

talking most incoherently, to call attention to how very sane and convincing are his statements.

The work is marked by brilliancy, learning and unrestrained radicalism. It justifies the designation of "wild man" in the field of criticism applied to the author by the late Dr. Denny.

W. O. CARVER.

The New Archaeological Discoveries and Their Bearing Upon the New Testament and Upon the Life and Times of the Primitive Church. By C. M. Coburn, Litt. D. Fifth edition. Funk & Wagnalls, New York, 1921. 708 pp.

It is pleasing to note how well this important and valuable work is selling. It has been thoroughly revised and should be in the hands of every student of the New Testament who wishes to keep abreast of the new discoveries. The recent death of Dr. Coburn makes one thankful that he lived to see his great work a success. It is beautifully printed and illustrated and is very interesting.

A. T. ROBERTSON.

III. HISTORY.

Modern Democracies. By Hon. James (Viscount) Bryce. Macmillan Company, New York. Two volumes. Price, per set, \$10.50.

To those who have read the authors "The Holy Roman Empire" and "The American Commonwealth" these two volumes will form a necessary addition for study on the subject of government. These volumes are so well written, so thoroughly interesting and so completely based upon scientific as well as personal investigation that to write an adequate review would necessitate special mention of each chapter. Viscount Bryce, long recognized for wide knowledge of history and his balanced judgment, has brought together in these two volumes the matured fruit of his rich scholarship on a subject that is interesting the

world today more, perhaps, than any other single subject. In this work the author's purpose is to describe democracy as a form of government, treating of the "phenomena as they appear in their daily working to an observer who is living in the midst of them and watching them." The book is not meant to propound theories but to supply the reader with facts out of which he can draw his own conclusions. The real value of these volumes lie in their being not a philosophy of democracy but a picture, or rather a series of pictures, of the operations of democratic governments the world over. Those things that are common to all democracies are pointed out and used for the explanation of the facts as they actually have wrought through the ages. The importance of the study of institutions (in distinction from the study of purposes which institutions may be made to serve) is clearly demonstrated. One who has read these volumes wishes to say something concerning every point discussed, but since this impossible one can only say that every page bristles with information and interest. How quickly this book would free us from the average, superficial, political speech if we could some way get our politicians to study it. For the student of democracy it is indispensable; for the student of history it is a thesaurus of data; for one who would know the working of governments in the past it is the latest and best reference yet written.

Volume I, after dealing with subjects applicable to democratic governments in general in Part I, takes up the study of Republics of antiquity, then those of Spanish America. The study of France, Switzerland and Canada complete Volume I.

Part II of Volume I is continued in Volume II with a sane and scientific study of the United States, Australia and New Zealand. Part III of Volume II examines and criticizes democratic institutions in the light of the facts as described in what has gone before. The discussion of such subjects as "Legislatures," the "Executive in a Democracy," "Foreign Policies," "The Judiciary," "Relation of Central to Local Governments," "Money Power in Politics," "Present Tendencies in Democracies," the "Future of Democracies," etc., etc., complete the

second volume. The student of today can ill afford to be without these two volumes. There is no other work just like this, and within reasonable compass and in delightfully readable English one finds just the material needed to guide him through the maze of facts required in even the most meager study of democracies. No one will accept all of the conclusions of another, but no one will be disposed to treat lightly any conclusion in these volumes after he has studied their author. F. M. POWELL.

IV. THEOLOGY.

Christianity in its Modern Expression. By George Burman Foster, late Professor of the Philosophy of Religion in the University of Chicago; author of "The Finality of the Christian Religion," and "The Function of Religion in Man's Struggle for Existence." Edited by Douglas Slyde Macintosh, Dwight Professor of Theology in Yale University. New York, 1921. The Macmillan Company. xiii+294 pp. \$3.75.

This volume represents Dr. Foster's teaching while Professor of Systematic Theology in the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, a position from which he was transferred to that in the University which he occupied in his later years, after so much stir had been raised over his teaching in Theology.

"The main body of the book," we are told by the editor, "is made up of the dictated portion of the lectures," to which is added almost an equal bulk in finer print of "footnotes" which "contain a report, also practically verbatim, of elaborations and extemporaneous remarks introduced by the lecturer at the indicated points of the main discussion." These footnotes are important to the discussion. For the ordinary reader they would far better have been introduced into the discussion, as a rule; but for the student reader, especially for Dr. Foster's one time pupils, the present arrangement will be preferable. One can see in this volume the charm and stimulation of the noted lecturer, about which his pupils were wont to testify. The whole