

opening note on the literature of the subject is valuable. The whole work is clear, strong in its outlines, and graphically filled up. Size x inches, pp. xvi, 440. Price, \$2.60.

A most remarkable essay is the anonymous pamphlet issued by Walther and Apolant, in Berlin (imported by Westermann), entitled *Gedanken eines Juden* ("Thoughts of a Jew"). It bears as its motto the sentence from Max Müller: "There may be times when silence is gold and speech is silver; but there are also times when silence is death and speech is life." It begins with the difficulty which a Jew finds in competing with others in the struggle for bread; proceeds with the difficulties which their religious rites, instruction, and service throw in the way of their increase; shows that Jews have again and again lapsed into heathenism, and that now they only thrive near Christendom or Islam (without the rise of which religions it may be doubted whether Judaism would have so long survived!); shows how the reform element has no limit of change, and that little but the doctrine of the Trinity prevents a wholesale migration of Jews to Christianity (though it alleges that many of the evangelical communions are not so strict in that respect); shows that the Jewish religion is of significance only for a nation, and asserts that a religion, in order to prevail, must, as Christianity has done, disregard national lines; shows the power of the example of Jesus (substantially as a human exhibition of the God-like) in helping Christians to be what Jews and Christians equally strive for—viz., to be like God; and concludes by maintaining that the reform Jews and the purer Evangelical Christians are alike helping to bring about the time when a true world-embracing religion shall prevail. This outline gives, however, no idea of the power and ability of the work, or of its knowledge, or—if the author be indeed a Jew, as he seems—of its boldness. It is worthy of being circulated in English. (Size, 9x6½ inches, pp. 23. Price, 20 cents.)

SOME RECENT GERMAN BOOKS.

FULL of promised interest is the first *Lieferung*, or fascicle, of a new book on the History of Training-up and Instruction among the Israelites (*Geschichte der Erziehung und des Unterrichts bei den Israeliten*), by B. Strassburger, published at Stuttgart, by Levy and Müller, and imported by Westermann. It is written in the hope of inciting the author's (Jewish) brethren to greater care and zeal in training the children in what they should know and do, but yet with a view to its use "for all educators and teachers of all confessions," who, it is presumed, will take deep interest in the methods of the Israelites, from Bible times down; and some of whom will, perhaps, be "surprised to find here solved the education problems which to-day still puzzle our pedagogists." The present fascicle treats of the ante-talmudic training and instruction, and in part of that in talmudical times. The origin of Jewish schools the author, with the rabbins, places in the highest antiquity, though admitting that at first the school was the home. The legend is cited, but not alleged as truth, that Abraham invented the Hebrew alphabet, taught chronology and the calendar to the Egyptians, and was learned in the astrology and science of the Chaldeans. The work is to be concluded in the course of this year, in nine fascicles, and is to contain rather more than 300 pages. (Size, 8x5½ inches. Price, 20 cents a fascicle.)

Pastor Johann Martin Usteri, of Affoltern bei Hängg, Canton Zürich, author of the recent "Ulrich Zwingli, a Twin Witness with Martin Luther to the Evangelical Faith," (one of the "*Festschriften*" for Luther's quadri-centennial) has just issued, as a supplement thereto, an interesting pamphlet entitled *Zwingli und Erasmus*, a study in the history of the Reformation, showing chiefly the influence of the latter upon the former in shaping his belief and his position as a reformer. It is published at Zürich by S. Hölz, and imported by Westermann. (Size 9x5½ inches, pp. 39. Price, 35 cents.)

The history and genealogy of the legend which underlies that of Saints Barlaam and Jehoshaphat, of the Roman, Greek and Syrian Church calendars, has recently been investigated and published by Eugen Braunholz, under the title of *Die erste Parabel des Barlaam und Josaphat, ihre Herkunft und Verbreitung*. ("The original Parable of Barlaam and Jehoshaphat, its Descent and Diffusion.") Originally, it was a Buddhist fable, and appears most strongly rooted in Ceylon. From the far East it passed over, with changes of various sorts, into Syriac and Greek and Latin, as a saintly legend; and thence, chiefly through the *Gesta Romanorum*—but now mixed with the descendants of another old fable of doubtful origin—into Boccaccio, Shakespeare (the caskets in the "Merchant of Venice"), and many other publications and recensions. The work is extremely interesting to a legendary student, as well as amusing in itself. Not the least attraction is the genealogical table at the end. (Halle: Max Niemeyer; imported by Westermann. Size, 9x6 inches, pp. 111. Price, \$1.10.)

A book worth reading, as solid history and the fruit of much research, especially in older matters, is *Die Evangelische Christenheit und die Juden* ("Evangelical Christianity and the Jews"), by Lic. Pastor J. F. A. de le Roi, published at Karlsruhe and Leipzig, by H. Reuther, and imported by Westermann. It treats of the attitude of the Christians toward the Jews, especially with reference to the history of missions, from the time of the Reformation onward, the first volume—the only one thus far issued—closing with the middle of the eighteenth century. The author has drawn largely upon British sources, more richly from German ones, especially from the material gathered at the Waisenhaus at Halle. To most readers it opens an early chapter in Reformation history, which has hitherto been as good as sealed. Respecting America, the matter is necessarily very short, including only such names as John Davenport and Increase Mather. The short