

large numbers, at popular prices, on all future occasions when the Orchestral School may appeal to them. These remarks were warmly applauded.

### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

**LONGMANS' NEW SCHOOL ATLAS.** Edited by George G. Chisholm, M.A., B.Sc., Fellow of the Royal Geographical and Statistical Societies, and C. H. Leete, A.B., Ph.D., Fellow of the American Geographical Society. New York: Longmans, Green and Company. 1892.

An effort has been made by the editors and publishers of this atlas to provide such a work as the advance of a scientific method of teaching geography renders necessary. Though a great deal of matter will be found to have been omitted, which would have been included in a work of reference, yet the main object being education, the old difficulty of overloading the youthful memory with non-essential details has been avoided. The thirty-eight appropriately-coloured and marked maps convey all the geographical information that seems necessary, as well as the related information, which modern investigation and instruction has allied with geography. As might be expected, the United States does not suffer from insufficient space or inadequate presentation in this work. The Index is full and satisfactory. This atlas is intended to be a companion of "The School Geography for North America," published by the same firm, which we have already noticed.

**DONALD GRANT'S DEVELOPMENT.** By J. Macdonald Oxley. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society.

Mr. Oxley has in his last, and we may say his best, story, given us a well-rounded, vigorous sketch of what he happily calls "Donald Grant's Development." It is the keen knowledge of Canadian life and character, of Canadian climate and scenery, of the trials and temptations, the struggles and victories which beset the youth of our country—a just appreciation of the possibilities of high achievement for integrity and industry on our democratic soil, and the manly, cheery spirit which he breathes into his pages that has won for Mr. Oxley his enviable distinction as a Canadian story-teller. Donald Grant, born in comparative poverty, the son of an Acadian carpenter, passes through the well-known stages of rural school-boy life, and by his perseverance, pluck and honesty, aided by good ability shown at his humble home at Riverdale, at the country cross road school, at the village academy, as a successful teacher and collegian, and in the broader and nobler field of pastor and missionary, teaches every reader, young or old, what dignity there is in a life well lived, and what nobility and usefulness can be compassed by a resolute purpose and an energetic character. We must refer our readers to the story for its details, and trust that our author may continue to provide for his widening circle of readers stories that are stories indeed, and that yet never contain, a doubtful sentiment, or a sullied page.

**MRS. BEETON'S BOOK OF HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT.** London, New York and Melbourne: Ward, Lock and Company; Toronto: Williamson and Company.

This favourite work is enlarged by the addition of some 360 pages, to afford space for the vast amount of supplementary matter it contains as compared with earlier editions. Every housewife will find it a mine of useful and exhaustless information. The plan of "Household Management" and the excellence of Mrs. Beeton's recipes are too widely known to require comment here, yet, for the benefit of those who, as yet, do not possess this work, now passing through its 493,000th edition, a quotation from the title page will yield to all a comprehensive idea of its contents: "Revised, corrected and greatly enlarged, containing new coloured plates and numerous full-page and other engravings, several hundreds of new recipes for English, French, German, Italian, American, Australian and Indian cookery; new menus for breakfast, luncheons, dinners, teas and suppers, with much valuable information upon household and domestic matters." A useful feature of the book is a note on the comparative cost of each dish appended to the receipts. In the preface to the first edition of her book, the authoress tells us what urged her to commence so arduous a labour of love. She says: "What moved me, in the first instance, to attempt a work like this, was the discomfort and suffering which I have seen brought upon men and women by household mismanagement." To those who may consider this formidable book a quite unnecessary investment, we emphasize and commend Mrs. Beeton's words, and we add, that no household can find a better aid to economy, or a surer help in all the infinitely varied needs of household management than this invaluable book affords. The present editors have done their work excellently well.

**THE TEACHING OF JESUS.** By Hans Hinrich Wendt, D.D. In two volumes. Vol. I. Price 10s. 6d. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark; Toronto: The Presbyterian News Company. 1892.

About six years ago Dr. Wendt, who is professor at Heidelberg, put forth a volume on the "Teaching of Jesus" (*Die Lehre Jesu*) which dealt with the four Gospels in their origin and mutual relations, and four years later, in

1890, he published a larger volume on the "Contents of the Teaching of Jesus" (*Der Inhalt der Lehre Jesu*). It is the latter of these two works which is now being produced in an English translation. Although the earlier or critical part is not at present translated, a summary of the results at which he had arrived is given by the author in the introduction of the later work. These results do not differ greatly from the conclusions of contemporary German criticism. The Gospel according to St. Mark is regarded as representing the earliest form of the Gospel, the *Logia* in St. Matthew are the foundation of that Gospel, St. Luke originates in a somewhat similar manner; and St. John's is the latest of the four, but it is not quite in its original form, whilst, on the other hand, it furnishes "a subject matter quite in harmony with the contents of Jesus' teaching as attested by other sources." How far these results will be verified by future investigations, it would be premature to pronounce. Readers who wish to ascertain the grounds on which they are based should refer to the critical portion of the work in German.

With regard to the treatment of the "Teaching of Jesus" itself by Dr. Wendt, it has already been generally acknowledged that it displays great freshness and acuteness, as well as reverence, and that it is conducted in the true historical spirit. The author rightly points out that an historical investigation is not necessarily exactly chronological; at the same time he claims to set forth the historical contents of our Lord's teaching in systematic order as an organic unity. This design is carried out with great ability, the sources of our knowledge being regarded as not merely the Gospel narratives, but also the literature of the apostolic age—especially the Epistles of St. Paul. These last, he says, are of great value as the "oldest and most reliable parts of the apostolic literature"; but although we could from these alone determine what was essentially and in substance the general views and teaching of Jesus, so that we could thus test the Gospel accounts, yet we could not from these obtain the same comprehensive representation of the teaching of Jesus.

The author first investigates the Historical Foundation of the Teaching of Jesus, and finds it in (1) the religious conceptions of the Jews in the time of Jesus, (2) the religious hopes of the same; from which he considers the development of the "religious mode of view" of Jesus. In the second section he considers the external aspects of the teaching of Jesus, including the external form of His teaching and His ideas in regard to the natural world. In the third section the author takes up the great subject of the Announcement of the Kingdom of God, which occupies nearly one-half of the whole work, and is not completed in this first instalment of the English edition. The principal points here treated are God as Father, the Saving Benefits of the Kingdom of God, the Righteousness of the Members of the Kingdom of God, and the Nature and Advent (*Kommen*) of the Kingdom of God. The topics under this head which remain for consideration are the Relation of the View of Jesus on the Kingdom of God to the Old Testament Revelation, and the Conditions of Belonging to the Kingdom of God. The other important subject, which will be treated in the concluding volume, is the Witness of Jesus Concerning His Messiahship.

We must confess that Dr. Wendt has a tone of humanitarianism which we do not always like, and some of his remarks on the Temptation, for example, are a little painful; but there can be no question of the greatness of the work which he has produced. The translation, if not always elegant, or even fluent and harmonious, is generally accurate.

**DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.** Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. XXX. Johnes—Kenneth. Price, \$3.75. New York: Macmillan; Toronto: Williamson and Company. 1892.

If there are no names in this volume which belong to the very first rank, there are a great many which are extremely interesting and a good many that the reader likes to linger over. We have here indeed a dictionary which is by no means dry reading. Every page has something which detains the attention. First among names pretty well known is Johnes, the translator of Froissart, an important kind of person in various ways. Then come the Johnses in large abundance, and the Johnstons and Johnstones in diminishing quantities. Of the Johnses, the great Samuel is almost inevitably taken by Mr. Leslie Stephen, and receives quite properly more than thirty columns. No doubt it is a trial for anyone to tell the story of Johnson's life after the unequalled and unapproachable life by Boswell; yet no one will find fault with the thoroughly workmanlike article of Mr. Stephen, who gives everything on the subject that will ordinarily be found necessary, and who points out the strength and the weakness of Johnson with perfect discrimination. "The depth of tender feeling," he remarks, "was, in fact, the foundation of Johnson's character. His massive and keenly logical, but narrow and rigid intellect, was the servant of strong passions, of prejudices imbibed through early association, and of the constitutional melancholy which made him a determined pessimist." We would gladly quote the whole passage, but we have too much before us.

Another and earlier Samuel Johnson (1649-1703) is carefully described by the Rev. A. Gordon. Most people could not even say who this "political divine" was or what he did; and yet a man so able as Calamy, who speaks of him as "that truly glorious person," could declare that

Johnson "was by many thought to have done more towards paving the way for King William's revolution than any man in England besides." This article is not long, but it is very interesting and incidentally throws a good deal of light upon the time of the great revolution. As we pass on we come to a pleasant notice of good Bishop Jolly, and wonder if there are any bishops or presbyters left who are like him; and then we come on to the name of Jones, which occupies no less than ninety pages, in one hundred and eighty columns of the volume. It is superfluous to remark that a good many distinguished names are found in this list. There are seven David Jones. There is but one Inigo Jones, but he properly receives almost as much attention as all the seven Davids. There is an excellent article on the great architect, giving a full account of the man and his work. Whether by accident or otherwise, it is unsigned. We do not remember to have found more than one or two of these without the initials of the writer. There are twenty-two of the name of John Jones simply, and eight other Johns with a second Christian name. There are nine of the name of William Jones, besides some more with a second name, and several of these are of considerable distinction, among whom we may note the mathematician (1675-1749), the oriental scholar, Sir William Jones (1746-1794), and Jones of Nayland.

"Rare Ben Jonson" is treated in twenty columns by the very competent pen of Professor C. H. Herford, who gives the reader all that is needed for guidance in the study of this great writer. The following characterization of his genius is excellent: "Johnson's literary position among his fellow dramatists is quite unique. In passion, in buoyant humour, in spontaneous felicity of touch, he was inferior to most of them; but he had constructive imagination in an extraordinary degree, a force of intellect and memory which supplied it at every point with profuse material, and a personality which stamped with distinction every line he wrote. He lacked charm, and he failed altogether in drawing fresh and native forms of character; but no one equalled him in presenting the class-types of a highly organized or decadent society, with all their elaborate vesture of custom, manner and phrase. . . . As a literary critic he had no rival." The enormous extent of his literary activity is brought home to the reader in this article as we do not remember to have seen it before.

The celebrated Mrs. Jordan is treated at some length, and forms a very interesting study. Some of the old stories about her connection with the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., are here verified. They will be found in their proper place. The Rev. W. H. Hutton has a very admirable article on Archbishop Juxon, who, as Bishop of London, attended King Charles upon the scaffold, and who at the restoration was made Archbishop of Canterbury, and finally whose funeral sermon was preached at Oxford by South, then public orator, before the Archbishop was laid to rest in the chapel of St. John's College, of which he was President when he was raised to the episcopate. "As a churchman, Juxon was simple, spiritual and sincere."

Angelica Kauffmann, "Miss Angel," as Miss Thackeray calls her, is treated by Miss Bradley in a satisfactory manner. If not a great painter, she was a very striking and charming person. The very remarkable personality of Arthur Kavanagh, who overcame physical defects in an unprecedented fashion, is described by Mr. J. M. Rigg. Among the various Kays and Kayes we meet Sir John Kay, Shuttleworth, "founder of the English system of popular education," and Bishop Kaye, of Lincoln, who, by his monographs on some of the early Christian writers, did much to promote the study of Church history and historical theology.

From the pulpit and the throne we pass to the stage, and find excellent accounts of the two Keans, first the son, who is felicitously described as "a careful and conscientious, but scarcely an inspired actor." Next comes his father, the great Edmund—at his best, perhaps the most inspired of all English actors. "In a dozen or so of tragic characters, at the head of which stand Richard III., Shylock, Othello, Hamlet, Lear, and Sir Giles Overreach, Kean has never probably been equalled. . . . Marvellous passion, impetuosity, subtlety, and force distinguished his greatest impersonations." In this connection we may note the articles on the Kembles, Charles and the great John—Mrs. Siddons will come under her married name—all, like the article on Kean, by Mr. Joseph Knight. We think that Mr. Knight has done his work admirably, although the Kemble faction would hardly approve, and we are not quite sure that, if Mr. Knight had remembered Mr. Young, he would have said all that he has said of Mr. John Kemble.

We should note a full and admirable article on Keats by W. Sidney Colvin, two good papers on John Keble and his brother Thomas by Mr. Overton, although we should have expected a rather larger one on John. When we mention that among the remaining articles there are the names of Keith (a large number, some of them of distinction), Kelly, Kemp, Ken, and Kennedy, it will be seen that we might greatly extend our remarks. Mr. Hunt's paper on Kerr is admirable.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE appears in the frontispiece of the June number of the *Review of Reviews*. The department on "The Progress of the World" deals with a variety of subjects from "Presidential Forecasts," which prophetically announced that "Mr. Harrison's chances are by far the best of all" to "Woman's Suffrage in England." "Our Indian Policy and How We Are Solving it" is an