

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

The International Review.

The readers of the "International" will find the July number heavily freighted with matter of importance and interest.

Temperance Pledge Autograph Album.

Boston: Eben Shute.

The title of this blank book explains its use. Young ladies are expected to do some good work by its aid. The pledge heads every page, so there is no danger of treachery.

Littell's Living Age.

Boston: Littell & Co.

The numbers of the "Living Age" for the weeks ending June 14th and 21st respectively contain many interesting and important articles from the leading English periodicals, among which the curious will find "The Secret Correspondence of Louis XV.," which throws considerable light on the history of an important period.

Simple Sermons on Simple Subjects.

Toronto: Willing & Williamson.

This handsome volume contains sixteen sermons, characterized no less by earnestness than by ability, and well calculated to be beneficial to readers of all classes, but especially to the young. We hope the modest title will not lead any one to suppose that the book is a mere child's book. The sermons may be simple, but they are the result of profound thought.

Dickens's Dictionary of London, 1879.

New York: Macmillan & Co.

This compact little volume forms a most convenient *vade mecum* for a traveller. It is also useful to the general reader as supplying a very large amount of topographical information in the most accessible form possible, the names of streets, public buildings and all notable localities in the great English metropolis being given in alphabetical order, accompanied by full descriptions and historical notices.

Scholar's Hand-Book on the International Lessons.

Philadelphia: American Sunday School Union. Toronto: James Bain & Son.

Messrs. James Bain and Son have handed us Part XII. of the "Scholar's Hand-Book," covering the lessons of the International Scheme from July to December 1879. It is a very useful little book, designed to assist Sabbath-school scholars in the preparation of the lessons, and it is also well calculated to be of service to Sabbath-school teachers.

The Public Statutes relating to the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

By T. W. Taylor, M.A., Q.C., Toronto: Willing and Williamson.

All who have to do with the temporal affairs of the Church, and all who take an interest in them, should have these "statutes" at hand for reference. Besides the "Public Statutes" or Acts of Parliament, the volume contains the acts and resolutions of the General Assembly and By-laws for the government of the colleges and schemes of the Church. The book is thus a complete manual of church law. Reference is much facilitated by the carefully prepared index with which the volume closes.

The Atlantic Monthly.

Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co.

The "Atlantic Monthly" for July comes to hand containing: "Massy Sprague's Daughter;" "Glamour," by W. O. Bates; "Public Balls in New York;" "The People for whom Shakespeare wrote," by Charles Dudley Warner; "Recent Modifications in Sanitary Drainage," by Geo. E. Warner, Jun.; "Juno Ludovisi," by Hjalmar Hjorth Boysen; "Irene the Missionary," the "Morning Hills," by Maurice Thom; "Our Commerce with Cuba, Porto Rico and Mexico," by C. C. Andrews; "The Children out of doors," by John Pitt; "A Fossil from the Tertiary," by E. Hale; "Avalanches," by H. H.; "English Skies," by Richard Grant White; The Contributors' Club; Recent Literature; "Education."

The Cultivation of the Senses.

Philadelphia: Elledge & Brother.

This volume is No. 1. of the "Manuals for Teachers," now in course of publication by the Messrs Elledge. These manuals were originally published in England, having been prepared at the request of the Literature Committee of the National Educational

Society by men possessed of large experience as teachers. The American publishers have had them carefully revised and adapted to the wants of teachers on this continent. Besides that now noticed, the series comprises volumes on "The Cultivation of the Memory," "The Use of Words," "Discipline," "Class Teaching." Those who have, in any way, to do with the training of the young would be much benefited and assisted by a perusal of the volume now before us. It is a prime necessity in education to have "the five gate-ways of knowledge" in good working order.

The Eclectic Magazine.

New York: E. R. Pelton.

The July number of the "Eclectic" just issued, begins a new volume, and is a good one. The engraving this month is a likeness of General Albert J. Myer, the "Old Probabilities" of the Weather Bureau at Washington. Among the contents of the number are the following articles: "On the Study of Natural History," by Professor St. George Mivart; "A Speech at Eton," by Matthew Arnold; "The History of Games," by E. B. Taylor, LL.D.; "John Brown: A True Story;" "Sydney Dobell: A Personal Sketch," by Robert Buchanan; "On Chinese Fans;" "Mr. Browning's Dramatic Idylls;" "A Problem in Human Evolution," by Professor Grant Allan. Besides these and several other papers there are the usual editorial departments of Literary Notices, Foreign Literary notes, Science and Art, and Varieties.

Sunday Afternoon.

"Sunday Afternoon" for July has in the way of fiction "A Sorrowful Guest" by the author of Deephaven, Miss S. O. Jewitt; "The Monkey's Story," by Mrs. L. W. Champney, and two chapters of "Calvin the Sinner." In "One Sunday Morning" Mr. E. C. Gardner, the architect, gives expression to some ideas as to the modern Sunday-school and church, in the form of a sketch. "Sunday-school Songs," is another article in a similar vein. There are also the following: "Max," the sketch of a real life; another of Miss Help's articles, entitled "Some of Miss Help's Pre-terges;" "Oriental Laws and Courts of Justice," in which are several illustrative sketches; "Standbys," "Hebrew Women," and contributions from Prof. B. P. Howne and Arthur Gilman. There are a couple of poems, and the editor talks about "The Problem of Revision," "Dickenson's English," "The Good Old Times," "Lessons from the Life of Garrison."

The Canada Educational Monthly.

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

The present number of the "Educational Monthly" is not behind its predecessors in interest, variety, importance or ability. It contains several original articles on some of the most prominent educational questions of the day; and these are the product of provincial talent. The various editorial departments are well occupied with matter which must be the result of much labour and research and which is of great value to teachers and others. The magazine has now been six months before the public and it has made for itself a place and a name never previously attained by any similar publication in this country. The present number is for May and June. During the summer it is to be published bi-monthly instead of monthly, but each number will contain more matter than formerly. In September the monthly publication will be resumed.

Modern Universalism and Materialism as Viewed in the Light of Holy Scripture.

By Rev. Edward Softley, B.D. Toronto: Kowall & Hutchison.

The volume before us is a valuable contribution to the thoughtful and solid literature of the day. The subject is of vital and present interest and it is ably dealt with. Mr. Softley has undertaken to answer the Universalist and Restorationist writers, such as Oxenham, Cox, Jukes, and White; and, although we have not yet had time to examine the book thoroughly, we have seen enough to enable us to form the opinion that he has succeeded. The introduction is by the Rev. Principal Caven. In it he says:

"Mr. Softley's treatise is not only opportune in its appearance, but is characterized (we feel sure that clear-minded readers will ratify this judgment) by profound reverence for the teachings of the Word of God, by clearness and good method in the treatment of the several topics, and by able exhaustive examination of the arguments adduced, whether by Restorationists or by those who adopt the theory of 'Life in Christ.' The book, moreover, is kindly and sympathetic in its tone, and no one can doubt that the writer is earnestly and prayerfully seeking to guide his readers in the path of truth and peace."

TWO SIDES TO EVERYTHING.

We are all familiar with the legend of the upreared shield by the roadway, one side of which flashed silver rays in the sunlight, while the other side was golden; and how two vallant knights journeying from opposite directions met under this shield and argued, first with hot and hasty words, and then with the sharp point of their lances, to convince the other that he was wrong; but when in the progress of their severe and bloody contest they changed places, they glanced upward and found to their shame and confusion that they were both right.

They had both fought conscientiously for what had appeared to them to be the truth, but they had each seen only one side.

We can only imagine them upbraiding themselves for their foolish obstinacy and self-conceit, as they lay wounded and exhausted after this needless conflict, yet it is quite likely that when sufficiently recovered, each rode off ready to enter again into mortal combat with any who might dare to differ in opinion with him.

The same intolerant spirit which animated these hot-headed knights still prevails. Intelligent, conscientious people of to-day, are constantly coming in contact with others equally educated and thoughtful, but they have been differently trained. Coming from opposite directions, they do not see things from the same standpoint. Then follow endless tilts and jousts; their lances which should be kept ready for the protection of the weak and the advance of the right are often dulled and dimmed in petty squabbles concerning some trivial, unimportant point. What matters it after all whether the shield be silver or gold? Why should not each enjoy his own opinion, so long as there is no principle at stake, if it makes him happy.

But as then, so now there are those who dogmatically insist that others *must* see through their eyes and act according to their standard, allowing no freedom of thought, nor liberty of speech, save in grooves, whose narrow confines bound their own line of duty.

Often, because of the determined endeavours on the part of one person to curb and conquer the natural instincts of another, and in the purpose and desire of that other to carry out that which he sees written on his side of the shield, there has come a final separation between those who if they could but sometimes have changed places with each other, might have walked lovingly and helpfully together through life's journey.

There are many truths which are self-evident, and upon which our feet cannot be too firmly planted. But while there are points which we may not yield, it is always well to remember that there are two sides to every question.

SILENT FORCES.

Workmen in stone quarries sometimes find a very hard kind of rock. They pick little grooves for the iron wedges, and then, with great sledge-hammers, drive and drive the wedges into the flinty rock. And yet, once in a while they fail to divide the solid mass. The iron wedges and the sledges prove useless, and the workmen wonder at the stubborn rock.

But there is yet another way. The iron wedges are removed from the narrow grooves. Then little wooden wedges of a very hard fibre, are selected. Now you begin to shake your heads and think, "Well, if iron wedges will not do, how is it possible for wooden wedges to be used successfully?" Just wait until we explain. The sharp, well-made wooden wedges are first put into water. They are then inserted in the grooves tightly, while wet, and water is kept in the grooves, and no sledge is needed to drive them. They would break under the severe blows of the ponderous hammer. But the workmen just let the wet wedges alone. They will do what the driven iron failed to do. How so? The damp wood swells. The particles must have room to enlarge. And the granite heart of the rock cannot withstand this silent influence. In a little while the solid rock parts from top to bottom, and the workman's will is accomplished.

It is so, often, in other things. What noise and visible effort fail to do, some quiet power, when applied will surely achieve. Teachers may remember this fact in mechanics, and manage some very stubborn natures by the application of the silent forces. The iron and the sledge-hammers often fail; but tears, prayers and a patient example never fail.