

lines. Its methods are correct so far as they go; but one questions whether it is either proper or possible to dissociate distinctly religious and legal considerations—since the laws were distinctly religious in both spirit and aim. Also students of Hebrew will not approve his use of “Lord” for all transliterations of the Tetragrammaton. But no one will doubt that the author has attempted a most important task and has succeeded well. He has done much to clear the atmosphere where there was overmuch fog. The work deserves to be well known among all students of the older part of God’s Word.

LEONARD W. DOOLAN.

Strack und Zöckler Kurzgefasster Kommentar zu den Heiligen Schriften. C. H. Beck’sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, München.

1. Die Genesis übersetzt und ausgelegt von D. Dr. Hermann L. Strack, a.o., Professor der Theologie zu Berlin, zweite neu durchgearbeitete Auflage München. 1905. M. 4.50. S. 180.

2. Der Prophet Jeremia ausgelegt von D. C. von Orelli ord. Professor der Theologie zu Basel, Dritte neu durchgearbeitete Auflage. München. 1905. M. 4.50. S. 215.

The excellencies of this series of commentaries, which has now been before the public for twelve or fifteen years, are well known to biblical scholars. Their brevity, scholarship and conservative standpoint have recommended them to the public and occasioned the translation of at least some of them into English. The general standpoint is indicated by a quotation from the preface to Strack’s Genesis: “The work . . . has at bottom the conviction that scientific work and firm faith in the God of miracles and prophecy, in the God who was revealed in the history of redemption, especially in Jesus Christ the crucified and risen, are not incompatible but harmonious” (p. 6). During the last ten years substantial progress has been made in Old Testament studies, making a new edition of this excellent work desirable and welcome. The old standpoint is maintained while all the results of recent investigation, which can be regarded as assured, are made use of. Strack goes a little further in separating the sources of Genesis than

in the first edition, but stands by "the conviction that many of the conclusions which the critics draw from the results of analytical work are false." Neither Strack nor Orelli has greatly enlarged his work. The new has been incorporated by further condensing the old material.

W. J. MCGLOTHLIN.

II. NEW TESTAMENT.

Between the Testaments, or Interbiblical History.

By David Gregg, D.D., LL.D. Funk & Wagnalls, New York. 1907. Pages, 124.

Dr. Gregg is now President of the Western Theological Seminary. He has given us a helpful little book, though not one of great originality. He does not tell the story of the Interbiblical times, but makes a free and popular discussion. This is done with clearness and vigor. The average man knows little about this period of Jewish history in spite of the numerous handbooks on the subject.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

The Fifth Gospel. The Pauline Interpretation of Christ.

By the author of the Faith of a Christian. Macmillan & Co., London and New York. 1907. Pages, 223.

I wish I knew the author of this able and delightful volume. One who reads many theological books that are not always winning nor useful, rejoices in this sane and penetrating treatment of a most vital theme. It is not possible to overestimate the value of Paul to Christianity from both the apologetic and the expository standpoint. If we see Jesus largely through Paul's eyes, the answer is that his were wonderfully competent eyes for that very purpose. The writer of this book is thoroughly alive to all the modern problems involved in his theme and meets them squarely with conspicuous ability. He has a wonderful power of expression and his ringing sentences set forth the heart of the question with rare skill. Take this, for instance: "Was it Saul who imagined he saw Jesus, or