of inquiry are of more than ordinary value. The distinctive feature is the application of an extensive acquaintance with the Apocryphal and Pseudepigraphical literature of the Old Testament to the problems presented by these New Testament Epistles. This is a method too little practised in dealing with the Apocalypse, as well as with Peter and Jude, and the use which is made of it by Mr. Spitta shows how much it is capable of yielding. The volume is a thoroughly fresh and independent study, which deserves careful attention, apart from the particular conclusions reached as to the relations and historical value of these Epistles.

S. D. F. Salmond.

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Current Discussions in Theology.—(Chicago: Revell.) This volume—the third of a series—is by the Professors of Chicago Theological Seminary, and does them much credit. In plan it somewhat resembles the excellent Theologischer Jahresbericht, edited for some years by the late Dr. Pünjer of Jena, and contains a fairly complete summary of recent biblical and theological literature with descriptive and critical remarks. Two sections stand out conspicuously—that on the Old Testament, by our esteemed contributor, Prof. Ives Curtiss, which is characterized by his accustomed sound scholarship and serious candour; and that on Church History, by Prof. Scott, which is a highly intelligent piece of work, and wonderfully complete for its limits. Less satisfactory are the sections on the New Testament and Systematic Theology. The writer of the latter perhaps fails to perceive the significance of the new movement in America, which is really an attempt by Christian men of letters to reconstruct Dogmatic Theology. The editors follow the best German examples in giving full space to Practical Theology. We should be very glad to see this spirited publication imitated in England.

Editor.