

Sufferings and Trials, Its Obligation of Service, Its Rewards. This is certainly a good bill of fare and, what is more, he tells us what the Master has to say on these matters. This is the seventh volume in the series.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

Jesus von Nazareth in seiner geschichtlichen Lebensentwicklung dargestellt von Wilhelm Hess.

Verlag von J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen, Germany. 1906. Ps. M. 2. Geb. M. 2.50. S. 115.

This is really volume two of Prof. Hess' *Jesus von Nazareth*. After the treatment of the critical material in the other volume he here sets forth the historical development of the life of Jesus. The same critical attitude is maintained in this volume also, the presentation of the results of modern criticism with the minimum of the supernatural element. The career of Jesus is gone over again with practically the same general outline, but with another method, that of historical unfolding rather than critical discussion. This treatment is more positive and constructive and gives in brief compass the author's ideas of the life of Jesus. They are both free from needless technicalities though scholarly in the real sense.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

Jesus von Nazareth im Wortlante eines kritisch bearbeiteten Einheitsevangeliums dargestellt von Wilhelm Hess.

Verlag von J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen, Germany. 1906. M. 1. Geb. M. 1.50. S. 77.

This volume would be called conservative in Germany where one is treated to the latest speculations of Wrede, Wernle, Weinel and Bousset. The author endeavors to put in popular form the results of modern criticism of the Gospels as sources of the life of Jesus. There is, in fact, a harmony also in condensed outline according to what criticism leaves us. The birth narratives are passed by without comment and the narrative begins with the Galilean ministry. So likewise the resurrection portions of

the Gospels are eliminated. However the author uses Paul's account in 1 Cor. and Gal. of the resurrection of Jesus, but only as the belief of the apostle, not as an actual fact. The Gospel of John is not used at all. The miraculous element is whittled down to the narrowest limits. This in brief is the result as set forth with much critical acumen and clearness of Hess. It is a story far less rich in subject matter than the traditional narrative. But in this critical residuum one sees the essential features of the old. Really consistent logic that would take away so much would cut this off also, for the supernatural Christ is still before us. Schmiedel is logical with his anti-supernaturalistic hypothesis when he rejects all but nine words of Jesus. But logic is not always fact nor truth. The value of this book lies chiefly in the specimen one gets of the fairly conservative German criticism, not in the conclusiveness of the arguments.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

The Child of Nazareth.

By Benjamin Waugh. Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, 1 Amen Corner, London, England. 1906. Pages, 333. Price, 5 shillings net.

This is a remarkable book. We have a number of volumes on the Childhood of Jesus, some of which are not only fanciful, but positively hurtful. In this volume Mr. Waugh shows adequate knowledge of the times, the customs, the land. He has, besides a vivid and sympathetic imagination, one under good control. Sometimes he overstrains a point or builds much on very little, but on the whole, one is struck with the justness or at least the possibility of the correctness of his remarks. The book will do much to enable one to realize the probable facts in the childhood of Jesus as he looked out upon the wonderful world around him and gradually entered into its throbbing life. I think the author is decidedly in error in attributing to Jesus as a child disgust and horror at the whole system of Old Testament sacrifices. In several other cases he has read modern motives back into the mind of Jesus, but, taken as a whole, the book is a distinct success.

A. T. ROBERTSON.