

epistles. Bachmann is thoroughly alive to them all. He holds to the unity of Second Corinthians and rightly takes chapters 10-13 to be directed against the Judaizing minority in the church at Corinth which still held out against Paul. The work of Bachmann is exact and thorough to the minutest detail.

**Die Thessalonicher-Briefe. Völlig neu bearbeitet.** Von D. Ernst V. Dobschütz, Professor in Strassburg. Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht, Göttingen, Germany. S. 320. Pr. 6M. 40Pf. Geb. 8M.

This revision of the "Meyer" series is the high-water of German commentaries on Thessalonians, just as the Bornemann edition of Meyer-Lünemann (1894) was the most exhaustive German discussion at that time. Prof. Dobschütz accepts both epistles as Pauline. There are nineteen *exkurse* which treat most interesting matters like the literary plural in Thessalonians, The Passover of the Lord Jesus, Eschatology and Ethic in Paul, etc. The Greek is not printed at the top of the page, but the whole space is reserved for comment. The space devoted to II Thessalonians is relatively rather small, but the distinctive points have been discussed under I Thessalonians. The commentary of Dobschütz invites comparison with the recent work of Dr. George Milligan, of Scotland (Macmillan Co., 1908). Both are scholarly pieces of workmanship, a credit to modern scholarship. The work of Milligan is rich on the linguistic side, while that of Dobschütz is fuller in historical material. Milligan devotes more space to matters of introduction, Dobschütz concentrates his attention chiefly upon interpretation. If one possesses both of these commentaries, he may know that he has the best to be had in English and German; that is to say, to be had anywhere. There is no space left me for comment on matters of detail. If one wishes a German commentary on I and II Thessalonians, get Dobschütz.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

**The Trial of Christ in Seven Stages.** A Poem by John Brayshaw Kaye. Published by Sherman, French & Co., Boston, Mass. Pages 168. Cloth. Price \$1.00.

The work is vitiated by a wrong attitude to Scripture. The

author, despite the Biblical characterization of Judas, has the same good opinion of him that Marie Corelli has. Indeed, Judas is apparently as good as John, and the reference to him as a thief is "a merely abusive epithet of St. John, who bitterly disliked Judas for personal reasons, for Judas, like John himself, had striven for first place among the Twelve". So, to work out this view, Judas is made chief spokesman. The author's freer attitude is amusingly suggested where he makes Annas practically announce the modern theory of the elaboration of the law through the centuries! How far he wanders, too, from scriptural reserve is shown where he represents Jesus as giving, before Annas, a detailed account of his genealogy and the wonders that marked his infancy.

The poetry is ordinary enough on the whole, but occasionally blossoms into real beauty. The subject, however, is of such transcendent interest that the poem well repays the reading. But Hoge's *Divine Tragedy* reviewed here two years ago, treats the great theme with truer insight and greater power.

J. H. FARMER.

### III. OLD TESTAMENT.

**The Century Bible.** Ezra, Nehemiah and Esther; Introduction, Revised Version, with Notes, Maps and Index. Edited by Professor T. Witton Davies, B.A., Ph.D., D.D., of Bangor, North Wales. Jack; Edinburgh.

This handy little volume, 60 cents in cloth, 85 cents in limp leather, is thoroughly abreast of modern scholarship and archaeology, and affords admirable clues to the obscure period at the close of the exile and the restoration. It contains two very different elements, opposed in spirit, in authorship and in date, as Professor Davies holds. Ezra-Nehemiah he agrees to be a complete work, based on valuable contemporary documents; whereas I Esdras was part of the greater and later work whose largest portion is Chronicles. Ezra-Nehemiah he thinks was written by 400 B. C., and except that two skins were sewn up