Have Hope.

BY FATHER RYAN. The shadow of the mountain falls athwart the

lowly plain.

And the shadow of the cloudlet hangs above And the shadow of the cloudlet hangs above the mountain's head—

And the highest hearts and lowest wear the shadow of some pain,

And the smile is scarcely fitted ere the anguished tear is shed.

For no eyes have there been ever without s

weary tear.
And those lips cannot be human which never heaved a sigh;
For without the dreary winter there has never been a year.

And the tempests hide their terrors in the calmest summer sky.

So this dreary life is passing—and we move amid its maze,
And we grope along together, half in darkness
half in light;
And our hearts are often hardened by the mysteries of our ways,
Which are never all in shadow and never

wholly bright. And our dim eyes ask a beacon and our weary feet a guide, And our hearts of all life's mysteries seek the

meauling and the key;
And across gleams o'er our pathway, on it hangs
the Crucifed,
And he answers all our yearnings by the
whisper "Follow Me."

HOME READING.

Maretime Subsidies in Canada.

It is said that Mr. Consul Bentley has made arrangements with the Canadian government, to establish a direct line of steamers between Halifax and Brazil, to be subsidized by the authorities of the Dominion. The commerce of New York has no occasion to be disturbed by the imaginary competition of the Canadians, for it is pretty certain that no great importance will be attached to this new enterprise by the Brazilian government, and that the latter will not grant any subsidy, on its part. It will reserve all its sympathy for New York and the American lines, which alone will have sufficient freight and passengers to support a steamship line to Brazil. It is said, in maritimo circles, that the Canadian scheme is simply the natural result of the aspirations of Sir Hugh Allan, the Canadian Vanderbilt. It would seem that the latter very plainly intimated, during a recent visit to New York, that, his friend Sir John Macdonald being now Prime Minister, he could obtain anything he wanted from the Canadian government. It is likely, on the contrary, that the great shipowner of the Dominion will use the overpowering influence with the Cabinet of Ottawa, attributed to him by his adherents, for the further improvement of the Liverpool Line, so ably managed by him for several years .- American Agricultural.

Wit And Humour.

-Trees begin to die at their tops-men begin to dye there, too .- N. Y. Telegram Let a vicious mule at a mulatto, and there will soon be another exodus from "de cotton

-Always encourage the friend who will put you in the way of getting out of the reach of

temptation. -Another daily has begun to Blaze away at the Standard Oil Company. Are the Bradford tanks fire-proof?

-If you want to read a harmless pamphlet there's nothing in the "Corn Laws" to shock anybody. Do you 'ear?

-The man who originated the saying, "Hurry is the mark of a weak mind," never was chased by a bull-dog.—Bradford Era.

Chief Joseph's other name is In-mut-tooyah-lat-tal. They call him Joseph because he is so bashful among the ladies .- Chicago Times.

-As a general rule farmers take great care of their stock, but just as soon as Spring comes they let their cattle "go to grass."—Winston

-Somebody's child is dying-dying with the flush of hopeon his young face and an indescribeable yearning to live and take an honored place in the world beside the companions of his youth . For sale by all druggists.

-Danbury News. -There is only one object in the world which will attract a young lady's attention from the handsome young man whom she meets on the street, and that is another woman with a hat two laps ahead of any style she has yet seen .- T. L. Wilson.

—A poet sings: "I write because I must, and not for praise." This is what ails us, too. We write because we must. Praise won't buy boots, and bread, and beef. A great many poets, however, write not for praise, but for the waste basket - Norristown Herald.

-An Englishman arriving in New York last week remarked to a friend that he was never fo sick on the passage over. His friend replied: "What, never?" And he answered: "Ah, now I begin to feel at 'ome, you know; we 'ave 'ad tha thad for some time."-Neu York Star.

_uWhat a bear that Kingston feller is! petulantly remarked a Hurley girl at a "shillin' party," after a struggle with the Kings-tonian at "Copenhagen." "He nearly smothered me!" "And did you kiss him for his smother?" asked another little Hurley

miss. -He was a venerable and agricultural looking man, attired in the latest New Jersey fashion, and he stood on the corner near Washington market. Holding up his left hand, and gazing reflectively upon three confectionaries and soda fountains, then of pieces of string tied round an equal number the larger beer and tobacco and wine shore. of fingers, he soliloquized : "That's to remind don't forget the calico. But, what in thunder's this one for? Ah, by gum! that's don't get drunk again!"

...The days are fast coming when a man will go home to dinner and find that a paper hanger has monopolized the dining room with his boards and paste, and the entire female section of the house in a terrible state of excitement as to whether the figure of the paper runs up or down. He takes a cold potato in affair in an obscure paragraph. More blood one hand and a soda cracker in the other, and has been shed in celebrating the battle than runs up or down. He takes a cold potato in sitting on the back door step eats in peace, all the time inventing new names for house decorators in general.

-Spring is coming-a man saw a cow slip yesterday.—State Registrar. Yes, and another man saw a dandy lying on the sidewalk the other day .- Clinton Horald. And a small boy tied a pan see to a dog's tail .- Marshall A boy saw a Johnny jump up from an icy road.—Mt. Pleasant Journal. And a small boy felt a lady's slipper this morning before he started to school - Keokuk Constitution. And that same boy gathered some snowballs on his way to school.—Wallingford Forum. Which made his comrades Spring out of the way, and then there were snowdrops.-Meriden Recorder.

Interesting Items.

Men's lives should be like the days, more beautiful in the evening; or like the spring; with golden sheaves, where good works have of artillory in his army. The centre and right "color party" giver car ribened on the field.

virgin snow, but let the snow remain but a short time and a horse's hoof can hardly penetrate it. So it is with the youthful mind. A trifling word may make an impression on it, liamite dashed into the river. When he but after a few years the most powerful apbut after a few years the most powerful appeals may cease to influence it. Think of this, you who have the training of the infant

A boil of constant toil merely for subsistence is very hard and sad. No heart can bear it. The strain will break the courage and sour. the temper of anybody. There must be before the worker some better reward than the supply of his mere physical wants, or he will become a discontented being, and hence a source of annoyance to himself and to others. He must work for love more than money, or he will be miserable.

Men eat more than women, when their work is of the same kind. It does not follow, however, that because men eat more they get more strength from their food, for generally women have better digestive organs, and abstract more nutriment from the same amount of food. So, too, while men and women eat at the same table, it is observable that they do not eat the same quantities of the same dishes. Men eat more heartily of the force-giving foods than women do, probably because there is more demand for them.

St. Laurence O'Toole. - St. Laurence O'Toole was the youngest son of a Leinster prince and was educated by the Bishop of Glendalough, and he was consocrated Archbishop of Dublin in 1162. An instance of his patriotism is furnished in his endeavors to repel the incursions of the English marauders under Strongbow, and his piety was of the most remarkable nature. His advice to the national chieftans to unite in order to repel the enemy, his success in rallying the national army, and his patriotic words were the means of a strong resistence being made by the Irish. He was appointed Legate in Ireland by Pope Alexander III. His death took place in France in the year 1180.

POETIC ORIGIN OF A PROSY CUSTOM.-In France in the Middle Ages at every corner of the streets a little statue of Mary carved in oak raised its head above a bunch of flowers, which some pious souls renewed every morning. During the night lamps burned continually in these little grey niches, which on Saturdays were completely illuminated. This was the first beginning of lighting the streets, and in many towns in Italy it is still the only mode of lighting them. There was associated with it a pious thought, calculated to make a believing people reflect. The mystic lamps of the Madonna, shining in succession, like a bright row of stars through the odoriferous heads of flowers, seemed to say to the vagabond who went about at night for evil purposes: There is an Eye over this slumbering city which never closes, and which watches over these deserted and silent streets—the Eye of God.

PERNICIOUS LITERATURE.—Of all the evils which encompass the rising generation, is there any more dangerous, more insiduous, more overwhelming than that of a cheap wicked immoral, satanic press? My experience among Catholic homes extends over many years. I have made it a point, a specialty, to find out what kind of reading is fostered. On one occasion I visited one hundred families for a purpose. In those families I found sixty-four in which boys and girls were graving up and found that, with the exception of a torn and worn out prayer book, there was no Catholic Bible, no Catholic work, no Catholic paper, but in almost every one of them I found secular papers of that stamp against which even Protestant ministers and conscientious publicists have raised their voices. This is a fact. Sixty-four families in one hundred. As for the rest, with the exception of eleven, who subscribed to Catholic papers, had Bibles and some stan-dard Catholic work, none of the rest took a Catholic paper regularly, or had a regular stock of good Catholic books, and only received an occasional paper, and borrowed books from their neighbor. This is one of my experiences. Almost all lived in comfortable homes, and were not poor,-Father Finnotti.

Counsel to Parents -Train your boys to strict but loving obedience, make home attractive, and so keep them at home. Statistics prove that of adult criminals in all large cities nearly all have fallen into a course of crime between the ages of eight and sixteen years, and that if a boy live an honest life up to twenty years of age there are forty-nine chances in his favour, and only one against him, as to an honourable life thereafter. This is a fact of startling importance to fathers and mothers and shows a fearful responsibility. A parent should secure and exercise absolute control over his child until sixteen, and, except possibly in very rare cases, it is not a very difficult matter to do this; and if this control is not wisely and effectually exercised it is the parent's own fault; it is owing to some parental neglect or remissness. Hence the real source of ninety-eight per cent, of the crime in such a country as Great Britain lies at the door of the parent. Think of this: that if your boy goes to ruin it is ten chances to one that it is your fault, the result of your neglect or of wilful or ignorant error of bringing him up. Reflect upon this, albeit a fearful reflection, and remember that the early seeds of disease are in nearly every case sown between suncown and bedtime, in the absence from the family circle, in perhaps the supply of spending-money never earned by the spenders, opening the doors first of the of the circus, the negro minstrel, the resme get a spool of cotton; tother means taurant and the dance house; then follow the Sunday excursion, but not with his parents, the Sunday drives, but with "some other boys;" and so the easy transition to the company of those whose ways lead down to the gates of social, physical, and moral ruin.

BATTLE OF THE BOYRE -The bettle of the Beyne, fought on the 1st of July, 1690, as an affair of actual blows, was a bagatelle. A modern war correspondent would dismiss the was ever shed in winning it. The victors lost not quite four hundred men. King William, with his 40,000 veterans, the best disciplined in Europe, lay behind a long range of hills, a few hundred yards from the river, on its northern bank, where he was perfectly secure from the fire or the observation of the enemy. His battery of twelve guns upon those heights completely dominated the Jacobite positions around Oldbridge, at the opposite side of the river. The night before the battle he detached a full third of his army to the bridge of Slane, five miles up the river. By insane neglect James had left the bridge but undefended. It was easily carried, and before a blow was struck at Oldbridge the Irish army found that a powerful enemy was establishing himself in their rear to seize the pass of Duleek, and cut off their retreat to Dublin. In his alarm James detached the flower of his troops—the French auxiliaries and the Irish cavalry—to protect his left, aglow with promise; or like the autumn, rich With them they carried the only eight pieces

A straw will make an impression on the giments of ill-disciplined and ill-armed peasants, opposed to double their number of the choicest troops in Europe. The fate of the battle was already sealed before a Wil-King William, at the head of his regiments, suddenly emerged through a glen which protected his advance to within a hundred yards of the river, and spurred boldly across the shallows. His regiments of Huguenots and Danes crossed lower down. Boots it to tell the tale of what followed? An obelisk marks the spot were the king crossed. Lower down Schomberg was shot in the water; still lower down Bishop Walker, the detender of Derry. They point out the also the spot where King William was wounded in the arm by a shot from the Irish lines on the evening before the battle.

TO THE MARKETON HE WATER AT A COTT

ARCHBISHOP PLUNKETT .- Oliver Plunkett Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, was born at Loughcrew, in the country bleath. He entered the Irish College at Rome as a divinity student, and having taken out his degrees he was appointed public Professor of Theology in the College de Propaganda Fide. Twenty years had passed from the time when he first entered Rome, when the Primate of Ireland (Edmond O'Reilly), banished, proscribed, and persecuted, died an aged exile at Louvain. Pope Clement IX. at once decided that Oliver Plunket was the man most fitted to be his successor. The saintly Plunket cheerfully obeyed the call of the Holy See, though perfectly conscious of his danger, and speedily, but secretly, set out for Ireland. No sooner did the news of his arrival become known than the bloodhounds of the English law were in seach for him. For a time he was forced to live in concealment but when the fury of persecution slackened he was enabled to go abroad and assume the discharge of his duties without fear of arrest. The storm. however, soon arose again, and the fabricated story of a "Popish plot," originated by the infamous Titus Oates, set all England in a rage, which nothing could satisfy but the spilling of rivers of Catholic blood. The fury spread to Ireland, information was laid against the Primate, and on the 6th of December, 1679, he was seized by a party of soldiery and borne a prisoner to Newgate, Dublin. When he was brought to Drogheda for trial, although gangs of perjured witnesses had previously given evidence against him, not one of them would come forward to sustain the case. The English Government, determined to have his blood. had him removed to London. Even there the Protestant grand jury before whom the bills were first sent refused to find them. They had him arraigned, however, in the Court of King's Bench, London. The trial ended in a conviction for high treason, and the innocent and holy Primate was sentenced to death. On the 1st of July, 1681, the sentence was carried into execution at Tyburn. The martyr was drawn there from the prison on a hurdle. and was hanged, his heart and bowels were cut out and thrown into a fire which had been kindled for the purpose; his head was severed from the body, and the body cut into quarters. Charles II. was then the reigning monarch.

Fashion Notes.

Nover let this charming and simple house dress descend into a wrapper, or any other careless substitute; at home, of all places, the wife should dress neatly, attractively, both for her husband and children.

The tayorable material for hats is the fine French chip. Many of them are caught up on one side and filled in with roses, or drooped over the face and caught up on both sides and filled in with shirring of brocade or

One of the prettiest combinations for evenembruidery. Broad passementeries, beaded with fine-cut jet, and the tufted crimped fringes are the most elegant trimmings for silk and satin dresses.

Broad sashes of black velvet ribbon are worn by young ladies, and are fastened at the back of the waist with a scarf pin instead of being tied. It's hopeful that only slender figures will attempt this revival of an old

Roses and loops of pearls are worn in the hair as well as at the throat, and they need not be confined to full dress occasions. double handkerchiefs of silk are gathered at the left side with a long spray of roses or carnations.

An aigrette, a bow, or an ivory comb, placed high on the side of the head, adds considerably to the appearance of height. Those of short statue should adopt this hint instead of wearing that instrument of torture, the "highheeled" boot.

Shawl back slides are made of oxydised silver, gold, crystal and plain gold. They are used to fasten the lace shawl at the back when worn in any way around the head. They are particularly pretty for the Spanish laces now used for head drapery.

For ordinary wear are shown jackets of light-colored cloth. These are made with a true tailor cut, and are finished on the edge with two rows of machine stitching. Pockets are placed on the hips, and horn buttons are generally used on these garments.

Soft crowned satin and lace hets will be much worn, also shirred rims and crowns, almost like the Normandy hat, that should belong exclusively to the children; this style of hat when worn by grown people seems like an infringement of the children's right.

Correspondence cards are much used, and come in nearly every style and fancy. Some are fairy-like Japanese fans in blue and pink, embossed in coral, gold and silver Others are an exact picture of a peacock even to having all of its unrivaled colors reproduced.

To make black dresses look more springlike, make the vests, revers, collars and facing of white and black striped silk or satin, the stripes about three-feurths of an inch wide. Some use the old gold and black strips, but this seems a little too pronounced for the street.

Hand painted dresses were "the rage," and now hand painted bands of silk, satin and velvet are used as trimming of dresses. ... A hand painted dress, if counted by cost, promises to bear the same relation to the toilet that the camel's hair shawl and diamonds used in the olden times."

Neverwas lace used as much as at the present time. Both black and white Breton lace is made into collarettes and fichus. A blonde can wear black lace in any profusion and will find it becoming, but the deep yellow laces make a better setting for the brune's dark hair and complexion.

One of the London amusements is color dances, where the ladies appear in dresses of one shade, selected by the hostess and mentioned in the invitation. Of course she solects the shade most becoming herself, but the next

AGRICULT URAL.

Insects on House Plants. ... (American Garden.)

Stude on Beconias. Sluge are occasionally seen eating large holes or notches in the leaves of all succulents and begonias. They usually feed during the night. Cut potatoes, turnips or some other fleshy vegetable in halves, and place conveniently near the plants. The slugs will gather upon the vegetables, and are easily destroyed.

OLEANDER BUGS .- To destroy the little bugs on the Oleander, take a piece of lime the size of a hen's egg and dissolve it in about two quarts of water. Wash the stock and branches of the tree with this water.

PLANT LICE.—Take three and a half ounces of quassia chips, add five drachms of stavesacre seeds, in powder; place in seven pints of water and boil down to five pints. When cold the strained liquid is ready for use,

either by means of a watering-pot or syringe. WHITE WORMS.—The white worms which infest occasionally all soils where plants are kept in pots may be removed as follows:— Sprinkle lime water over the soil or sprinkle a little slacked lime on the earth and in the saucer of the pot. Lime water may be easily made by slacking a large piece of lime in a pail of cold water, letting it settle, and then bottling the clear water for use. Give each pet a tablespoonful twice a week.

House Insects, etc .- No insect which usually infests the house and crawls over the floors or wood-work can live under the applicution of hot alum water. It will destroy red and black ants, cockronches, spiders and chintz bugs. Take two pounds of alum and dissolve it in three or four quarts of boiling water. Let it stand on the fire until the alun is all melted, then apply it with a brush (while nearly boiling hot) to every joint and crevice in your closets, bedsteads, and pantry shelves, etc. If in whitewashing a ceiling, plenty of alum is added to the whitewash, it will keep off insects.

Farm Hints.

Potatoes cut ten days or two weeks before planting, and sprinkled with plaster, will sprout earlier and grow better then when cut and planted on the same day.

A few drops of ammonia added to a gallon of water and applied once a week to all plots of flowers will do much good and keep the pots and earth from souring.

A small quantity of superphosphate dropped upon potatoes when planting increases the yield, and is a remedy against worms and insects, by which scab and other diseases are produced.

An English farmer, very successful during ten years in fattending cattle and sheep, supplied a ration made as follows: Eight bushels corn soaked in ten pails water two days, then simmer for an hour, after mix with fourteen pounds coarse cheap sugar, and commingle with cut straw, hay or other fodder.

If, after the wool has grown to considerable length, sheep or lambs become annoyed with lice or ticks, wash the lambs in a strong decection of tobacco. Another way is to take a pair of bellows and inhale tobacco smoke; then blow the smoke with considerable force among the ticks. This will prove instant death to them.

The liquid yieldings are worth more-good authorities say one sixth more-pound for pound, than the solid excrements, and they are saved with greater care by the best European farmers and gardeners. All the leaks in the stable are not in the roof; those often in the floor are quite as objectionable and are the cause of a great deal of waste.

Determine not only to have a garden, but a good one. Do not rely solely on sweet potaing wear is black satin or grenadine and gold toes and rosting-ears, but resolve to have green peas, lime beans, asparagus, strawberries, spinach, radishes, let bers, onions, cauliflower, cabbage, tomatoes, sweet corn, carrots, parsnips, salsify, celery and ohra. Chink in the corner of the garden with horse-radish, parsley, peppers, pepper-grass and mint; and edge the garden bed with thyme, sage, summer savory, sweet basil and margorum.

It is folly to keep old sheep. They should be turned off to the butcher while they are in their prime. It does not take half as much to fatten them then. When they get old and thin, in order to put them in condition to slaughter, the whole superstructure must be rebuilt. Four sets of lambs are all a ewe should bear; this will bring her to five years, and this is an age when, with little extra care, she will round up to a fine and full car-Exceptions may be made when the breed is scarce, and the blood is more durable than anything else.

The number of cows in the United States, says the London Family Herald, is over 13,-000,000, which is six times the number in Great Britain, over twice the number in France, two and a half times more than in Prussia, and more than there are in the countries of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Finland, Austria, Hungary and Switzerland combined, although these countries together contain four times the population of the United States. The proportion of cows to the inhabitants in the great republic is twenty-three to each one hundred persons.

Many orchards become unproductive. To estore them to productiveness, sow them in clover, and when the clover is well established turn in the hogs and sheep. Their droppings will fertilize the ground. They will pick up all the worm-falls, and this will wonderfully lessen the destruction of fruit by worms. Top dressing of rotten manure, leaf mold, ashes, lime, etc., are very beneficial to orchards that have been in bearing a few years. Orchards can only be kept good by care, good manuring and good pruning. Labor is indispensable to success in fruit culture, as the in all other things.

Gilt-Edged Butter, Again.

We see a column article "going the rounds," giving instructions how gilt-edged butter, as it is called, can be made. They are most elaborate, beginning with the purchase of the cows, and thence progresses steadily on until the butter is received in the market that it is intended to supply. Some time ago we alluded to this subject, and showed how easy it. was to make the best butter, and how generally it was done by the farmers of at least Eastern Pennsylvania. The details in this article are so profuse that it would take a good deal of studying to understand what is distinctly meant, and much more than most butter-producers would care to tax themselves with when they are able to make as good butter as ever tickled the prelate already.

We have shown that it does not require thoroughbred cattle, to a produced a such butter as every farmer always tries to buy, and these well cared for; careful milking, frequent churning, proper working, and clean, sweet, well ventilated dairy rooms to keep it in. We cat gilded butter the whole " color party" giver can have revenge, and thus | year round, with occasional short intermissions; and the people of Philadelphia, who

possess the means, consume no other. We know there is very little of such butter made in the State of New York, and even the best hotel in the city of New York, at our visit several years ago, used the Goshen firken butter, which most people in this state, and espe cially in this city, would hardly eat if they had to go without any butter at all.—Germantown Telegraph.

Bread Making Wheat.

In reference to a statement of an Iowa correspondent of the Prairie Farmer as to the bread making powers of Minnesota and other reputable spring wheat over winter wheat, and that Minnesota wheat will make 279 to 280 pounds of bread to the barrel of flour while Michigan wheat (winter) will make but 240 pounds, an Ohio correspondent of Leffel's Milling News says: "It has long been well known that wheat consisting entirely, or almost so, of starch will not make nearly so much bread as that containing a large proportion of gluten. It it a well recognized fact that Michigan wheat is almost entirely composed of starch, and that accounts for the smaller amount of bread to the barrel of flour. The Fultz wheat now being introduced into this section has little or no gluten in it. It is largely grown in the Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania, and has been ruinous to the flour trade of the millers. The Clawson wheat is also being introduced here, and is very popular with farmers on account of its prolific yield, but it, like the Fultz, is almost if not entirely destitute of gluten. The flour lacks strength, and will therefore make but a small yield of bread, and is universally condemned by good bakers, not only on that account, but because it will not make a large sized loaf in proportion to its weight. A choice grade of flour cannot be made of either Fultz or Clawson wheat. This is the universal testimony of all who have tested them."

In this connection the Prairie Farmer may add that at the late session of the Pennsylvania Millers' Association, after a prolonged discussion, it was resolved to discourage the cultivation of Fultz and Clawson wheat, and to recommend Lancaster, Old Mediterranean, Boughton, Shoemaker, Deal, Vick and Canada White.

Liver Bot in Sheen.

As the disease progresses all the symptoms become developed, the emaciation is often extreme, the yellow tinge of the skin and mucous membranes is more marked, the prostration is excessive, dropsy of the abdomen occurs, and finally, after lingering for weeks, the sheep dies from exhaustion.

On post-mortem examination, the tissues of the body generally are found to be pallid and infiltrated with serous fluid, the internal fat is almost entirely gone, and the kidneys especially are seen merely covered withthin membrane. In the liver the changes are usually very marked; the substance of the gland is soft, the colour is pale, and the gall ducts are swollen and dark in tint, on account of the large number of flukes which inhabit them.

Occasionally, in old cases of rot, the liver ducts are much thickened, and very few parasites are found; the liver in these instances is commonly shrivelled and dense in texture. Sometimes certain changes are distinguished in the lungs; they are, however, in most cases the results of passive congestion of the vessels. Youatt speaks of the existence of tubercles; this form of deposit is not common in the lungs of the sheep, and what he took for tubercles were most likely the small hard nodules produced by the threadworms which are so constantly found in the air tubes of the sheep. In any case, it may be concluded that the organic changes which have occurred in the lungs are not dependent on the disease of the liver, but are merely accidental complications.

The presence of flukes in the gall ducts is looked upon as absolute evidence of rot, and Complete Course, the rule holds good in nearly all cases; but it Ollendorff's New M is possible in any single instance that th sheep may have outlived the parasites, and therefore no flukes may be discovered, even though the trace of the ravages of the parasite be perfectly apparent. Treatment of rot can seldom be undertaken

with much prospect of success, unless there is within reach a piece of dry short pasture in which the infested sheep may be placed as soon as the diseases is discovered. Salt is the great remedy for rot, and, as sheep are fond of it with their food, there is no difficulty in administering the agent in sufficient quatities but it is of little use to give salt as an antidote to the parasites if the sheep are allowed to remain on the lands where new colonies are constantly migrating into their organisms to take the place of those which are destroyed. A great deal may be done with a flock of tainted sheep if they can be put upon a piece of dry, scanty upland pasture, where they will have to work for a living, as the expres sion is. Rock salt may be scattered about the land freely; and if the sheep are allowed a little hay once a day-or, better, a mixture of chaff, bruised oats, and meal—bay salt may be mixed with the food in such proportion that each sheep may get about an ounce every day. Various nostrums have at different times been advocated for the cure of rot but experience has shown that no plan of treatment is so effective as the free use of salt and pasturing the sheep on dry and somewhat hare ground.

Were man to conform more to the laws of health and of nature, and be less addicted to the gratification of his passions, it would not be necessary to advertise Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites as a restorative for the powers of the brain and nervous system, while the world's progress in enlightenment would indeed be marvellous.

Our American Consins Are now much exercised about the " Almond

Eyed" incursion of their Pacific Coast. One of their latest acts is the passage of a bill to allow no more than fifteen Chinese to com on any one ship into the country. They might as well pass an act that Lake Erie should not rise above so many feet, or that Niagara should not disgorge what it will over its falls. The Chinese could not do worse than this. Surely any country is wide enough to receive all who wish to come, and should be strong enough to make the unruly behave themselves, coming whence they may."The law of demand and supply will arrange the price of labor, and Legislatures cannot alter it. It is like the laws of the Medes and Persians, unalterable What' folly it would be in our Legislature to declare that A, B and C may do business, while D, E and F may not. If all do an honest business there is no necessity for such a law, and any law would be tryannical which would so order. The fittest will survive. So in the medical world a preparation which is good will be solight and the had discarded. This is why Dr. Herniuk's Sucha Coarab. Pales are so popular.

A factory in Hanover, Germany, makes, glass in close imitation of marble, and the tables, floor-tiles, &c., which, it turns out are preferable to marble on account of superior

SCHOOL BOOKS **N**EW WOR THE

SCHOOL TERM OF 1878-79.

The Metropolitan Primer. lei ceader. 21.u " 3rd " 4th " 5th " Do With "A Do Young Ladles' Reader.
Do Speller Do Speller and Definer.
Do Catechism of Sacred History,
Do Hillstrated Bible History,
Do Key Brown's First Lines of English Grammar.
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Murray's Grammar abridged by Putnam Murray's do revised by Kearney Murray's Large Grammar. Metropolitan đo with analysis Stepping Stone to do Butler's Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec.

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