

House and Household.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

HOW TO MAKE CANDY.

To make candy that requires cooking, and to be successful, the sugar must be boiled to just the right degree. Several technical names are used by confectioners for the different degrees of heat to which the syrup is brought in the operation of candy making. The smooth degree indicates a thick syrup; dip a stick into it, and if it is oily to the touch the degree is reached. This may be used for crystallizing purposes. The thread state is reached when the syrup, taken from the stick with the finger, separates quickly and hangs in small threads. The feather condition is when it may be drawn out, like fine hairs, without breaking. The ball degree is reached when on taking the stick from the syrup and dipping it into cold water the sugar can be worked like putty. The crack degree is when the sugar leaves the stick clean when dipped into clean water and snaps into pieces when hit. The caramel is the last stage. In it the syrup becomes dark colored and care is required that it shall not remain too long over the fire. A smooth stick is the best thing to use for testing boiling sugar. Dip the stick first into ice water, then into the syrup, and again into water. After sugar is melted it should not be stirred. A pinch of cream of tartar added to the sugar when thus placed over the fire will thus prevent its graining. If the sugar boils until it is too hard add a spoonful of water and try it again, and if the sugar begins to grain when working it, a little water must be added and it must be boiled once more.

WINE BISCUITS.

Wine biscuits are made of half a pound of flour, four ounces of butter, six ounces of sugar, two eggs, one drachm of carbonated ammonia, and enough white wine to mix. Cut out the biscuits with a glass.

TO MAKE FIG PUDDING.

Chop half a pound of figs and mix with a teaspoonful of grated bread crumbs, a teaspoonful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, four beaten eggs, and five ounces of candied orange and lemon peel; turn into a greased mould; steam two hours and a half. Serve with pudding sauce.—December Ladies' Home Journal.

VIENNA CHOCOLATE.

Mix three heaping tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate with enough water to beat it to a smooth paste, taking care that no lumps remain. Put it into a chocolate pot and set into a kettle of boiling water. Pour in one pint of new milk and one pint of cream or a quart of new milk, with the whites of one or two eggs, well beaten. Stir the chocolate paste into the scalding milk and let it boil two or three minutes, then stir in the beaten whites and serve it hot.

ORANGE CAKE.

Make a thin layer of cake, as for chocolate cake; one egg, one heaping tablespoonful of butter, two-thirds cupful sugar, one cupful flour (heaping), a bit of salt and a teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake in two long pans. Orange icing—two beaten egg whites, two cupfuls powdered sugar, the juice of two small oranges and a little grated peel. Beat hard, put between cakes. Divide sweet oranges into sections, removing seeds. Cut the cake into squares, place a piece of orange on each. Frost over top and down sides.

FASHION AND FANCY.

Furs are much in demand these days. Aside from all the diverse fancies for trimming gowns with fur, there are collarettes, capes and boas innumerable of every imaginable shape and size, and the old-fashioned muff which has been too large for so many years is seen again on the top wave of fashion.

The novelty of the moment is a sable shoulder cape called the "Tribby," and it is cut full and pointed back and front and on the shoulders, which makes it very becoming. Collarettes made with a yoke and a ruffle of fur, box-plaited all around, are very chic with the high-standing collar, which is arranged to roll down quite as gracefully, and is a feature of all the fur garments this season, whether they are tiny capes or fur coats. Chinchilla is distinctly in favor this season for many of these minor elegancies and still longer capes, but it is not becoming to every one. Fluffy furs, like sable, mink and black marten, are the prettiest for boas, and heads and tails are both used in decoration. One sable boa is round, and flattened a little to measure four inches in width, and meets in front with a head and paws on either side, and innumerable tails hanging below. Others are made of the whole skin, cross over in front, and are finished off with six tails. Boas with stole ends which are entirely covered with tails are very popular, and some boas are so large that four whole skins are used in making them. Lace and velvet flowers are used to brighten up these fur novelties for evening wear. And something in neckwear is a ruffle of white chiffon, which resembles a rope with frills around it. The foundation is a twist of chiffon, and the chiffon ruffle which is set around and edged with black lace and finished at the ends with lace in a wider width. Norwegian marten, using the head and five or six tails, makes a very stylish boa.

Novelties in the art of hair-dressing are appreciated with great celebrity by the women who delight in variety of any sort, and especially in the little wave of interest or admiration they create by novel coiffures in evening dress. Another charm which leads some women to change the styles of doing up the hair with every varying shade of fashion is the marvellous difference it makes in

their appearance, giving a new phase of expression and type with every alteration. The head, however, must be almost perfect in shape to make a success of varying hairdressing.—Boston Republic.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

I DID NOT THINK IT WAS THUS.

A young man of St. Jude, Province of Quebec, much esteemed on account of his excellent qualities, was on the point of entering the Congregation of the Brothers of Charity. Having gone to visit one of his sisters, who lived at the farthest end of the parish, he met there a gentleman of his acquaintance, who said to him:

"Is it true, Calixte, that you are to make a religious?"

"Yes, sir," answered the young man, "it is."

"I would never have imagined that you would have yielded to that idea. How is it that such a courageous and enterprising fellow as you are could join a band of lazy persons as are these religious?"

A few years after, this same gentleman being at Montreal, went to the Reformatory School, and asked for M. Calixte.

"Are you one of his relatives?" asked the doorkeeper.

"No, Brother, but I have known him well in the world. He was a brave and excellent fellow."

"I suppose he has not lost any of his good dispositions, but if you are none of his relatives, our rule does not allow you to see him."

"I would, however, I have something very important to say to him on the part of his sister, who is my neighbor."

"Then, I will refer your desire to the superior," said the doorkeeper. "Please be seated a few moments."

Some minutes after, through the kindness of the good Brother Eusebius, superior of the House, the gentleman was introduced to Brother Hyacinth, his former neighbor in the world, who received him kindly, and after a long and edifying conversation invited the stranger from St. Jude to go through the building. The invitation accepted, they first passed toward the rear of the chapel; there they came upon a brother, who, exhausted with fatigue, was yet busy scrubbing the floor.

"Why! do the brothers scrub?" asked he of the world.

"Certainly," responded Brother Hyacinth, "and they do much other work. Those who are lazy do not remain long with us."

At these words the visitor recalled the harsh judgment he had uttered against religious generally. His face reddened and he said nothing; his conscience was accusing him. Continuing their way through the different departments of the house no idle brothers were to be seen.

"At what time do you get up in the morning?" said the gentleman after returning to the parlor.

"At half-past three in summer and four in winter."

"Half-past three?"

"Yes, sir."

"But what do you do so early?"

"First, we go to chapel for an hour; then we proceed to our manual occupations, and at half-past five we hear mass."

"Ah! you hear mass every morning? Do you go to confession very frequently?"

"Yes, our rule prescribes us to present ourselves to our confessor once a week, but we may do it oftener with his consent."

"But it seems to me that once a week is much too often; what must you have to say?"

"Dear friend, to live as good religious, that is, as fervent Christians, we need many graces; and it is in the frequent receiving of the sacraments that we find them."

"Have you many spiritual services to do?"

"Yes. We communicate three times a week, recite the Office of the Blessed Virgin every day; make an annual retreat of five days and a monthly retreat of one day. Here is, for every day, the order of our spiritual exercises: We rise in the morning, prayer, the meditation, the Office of Prime and Tierce, and the Angelus; at half-past five, holy mass; at eleven, the particular self-examination, the Angelus; at one, the Office of Vespers and Compline, the renewal of good resolutions; at six, the rosary and the self-examination; at eight, the Office of Matins and Lauds, the evening prayer, the reading of the points of meditation, the Angelus.

"As well as these exercises which are done in the chapel, we have several other pious practices which in every way exalt."

"But what is the end of your community?"

"First of all, our object in quitting the world was to more surely save our own souls. In order to do this our rules make it a duty to labor constantly at the spirit's sanctification by the practice of piety and charity. Now, these practices consist of relieving the misfortune which we see about us."

"But I do not see that you have an opportunity to do so in this House. The young people I have seen here are little gentlemen! They are not in want."

"Ah! but you did not see those children when they came to us; then you would have seen wretchedness."

"True, some of our children belong to first-class families, but lack of surveillance led them to bad company; some perhaps have committed unlawful acts, and criminal courts have condemned them to the Reformatory School. But the largest number are destitute children, abandoned by their parents,

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and obliged to look out for themselves. They have been exposed to such dangers as you could not imagine. Theft, very often, has been the cause of their arrest; but miseries untold, perhaps, led them on. Our task is to restore what is defaced in their soul. We try to persuade them by the means which our divine religion offers, that so by spiritual aid they may cleanse their former stains and become honorable and useful men.

"To do this we carefully instruct them in their religious duties; paternally help them; teach them different trades, according to their taste, in order that, later on, they may get along well in the world; and in short, we try to make them useful members of society."

"And do you sometimes succeed?"

"Yes, sir, thank God, a great number of those who have passed through the Reformatory School are now grown up and are living honest lives. Their good conduct and perseverance in the right way make us hope that the good seed thrown into their heart while they were with us will bear its fruit."

"I did not think it was so!" said the visitor. "I always thought these religious were people who were too sluggish to support a family in the world, and, consequently, were leaving it through fear of hard work and, perhaps, misery. But I am aware that I have been greatly mistaken. I would not be courageous enough to live in a community such as yours and do what is here requested from each of its members," and so with these words the former neighbor of good Brother Hyacinth took his leave, and went back enraptured with what he had seen and heard.—In the Orphan's Bouquet.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

There was an important sale of real estate last week in connection with the insolvent estate of George Bourquin & Co., wholesale dry goods, St. Paul street. The sale was largely attended and was carried on by James Stewart & Co., auctioneers, for the curators, Kent & Turcotte.

A stone front house on St. Denis street, Nos. 341 to 384 inclusive, valued by the corporation at \$11,800, was sold to R. Courteau, for \$11,000; a stone front house of two tenements, 369 and 371 St. Denis street, assessed at \$7,400, sold to L. Dequire at \$7,550; a stone front house of six tenements, Nos. 251 to 261 St. Elizabeth street, inclusive, assessed at \$11,100, sold to Alphonse David for \$10,550; a house of four tenements, Nos. 141 to 147 St. Elizabeth street, assessed at \$5,900, sold to Alphonse David for \$5,100; a house of four tenements, Nos. 1570 to 1576 Ontario street, assessed at \$7,500, sold to Z. Duchesneau, for \$7,500; self contained stone front houses, Nos. 1713 and 1715 Ontario street, assessed at \$5,000; house of two tenements, Nos. 252 and 254 St. Charles Borromeo street, assessed at \$5,300, and house of two tenements, 256 and 258 same street, assessed at the same figure, all three properties sold to Alphonse David for \$13,600; stone front house of two tenements, 284 and 286 St. Urbain street, assessed at \$4,500, sold to Alphonse David for \$4,475; a lot of land, part of lot 10, of Pointe Claire, 135 feet front and 75 feet deep, facing the St. Lawrence, and another lot adjoining, to Alphonse Racine, for \$3,000, and a lot at St. Laurent for \$35 to the same party.

A MARVELLOUS STATEMENT.

The Oldest Merchant of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., Speaks of Paine's Celery Compound.

An Astonishing Victory Over Disease.

Every man, woman and child in and around the pretty town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., knows Mr. H. W. Crysler, the deserving and successful merchant. Hundreds of families in the district are already aware of the fact that by the use of Paine's Celery Compound, Mr. Crysler was raised up from a condition of utter helplessness, misery and weakness to a new life, and is now in such a healthful condition, that he is perfectly able to look after the details of his flourishing business.

Mr. Crysler's story of the long fight with the worst form of rheumatism, his failures with useless medicines, and his grand triumph with Paine's Celery Compound, are given to the public as follows:

"About four years since, I had a severe attack of the gripe, followed by rheumatism, for which the local physician prescribed the usual remedies, which helped me at the time, but did not eliminate the disease. Becoming gradually worse, I finally became discouraged and began using 'proprietary' medicines without

any benefit. Then I went to 'Clifton Springs,' took the treatment, and felt somewhat better; but after coming back I became very much worse, and was confined to bed for a time. I then went to Preston Springs, and really improved; but after returning home I got worse, and was a perfect martyr for more than two years, often confined to bed, and gradually becoming worse.

"I was induced to try Paine's Celery Compound, and have gained in health and strength up to the present writing. I now walk from my home to the store, a distance of one quarter of a mile, daily, and to church Sundays. Paine's Celery Compound has done all this for me. My friends are surprised and astonished to see me able to attend to business again. I might add that I have been in business in Niagara for 41 years, and was 70 years old on the 7th January last.

"Believing that it is my duty to let other sufferers know of the great benefit I have received from Paine's Celery Compound, I cheerfully send this letter."

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It is a most valuable preparation, restoring to gray hair its natural color, making it soft and glossy and giving it an incomparable lustre. ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER is far superior to ordinary hair oils, for it does not stain the skin and is most easily applied. One of its most remarkable qualities is the property it possesses of preventing the falling out of the hair, promoting its growth and preserving its vitality. Numerous and very flattering testimonials from well known PHYSICIANS and other persons of good standing testify to the marvellous efficacy of ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER. Lack of space allows us to reproduce only the two following:

Testimony of Dr. D. Marsolais, Lavaltrie.

Testimony of Dr. G. Desrosiers, St. Felix de Valois.

I have used several bottles of Robson's Hair Restorer, and I cannot do otherwise than highly praise the merits of this excellent preparation. Owing to its use, the hair preserves its original color and in addition acquires an incomparable pliancy and lustre. What pleases me most in this Restorer is a smooth, efficacious substance, extremely calculated to impart nourishment to the hair, preserve its vigor, and stimulate its growth, a substance which replaces the water used by the manufacturer of the great majority of the Restorers of the day from an economical point of view. This is a proof that the manufacturer of Robson's Restorer is above all anxious to produce an article of real value, regardless of the expense necessary to attain this end. It is with pleasure that I recommend Robson's Restorer in preference to all other preparations of that nature.

I know several persons who have for some years used Robson's Hair Restorer and are very well satisfied with this preparation, which preserves the original color of the hair, and in youth, makes it surpassingly soft and glossy, and stimulates it at the same time its growth. Knowing the principal ingredients of Robson's Restorer, I understood perfectly why this preparation is so superior to other similar preparations. In fact the substance to which I allude has grown to exercise a high degree of a stimulating and softening influence on the hair. It is a highly nutritive for the hair, adapted to its growth, and it greatly prolongs its life. I therefore unhesitatingly recommend the use of Robson's Hair Restorer to those persons whose hair is prematurely gray and who wish to remove the sign of approaching old age.

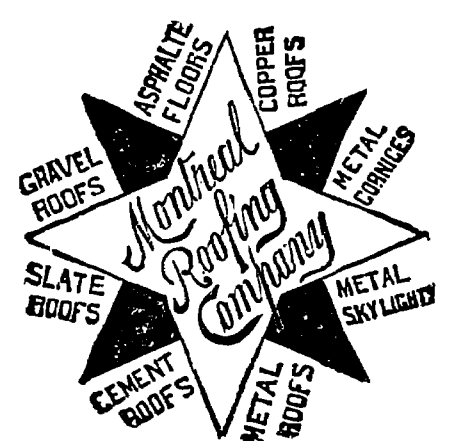
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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Montreal Island Light Line Railway Company will make application to the Parliament of Canada at the next Session thereof for an Act to amend Act 57-58 Victoria, Chapter 35, to define and enlarge its bonding powers, to reduce and adjust its capital stock, to change the number of its Directors, to ratify and confirm a deed of agreement between it and the Chateauguay & Northern Railway Company, to extend the delays for the construction of the road, to acquire lands and construct and use works for the generating, transmission and distribution of electric power or energy, to ratify and confirm or modify all contracts and agreements made with the divers municipalities of the Island of Montreal and other places respecting its line of Railway under and in virtue of said Act and of Act 56 Victoria, Chapter 70, of the Statutes of Quebec, and for other purposes. Montreal, 25 Nov. 1895.

AUGE, GLOBENSKY & LAMARRE, 19-9 Atty's. for Applicant.



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SPECIAL EXCURSION FARE.

To include round-trip and the general public to leave on the morning of the 27th inst. on the evening of Jan. 28th, excursion tickets will be issued from Montreal, Richmond and intermediate stations to Quebec and return at 50c. good going on Jan. 27th and valid to return leaving Quebec not later than Feb. 2, 1896.

Agents at stations west and south of Montreal will issue tickets to Quebec and return at 50c. good going on Jan. 27th and valid to return leaving Quebec not later than Feb. 2, 1896.

Agents at stations west and south of Montreal will issue tickets to Quebec and return at 50c. good going on Jan. 27th and valid to return leaving Quebec not later than Feb. 2, 1896.

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St. Anne's, Val d'Or, etc.—\$8.25 a.m., 2.45 p.m., 6.20 p.m., 8.00 p.m.
St. John's—\$9.00 a.m., 4.05 p.m., \$8.20 p.m., 1.48 p.m.
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