

## BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

*Concessions of Liberalists to Orthodoxy.*

By Daniel Dorchester, D. D. Boston: D. Lorthrop & Co.

In the shape of a well got up volume of 343 pages, the work of an able theologian, treating of subjects which attract much attention and which are intrinsically important, this is a book that intelligent men can scarcely afford to pass by. The work is primarily divided into three books, each of which is sub-divided in a very orderly manner. Book First treats of The Deity of Christ, Book Second, of the Atonement, and Book Third, of Endless Punishment.

*Cookery and Home Comforts.*

By Mrs. Wigley. London: Thomas Nelson & Sons. Toronto: Clougher Brothers.

The special features of this collection of recipes are that it recommends only such dishes as are within the means of families with small incomes; that it gives directions for preventing waste and for making the most of everything; that the order of procedure is minutely described in each recipe; that the exact quantity is always plainly stated; that the price of each ingredient and of the whole dish is given; and that along with the recipes the book contains a good deal of useful advice, pleasantly given.

*The Kirografik Teecher.*

By John Brown Smith. Amherst, Mass.: J. B. & E. G. Smith. 1878.

The full title of this book gives us to understand that it is adapted for use as a text book in common schools, academies, and colleges. As a text book for teaching Stenography its usefulness cannot be disputed. The arrangement of the matter in the form of a series of graduated lessons renders it more serviceable as a school-book than any work on the subject which has come under our notice. As to its main object of superseding the "barbarous orthography" at present in use, we consider its accomplishment as difficult as it is undesirable.

*The Fortnightly Review.*

Toronto: Rose-Belford Publishing Co.

The February number of this magazine opens with an article on "England and the War," by Emile de Laveleye, the object of which is to shew that the treaty of peace involves no disadvantage to English interests further than would be obviated by the placing of a garrison in Egypt. The second article tries to divide fairly between Galen, Realdus Columbus, and Dr. Harvey, the credit of discovering the circulation of the blood. The other articles are: "Kaffir Land," by Anthony Trollope; "Lord Melbourne," by Lord Houghton; "The Christian Conditions," by the author of "Supernatural Religion;" "Victor Cherbuliez," by George Saintsbury; "Ceremonial Government," by Herbert Spencer; "Florence and the Medici," by J. A. Symonds; Home and Foreign Affairs; Books of the Month.

*Notes to the Fourth Reader.*

By G. A. Chase, M.A., Collegiate Institute, Galt. Campbell's Educational Series. Toronto: Jas. Campbell & Son. 1878.

It would be too much to expect that, in the first few years of their course, our Public School teachers should have such an extensive acquaintance with general literature as to be able to explain every reference in the varied selections contained in the reading books. At the same time it is very desirable that they should, in one way or another, be placed in a position to enable their pupils to read intelligently. This object, the book before us is well calculated to accomplish. It exactly meets the want referred to, and will be warmly welcomed and highly prized by both teachers and pupils. One marked feature is that it is not cumbered with unnecessary matter. The author knew what to say, and when to stop. Those teachers who can do with less information than these notes give are few; those who require more ought to betake themselves to some other occupation.

*Bible History, in Connection with the General History of the World.*

By the Rev. Wm. G. Blaikie, D.D. London: T. Nelson & Sons. Toronto: James Campbell & Sons.

Not many such books as this could one man write in his life-time. The quantity of literature, ancient and modern, which the author read while writing it must have been very great. At the same time, it is in no sense a mere accumulation of selections from

other writings. While the facts are collected from various sources, and numerous authorities have been consulted, the book is emphatically the author's own. With admirable skill he grasps his crude and chaotic material, and without detriment or distortion gives it its proper place in the structure, the result being a marvel of order and beauty. Along with the Bible narrative he gives the parallel history and progress of the leading nations of the world, showing what was going on elsewhere while the history of the Bible was being enacted. He traces the progress of religious knowledge and the state of social and spiritual life at different periods; and his aim throughout seems to be to bring out the great lessons of spiritual truth which the sacred writings were specially given to reveal.

*New Language Lessons: An Elementary Grammar and Composition.*

By William Swinton. Toronto: James Campbell & Son. 1878.

Composition and Grammar ought to be taught together; and at every step, composition ought to come first; grammar closely following; first, the *How*; then the *Why*. The pupil who is taught composition without grammar will soon forget what he has learned by mere imitation without rule or reason; and the pupil who is taught grammar without composition will just as soon forget principles which he cannot apply and rules which he has not been taught to reduce to practice. Ordinary grammars are not well adapted to this method. With the aid of such a class-book as that now before us the teacher will find it comparatively easy to train his pupils to speak and write correctly. It supplies practical lessons so arranged that the pupil who has mastered the first finds little difficulty with the second; and having made the second his own, is well prepared to encounter the third, and so on to the end. By means of these lessons the learner is really put in possession of the substance of the Grammar rule or definition before he is called upon to commit it to memory—the book merely clothing it for him in the most concise language. He thus perceives the meaning, the truth, the force, and the beauty, of the rule; and finds it easy to learn and difficult to forget. For beginners, at least, we can confidently recommend this book in preference to any Grammar now authorized.

*The Complete Preacher.*

New York: The Religious Newspaper Agency.

The number for March contains the following sermons: "The Surrender to Infidelity," by Justin D. Fulton, D.D.; "Rooted in Love," by Newman Hall, LL.B.; "Bread for the Hungry," by John Cumming, D.D.; "Divine Forces in Human History," by Prof. A. J. Nelson; "The Popular Arguments against Endless Punishment Unsatisfactory as a Sure Ground of Hope," by R. S. Dabney, D.D., LL.D.; "The Breathings of the Pit," by Justin D. Fulton, D.D. Dr. Fulton's sermon is a reply to Mr. Beecher's "Background of Mystery." Dr. Dabney is professor of systematic and polemic theology in the Union Theological Seminary of Virginia. The passage on which he founds his discourse on Endless Punishment is Genesis iii. 1-4: "Yea, hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden. . . . And the serpent said unto the woman, Ye shall not surely die." He says: "The death denounced against the first transgression was not so much bodily as spiritual—the death of the soul rather than of the body; so that the doubt raised by Satan's first question is substantially the same with that which is now enticing the minds of sinful men." The sermon is long and able. We can only give the concluding sentences:

"I have no interest in arguing that there is a hell for impenitent sinners. If any man can prove that there certainly is none, by any evidence honorable for God and safe for man, sure I am that no man's soul will be more rejoiced than my sinful heart. I have but one parting word to utter, and that is so plainly just that it needs no argument. It will be well for you to look thoroughly into this doubt before you trust yourself to it. Your eternity is at stake! And if, after your faithful, honest and exhaustive examination, you are constrained to feel that there is a possibility that Jesus may be right and Satan wrong on this point, it will be best for you to come with me to the safe side, and hide under the sacrifice of Christ."

GIVEN AWAY.—A superb pair of 6x8 Chromes, worthy to frame and adorn any home, and a Three Months' Subscription to LEISURE HOURS, a charming 16-page literary paper, full of the choicest Stories, Poetry, etc., sent free to all sending Fifteen Cents (stamps taken) to pay postage. The Publishers, J. L. Patten & Co., 162 William St., N. Y., Guarantee every one Double Value of money sent. News dealers sell LEISURE HOURS, price seven cents.

## SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

TWO EGGS well beaten, two cups of milk, two cups of Graham flour, one-third of a cup of molasses and a little salt. Bake in roll pans; and serve the Graham rolls hot.

PERSONS troubled with neuralgia will be glad to learn a cure. Two drops of laudanum in one half teaspoonful of warm water, and dropped into the ears will give immediate relief.

FLOUR, two pounds; butter, a quarter of a pound; sugar, six ounces; a little salt, powdered caraway seeds and ginger. Make a paste with yeast, four spoonfuls, and warm milk a sufficient quantity. A quarter of a pound of well-washed currants may be added. This will make plain buns.

IF PEGGED BOOTS are occasionally dressed with petroleum between the soles and the upper leather, they will not rip. If the soles of boots and shoes are dressed with petroleum they will resist wet and wear well. The pegs, it is said are not affected by dryness after being well saturated with the liquor.

POTATOES, PARSNIPS, beet-root and mangel-wurzel make tolerably good ale by the following process: Take about twelve pounds of either of the above roots to each gallon of water; pare them, cut them in slices, boil them to a pulp, rub this pulp through a sieve; put it into a flannel bag, and squeeze the juice through; put this in the copper and add about half a pound of hops to nine gallons.

TO TAN A SKIN WITH THE FUR ON.—Flesh and clean the hide; wash out in lukewarm water, salt and soap. Take one gallon rain water, one gill sulphuric acid, a little salt, and a small piece of alum; put the hide in this bath; let remain one-half hour, then wash out well in warm rain water and soap; rub dry, and grease with neat's foot or other good oil.

TO TAKE RUST OUT OF STEEL.—Wrap the steel up in a soft cloth, well saturated with kerosene; let it remain twenty-four hours, or longer, then scour the rusty spots off with brick-dust. If badly rusted, use salt with hot vinegar; after scouring, rinse every particle of brick-dust or salt off with boiling hot water; dry thoroughly, then polish off with a clean flannel cloth and a little sweet oil.

FOR MARMALADE PUDDING, take of bread crumbs half pound, beef suet very finely chopped six ounces, mix the two together with three table-spoonfuls of marmalade, three table-spoonfuls of powdered loaf sugar, the juice and grated rind of a lemon, and a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, then gradually stir into the mixture three eggs beaten up; pour into a plain mould, and steam it for three and a half hours. Serve with marmalade sauce.

MILK AND LIME-WATER are now frequently prescribed by physicians in case of dyspepsia and weakness of the stomach. Often when the functions of digestion and assimilation have been seriously impaired, a diet of bread, milk, and lime-water will be found beneficial. Procure a few lumps of unslaked lime, put the lime in a stone jar, add water until the lime is slaked and of about the consistence of thin cream; the lime settles, leaving the pure clear lime-water on top. Three or four table-spoonfuls of it may be added to a goblet of milk.

TO PREVENT MOTHS.—If a small piece of paper or linen, moistened with turpentine, be placed in wardrobes or drawers, two or three times a year, it will effectually prevent any damage from moths. When furs are packed away in the spring, they should be beaten well with a rattan, in order to dislodge any eggs of the moth; afterwards brush thoroughly and sew up carefully in a linen pillow case; over all pin newspapers, leaving no crevice where an insect could insinuate itself. It would be well to paste the edges of the paper together. If well done, you need not fear for the most valuable furs.

VARIEGATED JELLY.—One quart of clear jelly; one-half teaspoonful of prepared cochineal; one cup of white blanch-mange. Divide the jelly into two equal portions and color one with the prepared cochineal, leaving the other as it is, a pale amber. Wet a mould with cold water and pour in a little of the amber. Set the mould on ice, or in very cold water, that the jelly may harden quickly, and so soon as it is firm, pour in carefully some of the red; set back upon the ice to get ready for the amber, adding the two colors in this order until you are ready for the base, which should be wider than the other stripes and consist of the white blanch-mange.

HOP YEAST.—Take six potatoes and eight good-sized hops, and boil in three quarts of water, tying the hops in a bag; into a stone jar put one cup of flour, one cup white sugar, and one-half cup of salt; stir all together with a little of the boiling water the potatoes are cooking in; when the potatoes are done take the hops out and pour the rest of the water into the jar, leaving the potatoes whole; they must not be mashed but left in the yeast until it is used up, and then thrown away. Let the potato water cool before adding the yeast; set in a warm place to rise; when the yeast has risen, take out a pint and keep by itself to start the next with. To sponge the bread, take two quarts of new milk and scald—not boil; set away until nearly cool, then stir in some flour and add one pint of yeast. This makes four loaves.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—It would be well if the daughters in every family could be taught practical housekeeping, by being suffered to buy the necessary supplies for the household from time to time. Of course the girls would need some supervision, possibly much instruction, and at first mistakes would be unavoidable. But the advantages of such a proceeding are manifest; they would soon learn prices and values, and how to decide between qualities and kinds, whether of provisions or clothing, while a knowledge of the cost of articles in daily use would beget prudence in their using. No mother of grown daughters can afford to let her daughters be ignorant of this most important branch of womanly knowledge, to say nothing of the fact that she would find able and efficient helpers in daughters thus taught, who would lighten her cares and give her more leisure to enjoy their pleasures. Mothers, try it!