

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

author declares that his "aim has been to write a short and plain exposition, such as could be easily and continuously read along with the text"; he has cherished an "earnest desire to make clearer to the minds of plain people the course of thought as a whole, and the meaning of each passage in particular."

The text of the American standard revision is printed at the top of the page, accompanied by comment below. In the space at his disposal the author could not give extensive comment on brief individual passages. Those who are seeking this kind of treatment of Romans will have to look elsewhere, for the most part. On the other hand the course of the argument and the general substance of the Epistle, section by section, is set forth with great clearness. Those who have enjoyed Dr. Dargan's expository preaching will anticipate the richness of this brief commentary. Indeed I know of nothing of equal length which can be compared with this commentary in this respect. It ought to have wide use. W. J. MCGLOTHLIN.

,The Christology of the Epistle to the Hebrews. By H. L. MacNeill, Ph.D. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago. 1914. 147 pp.

The author of this treatise, which he contributes to the "Historical and Linguistic Studies" of the University of Chicago, does not think that the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews was greatly influenced by Paul. He holds that Paul's influence was a secondary element of the Christology of the Epistle which is more closely allied to the standpoint of the Synoptic Gospels. The writer, he thinks, is distinctly under the influence of Alexandria also and does not fuse the various elements into a compact whole. This study is useful as a resume of recent work on "Hebrews," but does not bring us nearer a conclusion as to the great problems of the book. A. T. ROBERTSON.

New Testament History. A Study of the Beginnings of Christianity. By Harris Franklin Rall. The Abingdon Press, Cincinnati, 1914. 313 pp. \$1.50 net.