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A table of contents for *The Expositor* can be found here:

[https://biblicalstudies.org.uk/articles\\_expositor-series-1.php](https://biblicalstudies.org.uk/articles_expositor-series-1.php)

controversy are right. We can dispense neither with Arab̄a nor with Chaldæa. Arpachshad in v. 26 and in xi. 12 are, of course, the natural consequences of the initial error in x. 22. In both passages the correct reading is Chesed, *i.e.* Chaldæa. We are thus relieved from the necessity of appealing to Armenian for an explanation of *-shad*, to Arabic for the origin of *arp-*, and to Egyptian for that of *pa-*. It would be easy to start from the point we have now reached, and prove that, so far as x. 22 goes, the author of P must have written after the Exile (note the position of Elam at the head of the sons of Shem), but have been acquainted with geographical and other names of pre-Exilic origin. But time forbids me to enter upon this at present.

T. K. CHEYNE.

### SURVEY OF LITERATURE ON THE NEW TESTAMENT.

INTRODUCTION.—Students of theology should cordially welcome a second edition of Principal Cave's *Introduction to Theology, its Principles, its Branches, its Results, and its Literature* (T. & T. Clark). The original edition of this Introduction to Theology was extremely valuable, especially for its lists of books in each department. To each work named a brief guiding criticism was added, by which any one could ascertain what book or books would best suit his purpose. These lists are in the present edition greatly enlarged and brought up to date. There are still strange omissions, neither Stephanus nor Sophocles being named among Greek Lexicons, neither Gloel nor Gunkel among works on the Holy Spirit. But Principal Cave does not profess to be exhaustive, and it will be very easy for the student to add his own favourites and to find his way, with the help of these lists, to the best literature on every subject connected with theology. Certainly Principal Cave's book is the best bibliographical guide the theological student possesses, and in other respects it is worth possessing.

A fourth volume of *Studia Biblica et Ecclesiastica*, by members of the University of Oxford, has been issued by the delegates of the Clarendon Press. It contains five papers. The first of these is by Canon Hicks, on St. Paul and Hellenism. It is brief, but compresses into a few pages the results of much well-digested reading and fresh thought. Dr. Hicks' volume on the traces of Greek philosophy and Roman law in the New Testament does not cover the same ground. Next comes a paper on "The 'Galatia' of St. Paul and the 'Galatic territory' of Acts," by Prof. Ramsay, in which he produces some cogent reasons for the acceptance of his theory, and disposes of objections, especially those of Dr. Zöckler. By this paper he distinctly strengthens his position, and, besides, throws much light on one or two points of much importance for the understanding of the New Testament. Mr. F. C. Conybeare comes third with a Greek and a Latin version of the *Acta Pilati*. These are made by himself from two Armenian MSS., which confirm the readings of Tischendorf's A text. For the second version he chose Latin rather than Greek to lighten the labour. Mr. Conybeare is inclined to ascribe the *Acta* to an earlier date than most other scholars have thought justifiable. Fourth comes a remarkably stimulating paper by Mr. F. W. Bussell on the Purpose of the World-process and the Problem of Evil as explained in the Clementine and Lactantian writings in a system of subordinate Dualism. This is a paper of considerable importance for the history of philosophy and of theology. The last hundred pages of the volume are occupied by Mr. E. W. Watson's treatment of the style and language of St. Cyprian. Uncommon erudition is manifested in this essay, and the mine of philological information it contains is rendered available by a full index. Valuable as the previous volumes of this series have been, the present issue will probably be considered to contain more matter of general interest and of permanent importance.

In seventy pages Mr. J. C. du Buisson discusses *The Origin and Peculiar Characteristics of the Gospel of St. Mark and its Relation to the other Synoptists* (Clarendon Press). This introduction to the Gospel formed the Ellerton Essay for 1896, and is a clear, judicious, and well-informed statement of what has been ascertained regarding the second Gospel. In one respect it advances our knowledge by giving a clear account and criticism of the various secondary features in the Gospel. For his material in

this part of his treatise he expresses obligation to a lecture by Mr. Armitage Robinson. We do not know where one could find a more satisfactory introduction to the Gospel of St. Mark.

In the department of Introduction may be reckoned *Scripture and its Witnesses*, by Prof. J. S. Banks, of Headingley College. It forms one, and not the least noteworthy, of the excellent Wesleyan series of Books for Bible Students, and is published by Mr. Charles H. Kelly. Prof. Banks makes it his aim to answer the questions, Why do we believe in the genuineness of the Scriptures? and, Why do we believe in their Divine origin and authority? In answer to the former question he gives a survey of the testimony in favour of the canonical books, with references to the standard books in which a fuller exhibition of the evidence is given. In answer to the second question he adduces the testimony of Scripture to itself, of Christ's life, of history, of miracle, and of personal experience. A chapter on Inspiration is added; but Prof. Banks' treatment of this thorny subject leaves something to be desired. The little volume contains much useful knowledge, and will be found useful as a text-book for intelligent students of the Bible.

Some valuable hints on revelation and inspiration will be found in *The Bible its Own Witness* by Chagab (Elliot Stock). The style of the anonymous writer would stand improvement, but his ideas are well worth pondering.

From America we have received one or two volumes of more or less interest in this department. Dr. Franklin Johnson, of the University of Chicago, has published (with the London Baptist Tract and Book Society) a volume on *The Quotations of the New Testament from the Old, considered in the light of general literature*, and a very interesting volume it is. For Dr. Johnson's method is to justify the various uses which New Testament writers make of the Old, by analogous quotations and applications in ancient and modern literature. Of Dr. Johnson's erudition every page of the volume is evidence. There is no form of quotation, fragmentary or composite, in substance or by sound, rabbinic or allegorical, for which he does not produce abundant parallels from all literature. The book is therefore interesting, and it is useful as a repertory of analogies, but it can scarcely be called convincing. He has too little sympathy with those who have stated views opposite to his own, and frequently misses the point of their objections. Some-

times too he misses the point by which his own ultra-orthodox position can best be defended. Nevertheless the book is welcome, and, in many respects, helpful.

From Chicago also comes *The Use of the Infinitive in Biblical Greek*, by Clyde W. Votaw, Ph.D., Instructor in Biblical Greek in the University of Chicago. This is a complete, scholarly, and lucid treatment of the subject, and its results are rendered available for various purposes by being presented in several tabular forms. Some significant differences between the Greek of the LXX. and the New Testament are pointed out, and all students of Biblical Greek will be thankful to have so much information in so handy a form.

Prof. A. W. Anthony, of the Cobb Divinity School, has published (Silver, Burdett & Co., Boston) *An Introduction to the Life of Jesus*. The title is suggestive, and few books would be more welcome at the present time than one which should set us in a right attitude towards the life of Jesus, and enable us to see its significance, by presenting the actual conditions in which it was lived. But it is not this which Prof. Anthony attempts, but rather to state what is known of the sources, and to estimate their trustworthiness. The Gospels, the Epistles of Paul, the heathen references, the catacombs, the Jewish sources, are examined, and the results are presented in a popular style. The book would excellently serve the purposes of a class for senior scholars.

EXEGESIS.—To New Testament exegesis a notable contribution has been made in the *Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Gospel according to St. Luke*, by the Rev. Alfred Plummer, M.A., D.D., Master of University College, Durham. This forms the most recently-issued volume of the International Critical Commentary in course of publication by Messrs. T. & T. Clark, and realizes the ideal of what such a commentary should be. Dr. Plummer modestly disclaims the idea of its being final; but certainly it will for some considerable time to come hold its place as the best commentary in any language on the third Gospel. And when it is compared with already existing aids to the interpretation of St. Luke, its fulness and wealth reveal to us the comparative meagreness and poverty with which we have so long been content. No doubt we have had in recent years the spiritual Godet, the conscientious Alford, the grammatically exact Meyer, the voluminous and often suggestive Hahn; but Dr. Plummer

combines the several excellencies of his predecessors, and adds a breadth of treatment, an insight, and a knowledge peculiar to himself. His own idea is, that "if this commentary has any special features, they will perhaps be found in the illustrations taken from Jewish writings, in the abundance of references to the Septuagint, and to the Acts and other books of the New Testament, in the frequent quotations of renderings in the Latin versions, and in the attention which has been paid, both in the introduction and throughout the notes, to the marks of St. Luke's style." This last-mentioned feature is, happily, prominent, and so are the others. But those who use the commentary will be quite as much struck by the advance made in the ascertainment of the text, and the meaning of the words used, and especially by that sound sense, amounting almost to genius, which distinguishes all Dr. Plummer's contributions to New Testament literature. There may be points omitted in this commentary which are touched upon in others, but there will be universal consent that this is the best we have, and that alone and in itself it is a sufficient equipment for the full understanding of the Gospel of St. Luke.

In Messrs. Rivington, Percival & Co.'s Books of the Bible, *The Gospel according to St. Matthew* has been edited by the Rev. A. E. Hillard, M.A. This series is intended to provide boys with concise notes, such as have been found from experience to be most useful to them. Much useful matter is compressed into a brief introduction, although Papias is slightly misquoted.

NEW TESTAMENT THEOLOGY.—It might seem more accurate to mention Mr. Charles' *Apocalypse of Baruch* (A. & C. Black) under the head of Introduction, but there is much in the volume which has a direct bearing on New Testament theology. Being written, as Mr. Charles shows, part by part during the second half of the first century, it is contemporaneous with the apostolic literature, and, proceeding from Jewish circles, it gives us the actual background necessary for the understanding of that literature. To have this precious Apocalypse in so convenient a form, and so admirably equipped with all explanations and references which can make it serviceable to the student of the New Testament, is indeed a great boon. The critical introduction is a masterpiece; and as, step by step, Mr. Charles reaches his conclusions, a feeling of confidence in his guidance is engendered. The notes are uniformly to the point, and in matters connected with the

theology of the Pharisees are eminently instructive. The Apocalypse proper is translated by Mr. Charles from the Syriac MS. of the sixth century, now in the Ambrosian Library at Milan, while the Epistle of Baruch is translated from a new and critical text based on ten MSS. This text is printed alongside of the translation.

Another volume which will prove a welcome addition to the apparatus of the student of New Testament theology is Canon Mason's "Bishop Paddock Lectures" on *The Conditions of our Lord's Life on Earth* (Longmans, Green & Co.). In these lectures Dr. Mason sets himself to the task of collecting, and arranging, and explaining the allusions in the Gospels and Epistles which throw light upon the relation of the Divine and human natures in our Lord's person. "In order to see, as far as it may be given us to see, how the two natures met in the actual experience of our Lord, we shall do well not to insist upon preconceived notions of how they must have met, but rather to look carefully at what He said about Himself, and what others remarked in Him." Presenting in separate chapters what is said of our Lord's development in moral character, of His power, and of His knowledge, he furnishes us with the requisite material for framing a theory; and by the illuminating remarks which he makes upon the passages cited, he greatly aids his reader in forming an accurate apprehension of the facts on which all theories of our Lord's person must be based. The only blot on the book, besides a misprint in the Greek (p. 21), is the following: "Clever and ingenious persons, approaching the Bible from outside, so to speak, as if it were a newly discovered book about which there is nothing known, and selecting portions from it after an arbitrary fashion, can make systems out of it that are entirely unlike that which has been received in the Church. This was the way in which, with regard to Church polity, Calvin and the Presbyterians went to work in the sixteenth century." In what sense did Calvin "approach the Bible from outside"? Trained within the Church, and saturated with patristic literature and with the theology of the schoolmen, it is hard to see how any man, even Canon Mason himself, could be more "inside." If by chance Dr. Mason has, in his studies, overlooked Blondel's *Apologia pro sententiâ Hieronymi de Episcopis et Presbyteris*, its perusal might throw some light on Calvin's attitude. But Canon Mason has given us a thoroughly useful book, and slight blemishes may well be forgiven.

A third edition of Sabatier's *L'Apôtre Paul* has been issued (Librairie Fischbacher). The chief alterations are in the note on the Man of Sin, in the account given of the state of the Church at Corinth, and now and then a modification of what had originally been said. An Appendix is added on the origin of sin as stated in the theology of Paul. A map of Paul's journeys is also added, and by the use of different colours for the different routes they are easily followed. Sabatier's work still holds the foremost place in Pauline literature.

*Religious Faith*, by the Rev. Henry Hughes, M.A. (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.), is an attempt at a philosophical vindication of New Testament theology. Whether this be considered to have failed or to have succeeded, Mr. Hughes has made a careful analysis of the meanings of "faith" in the New Testament, which will assist even those inquirers who may not agree with his conclusions.

SERMONS.—Among sermons the first place must be given to the Anglican Pulpit Library, published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton. The volume recently issued covers that part of the year which extends from Whitsunday to the Ninth Sunday after Trinity. This volume, like the others which have already appeared in the same series, contains, not only sermons by the best preachers, but also outlines and illustrations. The form of the book is all that can be desired, and its contents are exceptionally good.—The Rev. J. G. Greenhough, M.A., has published a volume of sermons preached by him during the year of his occupancy of the Presidential Chair of the Baptist Union. It is entitled *The Cross in Modern Life*, and is issued by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton. The sermons are well worth printing, containing, as they do, a large amount of original thought presented in a singularly graceful and pleasing style.—*From the Garden to the Cross, a Study of our Lord's Passion*, is the title of a volume of discourses by A. B. Cameron, M.A., D.D. (Isbister & Co., Ltd.). These discourses cover ground which has frequently been traversed before, but Dr. Cameron, by independent enquiry and by his command of a perspicuous narrative style, has proved himself able to engage the interest of his readers afresh and to bring some additional light into the closing scenes of our Lord's life.—It is rather late either to criticise or to chronicle the appearance of Dr. Watson's *Mind of the Master* (Hodder and Stoughton), which al-



ready has forced its own way into all English-speaking countries. The book is brilliant and revolutionary, and necessarily has the defects of its qualities. As a protest, it is forcible; as a final judgment on the questions involved, it is inadequate and even misleading. It pleases the lay theologian, but exasperates the professional. And its significance largely consists in its easy disregard of eighteen centuries of Christian thinking. "Back to Christ," is an excellent cry, but Christendom may be forgiven if it questions whether any one can lead us back to Christ so effectively as St. Paul did.—A volume to be strongly recommended both to clergy and laity, is *The Gospel for an Age of Doubt*, by Henry Van Dyke, D.D. (Macmillan & Co., Ltd.). The discourses in this volume were delivered as the Yale Lectures on Preaching. They are characterised by a wide and accurate knowledge of modern literature, together with a clear knowledge of the genius of Christianity and a firm, enthusiastic hold of the essentials of our faith. The chapters on the "Unveiling of the Father" and "the Human Life of God," are full of theological thought, and are eminently suggestive.—Also well worthy of attention, especially by young men, are the *Christ Church Sermons* of the Rev. E. F. Sampson, M.A., formerly Censor of Christ Church, Oxford (Longmans, Green & Co.). They are admirably adapted to their audience, both in respect of the subjects handled and the style of treatment. They are grave, serious, thoughtful, and always in touch with reality. The "Introductory Essay" gives some insight into the influences which moved and moulded the past generation of Oxford men.—Mr. S. A. Tipple, of Norwood, issues another volume of sermons under the title, *The Admiring Guest, and other Sermons* (Elliot Stock). They are lively and stimulating, with a certain body of original thought.—To Dr. Robertson Nicoll's series of Little Books on Religion (Hodder and Stoughton), Dr. J. Monro Gibson has added an instructive lecture on *The Unity and Symmetry of the Bible*; and Dr. James Denney, seven discussions of some *Gospel Questions and Answers*; and in these discourses the Author is at his best. His exegetical insight and firm grasp of the principles and bearings of the spiritual life lend exceptional value to the little volume. It is one of the best productions of his pen.—*God's Garden, Sunday Talks with Boys*, by Rev. W. J. Foxell, M.A., B.Mus. (Lond.), Minor Canon of Canterbury (Macmillan & Co., Ltd.), is introduced to public

favour by Dean Farrar. The suitability and excellence of the "Talks" are further guaranteed by the fact that most of them have already appeared in the *Sunday Magazine*. They are carefully written, and are free from all slovenliness either of thought or language. They are also very simple and direct, sufficiently and effectively illustrated, not with hackneyed stories, but from the preacher's own reading or experience. They deserve to win a high place in the branch of literature which concerns itself with the moral and religious life of boys.—To the same class of books, although different in method, belongs Dr. George V. Reichel's *What shall I Tell the Children?* (H. R. Allenson). Dr. Reichel has in view very young children, and his book consists of a large number of object lessons which are well fitted to suggest subjects and methods of treatment to teachers and preachers.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Of miscellaneous books which have recently appeared, some are of special interest to the student of the New Testament. Among these may be mentioned *The Life and Letters of Fenton John Anthony Hort, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D.*, by his son, Arthur Fenton Hort (Macmillan & Co., London). It is only just to publish the life of a scholar at once so well known and so little known as Dr. Hort. Necessarily his writings convey little impression of his character, except in so far as they suggest a fastidious conscientiousness and readiness to postpone everything to the ascertainment of truth. But all who appreciate his work wish to know more, and the two fascinating volumes edited by his son give us the information we seek. They reveal to us a man the very antipodes of a dry-as-dust pedant, a man with many interests and enthusiasms, a lover of the arts and of nature, an athlete and one of the founders of the Alpine Club, a man of restless mind but always at leisure for the demands of friendship, and finding his truest joy in his own home and family. Indeed, one sees that Dr. Hort would have accomplished more, although he would not have been so attractive a man, had he been more limited in his interests. The volumes are also valuable as giving us the inner history of his great work in connection with the text of the New Testament.

*The Preaching of Islam, a History of the Propagation of the Muslim Faith*, by T. W. Arnold, B.A., Professor of Philosophy, Aligarh (Archibald Constable & Co.), is a volume which presents

the results of considerable research. As a history of the propagation of Islam *by preaching* it is welcome. It reveals a side of Islam which is too often overlooked, and it relates the history of its peaceful conquests in a most interesting manner; but it can scarcely be termed with justice "a history of the propagation of the Muslim Faith," for undoubtedly other methods than those of peace have been used, and alongside of the passages quoted from the Quran should have been placed passages of a very different character. The author, indeed, warns his readers that it is but one aspect of Islam that he presents, but unwary persons may be misled.

Thirteen years ago, in celebration of the fourth centenary of Luther's birth, Dr. Wace and Dr. Buchheim published a translation of some of his principal writings under the title, "First Principles of the Reformation." These translations have been carefully revised, and with his larger and shorter Catechisms are now re-issued, in a volume entitled *Luther's Primary Works*, edited by Henry Wace, D.D., and C. A. Buchheim, Ph. D (Hodder and Stoughton). The three primary works which are here republished are the Address to the Nobility, Concerning Christian Liberty, and the Babylonish Captivity of the Church. The Greater Catechism, which gives a more complete view of Luther's teaching than any other of his writings, has never before been translated. The Essays on the principles and political history of the Reformation are now relegated to an Appendix. The translating and editing have been done with the greatest care, and the volume gives to the English-speaking world the opportunity of knowing Luther at first hand, and of studying the Reformation in its most important sources.

*The Land of the Monuments: Notes of Egyptian Travel*, by Joseph Pollard, Member of the Council of the Society of Biblical Archaeology. With Introduction by the Rev. W. Wright, D.D. With Map and 15 Illustrations (Hodder and Stoughton). The author of this volume is an expert in Egyptology, and himself visited the country after years of familiar acquaintance with the literature of the subject. He knew what to look for and how to use all he saw. The volume now given to the public is very different from the shallow notes and ignorant impressions of the Nile tripper. Mr. Pollard knows precisely what information the public desires, and how it should be given, and his volume hap-

pily combines the scientific perception of the trained savant with the personal observation of the traveller interested in what he sees and capable of interesting others. Whether one approaches Egypt from the point of view of the casual visitor, or of the Biblical student, or of the Egyptologist, no better introduction to it exists than that which Mr. Pollard here furnishes. It is a book of rare excellence, the product of lifelong and loving labour.

*Evil and Evolution*, by the author of "The Social Horizon" (Macmillan & Co., Ltd.), is an attempt "to turn the light of modern science on to the ancient mystery of evil." Like many other attempts to solve the problem of evil, it is excellent critically and destructively, but unsatisfactory as a positive, constructive theory. The statement of the problem shows a complete comprehension of it, and the criticism of the various solutions which have been proposed is acute and valid. The author's own theory is that the maladjustments in creation and the consequent suffering and various evil, are due, not to the inability, nor to the indifference, least of all to the deliberate intention of the Creator, but to the presence and power of an enemy,—in short, of Satan. The bearings of evolution on the problem seem to be somewhat misapprehended, but the volume is well worth reading.

The Rev. W. Yorke Fausset, M.A., publishes a convenient edition of Augustine's treatise, *De Catechizandis Rudibus* (Methuen & Co.), which forms an excellent introduction to the study of the Latin Fathers. The notes are judicious and interesting.

The second part of Dr. Stokoe's excellent *Old Testament History for Schools* has been issued by the Clarendon Press; and an addition to the "Guild Text Books," published by Messrs. A. & C. Black, has been made by the Rev. J. N. Ogilvie, of Bangalore, who has contributed a well-written account of *The Presbyterian Churches, their Place and Power in Modern Christendom*.

We have received Archdeacon Sinclair's Fifth Charge on *Points at Issue between the Church of England and the Church of Rome* (Elliot Stock), which, in common with all writings from the same hand, is full of information and loyal Protestantism.—From Melbourne (Melville, Mullen & Slade) comes a third edition of Prof. Rentoul's *The Early Church and the Roman Claim*, in which the Protestant position is cleverly defended against Archbishop Carr's extravagant assertions. Prof. Rentoul discusses with adequate

knowledge the primacy of Peter, the rise of a sacerdotal order, and the evolution of the Papacy.—From Mr. Elliot Stock we have still another Anglo-Israelite brochure, *Ephraim*, by Col. E. F. Angelo; also a plea for universal restitution, by S. W. Koelle, Ph.D., entitled *The Apocalastasis; the Life and Sayings of the late Kilsby Jones*, by Vyrnwy Morgan; *Short Prayers and Responses*, for use in Free Churches; and a much-needed book, which should receive attention, *The Condition of Working Women and the Factory Acts*, by Jessie Boucherett, Helen Blackburn, and others; also *Gems of Illustration*, compiled by the Rev. George Coates.—Messrs. James Nisbet & Co. issue for the Rev. Andrew Murray another series of his addresses entitled, *Out of His Fulness*.—Messrs. William Blackwood & Sons publish *The Supremacy and Sufficiency of Jesus Christ as set forth in the Epistle to the Hebrews*, by Ignotus. The chapters in this book were prepared as lessons for a Bible class.—*The Christian's Looking-Glass, a Mirror of Christ's Doctrines*, by Henry Smith, is issued by Messrs. Watts & Co.—*The Life that is Easy*, by C. Silvester Horne, of Kensington Chapel, is published by Mr. H. R. Allenson; and discourses on the aspect of the Christian Life indicated in the title.—*Alpha and Omega*, is the name given to a small volume of vigorous and suggestive addresses by Rev. William Middleton, published by Mr. Charles H. Kelly, and well worth reading. Mr. James Bowden publishes for Mr. Coulson Kernahan, *The Child, the Wise Man, and the Devil*, an impressive apologetic for Christianity.—*The Great Foundation* is also a brief apologetic treatise translated from the Dutch of J. H. L. Roozemeijer, and published by Messrs. James Nisbet & Co.—*A Concise Manual of Baptism*, by J. Hunt Cooke, expounds the ordinance from the Baptist point of view, apparently with no perception of the difficulties of his position. It is issued by the Baptist Tract and Book Society, from whom we also receive *The Clue to the Ages*, by Ernest Judson Page.

From America we have received some books of considerable interest. The 3rd and 8th volumes of the series entitled, "Ten Epochs of Church History," are published by the Christian Literature Company. The third volume is *The Ecumenical Councils*, by William P. Du Bose, S.T.D. The author is already favourably known on this side of the Atlantic by his "Soteriology," which is one of the freshest theological discussions that has appeared in recent times. It was manifest in that volume that Dr.

Du Bose had made an independent and eager study of Christology. In pursuance of this bent he now relates the history of the growth of the Church's convictions regarding the Person of Christ: and this history is given with profound insight and intense enthusiasm. A book more likely to interest the indifferent, and to instruct those already interested, it would be difficult to imagine. The 8th volume of the series is written by Dr. Clinton Locke, on *The Age of the Great Western Schism*, and fulfils the aim of the prospectus to produce "popular monographs, giving a bird's-eye view of the most important events in the life of the Church."

*The Power of Silence*, by Horatio W. Dresser (Ellis, Boston), has attained a fourth edition, and is now accompanied by another volume from the same hand, entitled *The Perfect Whole*. They may be described as an attempt at a philosophy of life based on the idea of the immanence of God. Decided aptitude for philosophizing is revealed, and ideas of importance are uttered, if sometimes these are not put in their most effective form. Both books are worthy of attention.

A new edition of Dr. Weidner's adaptation of Oehler's *Biblical Theology of the Old Testament* has been issued by the Fleming H. Revell Company, New York.

The second volume of the Dogmatic which forms a part of Prof. Bovon's great work has been issued by Georges Bridel & Cie., Lausanne. It handles the subjects usually treated in the second half of systems of theology, the doctrines of grace and the last things. It has the advantage of being excellently written, and also of being thoroughly up to date.

Attention may also be directed to the text-book on *Symbolik*, by Prof. Karl Müller, of Erlangen (Georg Böhme). It is divided into five parts, which treat respectively of the primitive Catholicism, the Roman, the Greek, the Lutheran, and the Reformed creeds. The arrangement throughout is convenient, and as we have no English book covering the same ground, the advisability of translating Prof. Müller's book might be considered.

MARCUS DODS.