

The Resurrection and Paul's Argument. A Study of First Corinthians, Fifteenth Chapter. By Philip L. Frick, Ph.D. Jennings & Graham, Cincinnati, 1915. 348 pp. \$1.25 net.

The author has produced a popular and pleasing discussion of an important subject. There are many persons who will find intellectual satisfaction and spiritual comfort in his words. He writes with insight and sympathy and sense.

Religion and the Mind. By George Richmond Grose, President of DePauw University. New York and Cincinnati. The Abingdon Press, 1915. 75 cts. net.

In this little book the author points out the true relation between culture and Christianity. While containing nothing new, it is healthy reading and will help the reader to keep clear in mind the true meaning of Christian education. The anti-Christian trend of a certain type of education is all too apparent, and we need to have our minds called again and again to the true relation of culture to our religion.

V. CHURCH HISTORY.

Judisch—Christlicher Schulbetrieb in Alexandria und Rom. D. W. Bousset. Lemcke & Bueckner, New York, 1915. 319 pp. M. 12.

We have here an elaborate and thorough study of the literary sources and chief ideas of Philo, Clement of Alexandria, Irenaeus and Justin. Chief attention is given to the two former. Eight chapters in the first book are devoted to Philo and nine in the second book to Clement of Alexandria. In the two brief books at the end Irenaeus and Justin receive the attention of the author.

There is a great mass of material presented in a systematic way which will prove very valuable to the historical student of the times to which the volume refers. The place and influence of Philo in the earliest Christian movement has long been a point of controversy among interpreters of the New Testament. His chief interest to us, indeed, like that of many other non-Christian

writers of the period, is his relation to Christianity. It seems certain that some of Philo's work bore fruit for Christian thinking. But the Christian life was a new creative force in the world and seized the material it found and shaped it anew and added new meanings which often radically changed the views it found.

Clement of Alexandria especially in his *Miscellanies (Stromata)* has left one of the most significant and interesting works of antiquity. He was influenced by Greek philosophy in a powerful way and developed a Christian doctrine of the *Gnosis* which had a profound influence for a time. He sought to reconcile faith and reason. Certain elements of his teaching have come into new recognition in recent times. Professor Bousset's treatise will prove very helpful to the student who desires a wide survey of the antecedents and environment of the great writers here treated along with their leading ideas.

E. Y. MULLINS.

Henry Codman Potter, Seventh Bishop of New York. By George Hodges, Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass. New York. The Macmillan Company, 1915. XIII+386 pp. \$3.50 net.

Some years ago Bishop Potter achieved great notoriety by consecrating a saloon as a "poor man's club." It was an absurd thing to do, however praiseworthy the motive; the effort to elevate the saloon into something reputable and helpful soon collapsed as it was bound to do. But hundreds of thousands of people will always associate the name of Bishop Potter with this abortive attempt and will know nothing else about him. This is unfortunate, for he was a notable man in his own Church and his influence reached far beyond the bounds of his own communion.

The volume under review is, therefore, a notable biography of a notable Christian man. The author, Dean Hodges, is one of the ablest and best known exponents of the Protestant Episcopal Church of today. He is accepted by both his own and other communions as the representative of that body before the cultured public. His knowledge of his church and of Christian his-