

ships and privations. At length by a frozen sound and amid drifted snow the dead body of DeLong was found, and near by the bodies of Dr. Ambler and Ah Sam, the Chinese cook. Soon other bodies and DeLong's journals of disaster were found. Here for a time they were buried, but their bodies were afterwards conveyed 6,000 miles by reindeer and horse sleds through Siberia, and 6,000 miles by rail and steamship, through Russia and the Baltic and Atlantic to New York. By the same route Melville found his way back. Undaunted by previous disasters he sailed again on the Greely relief expedition, of which he gives a graphic account. The touching story of that rescue is fresh in the memory of all. At the New Orleans World's Fair, no objects were exhibited of such pathetic interest as the tent, boat, and camp equipage of the Greely party.

Engineer Melville's plan of reaching the pole is that of establishing depots of provisions as far north as possible, and then with sleds and light equipment to make a forced march of 600 miles to the earth's northern axis and back. This book, to its scientific and geographical interest, adds all the fascination of heroic adventure and thrilling romance. The maps and cuts greatly help the comprehension of the narrative.

*An Examination of the Utilitarian Theory of Morals.* By the REV. F. R. BEATTIE, M.A., B.D., Ph.D. Pp. 222. Brantford: J. & J. Sutherland. Price \$1.00.

The profound problems of mental and moral science will always possess an intense interest to philosophical minds. The discoveries and fascinations of physics can never displace the earnest study of metaphysics and ethics. Some one has said, "There's nothing great on earth but man; there's nothing great in man but mind." Whether we quite fully agree with the saying or not, we can rejoice at the evidence given by this book of the successful prosecution of ethical and metaphysical studies in this young country. Dr. Beattie

treats his theme with the lucid exposition and cogent argument of one who has mastered the subject. He shows the sufficiency of the intentional theory of morals and the utter inadequacy of the much vaunted utilitarian theory. We congratulate the author on the very favourable reception with which the work has met from those most competent to appreciate its merits.

*A Manual of Methodism.* By the REV. GEORGE OXLEY HUESTIS. Pp. 202. Methodist Book Rooms, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax.

This book is indeed a *multum in parvo*. Within its two hundred pages are comprised an outline of the history of Methodism in Great Britain, the United States, and Canada; a sketch of Methodist missions; the record of Methodist divisions and reunion; a summary of the doctrines of Methodism, and an abstract of the Discipline of the united Canadian Church. It will be seen from this what an important hand-book it is. It should be in the possession of every new convert. Indeed most old members could learn something valuable from its pages. If it were widely read Methodists would be more familiar with the heroic history of their own Church, and better able to give a reason for the hope that is in them. The book is well written, interesting in style, and beautifully printed and bound.

*John Knox.* By WM. M. TAYLOR, D.D., LL.D. Pp. 217. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. Toronto: William Briggs.

Knox is one of the most heroic characters of a heroic age. He was an impassioned patriot and he moulded the destiny of his country more than its sovereign or its parliament. His pulpit was a very throne. Like Luther's, his words were half battles, and he is one of those kings of mind who still rule our spirits from their sceptred urns. To know the life-story of Knox is to know the history of Scotland in the most important crisis of its existence. The chief authority on Knox has hitherto