Books and Magazines.

Harper's Magazine.

New York: Harper & Brothers.

The October number of "Harper's Magazine" evinces the usual attention of its conductors to the wants of all classes of readers. Besides a full supply for the lovers of fiction and poetry, there are several papers of a descriptive character. The first of these, and opening the Number, is a graphic description of a scientifically conducted stock and butter farm in New England. Another, contributed by S. M. Byers, United States Consul at Zürich, is devoted to the celebrated St. Gothard Tunnel, now in process of construction beneath the Alps. Still another describes, with quaint illustrations, a Japanese mission school. Of a more distinctively summer character are the articles on "New York in Summer" and "Around the Peconics." The former, by Professor Charles Carroll, shows how the stay-at-home club of nine hundred and odd thousand New Yorkers amuse themselves on the Hudson, and at Coney Island, Rockaway, Hoboken, and elsewhere, during the summer months. The illustrations are characteristic. Mr. Ernest Ingersoll's "Around the Peconics" is an exceeding interesting description of the Long Island coast. The illustrations of this article are novel and artistic. "Butter Stores in Paris," by Marie Howland, is an interesting sketch, fitly supplementing the article on Echo Farm; and "In a Jewish Book Store," by M. L. Marks, introduces the reader to some unfamiliar characters, as well as some very fresh information. The Editor's Easy Chair treats of some especially timely topics, and the other editorial summaries are, as usual, well sustained.

Sunday Afternoon.

The October number of "Sunday Afternoon" has come to hand containing: "A Working Man's Story," by J. B. Harrison; "Miss Merivale's Will," by Mary A. P. Stansbury; "Will or Environment," by J. T. Tucker; "Tallulah," by Paul H. Hayne; "Aunt Huldah's Scholars," by Edward E. Hale; "The English Reformation," by Lyman Abbott; "Mrs. Barnard's Church," by Mary E. Wager-Fisher; "Tramps and Agents," by Elizabeth Winthrop; "Mountaineer's Prayer," by Lucy Larcom; "Fishers of Men," by S. T. James; "Mordecai Cohen and Emanuel Deutsch," by Clara B. Martin; "Chips from a North-western Log," by Campbell Wheaton; "Judith and Judah," by Josephine R. Baker; "Safe Folded," by Caroline Leslie; "Prayer for the Dead," by M. E. Bennett; Editor's Table; Literature. The following extract is from an article on "Preaching Honesty," in the "Editor's Table:"

"The thing that is needed is that the command, 'Thou shalt not steal,' should be translated into the terms of modern commercial life. It ought to be shown, to begin with, that cheating is stealing; that every transaction in which by deceit or concealment or misrepresentation a man obtains money or other values that he could not have obtained if he had told the truth, is a direct infraction of the eighth commandment; that he who gains an advantage by telling a lie or by hiding the truth in a commercial transaction, is just as really a thief, in the sight of God's law, as he who picks his neighbor's pocket.

"Then, it ought to be shown with equal distinctness that the commandment forbids all violations of the law of trust. He who appropriates to his own uses property entrusted to him for safe keeping is a thief. He who risks in private speculation the property which has been placed in his hands for specific purposes is a thief. The boy who spends the money of his Sunday school class, or of his ball club, for his own purposes, breaks the eighth commandment. He may intend to replace the money thus taken; he may think he knows just where he will be able to obtain it; but this gives him no right to take it. Every penny of it ought to be sacredly kept, that he may give at any moment an exact account of his stewardship."

The Princeton Review.

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The September number of the "Princeton Review" is before us with the following contents: "The Problem of the Human Will," by Henry Calderwood, LL.D., University of Edinburgh; "Art as an Interpreter of History," by Prof. Henry Coppee, Lehigh University; "Taxation of the Liquor Traffic," by Judge Robert C. Pitman, Massachusetts; "Science and a Future State," by Balfour Stewart, F.R.S., Owens College, Manchester; "J. S. Mill and the Destruction of Theism," by President Daniel S. Gregory, Lake Forest University; "The Aim of Poetry," by Principal Shairp, University of St. Andrew's; "The Foundations of Chance," by Prof. John Venn, University of Cambridge; "Faith," by Mark Hopkins, Ex-President of Williams College; "The Political Outlook in France," by Rev. Dr. Robert L. Stanton, Cincinnati; "The Cost of a Landed Gentry," by Arthur Arnold, London; "The Anglo-Catholic Movement," by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The question with which Professor Calderwood deals in his "Problem of the Human Will," is not the old one of Freedom or Necessity, but the new one of Mind, or Molecules—the existence and action of mind independent of matter, or the production of all mental phenomena by certain movements and changes in the material molecules of the brain. He recognizes the present "conflict between science and philosophy," or to make it more definite, between physical and metaphysical science. He does not, as is often done, expend his energies in scolding the physiologists for passing the limits of their own field and trespassing on that of metaphysics. He is content that they should regard their field as universal, and he invites—he challenges—them to advance to its exploration, a work in which they have as yet scarcely made a beginning. The following extract will reveal his aim better than any account of ours:

"If scientific men declare that human nature, as well as all subordinate organism, must come within the sweep of scientific inquiry, we have no opposition to offer to the allegation. But we have to suggest that science comes up with a more difficult task here than it has ever encountered before; and all men are in possession of a large amount of material with which to test results. This piece of work is not to be done in the laboratory, or by geological expeditions, or by dredging parties on quiet waters, or by the most detailed investigations in natural history. Nor is it to be got through by bringing any amount of fibre and tissue under the microscope. All work in the departments named has its own place and its recognized value. But when it is proposed to include human nature within a scientific account of known existence, human nature itself must be studied, and this is the hardest piece of study which scientific men have faced. When Huxley began to study and expound Descartes' 'Method;' when Darwin advanced to account for the general acknowledgment of moral distinctions among men; when Tyndall went forward to treat of 'the interaction of social forces;' when Haeckel followed Darwin back to a point in the history of creation where could be seen the origin of *a priori* knowledge by inheritance—scientific men came upon new ground. To this ground they are all heartily welcomed. But I apprehend that those who have been longest on the ground, and are most familiar with it, will agree in the judgment that, even when taken all together, scientific men have done little more than make a beginning. In the hands of no one of the number has the ploughshare gone deep into the ground. It has come out on the surface oftener than it has struck into the sub-soil; and it is sub-soil ploughing that is specially required here. Scientific men who would give us a science of the universe, including all that pertains to man, must offer us a science of the conditions of human knowledge, going to the root of all our tests of certainty. They must give us a science of moral distinctions, accounting for the recognition of a peculiar phase of law, applicable only to human life in contrast with other orders of life in the world, and admitted by men to have a kind of authority which is not otherwise known. They must give us a science of human action as distinct, or at least generally regarded by men as distinct (and so accounted of in our friendships, in our business transactions, in our law courts and elsewhere), from the action of physical forces, such as water-power, steam-power, or electricity; and from animal impulse, such as the craving of hunger, fear of danger, or rage against an adversary. Without underestimating the wide area already occupied by the sciences, there is a vaster territory here than the whole region which science at present commands. There is more in man than in all the world besides. The greatest mystery of the world is just there, where all else in the world becomes intelligible, and where that which is higher than the actual is contemplated as possible."

Having thus endeavored to impress the devotees of physical science with a due sense of the magnitude and importance of the new department of work which they have undertaken, the Professor sets them a single problem to solve, namely, to account, on materialistic principles, for the existence and ordinary action of the human will; and leaving them to their researches, he proposes in a subsequent article to treat of the same great problem in the light of philosophy. Judge Pitman, in his article on the liquor traffic, comes to the conclusion "that the taxation of the liquor traffic (by means of the Bell-Punch) offers no effective regulation of it; that if held out as a measure of reform it is delusive, and stands in the way of better legislation; and that in itself it has the double vice of being opposed to the better moral instincts, and of being operative as a bribe to pervert the public conscience." In the article on "Science and a Future State," Prof. Balfour Stewart, not knowing, we suppose, that Prof. Calderwood had set the scientists such a hard task in metaphysics, treats them to a somewhat similar lesson in moral philosophy, and tries to get them to understand that there is something in the universe besides "molecules and ether."

Scientific and Useful.

Tomato Pickles.—Slice green tomatoes; place them in salt and water over night; in the morning, drain; scald them in vinegar; again drain, pack in jars, and pour fresh, hot vinegar over, to which has been added horse-radish and spice.

Cauliflower.—Put to soak in salted water for an hour or more; look over carefully, remove the hard stalk and leaves; scald for five minutes; cut into pieces and put into a pie dish; add a little milk, and season with pepper, salt and butter. Cover the whole with dry grated cheese and bake.

Ripe Tomato Preserves.—Seven pounds sound yellow tomatoes and six pounds sugar, the juice of three large lemons. Peel tomatoes and let all stand together over night; drain off the syrup and boil it, skimming well; then put in the tomatoes and boil gently for twenty minutes; take out the tomatoes with a skimmer and spread over dishes to cool. Boil down the syrup until it thickens; put the preserves in jars and fill up with hot syrup.

Ear-Ache.—The "Journal of Health" gives the following: "There is scarcely any ache to which children are subject, so hard to bear and difficult to cure as the ear-ache. But there is a remedy never known to fail. Take a bit of cotton batting, put upon it a pinch of black pepper, gather it up and tie it, dip in sweet oil, and insert in the ear. Put a flannel bandage over the head to keep it warm. It will give immediate relief.

Fine Needle Work.—Machinery, though it does some very delicate work, cannot surpass in the delicacy and effectiveness of its workmanship that superb piece of mechanism, the human hand. A Hindoo woman can weave a piece of muslin—the famous Dacca muslin—so fine that when spread out on the grass to bleach it looks like the tiny cobwebs that one sees in early morning. The finest loom in France cannot approach the delicate workmanship of this rude woman; yet she uses only her hand and a very simple contrivance made of sticks.

Asparagus should not be exhausted by too long continued cutting. The usual rule is to stop as soon as early peas are ready. Recent inquiries show that it is not generally understood that the crop of next year depends upon the growth of the tops this season, as we have been asked by several if they should not be kept cut off. This would completely destroy the bed. The growth of the foliage is of the greatest importance, as it provides for the next season. Allow the tops to grow until the change of color shows that they have done their work; all weeds that appear should be pulled.

Vaccination.—In an article in the "Nineteenth Century" Sir Thomas Watson goes over the well worked ground of vaccination and non-vaccination, concluding with the assertion that the operation may be performed absolutely without danger of serious consequence, recent experiments having proved that vaccination from the calf is perfectly safe and even more efficacious against smallpox than is matter from a human vesicle. He recounts the adoption of the system in Belgium, where it is estimated that enough lymph may be had from a single calf to vaccinate 400 patients besides inoculating another calf. Each animal is hired from the butcher for a week and is returned at the end of that time none the worse for what it has gone through.

Clean Nests.—Hens' nests should be renewed several times during the season. When boxes are employed, they should be thoroughly cleaned out and whitewashed and fresh material supplied for nests. Sometimes this matter is neglected, and the eggs are laid in filthy nests. Sickness and disease, to say nothing of vermin, are thus engendered. The losses thus suffered reduce the profits of the business. A little care and attention would have prevented loss from this cause. Fine hay or straw makes good nests. Some poulterers prefer fine, thin shavings, sprinkling them with a dilution of carbolic acid, which is an excellent preventive of vermin. The shavings, being porous, retain the odor of the acid longer than hay or straw.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Upward Lightning.—It will doubtless be news to many of our little readers that the electric spark (for it is a spark, and not a stream, as it appears) does not always come down out of the sky, but sometimes goes up out of the ground, and more frequently two sparks proceed, one from the clouds and one from the earth, and meet in mid-air. On the 29th of August, 1808, the lightning struck the arbor of a restaurant in Paris. A workman who happened to be in it was killed. Portions of his hat were found sticking in the roof. Another man, at the time of this storm, was in the second story of a new brick house. The lightning bored through the first and second floors and killed him. His cap was carried off and found next day between the laths of the ceiling.

How Drinking Causes Apoplexy.—It is the essential nature of all wines and spirits to send an increased amount of blood to the brain. The first effect of taking a glass of wine or stronger form of alcohol is to send the blood there faster than common; hence the circulation that gives the red face. It increases the activity of the brain, and it works faster, and so does the tongue. But as the blood goes to the brain faster than common, it returns faster, and no special harm results. But suppose a man keeps on drinking, the blood is sent to the brain so fast in such large quantities that, in order to make room for it, the arteries have to enlarge themselves; they increase in size, and, in doing so, they press against the more yielding, flaccid veins which carry the blood out of the brain, and thus diminish their size, the result being that blood is not only carried to the arteries of the brain faster than is natural or healthful, but is prevented from leaving it as fast as usual; hence, a double set of causes of death are in operation. Hence a man may drink enough of brandy or other spirits in a few hours, or even minutes, to bring on a fatal attack of apoplexy. This is literally being dead drunk.—*Dr. Hall.*