

positiveness, clearness, simplicity, warmth characterize the treatment. There is abundant illustration and evangelistic fervor. It is impossible to feel as sure as does the author of many points of interpretation and doctrine, nor can one agree to all his statements and conclusions. But this would be true of any book on a subject so wide and varied both in its doctrinal and practical aspects. One who believes in the saving power of Jesus and desires by preaching or personal work or both to bring souls under that power will find much to help and encourage him in the study of this book. E. C. DARGAN.

**Evangelism.**

By Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, D.D. The Bookstore, East Northfield, Mass. 1904.

This little volume consists of five lectures delivered before the Theological Seminaries of Hartford, Chicago, Berkley and Dayton. The lectures were stenographically reported and make a small book of 99 pages. The characteristic manner and ideas of the well-known preacher appear. The preaching of the gospel of an atoning Savior in a world lost in sin is emphasized as the need of the hour, against any merely ethical exhortation and humanitarian scheme of social redemption. The conversion, divine call and spiritual equipment of the evangelist are insisted on. The work of the church is urged, and hints are given as to the proper conduct of evangelistic services. While there is nothing very new or striking in the treatise it is practical, and may be of more than passing interest and service to all who are interested in the important subject of which it treats.

E. C. DARGAN.

**V. APOLOGETICS.****Beiträge zur Weiterentwicklung der christlichen Religion.**

J. F. Lehmann's Verlag, München. 1905. pp. 386.

This volume contains ten essays of from twenty to sixty pages each, as follows: The Essence and Origin of Re-

ligion, its Roots and their Unfolding by Prof. Dr. L. V. Schroeder, Vienna; the Old Testament in the Light of Modern Investigation, by Prof. D. H. Gunkel, Berlin; The Gospel and Primitive Christianity (The New Testament in the Light of Historical Investigation), by Prof. D. A. Deissmann, of Heidelberg; Saving Faith and Dogma, by Prof. D. Dr. A. Dorner, Königsberg; Religion and Morals, by Prof. D. Dr. W. Herrman, Marburg; Christianity and the Teutons, by Sup. D. F. Meyer, Zwickau; Science and Religion, by Prof. D. Dr. R. Eucken, Jena; Religion and School, by Prof. Litt. D. Dr. Rein, Jena; The Unifying Power of Religion, by Lic. G. Traub, Dortmund; and the Essence of Christianity, by Prof. Lic. Dr. G. Wobbermin, Berlin.

The purpose of the work as described in the preface is "to set forth and further the position of religion in the life of the present time; each writer gives information concerning the field with which he is specially acquainted but together they address, not the circle of fellow specialists, but all on whose hearts the highest questions lie and who have part in the movements, doubts and unrest" of the times. The contributors are younger professors of the German universities, liberals and progressives. They classify themselves among those who believe that in Christianity there has been revealed an eternal truth and unfolded a manner of life which deserve perpetual lordship; but on the other hand as convinced that the present condition of religion does not correspond to the demands of the age. The title of the book, "Contributions to the Further Development of the Christian Religion" sufficiently indicates their standpoint and purpose. They hope to help that large body of intelligent German laymen who, in the unrest of the time, find it difficult to hold on to their faith. They claim to stand midway between the strictly orthodox and the wildly radical. The essays are written in popular and attractive style, free from technicalities. They are the product of ample learning and religious earnestness, and afford the best brief presentation of current opinion in

university circles with which I am acquainted. They contain the essence of what is generally believed by the more advanced German theologians, and are exceedingly interesting reading. Many of their conclusions can not be accepted for a moment, but they do not set them forth as final. On the contrary Gunkel, for example, admits that every position he takes may be changed by further study and investigation. He only sets forth what he now believes about the Old Testament in the light of the most thorough investigation he has been able to make. Chief interest attaches, of course, to the essays on the Old and New Testaments. The negative criticism of Gunkel is already well known. It is not so well known, perhaps, that he still holds the Old Testament in high esteem and devotes his life to teaching it. At the close of an eloquent passage in praise of its value (p. 53f), he declares that its rejection would be an unspeakable loss not only to religion but also to the entire world of culture.

The essay on the New Testament is perhaps a little less radical than that on the old. The author's view of the Gospel of John is interesting. He declares that the question of authorship is not so important as that of date and standpoint. "It is the Pauline Gospel, the grand reflex of Pauline piety—Pauline Christianity through and through, even to the most surprising echoes of Paul's favorite turns of thought. Therefore it is at least later than Paul. The other possibility that Paul has this Gospel to thank for his best thought can be expressed, but is very improbable." It will be seen by this brief quotation that the author gives the fourth Gospel an early date and a very high value.

It is to be hoped that the book will appear in English.

W. J. MCGLOTHLIN.

### **Ideas From Nature.**

By William Elder, A.M., LL.D., Professor of Chemistry, Colby University. Published by A. B. P. Society, Phila. 202 pages, 5½x2½. Price 25c.

This brief work of Prof. Elder was published two and