

"Div. 1. Comprising '*the things thou sawest*', namely, the vision of 1:18-20.

"Div. 2. Has to do with '*the things that are*'. These are set forth in chapters 2 and 3, for these two chapters speak prophetically of the whole Christian dispensation.

"Div. 3. Treats of '*the things which shall come to pass after these things*', and comprises the principal portion of the book (4:1-22:5).

"This Division is divided into three parts:

"Part I treats of *the Tribulation period* (4:1-20:3).

"Section 1. (4:1-11:18) covering the entire Tribulation period.

"Section 2. (11:19-20:3) covering the same period.

"Part II Relates to the *Millennium*, or the *Thousand Years* reign of Christ on the earth (20:4-15).

"Part III Speaks of the period after the *Thousand Years* reign, the *Post-Millennial Ages* (21:1-22:5).

"Verses 22:6-21 form an epilogue, a solemn reiteration of the prologue 1:1-7, dealing with the authority, importance and demands of the book."

These quotations give the reader a general idea of the author's spirit and the drift of his exposition. If one could only be sure that "the things that are" go beyond John's day and cover this whole dispensation, how much easier it would be to walk the rest of the way with the author. Still, however far one may be from sharing the author's assurance, there are many good things in the book and the reading of it—like the reading of the Apocalypse itself—exalts one's thought of the grandeur of God's redemptive purposes and the greatness of the glory yet to be revealed in the children of God. J. H. FARMER.

The Apoclyphal Acts of Paul, Peter, John, Andrew and Thomas.
By Bernhard Pick. The Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago.
1909. Pages 377.

Dr. Pick has done a useful service in preparing this English edition with brief introductions. There is something of value in all this mass of legends, but the most important thing about

it is the contrast between these writings and those in our New Testament. The most of them are idle and puerile. It is queer how men could be so silly as to impute these jejune legends to the apostles. The Acts of Paul and Thecla have some interest.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

The Sayings of Jesus. The Second Source of St. Matthew and St. Luke. By Adolph Harnack, Professor of Church History in the University of Berlin. Translated by the Rev. J. R. Wilkinson, M.A. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 1908. Pages 316.

The Acts of the Apostles. By Adolph Harnack. Translated by Rev. J. R. Wilkinson. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 1909. Pages 301.

The first volume of this series of New Testament Studies, *Luke the Physician*, was translated in 1907. English readers now have the great advantage of all three of these notable books in the handy form found in the Crown Theological Library. It was a distinct event in New Testament criticism when Harnack turned his attention in that direction. He has long been the leader of the Liberal element in Germany. But he has been convinced chiefly by the work of British scholars like Sir J. C. Hawkins, W. K. Hobart and Sir W. M. Ramsay that Luke is the author of the Gospel and the Acts. That argument is clearly and powerfully developed with great acumen and many original turns in the volumes on *Luke the Physician* and *The Acts of the Apostles*. It is compliment to British scholarship when it has won such a recruit as Harnack. He does not indeed have as high an opinion of Luke as an historian as does Ramsay, but he holds to the unity and genuineness of the Acts.

The volume on *The Sayings of Jesus* is a contribution to the Synoptic Problem of much worth. He here accepts the results of the work of Hawkins (*Horæ Synopticæ*), a new edition of which has just appeared. Harnack is here concerned to form some adequate conception of Q, the second common source of Matthew and Luke (Mark being the first). It is not the Logia of Matthew (according to Papias) that Harnack considers, but only that part of this document which