

CATHOLICITY IN ENGLAND.

Some interesting facts respecting the hierarchy and priesthood of the Church in the United Kingdom are contained in the Catholic Directory for the new year. It appears from it that there are now six cardinal bishops, 50 cardinal priests and 15 cardinal deacons in the Sacred College at Rome, only one living member of which, the Archbishop of Braga, owes his scarlet cap to Pope Gregory XVI.; 50 still live who were raised to the cardinalate by his successor, by Pius IX., and 13 more have been created and proclaimed by Leo XIII. The name of John Henry Newman figures last but two among the cardinal deacons. Although there are only 13 deacons in England and Wales, and six more in Scotland, there are no less than 23 Bishops in Great Britain, those unaccounted for being mostly coadjutor and auxiliary bishops. The number of places in Great Britain which have churches or missions, chapels, and are served by resident clergy, are about 1,000 in all; and the clergy, secular and regular, amount to nearly 2,000; thus showing that the ministry of the Church in this country has doubled itself in little more than a quarter of a century. The Catholic members of the peerage in the three kingdoms are 38; the list runs as follows: The Duke of Norfolk, the Marquises of Bute and Ripon; the Earls of Denbigh, Newburgh, Ashburnham, Westmeath, Fingal, Granard, Kenmare, Orford, and Gainsborough; Viscounts Gormanston, Netterville, Tassie, and Southwell; and Barons Mowbray and Stourton, Camoys, Beaumont, Vaux of Harrowden, Braye, Petre, Arundell of Wardour, Jorner, Stafford, Clifford of Chudleigh, Ashford, Harries, Lovat, Louth, French, Bellow, De Freyne, Howard of Glossop, Acton, O'Hagan, Emily, and Gerard. No less than 47 baronetcies of the three kingdoms also are held by Catholics, the youthful Sir Henry Tichborne standing at their head, and the last Sir Maurice J. O'Connell. There are also seven Catholic members of Her Majesty's Privy Council, Lords Ripon, Kenmare, Robert Montagu, Bury, Howard of Glossop, Emily and O'Hagan. Throughout the world there are, it would appear, 173 archbishops and 710 sees of bishops in communion with the See of Rome and acknowledging the Holy See as the mother and mistress of all Churches. But the number of patriarchs, primates, archbishops, bishops, apostolic delegates and bishops in *vacante sede*, including those who have retired from active duties, is given in the Directory as 1146.

Savants and experts are continually employed discovering a remedy for the restoration of hair to its natural color. They want an article that will preserve the scalp, pure and clean, and remove that destroyer—dandruff. It is now acknowledged that Luby's Parisian Hair Remover answers the purpose marvelously. Sold by all druggists, price 50 cents the bottle. Try this unfailing remedy.

SONS OF ST. PATRICK.

BELLEVILLE, JAN. 10, 1881. At the last regular meeting of the Sons of St. Patrick I. C. B. U., Branch No. 21, of Belleville, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:— John Coughlin, President; Frank Ryan, 1st Vice-President; W. H. Murray, and Vincent; P. J. Shannon, Recording Secretary; J. D. Burns, Financial Secretary; S. Sioley, Treasurer; M. Coughlin, Tyler. Trustees—James Cavanaugh, Edward Morrice, Thomas Collins, R. Waddell.

A PHYSICAL WRECK.—A hacking cough saps the physical constitution, not alone because it destroys the tissue of the lungs and develops tubercles which corrode and destroy them, but also because it ruins rest and impairs digestion. How important, therefore, is a resort to judicious medication to stay its ravages. A total physical wreck must inevitably ensue without this. In the choice of a remedy the pulmonary invalid is sometimes misled by specious representations, to the serious prejudice of his bodily well-being. The only safe resort is a tried and highly sanctioned remedy. The combination of Nitrophenol and Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda entitle it to the place it occupies, viz., that of the foremost cough medicine and lung invigorant sold on this continent. The testimony of veteran physicians, and a popularity based on merit, combine to give it the prestige of a standard medicine. In cases of asthma, weak chest and lungs, bronchitis, laryngitis and other throat and lung complaints, it may be implicitly relied upon. S-A-2 Jan.

Finance and Commerce.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, JAN. 25. FINANCIAL. The rates of discount and interest were unchanged to-day, but Sterling was firmer. Good paper was discounted at 6 to 7 per cent, as to name and date, while call loans were 4 to 5 per cent, and time loans 5 to 6 per cent. Sterling in New York was up to 4.81 and 4.84 for call and time loans, respectively. Here Sterling is quiet at 8 1/2 prem. for 60-day bills between banks, 8 1/2 over the counter. Gold drafts on New York to 1/2 prem. Documentary dull at 7 1/2 to 9. The stock market at the morning board was irregular. At the close 173 was bid for Bank of Montreal as against 172 1/2 yesterday afternoon. Ontario was 1/4 weaker at 9 1/2 bid while Merchants and Commerce were steady at 118 and 133 1/2, respectively. Montreal Telegraph at 12 1/2 was 1/2 per cent higher. Richelieu and Ontario at 57 was 1/2 higher, and City Passenger advanced 1/2 per cent to 114 1/2 bid. Gas was steady at 15 1/2. Morning sales—25 Montreal, 17 1/2; 25 do, 17 1/2; 50 do, 17 1/2; 10 Ontario, 99; 50 Eastern Townships, 114; 10 Merchants, 118 1/2; 30 Montreal Telegraph, 127; 75 do, 126 1/2; 100 do, 126; 25 Richelieu, 57 1/2; 25 do, 57; 70 do, 56 1/2; 65 do, 56 1/2; 50 do, 56 1/2; 50 do, 57; 75 Gas, 154; \$3,000 Champlain Bonds, 87 1/2. Afternoon Board—25 Montreal at 17 1/2; 25 do at 17 1/2; 108 at 17 1/2; 50 do 17 1/2; 60 do 17 1/2; 10 do 17 1/2; 25 Ontario at 98 1/2; 5 Molsons at 106 1/2; 10 do 106; 41 do 106 1/2; 100 Commerce at 138 1/2; 75 do 138 1/2; 150 Montreal Tel. at 126; 50 do at 125 1/2; 25 do at 125 1/2; 100 Richelieu 57. 100 Jacques Cartier 98; 100 Gas 134; \$12,000 Champlain Bonds at 87 1/2; 300 Montreal Building Association 67 1/2. This afternoon the Stock Market as a rule was weak. The decline in Richelieu in face of the denounced dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, making 5 per cent for the year, looks strange, but the rumor goes that there is to be an opposition in the spring, that the vessels are overvalued, and that a large amount of stock is carried on margin by weak holders. The weakness in bank stocks in face of the approaching division on the C. P. R. Syndicate,

which promises to favor the Government, is accounted for by the fact that a rise has already in part been discounted, and that the Pacific Railway once disposed of, an important element of discussion and surprise will vanish from our midst. Mr. Dakers, Secretary of the Montreal Telegraph Company, was interviewed this afternoon and denied many of the rumors that have been circulated lately on the street with the view of depressing that stock. He held that his Company would not be "snuffed out" by the American Consolidation scheme, but would occupy as good a position as heretofore. An election of one or two new members of the Montreal Stock Exchange took place to-day, when a well known young broker on St. Francois Xavier street was "black balled."

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The leading branches of commerce in our midst continue to exhibit a healthy tone, and all accounts agree in stating that business prospects are much brighter than at this season last year. So far the movement has not been large in any line but constant enquiries for goods for forward delivery, prompt settlement of bills at maturity and satisfactory reports from country storekeepers all tend to a great future. A point of great interest to the farmers is the steady advance which has taken place in the prices of produce, an advance too which seems in no way to have checked the demand for grain, butter, cheese, eggs, dressed poultry, meats and all and every article of food which comes under the well known head of "produce and provisions." With the hardy "cultivator of the soil" in luck the rural storekeepers have their hopes raised and through them the infection, to be welcomed and not dreaded, spreads to the city and takes possession of our solid men of business in all departments of industry, trade and commerce.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The ruinous practice of cutting rates is still a subject of complaint in some quarters, despite the fair number of orders received by the trade here, both from their travellers and by mail. As a result of the sharp competition, orders to cancel transactions already entered upon are frequently received by houses which refrain from the cut-throat policy, causing inconceivable trouble and annoyance. It is true that customers might be kept to their contract by legal action, but it is not the policy of houses in the trade to adopt such a course as it is highly probable they may regain their old custom before very long by the suspension of certain ill-regulated establishments. We quote:—Men's thick boots, \$2.30 to 3.00; do split, \$1.75 to 2.00; do inferior, \$1.40 to 1.50; do kip boots, pegged, \$2.50 to 3.00; do kip brogans, \$1.35 to 1.50; do split, \$1.10 to 1.40; do buff congress, \$1.50 to 2.00; women's pebbled and buff bala, \$1.10 to 1.40; do split do, 90c to \$1.10; do prunella do, 50c to \$1.50; do inferior do, 45c to 50c; do congress do, 50c to \$1.25; do buckskin do, 60c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff bala, \$1 to 1.20; do split do, 75c to 90c.

DRY GOODS.—Woolen and cotton mills represented by agents here are fully employed and have orders on hand for months ahead. In the city warehouses there is considerable activity, as home manufacturers are delivering Spring goods and importations are also being received from the other side of the water and line 45°. Travellers are still journeying east and west, and returns from them so far are quite satisfactory and justify a hopeful view of the situation. It is much to be regretted, however, that some houses are quite as disposed as they ever have been to do a risky business, and give long credits to old and new customers alike with very little pressure. Visitors to the city during the week have not been numerous but that might be expected, as not only the country shopkeepers were busy just now in taking stock, but business between the city merchant and his rural customer is being transacted every year (more and more by the year active commercial traveller. Remittances continue to come in well and prices throughout are steady and unchanged.

DEERS AND CHEMICALS.—The market is quiet, and with the exception of Cream of Tartar, which is dearer, prices are unchanged. English manufacturers' agents are soliciting orders for spring delivery, but are not meeting with much encouragement as prices are expected to weaken. We quote:—Borax, 45c to 15c; Saltpetre, \$9.50 keg; Alcohol, 15c to 17c; alum, \$1.85 to \$2; castor oil, 9c to 10c; caustic soda, \$2.50 to \$2.75; cream tartar, 33c to 35c; quinine, \$3.60 to \$3.70; soda bi-carb, \$3.25 to 3.35; sal soda, \$1 to 1.20; tartaric acid, 57c to 60c; bleaching powder, 1.60 to 1.75; citric acid, 80c to 85c; camphor, Eng. ref., 45c to 48c; camphor, Am. ref., 40c to 42c; gum arabic per lb. 20c to 25c; gum trag. per lb. 45c to 50c; coppers, per 100 lbs, 85c to \$1; blue vitrol, 6c to 7c; camphor, Eng. ref., 45c to 48c.

FISH.—The demand has improved much earlier in the season than usual. There is more enquiry for salmon and the outlook is very good. We quote Labrador Herrings, \$5.62 1/2 to \$5.75; ditto No. 2, \$4 to \$4.25; ditto No. 1 small, \$4.25 to \$4.50; No. 1 Split Herrings, none in market; Green Cod, No. 2, \$3 to \$3.25; ditto No. 1, \$4.10 to \$4.25; ditto large, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Salmon, No. 1, \$18.50; ditto No. 2, \$17.50; ditto No. 3, \$16.50.

GRAIN.—The tea trade has been very excited and sales at unusually low prices have been reported. To relieve the market one large jobbing house is about to auction 6,000 packages at Toronto. We quote common to choicest Japans at 18c to 50c; Gunpowder at 30c to 60c for extra first; Young Hysons at 27c to 60c; and Congou at 20c to 50c. Coffee is firmer in sympathy with New York, but the amount of business transpiring is light. We quote: Green Mocha, per lb., 30c to 38c; Java, 23c to 28c; Mocha-Arabica, 21c to 23c; Chicory, 12c to 12 1/2c. Yellow Sugars are in some demand, but cut loaf is slow of sale. Porto Rico, 7 1/2 to 8c; Barbadoes, 7 1/2 to 7 1/2c; yellow refined, 7 1/2 to 8c; Cubas, 10c to 11c; granulated, 10c to 10 1/2c. Molasses and syrups are dull but steady. We quote, per imperial measure, as follows: Syrup, bright, 70c to 72c; medium, 65c to 68c; fair, 58c to 62c. Molasses, Barbadoes, 54c to 57c; Trinidad, 46c to 50c; sugar-house, 35c to 37c. Spices are extremely dull. White pepper, 14 1/2 to 17 1/2c; cloves, 40c to 50c; cassia, 13c to 18c; nutmegs, unlimed, 86c to 95c; limed, 90c to \$1.

HIDES.—The market is dull. We quote:—Beefhides, No. 1 inspection, \$10; No. 2, \$9; No. 3, \$8; calfskins, 12c; sheepskins, \$1.10 to 1.20. IRON AND HARDWARE.—English advices to some houses have been more encouraging as regards pig iron, but the situation is evidently not one of great strength. Shelf goods have not been so difficult to move, but tin plates are generally neglected. Summerize and Calder have been enquired for from the West, and it is understood that a few transactions have been closed at prices under our quotations. Nails are quoted at \$2.60 for large and small quantities of 10 dy to 60 dy

hot cut, American or Canadian pattern. Galvanized iron is in moderate demand at 7c to 7 1/2c for No. 28. Horseshoes, are, in good demand and firm at \$4 to \$4.25 for Rhode Island pattern; Bar iron from \$1.85 to \$1.95. Pig iron—Siemens, No. 1, \$22; coltsnes, \$21 to \$22; langdon, \$21 to \$22; summerize, \$20 to \$21; gartbarrie, \$20 to \$21; glengarron, \$20 to \$21; carbone, \$20 to \$21; eglinton, \$19 to \$20.

LEATHER.—The market is still inactive, but prices are fairly steady, as some small sized lots have sold this week at quotations. Manufacturers are only buying from hand to mouth in contrast to the operations of last season, when sole leather particularly was in large demand. We quote:—No. 1 B A sole, 26c to 27c; No. 2 B A sole, 24c to 25c; No. 1 Ordinary do 24c to 26c; No. 2 do 23c to 24c; buffalo sole, No. 1, 21c to 23c; do No. 2, 21c, 22c to 23c; slaughter No. 1, 21c to 23c; hair sole, 30c to 33; upper heavy, 38c to 40c; do light, 41c to 43c; grained upper, 40c to 43c; kip skins, French, 75c to 85c; English, 65c to 75c; Canada kip, 45c to 55c; hemlock, calf, 65c to 80c; do light, 55c to 65c; French calf, \$1.10 to \$1.30; splits, best crimping, 25c to 30c; calf splits, 32c; boot back splits, 26c to 28c; junior splits, 23c to 25c; patent leather No. 1, 16c to 17c; and leather, 14c to 16c.

OLDS.—Stocks are moving slowly at quotations viz.—Gaspé and Newfoundland Cod, 58c to 59c; S. R. Seal, 64c to 66c; Straw Seal, 48c to 50c; Pale Seal, 48c to 50c.

PTROLEUM.—Prices remain unchanged and business is very inactive. Car lots in London at 21c per imperial gallon, and in Montreal at 25c; broken lots, 25 1/2c; single barrel lots, 26c to 27c.

RAW WOOL.—Dealers are looking forward to the coming sales in England. A circular says:—Red fox will be weak; skunk, mink and rats are likely to show a considerable falling off; raccoon, beaver, marten, otter and fisher are expected to sell fairly, but all furs bought here for that market must be bought low and buyers should not allow themselves to be led away by competition. We quote:—Winter Musk Rat, 12c; ditto Fall 8c. Kitsu 3c; Red Fox, \$1.00 to 1.25; Cross Fox, \$2 to 3.00; Silver Fox, \$2.50 to 3.00; Lynx, \$1.00 to 1.50; Marten, 75c to 1.00; Otter \$9.00 to 10.00. Mink—Prime dark, \$1 to 1.25; Beaver, ditto small, \$1 to 1.50; ditto coarse, \$2 to 4.00; Fisher, 50c to 6.00; Skunk—Black, 25c to 50c; Raccoon, 40c to 60c.

DEER.—Deer are expected to be dull a month at least. A lot of 1,000,000 lbs of fleece was reported sold a few days ago, said to be at low rates, as the terms have not been made known. We quote:—Domestic lamb, 23c to 34c; fleece, 16c to 20c; Australian, 28c to 30c; Foreign medium greasy cap, 18c to 19c.

MONTREAL PROVISION MARKET.

Within the last few days large quantities of butter have been shipped to Europe from this city, but the shipping demand has now fallen off slightly, and business is mainly confined to the home market. The stocks of butter in this city are variously estimated. One large house estimates the supply at between 8,000 and 9,000 packages, but a commission man equally well posted informed our representative that stocks, if counted up, would very probably not exceed 6,000 pkgs. Creamery butter is now quoted at 26c to 27c; Eastern Townships choice at 20c to 22c; Morrisburg choice at 19c to 21c; Brockville choice at 18c to 20c; Western at 16c to 19c, and Kamouraska at 14c to 16c. Cheese is finding its way to the English markets in greater quantities now than the market is tending in favor of sellers. The stock here is principally in the hands of two shippers, who are operating now merely to the European market. The nominal price quoted is 13c to 14c. There is a very good demand for limed eggs in cases and we quoted 25c as the price. There is a very good business passing in smoked meats and an enquiry exists for dressed hogs. We quote hams at 12c to 12 1/2c and canvassed at 13c. Dressed hogs are worth \$5.75 to \$6.80 with \$7 asked in a retail way. Lard, 12c to 13c. New Canada mess pork is quoted by holders at \$17.25 to 17.50, and Chicago old at \$16.50 to 17.

FARMERS PRODUCE MARKET.—JAN. 25.

The roads were in splendid condition to-day after the recent snow-falls, and, as might have been expected, there was a large turnout of farmers with sleigh-loads of produce at the various city retail markets. Particularly was this the case at the markets known as the Bonsecours and St. Ann's, where all the available sites were occupied. The feature of the day was the large supply of grain and beef carcasses and the scarcity of butter and eggs. The usual price asked for fresh print butter was 35c per lb, and dealers are surmising what print and rolls will be worth in Lent when prices generally run up 10c per lb in consequence of the greater demand thrown on that article. For limed eggs the regular price is now 25c and fresh eggs in baskets, were selling to-day at 35c to 40c. The stock of apples in the city has been reduced considerably of late by shipments to England, but prices, though firm, are not quite so high. Sales were made to-day of greenings at \$2.25 per bbl, and of spies, berges and Baldwins at \$2.50, but the local demand for print of any kind, is not very active.

FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN.—Flour, per 100 lbs., \$3.00 to \$3.20; Buckwheat flour, \$2.30; Oatmeal, \$2.30 to \$2.40; Cornmeal, do, yellow, \$1.50 to do, white \$1.60; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, per bush, 80c; Oats, per bag, 80c to 90c; Peas, bush, \$1; Buckwheat, per bush, 60c; Beans, white and yellow, per bush, \$1.60.

Fruit.—Cranberries, Cape Cod, \$7.00 per barrel; Apples, per barrel, to \$2.50 \$3.00; Lemons, per case, \$5.50; do, per box, \$4.00; White Grapes, per lb, 15c to 20c; Malaga Grapes, per keg, \$6.00; Valencia Oranges, \$2.50 to \$5.00 per box; Columbus Peas, \$6.00 per box.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, new, per bag, 50c; sweet do, per brl, \$5; carrots, per brl, bush, 30c to 45c; onions, per brl, \$4.00; cabbages, per dozen, 30c to 50c; beets, per bush, 40c to 50c; celery, per dozen, 40c to 50c; turnips, per bush, 45c.

POULTRY AND MEAT.—Dressed Fowls per pair, 60c to 70c; black ducks do, \$1.50; turkeys, 9c to 10c per lb, \$1.80 to \$2.00; \$2.25; partridges, per brace, 70c to \$2.25; woodcock, \$1.25; geese, \$2.00 to \$2.25; beef, per lb, 10c to 12c; mutton, do, 10c to 12c; lamb, per quarter, 50c to \$1.20; veal, per lb, 10c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 12c to 14c; lard, 14c; lard, coarse, 25c; snipe and plovers, per doz., \$3; ducks, blue bills, per pair, 90c; Farmer's Beef 5c to 6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Best print butter, 35c to 40c per lb.; best tub butter, 18c to 23c; OGS; packed, per doz., 24c to 25c; new laid, 35c to 40c; Roll butter first-class, 18c to 23c. Vealison, 4c to 4 1/2c.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.—JAN. 25.

This Market remains quiet, the supply being meagre, and the demand light. Mr. N. Kennedy purchased a few cattle on foreign account for which he paid 4c to 5c per lb., live weight. Mr. Lunnis sold 4 bulls yester-

day weighing 1,000 lbs each at \$37 a head. Mr. James Crawford had a carload of cattle for which he refused a top bid. He sold a fine springer cow for \$60. Good to choice shipping cattle are quoted at 4 1/2c to 5c per lb, good butchers' cattle 4c to 4 1/2c per lb, inferior to fair 3c to 3 1/2c. No live hogs were offered, and dressed hogs were very firm at \$6.75 to 6.80 per 100 lbs, as to quality. Two car loads were reported sold at 6.75.

THE HORSE MARKET.—JAN. 25.

The horse trade during the past week has been very quiet, many of the buyers who attend this market being at present in Chicago filling orders. The exports from Montreal to the United States for week ending January 22nd were 52 horses, costing \$4,727.50. The average price paid for horses last week on export account was \$90.91. Sales were reported yesterday of a fine bay carriage horse, 6 years old, weighing 1,100 lbs, for \$125; 1 grey mare, 7 years old, for driving purposes, \$100; one brown carriage mare, 6 years old, \$85, and a chestnut gelding for \$37.50. A few common horses were reported sold at from \$30 to \$45 each. The following were the shipments of horses from this city to the United States, furnished by the American Consul General, for week ending January 22nd:—January 17th, 1 horse, \$200; 13 do, \$1,252.56. January 18th, 8 horses, \$728; 8 do, \$535; 14 do, \$1,392; 21st, 8 horses, \$620.

Agricultural.

PACKING FOR ICE-HOUSE.—Corn chaff from shelled corn will make an excellent packing for ice. There will be no danger of it heating. It should be rammed down in the wall space, as it is light, and otherwise would be too open.

COWS EATING LITTER.—Cows that are well fed will sometimes eat the litter from horse stables. It will not hurt them in the least, and when they are not well fed may do them good. It is no harm to cows or horses to keep both in the same stable.

COST OF A HIVE OF BEES.—A hive of native bees in a frame hive can be purchased for \$9; Italian cost \$11. Italian queens can be purchased for \$2. The material for the hives recently described in these columns can be prepared already cut and prepared for putting together.

WEIGHT OF HAY IN STACK.—A cubic foot of timothy and clover hay in a stack or barn would weigh about 4 pounds; that is, 500 cubic feet to the ton. A gallon of milk weighs 8.588 pounds, taking the usual specific gravity at 1.03 and the gallon of 231 cubic inches. A gallon of water weighs 8.3388 pounds.

TO REMOVE INK STAINS FROM LINEN.—Moisten the linen and put on the stain a thin paste of oxalic acid ground up in water. Leave it on a few minutes, and wash it out. If the stain is not all removed repeat the application, then wash thoroughly with pure soap. Oxalic acid is often called salt of lemons, but is not the citric acid which is made from lemon juice.

SALTING BUTTER.—The usual allowance of salt is one ounce to the pound of butter. It is important to have the salt as fine as possible, so that it can be mixed evenly with the butter. The salt should be of the purest quality. For some reason, probably in the manufacturing, American salt is not pure enough for dairy purposes. Higgin's English salt is most extensively used.

WHEN TO BEGIN WITH FOWLS.—Just now is the best time to begin with fowls. By procuring a trio of fowls, at a cost of \$10, one can have 100 eggs, at least through the summer, and with a few common fowls for brooders, 50 or 60 young fowls could be raised. Three dozen eggs in the Spring would cost \$10, and there would probably be two dozen chicks, costing in all as much as the old fowls, and all their progeny.

SALT INJURIOUS TO FOWLS.—A small quantity of salt is not injurious to fowls, but when they are not used to it a very moderate quantity is poisonous. The water in which salt beef has been boiled could not safely be given in the food for fowls. The result would be diarrhea and inflammation of the intestines. As fowls secrete no urine, there is no means of getting rid of an excessive quantity of salt with-out injury.

TO REMOVE MOLES AND PIMPLES.—Moles may be removed only by destroying the skin where they appear by means of nitrate of silver (lunar caustic), moistened and applied to it daily. When the skin has been removed cover the raw spot with court-plaster until it heals. Pimples are caused by impurity of blood, and cannot be removed by external applications; some alternative medicine should be taken; a dose of one ounce of epsom salts, followed by one dram of hyposulphite of soda, every morning before breakfast might be beneficial. Use only perfectly pure castile soap.

HOW TO CURE AND CORN BEEF.—A pickle for beef is made as follows: Six pounds of salt, 1 lb of sugar, and 4 ounces of saltpetre are boiled in 4 gallons of water, skimmed and cooled. The meat is packed closely in a barrel or vat and the pickle poured over it. The pickle may be preserved and used year after year, by boiling and skimming it to remove the coagulated albumen which comes from the meat, and which would cause it to spoil, meat, and which would cause it to spoil, meat, and which would cause it to spoil. Beef may be that which the meat has absorbed. Beef may be thoroughly rubbed with salt in a dish or tub every day for six days, when it will be ready for cooking.

USE FOR SKIMMED MILK.—If a cow yields 5,000 pounds of milk in a year, and all the milk is sold, there are taken from the soil that milk precisely 3 1/2 pounds; this would be more than 21 pounds of nitrogen; if the milk is returned in 2 1/2 pounds of guano. If the milk is fed to pigs part of this loss is saved in the manure, but part of it goes into the pork. So that any way to save this loss, something should be brought to the farm. One thousand pounds of ryegrass contains 24 pounds of nitrogen and 7 1/2 pounds of mineral matter. Thus, if the bran fed, the milk may be sold and the farm will gain.

A THREATENED SPRAIN.—A threatened sprain in a young horse should be treated by rest, by blistering, or by a seton under the skin of the part. It is generally constitutional, and is caused by a deposition of bony matter on the hock joint, and sometimes in the joint, when it is productive of extreme lameness. Firing is sometimes practiced with success. It would be well to apply cold water at first to reduce any inflammation, and then apply an ointment of 1 ounce of lard, 10 drops of oil of lavender, 5 grains of camphor, and 2 drams of powdered cantharides; rub on the part against the hair for five minutes.

YIELD OF FODDER CORN.—The largest authenticated yields of fodder corn, green, are about 40 tons per acre. Claims have been made of 50 to 70 tons per acre, but it is doubtful if these crops were measured and weighed, and they were probably estimated with the large eye of a sanguine person not well versed in such matters. Two hundred and fifty pounds of green fodder to a square rd is very easily grown, being only one pound to the square foot, or three pounds to the foot of rows three feet apart. If three seeds were planted 12 inches apart anyort

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the undersigned, individually and jointly with G. L. GATE, has been, by judgment of the Superior Court, sitting