

## BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

*Golden Thoughts on Mother, Home and Heaven.*  
New York: F. B. Treat.

From an examination of advance sheets of this work forwarded to us by the publisher we are inclined to think favourably of it, but shall be able to speak with more confidence and to give a fuller notice when we receive the complete work. It is a compilation from a wide field of literature. The introduction is by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, who recommends the volume as "an excellent home book."

*Macleod of Dare.*

By William Black. Montreal: Dawson Brothers.

The writer of this story has of late been taking a prominent position among novelists. His "Princess of Thule," "Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," "Daughter of Heth," "In Silk Attire," etc., have been extensively read, and the present story is attracting considerable attention in Britain and the United States. The volume now before us is the Canadian copyright edition, in paper cover, with numerous illustrations by well known artists.

*Canada School Journal.*

Toronto: Adam Miller & Co.

The November number of the "School Journal" opens with a portrait and biographical sketch of Professor Goldwin Smith. It also contains editorials on "Township School Boards," "Private Schools," and "History in Schools." Mr. Clarkson furnishes a second contribution on the question "What is Cram?" Mr. Harper supplies a paper on "Elementary Geography," and Mr. Spotton one on "Botany in School." The Mathematical and Practical departments are occupied with valuable matter. The Journal, as now conducted, is a publication that no teacher can do without. The publishers will mail sample copies free to teachers or trustees who have not already seen it.

*Leisure Hours.*

New York: J. L. Patten & Co.

The number for October, being the first number of the third volume of this popular magazine is now before us. The publication purports to be "a magazine of choice literature for the people," and this character is well sustained in the present number. It opens with a biographical sketch of George Cruikshank, the artist, by Rev. G. C. Miln, accompanied by a portrait. A few pages further on we have "A Trip up the Volga," copiously illustrated, and giving a lively description of people and places in one of those few parts of the world which are now left to furnish a fresh field for the traveller. Besides these the number contains a large and well selected variety of short sketches, stories, etc., well fitted to fill up the leisure hours.

*The Atlantic Monthly.*

Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co.

The November "Atlantic" contains, "The Nationals, their Origin and their Aims," "There came Three Queens from Heaven," a poem, by W. W. Young; "The Star in the Valley," by Charles Egbert Craddock; "Presidential Elections," "A White Camellia," a poem, by Edgar Fawcett; "Home Life of the Brook Farm Association," "Florence, and St. Mary of the Flower," by Charles Eliot Norton; "Roba di Roma," a poem, by W. W. Story; "Some Recent Books of Travel," "An impressionist at the Paris Exposition," Song, by E. E. Brown; "The Lady of the Aroostook," by W. D. Howells; "Indirection," by Richard Reolf; "Americanisms," by Richard Grant White; "An Old Song," by H. P. Spofford; "Oppressive Taxation of the Poor;" Contributor's Club; Recent Literature.

*The International Review.*

New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

The November number of the "International" opens with an article on the question, "Does Humanity require a New Revelation?" by Professor Tait, of Edinburgh. The reader is not kept long in suspense as to the answer, for it is given in the first line in the form of a very short and decided negative, which the article ably sustains. The Professor is not beating the air. It is Mr. Froude, the historian, who has taken the affirmative side of the question. His arguments are more than met in the paper now under notice, and the truth maintained that there is no necessity for a new revelation. The remaining articles in the present number are "Pending Ordeals of Democracy," by Hon. Geo. W. Julian; "The Government Library at Washington," by A. R. Spofford; "The Final Phil-

osophy," by Rev. John Hall, D.D.; "Successful Mediocrity," by Albert Rhodes. U. S. Consul, Rouen; "Social Democracy in Germany," by Professor J. Huber; "Ye Poet. His Epitaph," by J. W. Green; "After Specie Resumption What?" by Horace White; "A Shocking Story," by Wilkie Collins; Contemporary Literature.

*The Princeton Review.*

Published at 37 Park Row, New York. Agent for Canada, Rev. A. Kennedy, London, Ont.

The November number of the "Princeton Review" contains articles on National Morality, The Rights and Duties of Science, Philosophy as *Scientia Scientiarum*, The European Equilibrium, Copyrights and Patents, Man's Place in Nature, Duties of Higher towards Lower Races, Eclipses of the Sun, The Recent Solar Eclipse, A Criticism of the Critical Philosophy in Reply to Professor Mahaffy, Physiological Metaphysics. The paper on the Rights and Duties of Science is by Principal Dawson, of Montreal; that on Philosophy, by Professor Flint, of Edinburgh; and that on the Critical Philosophy, by Professor McCosh, of Princeton. In the essay entitled "Physiological Metaphysics," President Porter, of Yale College, combats the materialistic views of such writers as the two Mills, father and son, Alexander Bain, John Tyndall, Thomas H. Huxley, Erasmus Darwin, Herbert Spencer, George H. Lewes, John Fiske, and "the crowd of naturalists, both the solid and romantic, who, having accepted the evidence for evolution within certain limits, are ready to extend it indefinitely over all regions of knowledge that are unfamiliar to themselves or in their nature not easily grasped, and are content to make it the substitute for the absolute, the infinite, and the living God."

*A Popular History of the Dominion of Canada.*

By William H. Withrow, M.A. Toronto: Clough & Townsend.

A portly volume of 616 pages octavo; printed in large, readable type, with plain, strong binding, as all works worth keeping and frequently referring to ought to have; illustrated by six beautiful steel engravings, a map of Canada, and over one hundred wood-cuts; and containing a history of our great Dominion from the earliest legendary explorations of Madoc the Welshman, and the somewhat more authentic records of the Norsemen, down to the very dawn of the happy era of protection, peace and prosperity upon which we are now entering; this book ought to find a place in every library, large or small. To the person who has no book, we would say, Buy a Bible, and if he should follow our advice and come back for further guidance, we rather think our counsel would be, Buy a history of your country. These two books are absolutely necessary to produce one of the most noble combinations of human character - the Christian and the patriot. This work comprises a history of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territory, and of the island of Newfoundland. The author has already given us a work on "The Catacombs of Rome," and a "School History of Canada," both of which are pretty widely known, especially the latter. As a writer he is well qualified for such a work as this, being possessed of that power of condensation and that mental perspective so necessary to the historian. Impartiality is another quality very highly prized in a writer of history; and in this respect, from the cursory glances we have hitherto bestowed upon the contents of the work, we have not detected any fault. Facing the title page we have, as is most fitting, a well-executed steel engraving from a portrait of the Queen, taken in 1877. The book is dedicated to the Earl of Dufferin, and his portrait, also well brought out, faces the dedicatory inscription. The other steel engravings represent Messrs. Tilley, Earl, Boyd and Gibson, gentlemen distinguished for energy and liberality in the crisis connected with the great fire in St. John, N.B. But among the wood-cuts scattered through the work are to be found portraits of almost all the prominent public characters who have had anything to do with the history of Canada from Jacques Cartier to the Marquis of Lorne, besides many sketches of public buildings and natural scenery. The first three chapters of the volume are occupied with the discovery of America, early exploration, and an account of the Indian tribes, the period of French rule takes up the next fourteen chapters, and the remaining thirty-three chapters are devoted to what we think we can call a carefully compiled, well digested, and attractively written account of these provinces from the time of their conquest by Britain to the present day.

## SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

**TOMATO OMULET.**—Take three large tomatoes, peel and cut fine; stew till soft, adding salt and pepper to taste, a small piece of butter, and stir in three eggs just as you take it from the fire.

**DRIED APPLES.**—Apples should be dried as soon as possible after they are cut, to have them light-colored; stoves and kilns should be used in preference to putting them on a scaffold to run their chances for rain or sunshine; and as soon as dried they should be boxed up tight, to keep them from the insects which deposit their eggs among them and produce the worms which spoil so many of them. In this way they may be kept for years with perfect safety. Some time ago, while purchasing a lot of dried fruit, we discovered small pieces of sassafras bark mixed among it, and upon inquiry, were informed that it was a preventive against the worms. It is said that dried fruit put away with a little bark (say a handful to the bushel) will save for years unmolested by those troublesome little insects which so often destroy hundreds of bushels in a single season. The remedy is cheap and simple and we venture to say a good one.

**HOW TO CHOOSE A HORSE.**—An English paper tells us that the purchasers of horses for the French army always endeavor to obtain a first look at the animal when he is in the stable, noting if the animal supports himself equally well on all his legs, and, if one seems to yield, especially examining it. Attention is then directed to the largeness of the pupil of the eye, which ought to be more dilated when in the stable than when exposed to light. After the animal has been led out of the stable, the eye ought to be again examined to see if the pupil has been contracted; if not, the sight is feeble. Others, to test the power of vision, feign to strike the forehead with the hand. If the hollow over the eye be profound and the temple grey, old age is to be concluded. Wounds about the temple suggest attacks of staggers; and when the end of the nose presents circular scars, it may be concluded the horse has been twitched with a cord to insure his quietness while being shod or having had to submit to some painful operation.

**CELERY.**—The points to be observed in keeping celery, are, first, to exclude water; second, to keep as cool as may be without freezing. By skilful management the celery may be kept in a fair condition till April. Where limited amounts of celery are to be stored, it may be done in a cold frame, to be used afterwards for growing lettuce or for a hot-bed for any purpose. A covering of shutters and litter will keep the celery without the use of glass or mats, which will only be required when the pit is used for growing plants in Spring. This will be found a very satisfactory way of keeping a small supply for the family. It does not keep very well in a cellar unless well covered with earth and kept cooler than most cellars well can be. There is no more delicious vegetable than celery; it is indeed a somewhat troublesome and expensive vegetable to produce, as generally raised, but if the methods in use among the market gardeners were to be followed by amateurs, we believe celery would soon become much more generally used and appreciated.

**HYGIENE AND CONSUMPTION.**—At the tables of how many farmers and mechanics, we wonder, is the buckwheat breakfast gone into disgrace? We readily recall the time when uncounted multitudes of families broke their fast of twelve hours and faced the work of a blustering winter day with nothing but greasy buckwheat cakes and molasses! They might almost as well have eaten sawdust; and what had they for dinner? Boiled salt-pork and potatoes, and for supper boiled salt-pork and potatoes again—cold, and made palatable with vinegar! Ah, we forget the pie, the everlasting pie, with its sugary centre and its leathery crust—the one titillation of the palate that made life tolerable. Good bread and butter or milk, abundant fruit, beef and mutton, nutritious puddings—all these things have been within the reach of the people of New England, for they have always been the thriftest people in the world; but they have cost something, and they have not really been deemed necessary. The people have not realized that what they regarded as luxuries were necessities, and that the food upon which they have depended for protection from the climate, and for the repair of the wastes of labor has been altogether inadequate, and has left them with impoverished blood and tuberculous lungs. After taking into account all the influence of heredity, which is made much of in treating of the causes of phthisis, insufficient nourishment is responsible alike, in most instances, for the deposit of tubercle and the inflammation to which it naturally gives rise. There are many men, who, by a change of living, render the tubercles already deposited in their lungs harmless. Vitality becomes so high in its power that it dominates these evil influences, and they live out a fairly long life with enemies in their lungs that are rendered powerless by the strength of the fluid that fights them. We have seen consumption cured again and again by the simple process of building up the forces of vitality through passive exercise in the open air, and the supply of an abundance of nutritious food; and we have no doubt that it can be prevented in most instances by the same means. No human body can long endure the draft made upon it by a cold climate and by constant labor, unless it is well fed, well clothed, and well housed. Somewhere deterioration will show itself, and in New England—nay, all over the kingdom of Great Britain it is the same, where the people are worse fed than here—the poverty of blood shows itself in the deposit of tuberculous matter in the lungs. There should be by this time some improvement in New England, in consequence of the increased intelligence of the people, but so long as so many of them are running westward, and their places are taken by an ignorant foreign population, it is not likely that the statistics will show much improvement for a great many years to come. If our physicians could only be paid for preventing disease, and could be permitted to prescribe for each family its way of living, there would be but little difficulty in routing from its stronghold that most fatal and persistent enemy of human life, which we call consumption. —Dr. Holland in July Scribner.