views of Dr. Moffatt, as it should, but the student who follows Dr. Moffatt's lead in this volume is out of touch with the robust judgment of modern scholarship. Harnack, the leading liberal theologian of Germany, is a reactionary beside Moffatt. The only genuine writings in the New Testament, according to Moffatt, are Paul's Epistles to Thessalonica, Galatia, Corinth, Colossae, Philemon, and Philippians. The rest of the books belong to the list of anonymous Christian literature. This is rather drastic, to say the least. It is this extreme radicalism that vitiates this work of Dr. Moffatt, and that has laid him open to the very severe arraignment by Dr. Ramsay for lack of perspicacity in the use of his sources. I think also that this defect will destroy the permanent value of the book. It represents an eddying whirl-pool, not the main stream of criticism.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

The First Christian Century. Notes on Dr. Moffatt's Introduction to the Literature of the New Testament. By Sir W. M. Ramsay. Hodder & Stoughton, New York and London. 1911. Pages, 195. 2s. 6d.

Dr. Ramsay has made a powerful refutation of Moffatt's scepticism as to the genuineness of the books of the New Testament. Whoever reads Moffatt's Introduction to the New Testament ought to read also this keen critique. Dr. Ramsay is thoroughly aroused and writes with passion and tremendous effect. He convicts Moffatt of a bias against the evidence for the early date and genuineness of various books at various points. It is well that this refutation was made. It will do good and ought to be read.

A. T. Robertson.

The Ideal of Jesus. By William Newton Clarke. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 1911. Pages, 329. \$1.50, net.

The recent death of Dr. Clarke gives a tragic interest to the present volume. In a sense it is his last message. Certainly it is one worthy of Dr. Clarke. The author has caught the spirit of Jesus in the spiritual interpretation of the Kingdom of God. Those who have read "An Outline of Christian Theology" would