

tions of fine examples of ancient embroideries of different kinds, Mr. Day has been at the pains of reproducing a series of samplers with groups of stitches having some affinity. These are clearly photographed, front and back, on either side of the same leaf, and are intended for the student with needle and thread in hand so that she can turn the sampler and consult the inside for further guidance. The text contains diagrams of each stitch mentioned, with very lucid directions. We are indebted for these to Miss Buckle's collaboration and also to Mr. Day's daughter. With this book before her, any fairly intelligent needlewoman would have all that can without practical demonstration be taught of embroidery; she would also learn to avoid many pitfalls in the aims of embroidery as an art.

Mr. Day, as a professional and competent designer, attaches much importance to the cultivation of the taste of the embroidress in the choice of good designs; not that he considers it desirable for her to originate her own patterns, unless she has a real faculty for invention, which is a rare gift, but in order to enable her to modify or adapt any design she is working to the purpose for which it is destined. He recommends the study of good work, old work especially, among which some particular kind will appeal to her as most desirable. This she is to seek to understand and emulate without slavish imitation or loss of individuality. We quote some excellent advice which savors of Ruskin:

"Measure yourself with the best, not with the common run of work; and if that should put you out of conceit with your own work, no great harm is done; sooner or later you have got to come to a modest opinion of yourself, if ever you are to do even moderate things. But the 'best' above referred to does not mean the most masterly. The best of a simple kind is not calculated to discourage any one—rather, it looks as if it must be easy to do that; and in trying to do it you learn how much goes to the doing it. Good design need not be of any importance or pretensions. It may be quite simple, if only it is right; if the lines are true, the color harmonious; if it is adapted to its place, to its use and purpose, to execution not only with the needle, but in the particular kind of needlework to be employed."

The present writer also insists on the necessity of the worker and designer being in sympathy, and considers it a test of a practical designer that he should adapt himself to the materials and conditions under which the work is to be carried out. Mr. Day points out the mistake which is so often made in too closely following nature in the form of flowers and plants in embroidery: to work a flower as though it were painted with a brush is not good design although quite easily accomplished. Another form of needlework he considers mistaken is the effort to introduce the human figure into an embroidered picture, although we have some very beautiful examples of this kind among fourteenth and fifteenth-century work. There is a less happy modern example of an appliqué panel, with stitching and couching, among the illustrations of this book by Miss Keightley. Mr. Day considers ornament the thing best worth doing, and deprecates the excellent needle-work of the art schools of our time having been so often wasted on inappropriate designs—sometimes good enough in themselves, but not fitted for the materials in which they were carried out. He deems it indispensable that work should be beautiful in design and

color and execution; that the worker should express her own individuality in it; that the materials used should be appropriate and the best of their kind. He very justly objects to good work being wasted on poor stuffs. The reader can obtain full information in this book on all subjects connected with the materials to be used and the implements required; she will also feel convinced that embroidery is an art to be approached seriously, and to be practised with understanding and definite purpose.

*Bordeaux and its Wines, Classified by Order of Merit.* Third English (from the seventh French) edition. By Édouard Feret. Bordeaux: Feret et Fils. 1899. French 12mo (English 8vo), pp. 846.

Admirable is the talent for condensation without loss of accuracy or of detail displayed in the last edition of this standard work, commonly known as Cocks's 'Bordeaux et ses Vins classés par ordre de mérite.' A humanly complete handbook and directory of the wines of Bordeaux has been brought under one cover, although sixty pages go to the indices and two hundred are covered by the scattered illustrations. The text occupies less than six hundred pages; and though a large proportion of it is in print so fine as to give a thousand words to the page, yet it contains less than the matter of Humboldt's 'Cosmos,' which the true connoisseur will consider a beggarly allowance enough, considering the relative importance of the two subjects. But where lack of space has debarré M. Feret from entering into full details, he has not failed to refer the reader to whatever authority is most accurate and copious upon the special point of Gironde enology in question. Perhaps fifty titles are so cited, so that this work becomes a trusty guide to all that can be learned from books concerning its subject; and book learning is an essential part, albeit a small one, of this science, as of every other.

The whole area of the department of the Gironde is nearly four thousand square miles, or twice that of the State of Delaware. But a fifth of it is water, and nearly half waste *landes*, and, in short, only 625 square miles, we are told, are more or less devoted to the culture of the vine, not equalling the surface of such a county as Van Rensselaer, Greene, or even Madison, in the State of New York. The population of the whole department is 800,000, so that its density is about that of the population of New Jersey. These 625 square miles may be said to embrace six different wine countries. Beginning with the worst, there is, in the first place, the district known as *Entre-deux-mers*, lying between the Garonne and the Dordogne, but restricted to parts well away from both rivers, and also not extending down below Créon. Its wine is chiefly used for distillation. Secondly, there is the alluvial soil on the borders of the Garonne and Gironde, the Dordogne, and the Isle, hardly reaching back a mile. It is known as the *palus*, and the use of it for the growth of wine is post-phyloxeric. Thirdly, there are the parts called the *côtes*, embracing everything on the right of the Garonne and Gironde not included in the *palus* or *Entre-deux-mers*, together with the Bazadais, which, on the left bank of the Garonne, from its entrance into the department some dozen miles down to Langon, extends eight or nine miles back from the *palus*. The *côtes* wines are of va-

rious character and quality. Quite the best of them are those of St. Émilion, light but *reconfortant*, with a peculiar bouquet and slightly bitter taste, rejoicing in the title of the Burgundy of the Gironde, while the comparatively modest price is prohibitory. The remaining three wine-countries of the department are situated like the Bazadais, that is, on the left bank of the Garonne or Gironde, and reaching six or eight miles back from the *palus*. Next below the Bazadais is, fourthly, the *pays de Sauternes*, a district about seven miles square, whose white wines are made with extraordinary pains, the vintage lasting two months, and the grapes being selected, in some instances, one by one. Fifthly, next below the *pays de Sauternes*, for twelve miles down, as far as Bordeaux, comes the gravelly, channelly bottom (one hesitates to say soil) denominated the *graves*, where the delicious white wines of that generic name used to be grown. But those vines having been totally destroyed by phylloxera, at present more red wine than white is produced. Some of it is of the very finest quality; for New Yorkers' favorite claret, (judging by the price they have run it up to), the famous Château Haut-Brion, is a *vin des graves*. This château stands only about a mile outside of Bordeaux; and the traveller who arrives at that town in order to study its wines, is forcibly impressed with those of the *graves*, since the neighboring communes produce some very fine *crus*, while near to Bordeaux, those of Médoc, the sixth and most famous of the Gironde wine countries, are quite inferior. Most of the châteaux which produce the incomparable wines of Médoc that are the chief glory of the Gironde—of France, a true lover of them would have us say—stand upon interminable straight gravelly ridges, their vineyards growing close about them lest the precious soil should be wasted, and are remarkably business-like places to be called châteaux. There is, however, along the Gironde, a stretch of nine miles, from the Châteaux-Beychevelle to St. Estèphe, where there is hardly any *palus*; and here the finest vineyards extend to the water, as the name Beychevelle, or "lower the sail," may remind us. This stretch is bisected by the village of Pauillac, in whose commune some of the very greatest wines are produced, and some of the estates are magnificent. The Château-Pignon, in Hector Malot's 'Un Mariage sous le Second Empire,' was probably drawn from the Château-Pichon-Longueville, which stands on one side of the mouth of the Juillac brook with the Château-Latour on the other.

The first hundred pages of the present volume give all general information about wine-making in the Gironde, beginning with the different soils and sub-soils and their suitabilities for the vine, going on to the different varieties of vine employed to make Bordeaux wines, the chief diseases and parasites of the plants, vying in multitude with those of the horse, as *coulure*, *at-telabe*, the *cérvain*, the *procris*, the *pyrale*, the *euchlore*, the *ver-blanc*, the *apate*, the *puce de la vigne*, *loches*, snails, *éris-nose*, *grillage*, mildew, the *oidium*, the *phylloxera*, *anthracnose*, *pourridié*; rot, brown, white, and black, *cochylis*, etc.; the whole process of cultivation, planting by five systems, grafting, the arrangement of the vineyard, pruning, etc., special methods of the Médoc, estimates in detail for a su-

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perior bourgeois vineyard, and a small artisan or *paysan* vineyard; special methods in the *graves*, in the *pays de Sauternes*, in the *côtes*, in the *palus*; methods of vinage and wine-making in Médoc, the press-house, separating the grapes from the bunch by the *trémie* and by a *grillage*; wine-presses, vats, and filling them; *décavage*, second wine, press-wine, *piquette*, the methods in the *graves*, in the *pays de Sauternes*, in the *côtes*, in the *palus*; cultivation of yeast, pasteurization, electrification, weighing musts; the treatment of the wine after it is made, the *chai*, or cellar, the cask and its bung, racking, the *coup de fouet*, with a calendar showing what the cellarer is to do each month of the year; treatment of the wine preparatory to bottling, the art of bottling, the art of drinking wine (but this important part of the treatment of wine is the only one which is decidedly evaded by M. Feret); a description of the character of each vintage from 1795 to 1897 inclusive; and statistics. The main body of the work takes up each district, or *arrondissement*, and gives a general description of it, its methods, its soil, its wines—under each district, each commune, describing it, its soil, and its wines in general terms; and under each commune is given a full list of the vineyards, with the proprietor of each, its average yield, the exact grades and character of its wines, often with a great deal of historical and other interesting information.

What has attracted our attention to the book more than anything else is the astonishing precision and accuracy with which, in very few words or even none, but merely by the order of arrangement, upwards of four thousand kinds of wine are characterized, so that the reader who has at all studied the subject will know each one almost as well as if he had tasted it. We close by remarking that the total annual yield of the five classed *crus* of Médoc is from one to two thousand tons of about 240 United States gallons each, enough to give several thousand persons a bottle every day—say, all the royalties, dukes, and marquises, and a privileged selection of counts, together with all persons who are suffering from alarm lest they should be disgraced by dying rich. The total annual export of wine from Bordeaux is, pretty steadily, thirty million United States gallons.

*The Biblical Theology of the New Testament.* By Ezra P. Gould, D.D., Author of 'A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Gospel of Mark.' The Macmillan Co. 1900.

Dr. Gould's contribution to Professor Matthews's "New Testament Handbooks" is quite abreast of the foremost of a series that has so far maintained a high standard of ability. His first paragraph quietly assumes a position which was damnable heretical a short time since, namely, that Biblical theology is not the theology of the Bible as a whole, but of its separate books, which are so many heterogeneous units. A criticism of the New Testament books is fundamental to their classification under six heads, which are: The Teaching of Jesus, The Teaching of the Twelve, The Teaching of Paul, The Later Apostolic Writings, The Non-Johannean Writings of the Alexandrian

Period, The Johannean Writings. The results of this criticism are far removed from those popular conceptions which the pulpit has done much to foster, and from which it is slow to work itself clear. At the same time, they are well within the limits of a prudent scholarship. There is a disposition to save as much as can be saved of the traditional opinion. Thus, the first Epistle of Peter is accepted as authentic, but not as the product of "St. Peter's skull when he was a young man"; rather as the work of a man Paulinized by ripe experience. Similarly, the Epistle of James, which in Harnack's view is a gnomic anthology of the second century, is here regarded as a clear reflection of the actual teachings of Jesus. There is freer handling of Paul's Epistles, eight of the traditional fourteen being more or less sharply cut off, with a leaning to the side of mercy in the case of the two Thessalonian Epistles. The discussion of the Pastoral Epistles is excellent; the best of it—apparently an afterthought—being included in an elaborate note. No attempt is made to assign the Fourth Gospel to a particular date, but the differences between it and the Synoptics are indicated in a manner that makes it necessary to choose between them: they cannot both be valid representations of the teachings and the personality of Jesus. But the Apocalypse is detached from the Apostle John more definitely than the Fourth Gospel, and with refreshing plainness of speech. In the footnotes, which are always abundant and show how far Dr. Gould's studies have been carried, we are referred to those important writings of Vischer and Völter which characterize the Apocalypse as a Jewish writing made over into a Christian one; but Dr. Gould does not consider this solution, which has been approved by Harnack, and which Dr. Martineau hailed with enthusiasm, as a satisfactory answer to a riddle of extreme obscurity.

New Testament exegesis is apt to lag behind the criticism of the New Testament writings. It is apt to show the bias of the writer's personal opinions, of his denominational connection. Dr. Gould's exegesis is free from these habitual faults to a remarkable degree. Nevertheless, its prevailing note is that of a refined and exquisite rationalism, which seeks and finds at every turn the more rational and agreeable interpretation. The most impressive feature is the absence of a theology in the New Testament bearing any general or much particular resemblance to the traditional theology of Christendom. One of the briefest chapters suffices to give "Jesus' Estimate of Himself," and it contains little or no hint of that exalted nature ascribed to him by the traditional theology. Even where Dr. Gould is dealing with the strongest expressions of Paul's Epistles and the Fourth Gospel, he does not force the note, but keeps well within the concessions that the most unorthodox scholarship would be obliged to make if simply cleaving to the text. The preëxistent Christ of Paul's theology he identifies with the Holy Spirit—a heresy which not many centuries ago would have sent this genial scholar to the stake. He is nothing if not genial. Those who will think his New Testament theology too faint an adumbration of their vigorous and rigorous creeds and catechisms, must nevertheless admire a temper which re-

moves their idols from their niches with such reverent hands.

A significant aspect of this study is its treatment of miracles, which is condensed into a single paragraph. They are represented as not being evidential, but as answering simply to the needs of sick and suffering people. This heresy is not a new one in Philadelphia, where Dr. Furness preached it many years. Yet miracles "make," as Dr. Gould observes, "the bulk of the Gospel story." Prophecies, or rather their supposed fulfillments, are also numerous, and once would have had an important place in any careful statement of New Testament theology. That Dr. Gould hardly pays them the tribute of a passing mention is another sign of the times.

*Le Voyage de l'Empereur Joseph II. dans les Pays-bas* (31 Mai—27 Juillet, 1781). Par Eugène Hubert. Brussels: J. Lebdèque & Cie. 1900.

The long debate over the character of the Emperor Joseph II. has received notable enlightenment through the labors of Professor Hubert. For a hundred and sixty years after the death of the Archduke Albert, the Netherland provinces which remained to the Spanish crown, and which passed to the Austrian Hapsburgs by the treaty of Rastadt in 1714, had never seen their sovereigns. Joseph II., in his conscientious desire to acquaint himself with the conditions and needs of his extensive dominions, was an indefatigable traveller, and in 1781 he found himself enabled to pay a long-intended visit to the Low Countries. An enemy of useless display, he journeyed by post, under the name of the Count of Falkenstein, with a retinue of only six persons; he lodged in the public hotels of the towns, and, to save time and the purses of his subjects, he forbade all ceremonious receptions. Including a short excursion into Holland, his visit was comprised within the months of June and July.

It has rather been the fashion to characterize this journey as an exhibition of useless and somewhat fantastic eccentricity, but M. Hubert's researches present it in a different light. He has laboriously investigated the archives, not only of all the Belgian provinces, but also of Vienna, Paris, the Vatican, and The Hague, as well as the voluminous printed material to which the imperial visit gave birth, and, with these ample sources in hand, he is able to give us in minute detail the incidents of the journey and the occupations of the monarch. We thus see Joseph devoting himself unweariedly to acquiring a knowledge of the condition of the land, patiently listening to and carefully weighing all complaints, and striving to devise methods to remove abuses, to further the well-being of the people, to stimulate industry and commerce, to equalize taxation, to regulate the finances, to remove religious disabilities, and in every way to promote the general prosperity. Every moment snatched from brief slumbers is devoted to the hardest kind of work, and we recognize in the Emperor a man to whom his *métier de roi* means a total self-abandonment to the duties and responsibilities of his position. All this stands out clearly in M. Hubert's pages, abundantly illustrated by the wealth of collateral information which he has brought together from all accessible sources.

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