BISHOP WESTCOTT'S WORDS OF FAITH AND HOPE.


Most of the sermons and addresses which make up this volume were found amongst the late Bishop of Durham's papers, marked "Overflow of Lessons from Work." They must, therefore, be regarded as material which he had thought of including in the book which bears that title. Some additional material includes the address to Durham miners delivered by the Bishop a few days before his death. The contents present the general characteristics of the Bishop's homiletical work. His realization of the social obligations of Christianity, his distrust of individualism, and his belief in the value of personal example are outstanding features of this book. The three addresses on "The Disciplined Life," delivered at widely separated intervals, which open the volume, are amongst the most interesting of its contents. In one of them the Bishop outlined a scheme for a religious confraternity, which was to have its value in exhibiting to the world a combination of frugality in life, clearness of faith, and loftiness of ideals. It was not to be a celibate brotherhood, for the Bishop held that the family was the true unit: "Celibate forms of life cannot be offered for general acceptance. On the contrary, they sanction most injuriously the definite recognition of manifold standards of Christian duty. Thus, while they are calculated to act with concentrated power on any special point, they are essentially unfitted to elevate the whole form of social life by the exhibition of a pattern in which its ordinary temptations are seen to be met and overcome." The organization the Bishop had in mind would have little, therefore, in common with the organizations already in existence: "It would consist primarily of an association of families, bound together by common principles of living or work of devotion, subject during the time of voluntary co-operation to central control, and united by definite obligations. Such a corporate life would be best realized under the condition of collegiate union, with hall and schools and chapel, with a common income, though not common property, and an organized government; but the sense of fellowship and the power of sympathy, though they would be largely developed by these, would yet remain vigorous whenever and in whatever form combination in the furtherance of the general ends was possible. Indeed, complete isolation from the mass of society would defeat the very objects of the institution. These objects, the conquest of luxury, the disciplining of intellectual labour, the consecration of every fragment of life by religious exercises, would be..."
expressed in a threefold obligation—an obligation to poverty, an obligation to study, an obligation to devotion."

It would be interesting to know whether any attempt was ever made to carry out the Bishop's plan. The curious should for further detail consult this volume. They will find themselves repaid.

HANDBOOKS FOR THE CLERGY.


These two volumes are welcome additions to the series of small "Handbooks for the Clergy," of which the Rev. A. W. Robinson is editor. They do more than sustain the excellent reputation which the series has already acquired. Dr. Swete's manual is the very book for a young clergyman or theological student who wishes both to gain a general idea of patristic literature and to obtain guidance as to how he may traverse some parts of the field to the best advantage. Brief as the work necessarily is, Dr. Swete has been successful in making it interesting. A complete knowledge of his subject enables him to brighten his summary with much just and happy characterization of various authors, whilst his long experience peculiarly qualifies him to offer guidance to others. As many as recall the very serious warning conveyed by the Bishop of Durham in the columns of the CHURCHMAN last year will feel that the ancient Fathers demand more attention from our younger clergy, and will be grateful to Professor Swete for the assistance which he here offers to willing students.

Bishop Montgomery's missionary handbook is an excellent piece of work. It lays down in unhesitating terms the true basis of foreign missions. It is scrupulously just in its survey of what has been done. In a spirit of true Catholicism it cordially recognises the great work of British Nonconformity. It looks with hope to further developments in the present century, especially in regard to the native churches. And it suggests to the reader other sources of information, which may be consulted by those who would pursue any part of the subject in greater detail. We very much hope that the general title of the series—"Handbooks for the Clergy"—will in no way limit the circulation of this manual. It is but too sadly true that a large number of clergy regard the work of foreign missions with indifference, and that it is the school of thought most likely to be associated with this series which is mainly to blame in this respect. But Bishop Montgomery's book is also the very work to place in the hands of intelligent laymen who are not quite sure of the Church's duty in this matter, and know little or nothing of what has been done. The tone of the work is so admirable that no candid person, however indisposed at first to view the subject with sympathy, should find it difficult to give the Bishop a fair hearing.

OTHER THEOLOGICAL WORKS.


Professor Wendt has long been working at a theory of his own as to the sources and composition of St. John's Gospel. It is set forth in full
Reviews.

Dr. Wendt believes that we have in the Fourth Gospel an underlayer of old material worked over and supplemented by an editor. This original source consisted of records of our Lord's words during His visits to Jerusalem. The authorship and value of this presumed source are, of course, considered in detail. Every student of the New Testament, and especially of the Johannine problem, will find Dr. Wendt's work full of interest, but it must be confessed that it appears more ingenious than convincing.


Mr. Ottley's book is written from the standpoint of one who accepts the modern critical view of the Old Testament Scriptures. The narrative is clear, and the contact of Hebrew history with that of other nations is usefully brought out. It is scarcely needful to say that the treatment is marked by complete reverence. Some chronological tables are a useful feature of the book.

The World before Abraham according to Genesis I. to XI. By H. G. Mitchell, Professor in Boston University. Westminster: A. Constable and Co. Price 5s. net.

This volume is the outcome of a belief that there was need for a more or less compendious work discussing the earlier part of Genesis "in the light of the results of the most recent researches into its age and structure." Acting upon this belief, Professor Mitchell has produced a work which fairly presents the advanced view in regard to Genesis. Dissenting as we do from his method, we can still find a value in such a volume, for there is a distinct convenience in having the general attitude of advanced criticism set forth in so careful and detailed a way in regard to these concise chapters. Professor Mitchell's attitude and treatment are reverent, nor does he go out of his way to pour scorn upon those who differ from him.


Many clergy have discovered the difficulty of imparting freshness to Lenten addresses delivered year after year in the same parish. Perhaps Mr. Mosse's little book may help them. It will suggest a form of Lenten address which receives less attention than it should—we mean the address which deals directly and forcibly with our every-day life, touching the common weaknesses of human nature and pointing the way to their remedy. The volume should also be profitable for personal reading at Lent or any other time.


This is a collection of daily prayers for thirteen weeks, with suggested Bible Readings. It cannot be said that the authors exhibit any unusual skill; but their prayers are scriptural, practical, and comprehensive. There are many households in which it should find a welcome.

GENERAL LITERATURE.


Within its limits this little book is useful; but if the work was worth doing at all it was worth doing well. The opponent will take up this little volume, and, possibly, will say: "If this is all the lay testimony in
favour of Christian Missions, it isn’t much.” The names are very largely those of unknown people, whereas the space could have been filled with even more effective testimony from men whose names and position would appeal to the gainsayer. The list, even as it stands, is obtrusively weak on its military and official side.

The Clergy List, 1902. London: Kelly’s Directories, Ltd.

The Clergy List is always welcome, especially since it has been enlarged so as to give us a fuller account of the clergy. This year the bulk of the volume has been a little reduced. The size and the paper is the same, but by enlarging the area of the page of type considerable economy of space has been secured. The entries are remarkable for their accuracy, whilst the miscellaneous information supplied is well selected and up to date. The Clergy List keeps its place as one of the books of reference which are indispensable.


Every parent must decide for himself whether he will or will not warn his growing boy as to some of the special temptations and sins of boyhood and youth. Those who hold that innocence is the true prophylactic will hardly deny the right of others to apply the maxim that “forewarned is forearmed.” The father who believes that his boy should learn something as to the mysteries of his own body, and the lasting evil which may be wrought by misuse of his own organs, will find in this volume a manual which meets his need. It is written in a deeply-religious spirit, simply and solemnly, in a way likely to impress young minds.


This is an extremely interesting story from the pen which gave us “By Order of the Company.”


This is distinctly one of the most striking of the author’s works; a capable and thoroughly readable story.

* In reference to the review of the Bishop of Oxford’s “Christ the Way,” in our last issue, it should be noted that the book is published by Messrs. Longmans and Co., and not by the S.P.C.K.