

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

The Westminster Teacher.

Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication.

The November number of the "Teacher" is out; and those who expect to be engaged in teaching the Sabbath school lessons of the month will find it a valuable aid.

Harper's Magazine.

New York: Harper & Brothers.

All the contributions to the November number of "Harper" are illustrated except two. The reading matter is as usual in excellent literary taste. The editorial departments especially will be found rich in material conducive to intellectual and æsthetic culture.

The Canada Educational Monthly.

Edited by G. M. Adam. Toronto: Printed for the Proprietors by C. Blackett Robinson.

Having very recently noticed the "Educational Monthly" at some length, we will only state that the contents of the September number are of a character which renders them at once most valuable to educators and interesting to the general reader.

The Call to Missionary Work; and other Tracts.

Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication. Toronto: James Bain & Son.

The Philadelphia Board's most recent issues of tracts and pamphlets are well fitted for general circulation. That mentioned above is by the late Rev. Dr. Charles Hodge. The titles of some of the others are: "Mose the Sexton; or Talks about Popery;" "What Becomes of the Second Commandment;" "The Dignity of Labour; or Christ as a Carpenter;" "John Potter and Uncle Ben;" "Christians Commanded to Baptize their Children." These publications can be procured, singly or in quantities, from Messrs. James Bain & Son, Toronto.

Manual of the Reformed Church in America.

By Edward T. Corwin, D.D. New York: Board of Publication of the Reformed Church in America. Toronto: James Bain & Son.

It is not every Church that has the advantage of such an exhaustive and, at the same time, compendious manual of its history, its institutions, its benevolent and missionary organizations, and other matters of interest to its members, as that which is now before us, in its third edition, largely re-written, and with many new features. Certainly no member of the Reformed Church in America needs to remain in ignorance of the history, principles and polity of the Church to which he belongs, with such a book as this at his call. The work evinces, on the part of the author, indefatigable industry in collecting, sound judgment in selecting, and literary talent and acquirement of no mean order in execution. Within the bounds of the Church to which it immediately relates it will no doubt be a household book; and even outside of these bounds it will be found of considerable interest to members of Churches "holding the like faith and polity." Canadians especially will find many passages in it which are of no small value and interest as throwing light on the history of their country in its religious aspects. On page 130 we find an account of the Reformed Church sending its first missionary to the wilds of Ontario. It was Robert McDowall. Of him many a tradition still lingers around the Bay of Quinte. Seventy years ago he was known—and often eagerly looked for—as "the minister," over a tract of country within which ministers may now be counted by the score, or perhaps by the hundred. Other missionaries were afterwards sent, as Messrs. Beattie, Bork, Ten Eyck, Froeligh, Sickles, Ostrander, Duryee, Schermerhorn, Van Vechten and others. But matter of more immediate interest to many members and adherents of the Presbyterian Church in Canada will be found on page 317. It is a pretty full biographical notice of the late Rev. Dr. Inglis. This sketch of the life and work of one who was much admired and beloved as a minister of Christ will be appreciated by many in this country; and the beautiful portrait which accompanies it will at the first glance startle those who knew the face of Dr. Inglis in the flesh. It is one of the most life-like engravings we ever saw. Many an eye will linger lovingly on the well-remembered features. The work can be obtained at the publishing office, 34 Vesey street, New York; from the author; or from Messrs. James Bain & Son, Toronto.

The Scot in British North America.

By W. J. Rattray. Toronto: Maclear & Co.

We have received a promising sample of what this book is going to be, in the shape of a number of pages from various parts of it, beautifully bound, and faced by portraits of the Earl of Elgin and the Marquis of Lorne. As a specimen of book-making it will reflect much credit on the enterprising publishers; and still the outside is far from being the best of it; there is enough even in these advance sheets to enable us to say that the book will be one of no ordinary merit. The author evidently brings to his work a mind enriched with the lore of bygone ages and sharpened by acquaintance with the world as it now is, and with the literature of the present. Should the work never be completed, even the fragments now before us would be sufficient to place his name high in the literary ranks. His general plan is comprehensive and orderly; his thinking is logical; his tone is genial; his words are judiciously chosen and artistically placed. From inherent brilliancy, no less than from outward polish, almost every sentence sparkles. So much for the author, but what of the subject? Well, it is no empty boast to say that high as our opinion of the author is, we consider the subject worthy of his pen. That it is a subject rich in matter of interest and importance will not be questioned by any one who considers the inextricable entanglement of the Scot with the history of British North America, his place and power in it now, and his influence on its destiny. His part in the settlement and advancement of the country may surely be recorded without any disparagement to other nationalities; and may not each nationality be brought to the front in turn; nay, have not the publishers of "The Scot" already done justice to "The Irishman," and, having disposed of these two, who knows what they may venture to undertake next? In the introduction the author of the present work says:

"The design of the publishers was and is to select in turn each of the elements which go to make up our Canadian population, and to trace separately, so far as that may be done, the history of its influence, the extent to which it has contributed to the settlement, growth, and progress in development of the British North American Provinces. There is an advantage in such a mode of treatment which cannot fail to suggest itself to the reader, after a moment's reflection. A subject complex and unwieldy in the mass is much more readily dealt with if it be taken up by instalments; and no division promises so much interest and instruction as that which marks off the various factors as they were originally and before combination, and then follows them down the stream of time where they will at last be lost in a homogeneous current of national life."

It is the opinion of Mr. Rattray—and we feel somewhat inclined to agree with him—that the love of the emigrant for the country of his birth is not inimical to the formation of a new nationality in the land of his adoption; but rather, on the contrary, that it is from imported seed that the young patriotism of a new country springs. On page 17 of the introduction he says:

"There are many, no doubt, who admit Scotland's title to all the glory she has won, and who yet are ready with this objection, that old-country patriotism should be left at home. In Canada, it is urged, men should cease to be Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, and so forth, and be known only as Canadians. The motive which prompts this suggestion is laudable in itself. . . . It is certainly full time that Canadians began to regard their noble heritage with the eye of national pride and predilection, and that its life, political, intellectual, and social, were taking a national tinge. . . . But it is quite another thing to propose that the slate shall be cleaned off, and that if this noble Canada of ours cannot begin without patriotic capital of its own, it should wait patiently until it has made a history and a name for itself. The stimulus necessary in the initial stages of colonial progress must be drawn from older lands; it cannot be improvised off-hand at pleasure. Factitious patriotism is a sentimental gew-gaw, which anybody may fabricate and adorn with such tinsel rhetoric as he can command, but it bears no resemblance to the genuine article. As with the individual, so with the embryo nation; the life it leads, the pulse which leaps through its frame, is the life of the parent—the mother or the mother-land, as the case may be."

It would appear then, if our author is not leading us astray, that it is not he who loves the old land most that loves the new land least; that the renegade can scarcely be expected to be a patriotic citizen of any country; and that in order to the formation of a Canadian nationality, the immigrant should be encouraged to bring his love of the old home with him, and speak of it to his children, so that they seeing how he loves the land of his birth, may by the force of example be trained to love the land of their birth. It is not by continually attempting to prove that Canada is, in every respect, the finest country on the face of the earth, that a permanent national feeling can be se-

cured, but by showing our children that the true patriot loves his native country simply because it is his native country, even if it should be but the rocky end of an old island.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Revelation, Science and Philosophy can legitimately have only one object in view, and that is to make known to man the perfections and glory of the Deity. Revelation comes from God by creation to man; science is man working through the reason by creation back to God, and at that point where they meet philosophy steps in, points out the harmonies which exists between them, and thus this trinity in unity is the means to find out the will of God as it can be known by man. This union so happily effected cannot exist for the interest or pleasure of those united, but there is a specific work in which they ought to be engaged, and which it is their duty and privilege to enter upon without any delay. Many centuries ago One who was the Ambassador from the court of heaven to this earth taught his disciples a sweet and simple prayer, the words of which have been enshrined in all the Churches of Christ throughout the earth. The minister of the gospel, the man of science and the philosophic sage have alike prayed that prayer, and through its hallowed influences have felt themselves strengthened and encouraged in their labours. The aged saint upon the death-bed has rolled this prayer over and over in the soul as a morsel of manna from heaven, giving spiritual strength, comfort and joy before passing away into the shadow of death, which as a veil concealed the light and glory of heaven. The man of business, the soldier on the battle field, the sailor in the storm, the missionary in the hour of danger, the young man and young woman in the hour of temptation, have repeated "the Lord's Prayer," and they have found in it safety and strength.

The infant kneeling at a mother's knee lisps the sweet words, "Our Father which art in heaven," and throughout life these words form a three-fold link betwixt God, the parent and the child that can hardly be broken and forgotten. The child in humble, trustful obedience to its parent utters this prayer; the young in the hour of danger, when requiring heavenly light and guidance, cry to God, "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil;" those who are burdened with the cares and anxieties of life pray for their "daily bread;" and the servants of God, the men of science and those who seek after wisdom, find within themselves a still higher aspiration and holier desires, and they cry to God in these words of their Lord and Master, which are so full of meaning and so expressive of the real wants of man, "Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done, as in heaven, so in earth." Heaven is perfect harmony with the will of God.—*John Coutts.*

SUNSHINE.

We wish that we could persuade every one who reads this to let more sunshine into their houses. Draw up the window shades, throw back the curtains, and admit the warm radiance to every room. It will do you good in more ways than one. Physically, the sunlight is a necessity, while to our souls it acts equally as a tonic. You can't be half so anxious and troubled when the bright sunshine falls all about you, as when you sit in a dimly-lighted room. Try it and see. Mark how your spirits will rise, your hopes revive, your very plans seem more easy of accomplishment, in the glowing sunlight. And then, when to the radiance of an earthly sun is added the brightness of the Sun of Righteousness, shining upon us day by day, we shall find it easy to be cheerful and happy, even though troubles assail.

Let us have sunshine in our homes, in our hearts, and in our lives.

HE who never enters the chamber of meditation is sure to sink into lukewarmness, if not apostasy.—*Zion's Herald.*

A CIVIL war for five years every fifteen years would destroy no more property than the rum traffic.—*Joseph Cook.*

TO-DAY this land needs a hundred thousand Vassars to supplement the work of pulpit and Sabbath school.—*Rev. Dr. Cuyler.*

RESIST the devil and he will flee from you. But never go with him half-way, lest he be too much for you, and make you go the whole.—*Congregationalist.*