

very thin explanations for the side of radical criticism. He credits the wildest vagaries of criticism as secure results of scholarship and looks askance at a statement in the Gospels. This is a serious charge to make, but this is much the temper of Dr. Lake's mind. He insists too narrowly on the Marcan narrative as the test of the rest and rules John out of court. Dr. Lake is willing to admit that Jesus still lives, but denies that his body ever came out of the tomb. He conceives that Christ's resurrection had to be just what ours will be in all respects and magnifies every variation in the Resurrection narratives. He admits that his philosophy makes a bodily resurrection impossible. This is the key to Dr. Lake's point of view. He had settled it before he weighed the evidence.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

**The Testimony of St. Paul to Christ.** Viewed in some of its aspects.

By R. J. Knowling, D.D. Hodder & Stoughton, London, 1905. Pages 533.

This volume I have meant to call attention to for a long time, but could never get to it somehow. It is too late now for a formal review and I shall not attempt it. Suffice it to say that there is no more thorough treatment of this important theme. Paul's relation to Christ is a subject that will grow in interest and this book of Dr. Knowling will be valuable to every student of Christ and Paul.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

**The Christ Face in Art.**

By James Burns. With sixty-two illustrations. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1907. Price, \$2.00 net. Pages 252.

The lover of art and the disciple of Jesus will not be disappointed in this volume. The author may attach too much importance to these imaginative representations of Jesus. He is not sure that we do not have a real conception of the face of Jesus. But the points of great value in the book are the pictures by the great masters shown in order of development and the luminous comments of the author. The total effect is

most pleasing. The pictures vary greatly in merit, to be sure, but the great variety illustrate well the point of view of different ages and different nations. There is indeed a sense of failure in it all, but not wholly. Each artist has aimed at the best in man and has not always failed in all points. Some, in fact, are marvels of beauty and poetic truth though all must miss much the glory of the Son of Man.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

**The Cities of St. Paul.** Their influence on His life and thought.

By Sir W. M. Ramsay, Kt., Hon. D. C. L., Professor of Humanity in the University of Aberdeen. A. C. Armstrong & Son, New York; Hodder & Stoughton, London, 1908. Pages 452.

Sir William Ramsay continues to throw light on the life of Paul. He apologizes indeed at the end of the volume and says that some men spend their time reading the many books about Paul and then adding more without much study of Paul himself. There is too much truth in that criticism. But certainly no one can lay it to the charge of Dr. Ramsay who, more than any man of our time, has made his Pauline studies first hand. He has been on the field and made prolonged and renewed researches concerning the field of Paul's work. He has come to the life of Paul from a fresh angle and with an open mind. I am glad to say that no living man has taught me so much about Paul as Sir William Ramsay.

This volume is not mere geography, though geography is not to be despised. Far from it. Few subjects are so illuminating, and Dr. Ramsay is the master of modern men in his knowledge of the geography of Asia Minor. This volume has some 63 pictures, cuts and maps that throw light on various aspects of the subject. I say it is not mere geography, but historical geography and philosophical history. Part I is a bold and strong presentation of Paulinism in the Roman World, while Part II discusses St. Paul in the Roman World. Dr. Ramsay knows that he will not be believed by all when he claims that Paul was a great philosopher whose philosophy gave a new turn to the current of Greek philosophy, but he makes a strong case. I am glad to note how strongly Dr. Ramsay insists on