

checkered life. Probably no one since the days of Whitefield has preached the gospel to so many souls. Mechanically the book is very handsomely manufactured. It is printed on fine toned paper, clear type, and handsomely bound. It is illustrated by a steel engraving of Sam P. Jones, and good engravings of Sam W. Small; Metropolitan Church—interior and exterior; Sam P. Jones' Cottage Home and Tabernacle, Cartersville, Georgia; Caledonian Rink, Toronto, and other illustrations.

Three sermons by Sam Small, including the thrilling account of his deliverance from the bondage of drink, and a biographical sketch, add to the value of the volume.

Profit-Sharing between Capital and Labour. Six Essays. By SEDLEY TAYLOR, M.A. New York: J. Fitzgerald. (Humboldt Library). Price 15 cents.

This is a small book on a great subject. Mr. Taylor conceives that the solution of the labour problem will be found in "profit-sharing," and adduces many striking examples of its success in support of his views. He cites over a hundred such examples, chiefly in France and Germany; and there are many others besides. He shows that profit-sharing, or giving to wage-earners a certain percentage of the profits of the business in which they are engaged, pays well from a practical and economic point of view. By giving employees a personal interest in the business, greater industry, carefulness and avoidance of waste are promoted. Thus the output of labour is increased, its quality is improved, and greater economy in its production is obtained. The cost of oversight is reduced because each man, as a profit-sharer, is eager for the success of the business. The increased profit thus secured, he shows, more than equals the share given to the employee. The system, moreover, exchanges the often-strained relations of capital and labour for relations of most cordial good-will and mutual helpfulness.

The most successful method of profit-sharing is one something like the following:—A certain amount of the net profits, say ten per cent., or more or less, according to the nature of the business, is reserved to the capitalist before any sharing of profits takes place. After that, the profits are divided, say, equally between employer and the body of employees. The employee's share is divided as follows:—One-third is paid in annual cash bonuses, one-third is paid into a provident or pension fund, to be used in case of sickness or disability, and one-third is paid into an insurance fund to be available only on the death of the employee, or his attaining the age of sixty, or being twenty years in the service. On these last reserves the employer pays interest at bank rates. These benefit societies are popular with the men, cultivate thrift, and tend toward the permanence of employment in the same house. The system of profit-sharing has been applied to many kinds of manufacturing—to coal mining, agriculture, printing and store-keeping. The latter is signally successful at the *Bon Marché* at Paris, which employs 700 persons, and does a business of about £1,000,000 sterling per annum. We commend the study of these essays to all interested in the capital and labour problem.

Charles Haddon Spurgeon, Preacher, Author, and Philanthropist, with Anecdotal Reminiscences. By G. HOLDEN PIKE. Pp. 312. Toronto: S. R. Briggs. Price, \$1.25.

It is a curious coincidence that three of the greatest preachers living come under review in this number of the METHODIST MAGAZINE; and, taken all in all, this great Baptist is the most remarkable of the group. He is one of the most potent moral forces of the greatest city in the world. He has overcome contumely ridicule and caricature, and is honoured and beloved wherever the English language is spoken. Our author has made a special study of his life and work and gives a gossip account, largely anecdotal, of