

28, Galatians 3 : 5, Hebrews 2 : 4), though it is implied in I Corinthians 12 : 29 that this power is not the possession of all Christians. St. Paul claims that he has worked miracles (Romans 15 : 18f., II Corinthians 12 : 12), and several miracles are, of course, attributed to him and to other apostles in Acts (*passim*). In his earthly life Christ had delegated his power to his apostles (Mark 6 : 7, Matthew 10 : 1, 8, Luke 9 : 1, 10 : 19), and after his resurrection he had not withdrawn it from them (John 14 : 12, Acts 1 : 8). Everywhere in the New Testament miracles are regarded as evidences, not of any inherent powers in the Church, but of the presence of the divine power in it; and the discussion of miracles must always be conducted from the standpoint of the biblical conception of the power of God. In other words, the biblical miracles must be discussed not merely *historically* (did they happen?), but also *theologically* (what is their meaning?). Disregard of the biblical theology leads inevitably to the attempt to explain away the power of God and the apostolic testimony: "Is it not for this cause that ye err, that ye know not the Scriptures, nor the *dunamis* of God?" (Mark 12 : 24).

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Readers' Corner

J. H. Moulton's *Introduction to the Study of New Testament Greek* with an accompanying *First Reader* has been a serviceable text-book for students, and has passed through various editions since it was first published in 1896. For translators it is an indispensable *vade mecum*. It will be of interest to readers to know that a completely new and revised edition has been made by the late Rev. H. G. Meecham, M.A., D.D., Ph.D. and will be published shortly by the Epworth Press, 25-35, City Road, London, E.C.1. This new fifth edition will comprise the following features: some of the material has been reshaped and expanded, the List of Verbs rearranged in the usually accepted order. Two new Appendices (on "Periphrastic Tenses" and on "The Uses of *iva* in the New Testament") have been added. These, it is hoped, may prove useful as summaries of usages specified in various parts of the book. References to classical Greek usages have been retained in their original small print, but most references to the Dual Number, which has no place in the Greek of the New Testament, have been excised. A list of larger *Grammars* for consultation has been included. A special feature is the addition of numerous footnotes and additional references in the Syntax. In the *Reader*, the list of "Books Necessary for the Beginner" has been amended, three new Exercises added, page references altered to sections, and additional marginal references inserted.