled, has already written a very important volume dealing with "The History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages," which has won the appreciation of European scholars, and has been translated into French and German. The new work is to be in four volumes. The whole undertaking, to which the author has devoted many years of research, is of a very exhaustive and elaborate kind, and will probably take a permanent position as an authoritative and dispassionate account of an institution which possesses an almost everlasting interest. The influence of the Spanish Inquisition was of such a stupendous character that its effects may be observed at the present time. The mystery of its secret operations has provoked the curiosity of many investigators, yet a complete and impartial survey of its constitution and modes of action, of its relations with the several classes of the community, and of its dealings with the objects of its jurisdiction, may be said to have hitherto been lacking. The only serious attempt at this has been the work of Llorente, which now for nearly a century has passed as the chief authority, although there are those who think that Ashe wrote it while he was a refugee in Paris, when his life had become embittered by his own struggles. Its animosity detracts from its value as an unbiassed record of a period of the world's history which holds the first place in the roll of the dark deeds perpetrated by the human race. Moreover, one of the most cogent arguments against Llorente's reliability is that he had nothing to which he could refer except the few documents and papers which he had been able to carry with him. Since his time, however, a large amount of new material has come to light, while the liberal policy of the Spanish Government in throwing open its vast archives to scholars, enables the conscientious investigator to unravel many secrets which have hitherto baffled research.



In his new volume, "The New Idolatry," Dr. Washington Gladden—who is almost as well known in England as he is in America—deals with questions of social morality, and says that "the burden of these discussions rests upon the problems raised by the rapid accumulation of wealth in this country (he is speaking of the United States), and by the manner in which its use and distribution affect the characters of men and the institutions of religion, education, and government." Although this extract from the preface points out that the volume is addressed in the first place to the American people, it cannot be said that the sentiment expressed above does not, in a very large degree, apply to the conditions which exist in our own country. This little volume reminds me of a similar excellent book published a few years since by the same writer, entitled "Social Facts and Forces."



In compiling the authoritative life of Pope Leo XIII. from hitherto unpublished documents, Mr. Marion Crawford is being assisted by Count Soderini and Professor Clementi. The work, which will, it appears, be a fairly large one, will probably be in four volumes, two of which will summarize the history of the Pontificate of Pius IX. Those who have read the documents are of opinion that the publication of them will materially change the general feeling with regard to the attitude of the last two Popes toward the unity of Italy. The publication of the first section of this important life is being looked forward to with a good deal of interest.

Sir George Williams' life will be written by that clever young *littérateur* Mr. J. Hodder Williams, who is a member of the firm of Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, and a grand-nephew of the late Sir George. I am requested to say that Mr. Hodder Williams—who writes a good deal for the *British Weekly*—will be glad to receive any documents, letters, or personal recollections which may enhance the value of his work. Of course, any that may be sent him for that purpose will be most earnestly cared for and safely returned. Mr. Hodder Williams is to be found at 27, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Professor Flinders Petrie's new book is called "Researches in Sinai," which Mr. Murray is publishing. It is the first account of any detail concerning the Egyptian remains in Sinai, and is the outcome of arduous excavations, copying, and photographing. Professor Petrie's thoroughness is well known by this time.

Messrs. A. and C. Black recently issued a "Johannine Grammar," by Dr. Edwin A. Abbott. By alphabetical arrangement and full indices it claims to be a complete commentary on the grammar, style, and thought of the Fourth Gospel.

Cardinal Vaughan's biography is expected this coming spring. Mr. Snead Cox is the author. The work will be in two volumes.

Notices of Books.

BIBLICAL AND THEOLOGICAL.

God's Image in Man. By James Orr, D.D. London: *Hodder and Stoughton.* Price 6s.

A new book by Professor Orr is sure of a hearty welcome and very earnest attention. Ever since his first book on "The Christian View of God and the World" many have learned to look eagerly for anything from his pen, and thus far they have never been disappointed in the character and quality of what he has written. His books are naturally not numerous, nor do they