

dinary Calvinistic view without adopting that of Arminianism". He seems to predicate the choice of God on what he is pleased to call "the get-at-ableness" of the sinner, which is his disposition to receive the grace of God. He says, "His moral character is one which his own free choices have brought to pass. It is the element *which he himself furnishes* wherein his responsibility lies, and it is exactly in that area, also, that he forms a habit of candor or non-candor, of accessibility to the Spirit of God, or inaccessibility". Again, "It might be objected that this very get-at-ableness is the work of God in the soul, for it is unquestionably true that the Spirit of God is in men both immanently and transcendently. *Man in his moral constituents is the work of God*" (page 132). The "exposition" does not seem clear to me. After treating this subject in Rom. 9-11, Paul said, "O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom, and of the knowledge of God! How unsearchable are his judgments and his ways past tracing out. For who hath known the mind of the Lord?" I like this. God's choices are as inexplicable as he is.

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Twice-Born Men. A Clinic in Regeneration. A Foot-note in Narrative to Prof. William James' "The Varieties of Religious Experience". By Harold Begbie. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York, London. Price \$1.25.

Never did conversion receive so much attention as a psychological phenomenon as is being given to it at the present time. True religion will have much to gain and little to lose from the most rigid search into the profound and persistent struggles of the soul in its efforts at emancipation from the thralldom of sin.

Mr. Begbie has rendered a valuable service to all who wish to consider the "phenomena of conversion from the standpoint of the student of human nature". The book contains ten chapters besides an interesting preface and postscript. The author has proceeded upon the inductive principle. He has studied conditions and examined results. He presents the reader with nearly a dozen of the most striking characters of

one of the dark spots in London, and describes their careers in sin and fruits of righteousness. In a word, he shows that only the Gospel can transform those who have forsaken God and despised men, but that it is still mighty to save. The work of rescue in the particular cases cited was effected by the Salvation Army.

"Twice-Born Men" is a book of vital and thrilling interest, It stirs the soul to its depths, not by a sentimental appeal to the emotions, but by a vigorous presentation of facts to the mind and conscience. If all intelligent Christians would read this graphic volume they would get deeper views of the depravity of man, the battle for a better life in the most degraded, the power of the Gospel to save all sinners and the glory of self-sacrifice in bringing good news to those hardened by transgression, but yearning for a better life. The book will make a religious epoch in the life of many a reader.

BYRON H. DEMENT.

Comparative Religion. A Survey of its Recent Literature. By Louis Henry Jordan, B.D. Second section. 1906-1909. Edinburgh. 1910. Otto Schulze & Co. Pages 72. Paper. Price 2s. net.

The author of this survey has for a number of years devoted himself to the task of promoting the study of Comparative Religion, after first seeking to acquaint himself with the principles, history and progress of the study. All students in this field are under obligation to him for his *"Comparative Religion—its Genesis and Growth"*, Edinburgh, 1905, which, in spite of some defects, is a masterful work and alone in its specific field. Since producing this significant work Mr. Jordan has continued to observe critically all the movements in the field of Comparative Religion, and besides some other volumes of less significance than his first, has also published two sections of a survey of the Comparative Religion field, of which this is the second—first out of print.

This section contains reviews of twenty-five works, carefully and critically written. Then follows a brief summary of "the achievements which have distinguished the study of Compara-