

of Redemption. There is much of helpful suggestion in these chapters, though Prof. Case is perhaps ready to see more in the influence of the mystery religions than was true. He is frankly Unitarian (p. 355) in the distinction between "the Jesus of history" and "the Christ of faith." Besides, can we draw a true picture of the development of early Christianity without the New Testament? The early Christians had their expanding faith and rich message which for us is only preserved in the New Testament. We certainly need to see the wider horizon of the whole Graeco-Roman world, but the case of Christianity blossoms forth in the New Testament.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

**The Beginnings of the Church.** By Ernest F. Scott, D.D., Professor of New Testament Criticism in Queen's College, Kingston, Canada. New York, Chas. Scribner's Sons. 1914. 282 pp. \$1.50 net.

Prof. Scott undertakes to interpret the Christian movement before the conversion of Saul of Tarsus. He is quite advanced in his critical views and considers both Matt. 16:18 and 28:19f. interpretations. He even says (p. 51) that the only legitimate interpretation of Matt. 16:18f. is the Roman Catholic one. He considers Acts 1 and 2 as "legendary" (p. 165). He finds the message of Jesus wholly in Apocalyptic terms (p. viii). These ideas will give an adequate conception of the author's standpoint. He has written with freshness and force and in an interesting style.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

**An Exposition of the Epistle to the Romans.** E. C. Dargan, D.D., LL.D. Sunday School Board, Southern Baptist Convention, Nashville, Tenn. 1914. 172 pp.

This is a new volume in "The Convention Series," some of which have already been noticed in these pages. It conforms in an admirable way to the general plan of the series, which is to produce a scholarly but untechnical popular commentary suited to the needs of both ministers and intelligent laymen. The