In Memoriam

in all compares and security in the property of the control of the party

Lines on the death of Mr. James J. Scanlan, by W. J. M.

F' Gone! but not forgotten," oft the heart has For ages, speaking of our honored dead, And loving hands have decked the marble corse With flowers, and prayers at Christ's loved cross.
Anthems been sung to God—in sweetest praise,
To bless our dead, we loved through life's short

days. Kind friends have stood beside death's gloomy Clasping our hands, and dropping tear for Hushing our sobs-that quivering cleave the When friends are parted-as but death can

part. But here, far from his cherished native isle, Where first he learned to love a wife's fond smile. Our friend has d'ed—but not as strangers die— Alone! unloved! beneath a toreign sey,
But 'midst a host of friends gained in the past,
Wholoved and honored him, and to the last.
Noble virtues had he, and amidst the strife
Of anxious battle for the right of life,
He n'er dishonored name or true religion's

Donst
That honesty will rewarded be the most.
But well he lived—but so much better died
Grasping the cross, whose arms outstretching

Protects his soul, that in its shadow lies To live again—and live in paradise. Montreal, June 22, 1879.

HOME READING.

The Household. RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

WHITE MOUNTAIN CARE.-One pound of flour, one of sugar, and a halfa cup of butter; six eggs, beaten separately, one cup of sweet milk, a teaspoonful of soda, and two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar. Flavor to the taste, and use fruit if desired.

FRIED FROGS .- Throw the legs into a boiling water for five minutes. Take them out and put them in cold water, and wipe them until dry. Have some batter made as follows: In one pint of cream, the yolk of an egg slightly beaten. Have ready some baked bread-crumbs. Fry in the very best of butter to a light golden brown.

two lobsters, do not chop it, but mix and lay which Sargon presented them with a figure of it in a scallop-shell: pour over it half a pint himself, cut in bas-relief, and bearing a long of beef stock, half a pint of port wine, salt pepper, cayenne, as for scalloping. Strew over half a teaspoonful of finery minced parsley, and half a dozen minced mushrooms. Cov r with crumbs and slice of butter. Bake 15 minutes and serve in the scallop-shell .-Bowman's New Cooked Bood.

SCALLOPED LODSTER .- I never ate lobster this way but off the west coast of Ireland, at an Irish gentlemans, private table. I had the receipt, which is as follows; Cut the lobster lengthways through the shell, being careful not to break it; take the meat out of this lobster and that of another one; cut meat in small pieces, and cook in a sauce-pan with two ounces of butter and a teaspoonful of salt and pepper; add to it a teaspoonful of best vinegar, some mace, and two large tablespoonfuls of grated toast; stir for 15 minutes; then out back meat into the shells, and cook in a Dutch oven, and bake.- West.

To STEW FROG-LEGS .- Proceed exactly as above with boiling water, then dip in cold water and drain; for, say, two pounds of good frog-legs put in stewpan two ounces of the best butter; when melted and hissing put in the legs, and fry for two minutes, shaking and turning legs, all the time; then diedge a little with flour, add two sprigs of parsley, one of thyme, a bay-leaf, a teaspoonful of salt and white pepper, and half a pint of bouillou with a tablespoonful of white wine; stew gently until legs are white and tender; take the legs out, put them aside, and reduce the sauce if too thin, by evaporation, and beat in the yolks of a couple of eggs; at the last moment before serving, add about a teaspoonful of lemon juice.—Chef of Club.

Spinach.—I see so many of your receipts be gin in this way, "very few people know how cook spinach or turnips or green peas proone among the many who follow suit, and ite like the others. But it is so, half the ks don't know how to serve spinach in g. I form-like the French. Now, in France you can buy at your grocer's spinach ready Le led, not cooked. It is simply boiled, and when you buy it you are saved the fire necessary for a first cooking. Now, the perfect French cook, in regard to spinach, has an idea that it can't be cooked too much. By means of cooking, or by the knife, the French cook makes his spinach as finely divided as possible. This is a good receipt: Wash and clean spinach enough for two or three days, put in boiling water with a teaspoonful of salt, boil it briskly for 10 minutes, turn it into a colander, drain it, press all the water out, and set to chopping it with a big knife just as long as you have patience for the work. Now, if you wish to serve this, take a portion and put it on the fire with a piece of butter, a half-pint of good broth, and let it simmer just as long as you please. Spinach so that it is not dry or burned, can never be cooked too much. Slice a hard boiled egg and serve with it. A very little fried onions, perfectly cooked, chopped fine, improves according to some tastes, the flavor of spinach.—Mrs. T. H. D.

How to Cook Beans .- As an illustration of the value of legumes combined with fat, it may be remembered how well the Ebswurst supported the work of the German armies during the winter of 1870-1, an instructive lesson for us in Canada at the present moment. It consists of a simple peasoup mixed with a certain proportion of bacon or lard, and dried so as to be portable, constituting in very small compass a perfect food, especially suitable for supporting mascular expenditure and exposure to cold. Better than any flesh, certainly any which could be transported with ease, the cost was not more than half that of ordinary meat. It was better also because the form of the food is one in which it is readily accessible and easily digested; it was cold or relished could be converted in a few minutesinto good soup with boiling water. But forour laborer probably the best of the legumes is the haricot bean, red or white, the dried mature bean of the plant whose pods we eat in the early green state as "French beans." Fur this purpose they may be treated thus: Soak, say a quart of the dried haricots in cold water for about 12 hours, after which place them in a saucepan, with two quarts of cold water and a little salt, on the fire; when boiling remove to the corner and simmer slowly until the beans are tender; the time required being about two to three hours. This quantity will fill a large dish, and may be eaten with salt and pepper. It will be greatly improved at small cost by the addition of a bit of butter or of melted butter with parsley, or if an onion or two have been sliced and stewed with the haricots. A better dish still may be made by putting all or part, after boiling, into a shallow fryingpan, and lightly frying for a few minutes with a little lard and some sliced onions with a few slices of beacon added a comparatively luxurious and highly nutritive meal may be made. But there is still in the saucepan, after boiling, a residuof value, which the French peasant's wife. but that any number of any nationality had who turns everything to account, utilizes in a sany sympathy with the Fenians is the very remanner quite incomprehensible to the Eng- | verse of fact."

lishwoman. The water in which green French beans have been boiled, contains a proportion of nutritious matter. The Frenchwoman always preserves this liquor carefully, cuts and fries some onions, adds these and some thick slices of bread, a little salt and pepper with a potherb or two from the corner of the garden, and thus serves hot an agreeable and useful croute au pot. It ought to be added that the haricots so largely used by the working classes throughout Europe are not pre-cisely either "red" or "white," but some cheaper local varieties, known as haricots du pays. These, I am assured on good authority, could be supplied here at about 2d. a pound their quality as food being not inferior to other kinds .- Sir Henry Thompson, in Aineleeth

Cyprus.

Nine hundred years before the Christian era, Cyprus was divided into eleven small kingdoms, each of which took its name from the chief town of the district. The island enjoyed a long period of prosperity, during which its industrious population engaged largely in commerce and in arts, and was known far and wide among the Mediterranean countries. The mineral riches of the soil offered many facilities to an ingenious and enterprising race, and Cyprus not merely exported copper and silver, but was famous for its works in bronze as early as the time of Homer. Though practically independent, the little insular states rendered some species of allegiance to the Phasuician monarchy of Tyre and when Tyre was subjected by Shalmanezer IV., of Assyria, the conquest of Cyprus followed in due course. This was before the year 707 s.c. Nevertheless the rule of the Assyrians was little more than nominal; the islanders paid a yearly tribute, and the great king, in return, granted them his protection. In the reign of Sargon a Cyprian embassy was received at Babylon. The seven monarchs forming this embassy are described in ancient writings as chiefs of a country which lay "at a distance of seven days from the coast, in the sea of the setting sun." The tribute offered by the monarchs, or their representatives, consisted of gold, silver vases, logs of ebony, Stewed Lobsten.-Take all the meat out of and native manufactures, in exchange for inscription in cuneiforme characters. This sculpture was carried by the islanders to Citium, and was discovered some thirty years ago, in a garden belonging to a Greek, near the site of that town. The monument is new in the Royal museum at Berlin, and the inscription upon it states that the Cypriotes had heard of the mighty deeds achieved by the Assyrians in the midst of Chaldrea and Syria, and that, as a consequence, their hearts had failed them, and fear had taken hold of them. It is therefore probable that they voluntarily submitted to the great king; but their own petty monarchs were permitted to retain their sceptres, on condition of paying fealty to the powerful emperor of the Tigris. From an Assyrian cylinder in the British museum it appears that ten kings of Cyprus contributed by their gifts to the embellishment of Nineveh. Even at that early period the graceful spirit of the Greeks was making itself felt, and the capital of Assyria was adorned by the genius of these island artists.

Fireside Sparks.

A play is said to "run" when it stays a long time at one theatre.

(From Funch.) Depression.—First city man (optimist): "How's husiness with you? I can't help thinking things are looking bet____" Second city man (pessimist): "Drifting fast to the work-house. And what makes me doubly anxious is, I can't think who'll be left to pay

(From Fun.)

A CURE FOR TOOTHACHE .- Boy : " What are your crying for Sally?" Girl: "'Cos I got the toothache." Boy: "You go round to my green, especially if the weather is catching. gran mother, she 'ull show yer what to do; she knows how to take all hers out and put em back whenever she wants.

A Poon CROP OF RYE .- The Vicar of Rye complains that his congregation only contributed about 20s. to a recent church collection. At Ryc giving goes against the gruin, seemingly. Or at all events the people make a "Rye' face when the plate goes round.

(From Judy.)

PROFIT AND Loss .- There is weeping and wailing and wee amongst the prophets, the tipsters are tearing their bair, the touts are gnashing their teeth, and the sporting public who believe in these gentlemen, or at least, have done so hitherto, are raising their clenched fists to the gathering rainclouds, and vowing that never, no never again, will they be victims of such ignorance and incompe tency—what, never? Well, scarcely ever.
The clever ones were literally nowhere on the 100th Derby cay, and the talent have slunk into impecunious obscurity. Oh, my gentlemen so learned in racing matters; oh, my dilators on "morals," oh, my corious writers on public form : where are ve now? Three outsiders, gentlemen, placed for the great race of the year, and not any of you sharp enough to pick out one of them; three favourite starting for the race, gentlemen, and coming in, respectively eight, fourth, and eleventh. If this is all the sporting oracles can do for an expectant public, I'll break my pen, drink my ink, and go into the prophesying business myself. Why so bitter? Well I drew Sir Bevys in a sweep, and sold him for half-acrown, and I backed Victor Chief with my last sovereign. So now you know all about

Humors.

A MILLIONAIRE'S LITTLE JOKE, -An aged millionaire has played a sad trick upon his heirs and relatives. He invited them all to gather around his dying bed, and, when they were assembled there, sprung a notary and a whole stock of legal foolscap upon them, and made them all take affidavits that he was perfectly sane and clear-headed and so on-and then died. When the heirs came to rummage in bis deak they found a will dated in 1875, bequeathing most of his property to an idiot asylum; and, furious at this deceit, they one and all began an action to have the will broken on the ground of insanity, all swearing that, though he was quite sane on the day of bis death, he was madder'n a whole litter of March hares in 1875. Then his executor smiled a grim smile, and produced a later will made and signed about half an hour before the heirs gathered around his dying bed, precisely to the same effect as to the first one. This sad event has cast a gloom over the com-

"Staple" articles-Padlocks.

Lord of the aisles—The sexton.

Toronto Globe :- "It is a libel upon our Irish Canadians to say that they sympathized with the Fenian movement, and that they would have joined it had it been at all successful. There may have been individuals of this class, though even that was not proved ; any sympathy with the Fenians is the very re-

AGRICULTURAL.

Potato Bugs-Does Late Ploughing Destroy Them?

Has anyone else tried it? Last year one or our villagers ploughed his garden just as winter set in. From that cause or some other, not a dozen potato bugs have been seen therein although they were quite plenty last year; and the crop is looking quite well this year.— Perhaps disturbing them at that late season destroyed them. It will be well to try it on a larger scale .- A VILLAGE FARMER.

Haying-Managing the Crop.

At the time of writing this article we have just commenced on the last week of June. It is raining, and has nearly every day since the mouth came in. As a consequence the ground is full of water and grass is growing rapidly, but will probably be a little later than last year. It is about a week since the heads of clover first began to show themselves, and those of timothy are just beginning to appear.
The growth of these grasses is rank and green, promising a heavy harvest; and if they can be secured at the right time and in the best condition, will fill the barus of the farmers with hey of superior quality, suitable for all kidus of stock. It is probable that the rains will be over by the beginning of next month, and that we shall have good weather for haying-that is the supposition, as one extreme is apt to follow Farmers desire to secure their crop of hay

as nearly the right time as possible, but this is a difficult matter, as the period of maturity of the different grasses are so nearly alike. that their barvest cannot be compressed into a time short enough for the purpose. The crop of hay in this portion of the state being so large, the time of securing it must necessarily extend over a period of from two to four weeks or more, consequently a part must pretty surely deteriorate in quality before all can be secured. To avoid as much loss as possible, the work of having should commence a little before the grass has reached its best condition, in order to escape a more serious loss from over-ripening at the close of the harvest. Much can be gained by pursuing a judicious course in haying, selecting as far as possible those grasses that come to maturity earliest, and thus somewhat lengthening the season of harvest. Wherever the wild or water grasses abound, loss will be experienced by allowing them to stand until late before cutting, as then the hay will be of an inferior quality, but if secured early it will be greatly improved. These grasses cure easily and quickly, hence no particular difficulty in cutting crops of fifteen to twenty-five tons each per when succulent and green. It is a lamentable fact that our meadows are becoming badly infested with the white daisy, a noxious weed, but not a grass. It is earlier than the grasses in coming to maturity, food. Sprinkle with meal or bran and a little hence one difficulty in exterminating them, as the seeds ripen too generally before the haying is completed. As we write their blossoms are beginning to show, and in a week more many fields will be white with them. If these daisies are cut when fairly in blossom they make a passable fodder, but if allowed to get ripe, very poor indeed. Where fields are pretty much occupied by them, they had better be plowed and devoted to some more prefitable crop. We would advise cutting these daisies as early as possible, even if the little amount of grass with them has not fully obtained its growth. A large amount of clover is raised by our farmers, new fields being heavily seeded with it. Clover is more difficult to cure than timothy, and requires good management. It should be cut when sairly in blossom, not when wet, and cured mostly in the cock, as a continued hot sun will dry the leaves so that they will largely drop off in handling. Hay caps would add materially in curing clover, green, especially if the weather is catching. The wild grasses, clover and dairies, should be cut at about the same time, while timothy may follow in succession, or when fairly in

bloscom With the improved implements for baying the season for securing this crop can be greatly lessened, while the quality should be of a higher standard, as the grasses can be cut when in their best condition. While we would not advocate over drying, still we would not put hay in the barn in a condition so green that it would be found smoky or mouldy in winter. . We would retain the natural juices of the grass as much as possible and not suffer them to be dried out by remaining a long time in the hot sun; hence an advantage of curing in the cock and also in the use of the tedder, which assists greatly in dispelling the water, admitting as it is thrown upon the ground in a loose state the air, thus rendering it in a fit condition for the barn considerably sooner than by the old process of turning it with a fork, or by letting it remain as the mower left it until dried through. A word about the use of salt upon hay. It was formerly much employed for this purpose, farmers generally supposing it had some curative properities and would render damaged hay more acceptable to stock. The latter may be the case if applied in proper quantities, but it stock are to receive their salt through the winter in this way, all of the hay should be seasoned alike; but it is not supposed to aid materially in curing or helping half-dried hay, as it does not absorb moisture, but rather creates it, which at best is not desira-

Attention should be paid to the proper grading of hay, putting nice, early-cut hay by itself for the calves, sheep and cows when giving milk in spring. The wild grasses or damaged qualities of hay should be where they can be fed in the cold weather of winter, when the cows are dry.

Horses need a coarser quality of hay, (timothy is best,) than cattle, and if allowed to get a little mature-after the seed is formed-but not ripe, perhaps the nearest approach to the most proper condition will be

The Farm.

With cows it is questionable if the largest are the best, when the cost of feeding is considered.

The common method with manure now is, to keep it as near the surface and to intermingle it with the soil as much as possible.

A horse fork should be in every barn. In the hurry of haying the cost of a horse hay fork may easily be saved in one week, by rapid unloading. A little dry sand covered over potatoes when

they are put in the cellar will destroy any

unpleasant odor they may have. A sprinkling

of dry, air-slacked lime will mitigate a tendency to rot. When transplanting from the hot-bed or cold-frame, put a double handful of compost about each plant, on the same principle that you mulch a tree. It will prevent the drying of the roots before they have taken hold of the

To have a fine velvety turf, the mowe must be used frequently, usually as often a once a week. Use the sickle in corners nea trees and shrubs, and other places not reache

by the mower. Stale bread moistened with sweet milk is re commended very highly as good feed for young chickens the first few days. When a week old they may be fed on cracked grain scalded When old enough to swallow grain give them plenty of it.

The average quantity of pure mill needed for a pound of cheese is ten pound-It varies during the season, and also in proportion to the amount of cream in the milk. A smaller quantity of rich milk that of poor is required to make a pound of

A farmer who has had ten years' experience in Colorado claims to have found a surremedy for the potatoe bug scourge Hiplan is simply to plant one or two flax seedin each hill of potatoes. He says that the bugs will shun it every time; and for ter years he has thus been successful in raising potatoes while others have failed.

To make a wire fence hog proof, it must have five or six wires, strained very tightly and have posts not more than sixteen or a most twenty-four feet apart. A good post and rail, or board fence, is preferable to a wire fence excepting where lumber is very costly, or where the snow drifts badly.

When the horse shows signs of shying at an object do not beat him, but lead him up to it, allowing him to stand and look, as he comes closer; and after he examines it a few times he will not fear anything of the kind again. In passing by hedges with a colt, throw in stones and stop him until he takes no notice of the noise.

It may be granted that a stable well filled with large, showy Dutch or short-horn cows, is a very pleasing exhibition. But when we come to figure up the cost of the product, it may be a question if the same amount of food were expended upon an equally goodlooking herd of Ayrshires, the milk might not be more cheaply produced.

A poultry breeder says farmers will feed a bush el of corn to produce six pounds of pork, worth 60 cents, while this bushel would keep a hen. She would lay at least twelve dozen of eggs, which, averaging 13 cents a dozen, would equal \$2.19, and she would rear a brood of chickens worth as much more, making a total of near S5.

Prickly comfrey is recommended for the feeding and fattening of all farm stock and for increasing the milk of cows; it grows more rapidly and luxuriantly than any other green soiting plant, producing five or six confine them, and, fasting over night, prepare a mixed chopped feed of comfrey leaves and hay, grass, corn, fodder or like palatable

sult. Fruit farming is largely on the increase both in England and Scotland, the novelty of strawberry farming on an extensive scale having been going on for sometime in the latter country. On the Muir of Blair, an extensive track of land laying between Blairgowrie and Coupar-Angus, there is a community of about seventy-five strawberry farmers who earn a living for themselves and families at the business of strawberry growing. The fruit is usually sold en masse to the preservers, and in some years as much as £46 an acre has been realized by the sale: but the average income from a Scottish strawberry farm is seldom more than £27 an acre.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE DIRECTED BY THE

BROTHERS of the CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS This Establishment, under the distinguished

This Establishment, under the distinguished patronage of his Grace the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the Archdiocese, affords every facility for a thorough Educational Course.

The Institute offers particular advantages to French Canadian young gentlemen who wish to acquire the English lauguage in all its purity.

COMMERCIAL, STUDIES FORM A SPECIALITY.

Board and Tuition, per Session of ten months, (payable quarterly in advance,) \$130.

For Circular and further particulars, address BRO. TOBIAS,

51-g. Director.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home. Costly outsit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augustu, Maine. 41-g

T. CARLI MANUFACTURER OF ALL SORTS OF REI IGIOUS STATUARY



SUCCESSOR OF C. CATELLI ET CARLI, 66 Notre Dame Street,

Third door to the right, near Bonsecours Street.

Mr. T. CARLI has the honor to inform the Clergy, Religious Communities and the public generally, that he will continue the business in his name, and that in his Store will always be found the best assortment of Religious Statuary, Paintings and Decorations, Architectural Ornaments, Rosettes, Cornices' and all executed at the shortest notice.

Statucs made with Cement on which the temperature has no effect.

PRICES MODERATE.

A visit is respectfully solicited.

4-g

A visit is respectfully solicited.

PROVINCE OF QUEHFC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. Dame AGNES STRICK LAND WIGG, wife of William Burns Morgan, of Mount Royal Vale, in the District of Montreal, and duly authorized, has this day instituted against her husband an has this day instituted agreement action en separation de biens.
W. Deu. HARNETT,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

For Sale.

PLANING,

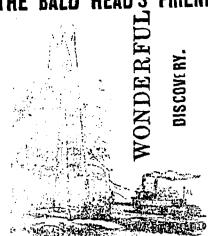
SAWING,

MOULDING,

And other MILL MACHINERY, for sale at half price, or exchange for Lumber. 53-L Address box 1188 P. O. Montreal.



THE BALD HEAD'S FRIEND.



hendrized Extract drawn and Perfected—In how improved and Perfected—In holutely the only Article that will heaters Hair on Bald Heater And Cures all biseness of the skin and Scalp.

What the World Has Been Wanting for Centuries

Ing for Centuries

The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is 'ARB' LINE, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical cure in cases of baldness, or waere the hair, owing to discasses of the scaip, has become thin and tends to fall out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair, it also brings back the natural color and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using The falling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruff, and the premature change of color, while its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair, it also brings back the natural color and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using The inling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruf, and the premature change of color, are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the gi nds which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medic d as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be of permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article is CARBOLINE, and, like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural state. Petroleum oil is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results, but it is after it has been chemically treated and completely de-dorized that it is in proper condition for the toilet. It was in far-off lustria that the effect of petroleum upon the hair was first observed, a government officer having noticed that a partially hald-headed servant of his, when trimming the lamps, had a habit of wiping his oil-besineared hands in his scanty locks, and the result was in a few months a much finer head of black, glossy hair than he ever had before. The oil was tried on horses and cathethat had lost their hair from the cathic plague, and the results were as rapid as they were marvelous. The mancs and even the falls of horses, which had fallen out, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments were heraliced to the world; but the knowledge was practically useless to the prematurely baid and gray, as no one in civilized society could tolerae the use of refined petroleum as a dressing for the hair. But the skill of one of our chemista has overcome the difficulty, and by a process known only to himself, he has, after very elaborate and costly experiments, succeeded in deodorizing petroleum, which renders it susceptible of being handled as danhily as the famous enu decologne. The experiment has made with the deodorized liquid on the human hair were attended with the mo

THE GREAT AND ONLY

Hair Restorative.

READ THE TESTIMONIALS. DAVISVII LE, Cal., Nov. 8, 1878.

DAVISVII LE, Cal., Nov. 8, 1878.

CHAS. LANGLEY & Co., San Francisco:
DEAR SIR—I take great pleasure in informing you of the most gratifying results of the use of CARBOLLINE in my own case. For three years the too of my head has been completely baid and smooth, and I had quite given up any hope of restoring the hair. Four weeks ago I noted the advertisement of CARBOLLINE, and on the recommendation of a frend. I concluded to try a bottle without any great hopes of good results; however, I have now used it less than a month, and, to my most agreeable as onlishment, my head is completely covered with a fine, short, healthy growth of hair, which has every appearance of continued growth; and I confidently believe it will restore it as completely as ever it was in my youth.

believe it will restore it as completely as ever it was in my youth.

I take great pleasure in offering vou this testimonial and you have my permission to publish the same. Yourstruly, CHAB, E. WHITE, Davisville, Cal.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of November, 1878. JAMES D. KING, Notary Public, JOSEPH E. POND. Jr., Attorney at Law, North Attleboro', Mass., says: For more than twenty years a portion of my bead has been as smooth and free from hair as a billiard ball, but some eight weeks ago I was induced to try your CARBOLINE, and the effects have been simply wonderful. Where no hair has been seen for years, there now appears a thick growth. It is growing now nearly as rapidly as hair does after it is cut. You may use the above testimonial if you choose, and may refer to me for its truth MR. W. & GOLD, No. 70 River avenue, Allegyou choose, and may refer to me for its truth MR, W. & Goll, No. 70 River avenue, Allegheny City, Pa., writes to us that he had his head badly scalded by hot water and that CARBOLINE not only cured his head but caused his hair to grow luxuriantly.

ALFRED PHILLIPS, Druggist, Gloversville, N. Y., says: My wife has trice CARBOLINE, and she has now a coating of hair over the top of her head an inch long where her head has been entirely BALD for years.

Dongola, Ill., March 19, 1879.

Deen entirely BALD for years.

DONGOLA, Ill., March 19, 1879.

SIRS,—By the persuasion of a friend I began to use CARBOLINE on my head last September, which had been bald for twenty years, and now I have a nice grow hof hair on my head that surprises everybody that has observed the fact.

A. G. WILLIAMS, M. D.

A. G. WILLIAMS, M. D.
THOMAS LAWRENCE, M. D., Mill Creek,
Ill., says: I can cheerfully recommend CARBOLINE as a remedy for Baldness I was entirely bald, and procured one bottle of CARBOLINE, and now have a fine suit of hair growing
where there was no appearance before I began
using CARBOI certify to the abeve, besides selling Dr. Lawrence the CARBOLINE.
W. H. MCELHANY, Druggist.

CARBOLINE

Is now presented to the public without fear of contradiction as the best Restorative and Beautidar of the hair the world has ever produced. PRICE ONE DOLLAR per Bottle Sold by all Druggists. KFNNEDY & CO., PITTSBURG, PA.

sole Agents for the United States, the tanadas, and Great Britain. For sale by all Druggists throughout the United States and Canada, and wholesale by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

Can. B. A. MITCHELL & SON, London Ont., Can. J. WINER & CO., Hamilton, Ont., Can.

HENRY SKINNER, Kingston, Ont., Can JOHN ROBERTS, Ottawa, Ont., Can. WM. W. GREENWOOD, St. Untharines,

Ont. Can. EDMON GIROUX & BRO., Quebec, Que., Can. BROWN & WEBB, Halifax, N. S., Can. THOS. B. BAKER & SON, St. John,

N.B. Can.
HASWELL & CO.,
MONTEFAL Que. 1-mwf General Agents for Canada.

PREMIUMS!

The True Witness

WEDNESDAY, 2nd July, 1879.

For 1879. PRIZES FOR EVERYBODY

The TRUE WITNESS is the weekly edition of the EVENING POST. It is now in its twenty-eighth year, and has been recently enlarged and reduced in price from \$2.00 to \$1.50 a year. Being the leading Catholic paper in the Dominion, it will maintain a vigilant and defensive a litude in regard to the rights of the Catholic Clarch, and will be a paper essentially for the Catholics of the Dominion at large. It is our intention not to spare expense in making it a first-class family paper, and particularly interesting to the farmer

inmity paper, and particularly interesting to the farmer

ZET There is not a Man, Woman or Child anywhere, in all the Country, who reads this, who cannot easily get two or more others to join him or her in taking the Paper and thus secure, FREE, one, or more than one, of the desirable articles described below.

There are from 25 to 500 families, or more, in the vicinity of each Post office, every one of whom would be benefited by having this paper for a year at a cost, postage included, of 3 cents a week. From one to a dozen Premium clubs, small or large, may be gathered in the vicinity of each Post Office, and as many premiums be obtained. You may get one or more of them.

A GENERAL PREMIUM.

A FREE COPY to the sender of a Club of 5 subscribers, at \$1 each, without other Premiums. A PRIZE FOR EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

A PRIZE FOR EVERT SUBSCRIBER.

Every subscriber whose name is sent in by those working for premiums or otherwise, will have the choice of the following:—

Ist.—SIX PURE NICKEL-SILVER TEASPOONS, beautifully finished. Nickel Silver is a white metal like Silver, and being solid cannot wear down to brass like a silver-plated spoon. They are easier to keep bright than silver, and the six would sell in any retail store for 50 cents.

six would sell in any retail store for 50 cents.

2nd—A BEAUTIFUL ILLUMINATED CHROMO MOITO WITH PORTRAIT OF PIUS IX. OR LEO XIII. A written description cannot give the reader the least conception of those beautiful gens of art. In their centre is a well executed and life-like portrait of Pius IX or Leo XIII, surrounded by a wreath of liles, on each side of which there is in large filluminated letters, the'r mottoes in Latin and English. The size of the motoes are 21x8j inches, and are worth 50 cents each. Any subscriber wanting both of them, can have the extra motto by forwarding 25 cents extra, above the subscription price, this simply pays cost of importing, postage, &c. We will send them neatly framed in rustic for 50 cents; subscriber paying expressage.

subscriber paying expressage.

The above prizes will be given only to such of our present subscribers as will have their subscription paid for the year 1879.

SHOW THE PREMIUMS

to those whom you wish to get as subscribers, and they will subscribe at once.

We will send a canvasser's outfit complete for 75 cents.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Read and Carefully Note the Following Items: The subjoined table shows the name and cash price of the article, and gives the number of names sent in at the regular cash price of \$1.50 a year that will secure any Premium

ber of names sent in at the regular cash price of \$1.50 a year that will secure any Premium article.

Ist. All subscribers sent by one person count, though from several different Post Offices. 2nd. But, tell us with each name or list of names sent, that it is for a Premium. 3rd. Send the names as fast as outsined, that the subscribers ma, begin to receive the paper *t once. Any one can have any time desired, up to next June, to complete any list, but every Premium desired will be sent as so n as carned and ordered. 4th. Send the exact money with each list of names, so that there may be no confusion of money accounts. 5th. No Premium given if less than \$1.50 be sent for one year's subscription. 6th Old and new subscribers all count in Premium clubs, but a portion at least should be new names; it is partly to get these that we ofter Premiums to canvassers. 7th. One or two Specimen numbers, etc., will be supplied free, as needed by canvassers, and should be used carefully and economically, and where they will tell. fully and economically, and where they will

TABLE OF PREMIUNS.

For subscribers to the TRUE WITNESS. Open to all. No competition

NAME OF PREMIUM ARTICLES. Price.

\$ 5.00 5.50 0.25 00.00 .25 " S-Canadian Houseke c per s'
Scales."

9-Fancy Body Strap, Nickel
Plated Centennial Bells...

10-Roger's Saws...

11-Eureka Club Skate...

12-Silver Chime Gong Sleigh
Bells, plated in Gold...

13-Spring Steel Bracket Saw...

14-Patent Tool Holder and
Tools...

15-Canada Club Skate...

16-New Lawlor Sewing Macchine...

17-" The Voice" (1 year)...

18-History of the Catholie Church...

20-Princess Lever Clock...

21-Snider Breechloading Rifle...

22-Double Barrel Fowling
Piece... 1.50

50.00 100 N.B.—Having secured from Messrs. D. & J. Sadiler & Co. a large quantity of the lates: Catholic publications, we can now offer them as inducements to subscribers at their list prices, for which see advertisement in another column. If you desire any book on this list, we will send it to you, allowing twenty-five cents for each subscriber; thus to secure any \$2 book it will require Sameribers.

50.00 100 0.25 1

8.50 10 2.00 6 3.00 10 50.00 100

MESSRS. MADDISON & CO.

quire 8 subcribers.

COLONIAL BANKERS,

31 Lombard Street, London, England,

Are prepared to receive applications from private or corporate bodies who desire either to R-ise original or further capital either by Shares or Debentures, to take Capital firm, to negotiate for Public, Municipal or Land Mor'gage Loans, to Contract for Public Works. And they will also undertake the agency of Public Companies in Great Britain, the payment of Bills, Cheques. Coupons or Dividends, and generally the transaction of Banking and Financial business between the Dominion of

TOHN D. PURCELL, A. M., B. C. L.,

Canada and Great Britain.

ADVOCATE, 146 St. JAMES STREET,

Opposite the Canadian Bank of Commerce Montreal, May 29, 78-ly BIG PAY Selling our RUBBER PRINTING STAMPS. Outit free, Address MONTREAL NOVELTY Co., MONTREAL, P.Q. 20-L,

EYE AND EAR.

DR. L. O. THAYER.

Of L. R. A., LONDON, ENG! AND, Surgeon to Regent's Park Eye Imfirmary, OCULIST AND CURIST. May be consulted daily at

May be consulted dally at

No. 49 Beaver Hall Terrace.

Rev. Mr. Decarie, Montreal College, cured of squint in one minute; Mr. Pegner. St. Ann's Market, squint removed; Rev. Per: Deanoyers, of Sacre Cour, c: red of deafness; Mrs. Wilson, of Farnham, 20 years blind, went home cured in three weeks.

April 25. 37-g*