Germanus Morin. It is to be hoped that both books will be used by many students of early Christian literature, and we bid them, again, a hearty welcome.

W. M. A.


The doctrine of this book is very novel, and the practical results deduced from its discussion are even more striking. It calls attention to Christ's emphasis on the word disciple, and makes Him to signify by a discipleship, literal following in His own footsteps. The vast mass of Christians are therefore simply believers. A large body of disciples then is the agency to evangelize the world, and until such a body of disciples springs into being, society and the world will never be Christianized. "The noblest of all causes is Discipleship, the next noblest is Socialism." The book has ostensibly no bias, and yet it is not difficult to see that a most absorbing bias dominates its spirit. Its non-division into topics and chapters seems to be a rebellion against the ordinary form of theological argument. The most sweeping criticism that can be made is that the author reads the gospels without any reference to the Oriental character, or regard for the manifest condition, of the society and times in which Jesus lived. The book, however, is valuable as being an evidence of the interest that is concentrating itself on the teachings of Jesus.

C. E. W.


There is much practical sense in this little book. It is written in a very readable style. It gets its freshness largely from the fact that it is a study of the self-consciousness of Christ, rather than a presentation of Pauline theology. There is very little in the book, however, that is new, although what is said is evidently the product of much original reflection. A singular feature is an introduction which combats the main position of the book. This dogmatic introduction was written at the instance of the author and seems to contemplate an audience of laymen, and to evince an intention to be fair and candid. C. E. W.