

lofty teachings of Thomas à Kempis in condensed form is a distinct favor in this busy twentieth century.

I. M. M.

Paulus der Mensch und sein Werk: Die Anfänge des Christentums, der Kirche und des Dogmas.

Von Heinrich Weinel. Verlag von J. C. B. Mohr, Tübingen, Germany. 1904. S. 316. To be had also of Lemcke & Buechner, New York.

This is not a life of Paul nor a discussion of the critical questions of chronology and authorship. In a "nachwort" the author does express disbelief in the genuineness of 2 Thess., Eph., and the Pastoral Epistles. But he is not so extreme as Schmiedel, Pfeleiderer, or Wernle. He is rather a disciple of Weiszäcker. The aim of Weinel is rather to discuss the problems of Paul's character and the fundamental problems of Christianity in the hands of this "second Founder" of Christianity. He insists that the modern historian cannot understand Paul apart from his time. This analysis of Paul's career is very stimulating. He treats him as The Pharisee, The Seeker after God, The Prophet, The Apostle, The Founder of the Church, The Theologian, The Man. It is a vivid and largely a true picture that Weinel draws of the great Apostle. It is defective at points, but the writer evidently writes *con amore* and so with power. There is a fresh run of books on Paul and this is one of the ablest and most suggestive. Dr. Sanday says that the next great debate will be on the relation between Paul's teaching to that of Jesus.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

L'Apotre Paul et Je'sus Christ.

Par Maurice Goguel. Librairie Fischbacher, 33 Rue de Seine, Paris France. To be had also of Lemcke & Buechner, New York.

The author is right in saying that this is a somewhat neglected field, though Feine's *Jesus Christus and Paulus* (1902) and numerous magazine articles we have. Dr. R. J. Knowling has just written *The Testimony of St. Paul to Christ*. There are besides the works of Bruce and

Somerville on the Christology of Paul. M. Goguel takes only 1 Thess., Gal., 1 and 2 Col., Rom., Philemon and Phil. as genuine Pauline Epistles. He rejects the Gospel of John. He thus has a much narrower range from which to draw his material. Nor can one agree at all points with his ideas of Paul and Christ. He denies, for instance, that Jesus gave the Great Commission, and yet makes Paul attach a sacramental and saving efficacy to baptism. However, there is much that is helpful in M. Goguel's volume. He has in large measure covered fresh territory.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

V. SOCIOLOGY.

General Sociology: an Exposition of the Main Development in Sociological Theory from Spencer to Ratzenhofer.

By Albion W. Small, Professor and Head of the Department of Sociology in the University of Chicago. Pp. 739. The University of Chicago Press. 1905.

This is a notable contribution to the study of Sociology, perhaps the most notable that has recently appeared. The book is large, well printed and in general sufficiently impressive in form. Its literary quality, however, is seriously open to criticism. It is hard to read, often unnecessarily difficult in phraseology, not always luminous in arrangement, and sometimes unpolished, not to say inexcusably careless in style. The treatment, as the author frankly avows in the preface, is not uniform or proportionate; some topics are needlessly expanded, others merely mentioned. There is much repetition, and sometimes separate discussion of matters that might as well have been treated together. Occasionally one wonders that the analysis is not more clear and condensed, strings of related topics being tied together by association instead of logically grouped under briefer general categories. But these defects are of form rather than in matter, and some are mere things of taste where no two readers would perhaps agree, and the author has