

last six books of the annals (for only six have been discovered hitherto) are lurking in some antiquarian closet and will yet see the light of day?

The extracts before us are mainly occupied with the life of Tiberius Claudius Cæsar—the third master of the Roman world—the man who united in himself many opposite qualities, at once a skilled warrior and a learned author, now the open-handed, generous benefactor of Rome, and now the sensual despot, for whose degrading personal vices not even Tacitus with his biting carcasms could find a name. Would you know whether a man can lead two lives? Read these annals. Louis Stephenson's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" lived, moved and breathed in the Emperor Tiberius. Who that has visited Rome and admired the statue of Tiberius in the Vatican has not been struck by the air of mystery that haunts those strangely winning features.

If you would know anything of Rome under the Cæsars, her power, her magnificence, and, alas! her vices and her cruelty, read these annals, and you will rise from their perusal with a feeling of thankfulness that not in Rome under the Cæsars, but that in Christian Canada under Victoria your lot is cast. Not alone the student of history or political economy, but the citizen, the patriot may find the food for humble thought, and we know of no better medicine for the pessimists of to-day than these "Leaves of Ancient Rome."

Too much praise cannot be given to the neat handy volumes of these Camelot series, which embrace works of dead authors that have become classics, not for a people, but for the world.

*Biblical Theology of the New Testament.* By REVERE FRANKLIN WEIDNER, S.T.D. of the Augustana Theological Seminary, Ill. Volumes I. and II. Fleming H. Revell Company, Chicago and New York.

The author brings to this work the results of life-long studies in Biblical exegesis, and a thorough knowledge of the various systems of theology, and of the history of theology from the earliest times.

These volumes contain his estimate of the teachings of the New Testament, not according to any preconceived standards, or any extant theological system, but what the word itself suggests to a candid reader. They are as free from the spirit of controversy as is possible in the writings of any individual, but probably no man can so far dispossess himself of the prejudice of his ecclesiastical connection, and of his early theological instruction, as to escape wholly the tendency to find in the word what the reader brings to it. It is to be presumed therefore, that different readers of this work will find in it a good deal that is in conflict with their understanding of the meaning of the New Testament. For example, it is certain that those who hold pre-millenarian views of Christ's reign on earth, which we do not, will find this work strongly controversial, and intensely partizan in this particular. Also, those who admit of no new methods in the study of prophecy will no doubt be pained by a sentence like the following: "The motive of biblical prophecy, so far as regards its fulfilment, always remains dependent on the historical development." Volume I., pp. 104-105.

But it is certain that no book could be written by any man which would escape unfavorable criticism by those from whom in some points it must necessarily differ. We have found the study of this work exceedingly helpful and profitable, and we regard it as a useful work of reference on all subjects concerning which the real meaning of the New Testament is sought, as well as a work to be commended for general reading by Christian