

the part of the New Testament writers, but which are of inestimable value to us, because they afford us often a better insight than do leading ideas, into the connection between literary remains and the circumstances and conditions under which they were produced, is a hopeful feature of present day criticism. "This development of the historical sense among theologians," says Zahn, "has redounded to the benefit of my Introduction." The work may be commended without stint to all students of Biblical Introduction.

GEO. B. EAGER.

**Present Day Conservatism and Liberalism Within Biblical Lines.**  
J. G. Butler. Sherman, French & Co. Boston. 1911. Pages 122. \$1.00.

Conservatism and Liberalism are words with much elasticity of meaning ordinarily. Here, however, the lines are drawn with the utmost sharpness and distinctness. The author describes Conservatism as that general view of things which is based on revealed and verified facts, and which points to "effective results" in the existing worldwide Christendom. It accepts the laws of thought and of reason, and sustains its conclusions by evidence and proof. It is a positive system stated in Bible terms and concerns the "redemptive agency of the Triune Godhead." Liberalism is defined as the exact antithesis of all these points which offers neither argument, nor proof, and sets up the finite reason of man against the infinite God.

In the author's view the underlying root of Liberalism is the theory of evolution, and its denial of the Supernatural along with other baneful tendencies culminating in the higher criticism and the new theology. The book is vigorously written, and says much that is timely and valuable in contrasting evangelical Christianity with extreme modern tendencies. It is doubtful, however, whether the method adopted by the author is the most useful one for the present time. The book will convince no skeptic, since it does not seem to be conceived with that end in view. It will, no doubt, confirm the views of those previously in agreement with those of the author. It is not wise or true or helpful, however, but quite the contrary, for a theological writer to assume that everything modern is bad. Discriminating adjustment, while con-

serving truth, is the need of the hour, not the wholesale denunciation, in which this book too often indulges. There are numerous particular statements in the book with which we cannot at all agree. For example, on page 9 we read: "The accepted creed, with its immediate results of regeneration and conversion, is the beginning of the Christian life." In his controversy with President Brown of Union Seminary the author utters views as to creeds which scarcely square with New Testament Christianity. It is not the acceptance of a creed, but the acceptance of Christ which brings life to the soul.

E. Y. MULLINS.

**Vorschläge für eine Kritische Ausgabe des Griechischen Neuen Testaments.** Von Caspar René Gregory. J. C. Heinrich'sche Buchhandlung. Leipzig, Germany. 1911. S. 52. Pr. M. 1.50.

Professor Gregory is the acknowledged master in the realm of Textual Criticism of the New Testament. In this fact America can take special pride, for he is an American. He holds the professorship on this subject at Leipzig. His writings on the subject of Textual Criticism have carried his fame all over the world. He is now engaged in his *Magnum opus*, which is nothing less than a critical edition of the Greek New Testament to take the place of Tischendorf's *Novum Testamentum Graecum*.

To secure the best results he is seeking the co-operation of New Testament scholars all over the world. To facilitate this service he has prepared the "Vorschläge." Every New Testament scholar should secure a copy and thus see how he may be able to give Dr. Gregory the benefit of his ideas on various matters of importance. The points are technical, to be sure, but none the less interesting. For instance, should Dr. Gregory print an edited text at the top of the page? Should he take note of readings of the *Textus Receptus*? Should he make an entirely new apparatus or merely revise Tischendorf? The size of the page? Should he make such long quotations from the Patristic writers as Tischendorf does? It is a noble and notable task to which Dr. Gregory has set himself and he deserves the heartiest co-operation of all New Testament scholars. Among other things he desires a complete list of names and addresses of New Testa-