The Johannine Theology. A Study of the Doctrinal Contents of the Gospel and Epistles of the Apostle John. By GEO. B. STEVENS, Ph.D., D.D., Professor of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation in Yale University. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 387. Price, \$2.40.

This work is not the off-hand production of a day, but the result of extensive reading and study, as is shown by the complete bibliography of the subject to which the author has referred. Accepting the authorship of the Gospel and Epistles attributed to John, he undertakes to interpret the distinctive type of Christian teaching presented thereby. The method is the same as pursued by the author in his treatise on Pauline Theology, by which he deals exclusively with the contents of the book as a product of the author's mind. It is perhaps the first and only work in English that sets forth in a critical and systematic way the Johannine conception of religious truth from the standpoint of Biblical Theology. An idea of the author's work in elucidating and emphasizing John's type of thought and teaching will be apparent from the table of contents: "The Peculiarities of John's Theology—The Relation of John's Theology to the Old Testament—The Idea of God in the Writings of John—The Doctrine of Sin—The Work of Salvation—The Doctrine of the Holy Spirit—The Appropriation of Salvation—The Doctrine of the Holy Spirit—The Appropriation of Salvation—The Doctrine of Prayer—The Doctrine of Eternal Life—The Johannine Eschatology—The Theology of John and of Paul Compared." This work is a very valuable contribution to an interpretation of the depth and richness of the Johannine type of New Testament teaching, and to an illustration of their value for Christian thought and life.

Genesis and Semitic Tradition. By JOHN D. DAVIS, Ph.D., Professor of Semitic Philology and Old Testament History in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N.Y. New York: Cnarles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 150.

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Dr. Schliemann's little shovel uncovering the treasures of Mycenæ and Illium was received as convincing proof of the authenticity of the Homeric Legends. Why should not the confirmation of such external witnesses be applied to the Bible also? Since the monuments have been made to speak, the Bible to many at least has become reliable. The Babylonian documents have illuminated and elucidated the early chapters of Genesis, established the antiquity of the Hebrew narratives as traditions, and cast side-lights on what was before obscure or ambiguous. Prof. Davis thinks that, owing to mistranslation and undue haste, much worthless material has been dragged in with the valuable and been made the basis of argu-"The purpose of this book is to attempt the ment in biblical matters. removal of the accumulated rubbish and expose the true material," a most needed work which the author has shown himself quite capable of doing. The author is no sceptic as to the Bible account of the Creation, the Sabbath, the Fall, the Flood, the Tower of Babel, and the other narratives in the first eleven chapters of Genesis, and the result of his work of separation and careful investigation of the genuine material will give no assistance to the sceptically inclined. He shows us that the Bible is still our primary authority of which the cuneiform narratives may give some confirmation. The non-biblical accounts are translated and compared with the Hebrew narrative, and thus furnishes valuable information to the student of the Bible.