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a heroic and characteristic act to accept the office at the age of seventy-six, and it is noteworthy and delightful to see that with the advancing years and mellowing of his character came back a large measure of the popularity of the Exeter days. Everybody was impressed with the striking figure of the brave old warrior who was giving every ounce of his strength to the fulfilment of his onerous duties.

Of his ecclesiastical statesmanship it must, we fear, be said that it was not of the first order. His attitude to ritualism in Exeter and in London was fatal to the best interests of the Church; and though it is evident that at Canterbury he was at last fully aware of the real nature of the trouble, he was now powerless to stem the torrent that he had himself allowed to flow for years unchecked. The way in which the Archbishop's judgments on incense and reservation were received must have shown him this.

On the Education question his complete mastery of the subject led him to warn Churchmen against allowing themselves to favour a policy of rate-aid for Church schools, speaking, in a phrase that has become historic, of "the slippery slope of rate-aid." How slippery the slope has become, the present Education controversy only too clearly shows. And yet by a curious inconsistency the Archbishop disappointingly supported the Act of 1902, which put the Church schools on the rates, and thereby paved the way for the Bill of 1906, by which the distinction between Voluntary and Council schools bids fair to be abolished.

Like every other strong and great personality, Archbishop Temple had "the defects of his qualities"; but, in spite of these, his "qualities" were of a very high order, and his personality one of great power. This biography concludes with a section by the editor on Dr. Temple's character, and in some respects this is the most attractive and fascinating part of these able and deeply-interesting volumes. In particular, the last chapter, headed "The Completed Life," with its picture of the closing years at Canterbury, is very touching and beautiful, and we find ourselves dwelling on the Archbishop's home life and his relations with his son at Rugby and Oxford with profound interest and satisfaction. This is a book to be read by all who would know more of the Church life of recent years, and of one of the notable and remarkable figures in it.



Literary Notes.

THE "Researches in Sinai," which was mentioned in these notes earlier in the year, by Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., who is Edwards Professor of Egyptology at the University College, London, gives an account of the recent expedition with a large working party which lived in the desert excavating for some months. The oldest Egyptian sculptures known are reproduced; the geology and ancient ruins are described; the only temple known for Semitic worship was fully explored, and is illustrated in detail; the conditions of the Exodus are discussed with a new view of the Israelite census; and the life of the

Bedouin of Sinai and the Egyptian desert is noticed. Mr. C. T. Currely, M.A., who is an officer of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie, also contributes one or two additional chapters to the volume.



A publication which the Cambridge Press have had in preparation since 1883 was recently commenced. It is the great variorum edition of the Septuagint, and the part issued was the first of Vol. I., containing Genesis. As in the smaller Cambridge edition already published—Dr. Swete's "Old Testament in Greek"—the text is that of "Codex Vaticanus," but the variations given, which in the smaller edition were confined to a few of the most important uncial codices, extend to all the uncial MSS., to select cursive MSS., to the more important versions, and to the quotations of the earlier ecclesiastical writers. The work has necessarily been the labour of many years, and its object is to present clearly and fully the evidence available for the reconstruction of the text or texts of the Septuagint.



There is no doubt that the "Autobiography of the Duke of Argyle" will be one of the most important books of the year. There is an enormous number of interesting reminiscences in it, and of extraordinary variety, covering the world of politics, literature, science, and kindred arts. Of course, also, one may expect some fresh word about the political world just prior to the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny. This volume was not completed at the time of the Duke's death. It had reached the period of the Mutiny. The later part, however, has been written by the present Dowager-Duchess, who has mainly gathered her material from the Duke's diaries and his correspondence with leading personages.



We are to have this year a study of "Dante in English Literature" by Dr. Paget Toynbee, in which the able author will survey the entire references to Dante by English authors, from the date of Chaucer's second journey to Italy in 1380 down to the death of Cary in 1844, in which year was issued the edition revised by the author of Cary's translation of the "Divina Commedia."



Dr. Ginsburg is still at work upon his important book "The Massorah," the first part of the fourth and final volume having been issued a little while since. The second part will probably be issued at the end of next year or the beginning of the following. It is exceedingly interesting to learn that Dr. Ginsburg has devoted to the preparation of these parts nearly forty years of research and close study. The only interlude, if one might really call it by such a name, was his work on the revision of the Old Testament. It is of further interest to note that Dr. Ginsburg has also borne all the expense of production. The receipts from the subscribers were to pay for the printing, but the amount received has not been sufficient to meet the cost, and two Government subsidies and other donations have been found necessary. An appeal is now made to complete the work.

Next year, in May, there is to be a World's Fifth Sunday-school Convention in Rome. In view of this a new book, "The Development of the Sunday-school," from Robert Raikes' conception of it in 1780 down to the present year, should find many readers. Its contents include the official report of the Eleventh International Sunday-school Convention, which was held at Toronto in June of last year. The contributions number over 100, while there are about 400 illustrations. There is also a classified list of "lessons" from 1872 to 1906, giving topic, text, and date, showing the number also of times a certain topic has been studied in thirty-five years. It is published by the International Sunday-school Association of Boston, U.S.A., runs to 732 pages, and is obtainable for half a crown.



Mr. G. H. Putnam, LL.D., of the publishing firm of Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, and who has already written several books, amongst which are "Books and their Makers in the Middle Ages," "The Question of Copyright," and "Authors and their Public in Ancient Times," has completed an important work entitled "The Censorship of the Church and its Influence upon the Production and the Distribution of Literature." These two volumes of Mr. Putnam's researches comprise a learned study of the history of the prohibitory and expurgatory indexes, together with some considerations of the effects of State censorships and of censorships by Protestants. This treatise presents a schedule of the indexes issued by the Church, and gives as well a list of the more important of the decrees, edicts, prohibitions, and briefs having to do with the prohibition of specific books from the time of Gelasius I., 567 A.D., to the issue in 1900 of the latest Index of the Roman Catholic Church under Leo XIII. Mr. Putnam has had an opportunity of making a personal examination of the large number of the indexes which are described. He also indicates what influence the censorship of the Church has had upon the undertakings of authors, professors, publishers, and booksellers in each one of the European States in which the regulations of the Index came into force. In the final chapter is presented a summary of the conclusions reached by certain representative Catholics of to-day in regard to the present literary policy of the Church of Rome.



A Breton, by name Anatole le Braz, has a book in Messrs. Methuen's announcements entitled "The Land of Pardons," in which is described the five obligatory festivals of his country. In these descriptions we learn much of the real Brittany, its quaint customs, legends, beliefs, intermixed with the superstitions which to the simple-minded Breton are almost as essential as his sabots. The translation has been made by Frances M. Gostling. There are a number of excellent illustrations.



Mr. Sidney Low, a many-sided and a very busy public man, toured with the Prince and Princess of Wales in India. Mr. Low—whose 1905 book, the "Gouvernance of England," was such a good piece of work, written amidst the business of journalism and the L.C.C.—wrote home some excellent letters anent this tour to the *Standard*, and no doubt many readers

of the CHURCHMAN perused them with much interest. As a rule, letters of this kind are usually gathered together, and published in book form, but for once this is not the case. Mr. Low has written his impressions of his journeyings, impressions which are decidedly fresh and new, and which do not in any sense represent a reprint of his *Standard* letters. In his book he deals with such matters as Indian society; the present position of the Anglo-Indian; the Indian towns; the new sahib; industrial India; in camp with a district officer; the rajah, etc.



The Very Rev. Dom Francis Gasquet is probably the most literary man at the present time in the Roman Catholic Church. It will be recalled that he was quite recently spoken of in connection with a very high appointment in his Church. His "Eve of the Reformation," a new edition of which appeared the other day, sells as well in America as it does here, and is probably his best-known work. Just now he has three works in hand, and has probably just finished two of them. One is a volume on "Pre-Reformation Parish Life"; another is a volume of the late Lord Acton's literary letters, which he edits, and to which he writes an introduction; while the third is Vol. II. of the "Collectanea Anglo-Premonstratensia," for the Royal Historical Society.



Messrs. Newnes have in view a big series of volumes devoted to the great European galleries of art. To the National Gallery will be given seven volumes, a decision which the value of the collection justifies. Each of these volumes will contain between fifty and sixty plates, a photogravure frontispiece, and a prefatory essay by some authority upon the school of painting under discussion. Later will come other series of volumes concerning the national galleries in various parts of Europe, until the collection of volumes should become the finest "dictionary" of the world's art treasures in existence.



Here are three new volumes of lectures and sermons: "Divine Authority," by J. F. Schofeld; "Wayside Sketches in Ecclesiastical History," by Dr. Charles Bigg; "The Genuineness and Authorship of the Pastoral Epistles," by Rev. J. D. James, B.D.



Mr. Murray is publishing a volume called "The Many-sided Universe," by a student of it, whose object is, so we are told, to show how the world and man appears in the twofold aspect of science and religion. "The little book takes account of all that science has to tell, and brings it into relation with the Christian scheme of salvation."



Mr. Rider Haggard's "Rural England: being an Account of Agricultural and Social Researches carried out in the Years 1901 and 1902," which has been reissued in a revised and cheaper form, is likely to be more widely read. There are twenty-nine illustrations from photographs.