The Jolly Old Schoolmaster.

BY GEORGE ARNOLD.

'Twas a jolly old pedagogue, long ago,
Tall and slender, and sallow and dry;
His form was bent and his gait was slow,
His long thin hair was as white as snow,
But a wonderful twinkle shone in his eye;
And he sang every night as he went to bed,
"Let us be happy down here below;
The living should live, though the dead be dead."
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

He taught his scholars the rule of three,
Writing and reading, and history, too;
He took the little ones upon his knee
For a kind old heart in his breast had he,
And the wants of the littlest child he knew;
"Learn while you're young," he often said,
"There is much to enjoy down here below;
Life for the living, and rest for the dead!"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

With the stupidest boys he was kind and cool,
Speaking only in gentlest tones:
The rod was hardly known in his school—
Whipping to him was a barbarous rule,
And too hard for the poor old bones;
Beside it was painful, he sometimes said:
"We should make life pleasant down here below,
The living need charity more than the dead,"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

He lived in the house by the hawthorn lane,
With roses and woodbine over the door;
His rooms were quiet, and neat and plain,
But a spirit of comfort there held reign,
And made him forget he was old and poor.
"I need so little," he often said,
"And my friends and relatives here below
Won't litigate over me when I am dead,"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

But the pleasantest times that he had, of all,
Were the sociable hours he used to pass,
With his chair tipped back to a neighbor's wall,
Making an unceremonious call,
Over a pipe and friendly glass.
This was the finest pleasure, he said,
Of the many he tasted here below;
"Who has no cronies had better be dead!"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

Then the jolly old pedagogue's wrinkled face
Melted all over in sunshiny smiles:
He stirred his glass with an "old-school" grace,
Chuckled and sipped, and prattled apace,
Till the house grew merry from cellar to tiles;
"I'm a pretty old man," he gently said,
"I have lingered long while here below;
But my heart is fresh if my youth is fled!"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

He smoked his pipe in the balmy air,
Every night when the sun went down,
While the soft wind played in his silvery hair,
Leaving its tender kisses there
On the jolly old pedagogue's jolly old crown,
And feeling the kisses, he smiled, and said,
"'Twas a glorious world down here below:
Why wait for happiness till we are dead?"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

He sat at the door one midsummer night,
After the sun had sunk in the west,
And the lingering beams of golden light
Made his kindly old face look warm and bright,
While the odorous night wind whispered "rest,"
Gently, gently he bowed his head,
There were angels waiting for him I know;
He was sure of happiness, living or dead,
The jolly old pedagogue, long ago!

AGRICULTURE.

Hints for the Month.

How do you stand?—one cannot lay out his work to advantage, without knowing precisely how he stands with regard to his business. The beginning of the year is the appropriate time for ascertaining it. Frequently an account of business is kept for a month or two, and then neglected. If it is only to encourage habits of regularity and perseverance, it will be time well spent to keep an account, not only of money affairs, but a record of events for every day. This tends to beget promptness and system in every detail of farm work, and in business affairs, that foresight and economy which are every where the prime essentials to success.

Keep a record of the events of each day's work, as a farm-life. One of the boys or girls should do it. A book will be needed, ruled with plain columns on which to make the entries; put down the condition of the weather, the work done, by whom; purchases and sales made, indeed, anything that may be needed for future reference, or that should be entered in the account book which will thus become a valuable and interesting record of the farm.

Make an Inventory:—Put down every thing in possess, from the farm itself, to the small tools and utensils, and value each item fairly. Enter the money on hand, and also every debt owed. This is the first work in beginning an account. The property owned, and money on hand, will be on one side of the account, and the debts on the other. The balance will show just how the farmer stands. This account will be the account of stock.

Purchases and Sales are entered in the daily record, and from that into a purchase and sale book; except the cash transactions, which go into the cash book.

The Cash Book.—Every payment and receipt of money for purchases, sales, or for wages, should be entered in the cash book; this should be done every evening, and before it is forgotten; all these entries are transferred to a ledger to the proper accounts. The work is very simple and easy, and there are farmer's girls who keep all their father's accounts in the most accurate manner.

Hiring Men.—A farmer should try to make work for a hired man, or several if possible. If he can find profitable work for them, he is making money for himself. A few months wages spent in procuring or making manure, draining, clearing off stone getting out stumps, or otherwise making the farm more productive, will be well invested.

Keep the stables clean: clear out the manure every morning, and scrape or card off all filth from the animals. The stable should be made so warm, that the manure will not freeze at night; a lower temperature will either demand a larger amount of food, or the animals will fall off in condition.

Pile the manure in square and compact heaps; and if it is not frozen when thrown out, it will heat and ferment in the pile; but if once frozen, it will be likely to remain so during all the cold weather.

In the Southern States, the work of making compost heaps should go on rapidly this month. Time is needed in making composts; raw mixtures are not fit for fertilizers, until the materials are decomposed. A bushel of lime added to each load, will hasten the decay of the materials of the compost heap, or cotton seed, well soaked with water, will soon heat, and warm up a large pile of compost.

Cut the Litter.—If the litter is cut into 3-inch lengths, or even smaller, it will hold more moisture, will make better and finer manure, and will keep the animals cleaner than long litter. The gain in the quality of the manure, in one year, the saving in time in the handling, and increased effectiveness of it, will pay good interest on the cost of a windmill, and a fodder cutter, to do the cutting. But if the stormy and disagreeable days are chosen to cut up straw for this purpose, an abundant supply can be made. A broad axe can be purchased for $2.50, and with this and a block, a sheaf of straw may be cut into 3-inch chaff, in half a minute. Two persons, one to hold the sheaf on the block or plank, and the other to use the axe, would soon cut up a ton of straw. Where hard-wood saw-dust, dry swamp muck, or pine straw can be procured, these make an excellent litter and manure.

Economy in Feeding, is a very important consideration. In some cases half the feed used is wasted. Cutting the fodder has proved a saving of one-third to one-half. Where but 10 head of stock are fed, if the feed of one-third or one half can be saved, it is simply a large increase of the resources of the farm, and is sufficient to pay the cost of a good cutter and the time expended in cutting.

Watering Stock.—The supply of water in winter is a source of trouble. Ice gathers about the troughs and other drinking places; pipes freeze and burst, or become choked, and many other inconveniences occur. These may be avoided by methodical management. Have regular watering periods, twice a day. Fill the troughs from the pumps or cisterns, and drive the cattle to them and see that they drink. When all are supplied, empty the troughs, and either cover them or turn them over. Have no flowing water in the yards to waste and freeze, or become ice-cold for drinking. A cold drink will reduce the milk from the cows 10 per cent or more.

The Milk-Room or Spring-House.—Frozen cream will not make good butter. To prevent milk from freezing, have a small stove in the dairy, and in the spring-house make a covered box over the spring. Where a run from a spring can be brought in pipes, a Cooley creamery can be used during the winter with great advantage; keeping an even temperature equal to that in the summer when ice is used.

Horses.—When not at work the horses need but little grain, if sufficient good hay is given. But as hay is generally dusty, and long hay is wasted in the eating, we find it economical to cut and wet the fodder, and give 3 quarts daily of bran or ground feed. The hay saved will pay for the meal, and the increased value of the manure will pay for the labor. The moist feed prevents injury to the horses from breathing the dust from dry hay.

Mares in Foal.—A roomy loose box is the safest and most comfortable place for a brood mare. A colt may be raised for the same cost as a cow, and when 2 years old may be worth four cows. There is a brisk demand for good work horses, and a large export business is growing up, so that the keeping of mares will become a source of income. But not only must the right kind be kept, and the right kind of colts be raised, but the mares must have proper stable accommodations. When a mare is idle a large portion of the time, exercise is needed, and this she can get in a loose box.

Colts.—Young colts should be well fed and cared for the first winter; provide a warm stall for them, with plenty of litter, and give them a good brushing down once every day. A quart of oats, daily, will be needed, and some bright, clean sweet hay. Cut-feed is not suitable for young colts, whose digestion should not be overtaxed by food packed solidly in the stomach; feed light and frequently.

Work Oxen.—Oxen that work on frozen roads, although there is no ice, should be shod. The rough, hard surface wears down the hoofs very fast, and causes inflammation of the interior; the trouble may not become apparent until later, when the mischief is difficult to repair. If the feet are tender and hot, and slight lameness is perceived, examine the hoof between the claws, cleanse the feet, and apply remedies if needed.

Cows.—Milking cows will be benefited by mixing their feed with warm water, if this can be done without too much trouble. A family cow may be treated to a warm mess in the mornings without difficulty, and it will increase the milk perceptibly. Cut the hay and pour a pailful of hot water over it; mix the mess so that the hay is all wetted and add the meal; mix again, and feel while warm. In a dairy of 20 cows, the extra milk will pay for the labor needed. If the food can be made more digestible, and by giving it warm, the waste of animal heat will be avoided, and the same effect will result as from an increase of food. Thus the study of the principles of feeding may be made a source of profit by the economy which may be practised through it. The card and brush should be in frequent use during the winter, and if necessary a coarse cloth and warm water may be used to preserve cleanliness. If filth is permitted to gather on the skin it is difficult to remove at this season.

Young calves will thrive well if kept in a shed together and well fed. The shed may be littered liberally, and need not be cleaned out until the spring, or until the manure has become a foot or so deep. Calves may thus become good manure-makers, but it will be necessary to feed them well. Bran and oats, with a little corn, will be the best food for them. Give one pint a day for those under a year, and a quart or two daily for yearlings. Costiveness in cold weather should be carefully guarded against, and if necessary, half a pint of raw linseed-oil or a pint of linseed meal, should be given with the food as a remedy.

Sheep.—A flock of sheep may be made the most profitable of farm stock, both in return of money and of manure. By feeding a small flock well, through the winter, their value may be easily doubled. But the feeding should be liberal and the care unremitting. The chief requisites for success with sheep are, to provide abundant good food and pure *well* water; to feed and water regularly; to provide fresh pure air and to avoid dampness. When feeding sheep for market, it is well to try the weights every second week, and note the increase. The effects of the feeding can thus be readily ascertained and changes made if it is thought necessary.

Breeding ewes that are expected to drop lambs early should be carefully watched. The springing of the udder is an unfailing sign of approaching parturition. The ewe should then be removed to a separate pen and kept quiet, but visited at least every three hours and the last thing at night. It is rarely that any help is needed, except, in very cold weather, to wrap a piece of soft blanket about the lamb and to help it to suck as soon as possible. As soon as the lamb gets a meal it will be all right, and the ewe may be left to herself for a few hours.

Tameness and gentleness are qualities to be encouraged in all domestic animals. Their value is discovered when it is necessary to handle the animals at critical periods. When confidence, if not affection, exists, one can do much with a suffering animal, when otherwise interference might make matters worse. It would be well to make friends with cows and sheep, especially, by petting them, giving them salt and palatable things, and mingling with them in the yards. Every animal should be trained to be handled when loose in the yard.

Lambs.—Lambs dropped this month should be well fed through the ewe. Give little heating food, such as corn, in any shape; but bran, oil-cake meal, and oatmeal in gruel, will be healthful and nourishing for the ewe and the lamb. In stormy weather the ewe and lamb may be kept under cover, but in fine, sunny days, they may run in a dry yard; but not with other sheep. Early lambs for market should be pushed ahead as fast as may be safe.

Pigs.—Store pigs will thrive well on roots with a slop of bran, sour milk and water. A supply of roots on hand will greatly reduce the cost of feeding store pigs. Turnips that can not well be fed to cows may be given to the pigs. Give young pigs a warm dry bed.

Lice.—The irritation of lice keeps young animals poor and miserable. To rid them of these pests, brush the skin all over thoroughly with a brush dipped in a mixture of linseed-oil and kerosene, shaking the excess of oil out before using the brush. Work the grease down to the skin; if this is preserved in the lice will soon disappear.

Poultry.—Hens and early pullets will now be laying freely. They should be encouraged by giving them warm food. Baked small potatoes taken direct from the oven, and hot, are much relished by the fowls; scalded corn-meal, corn or wheat parched in the oven, crusts of bread, or oatmeal, steeped in hot milk; and meat scraps, with some stimulating condiment, like cayenne pepper, will be found to add greatly to the store of eggs all through the stormiest weather: but the fowls must have a dry, warm, clean, sheltered place to roost and lay in.

Ice.—Get in a supply of ice as early as possible. A stock in the house is worth two in the pond. A supply has often been missed by waiting one day too long. When ice is 6 or 8 inches thick, it should be cut and stored without delay.

Notes on Orchard and Garden Work.

The opening of a new year brings many new readers, and a word to these is here in place. It should be understood that these notes are not written for the professional horticulturist, or commercial nurseryman; though they may contain valuable information for these, still it is taken for granted that they already possess the necessary knowledge to their business, or can find it in the works belonging to their profession. It is for the amateur that these notes are written, and by "amateur," we mean every one who does not follow orcharding, or gardening in any of its forms, as an occupation. Farmers as well as others are to be classed as amateurs in these matters, and these notes are made largely with the view of encouraging farmers in these branches of land culture, and to aid them when they undertake any kind of crops outside of those belonging to the farm proper.

Whoever undertakes an orchard, or fruit growing of any kind, or who has a vegetable garden, or would decorate his grounds with shrubs and flowers, should have at hand a work for reference. To be able to learn a fact, or to remedy a difficulty at once is of great value, and a book will often more than pay for itself in a single reference. We give in the Basket some hints as to the contents of the leading works.

No time is so proper for useful reading as the comparatively leisure days and evenings of winter! It is a foregone conclusion that success cannot be attained in any department of human life without work, and the conclusion is equally clear that the work of the muscles, to be most efficient, must be guided by intelligence; the mind and the hand must labor together to bring about the greatest good.

Orchard and Nursery,

An old orchard is as unproductive as it is unsightly, and to one who really loves a tree, many of the orchards one sees in going about the older portions of the country, present melancholy examples of "cruelty to trees." The cause of the present condition of these trees is, partially neglect; mainly robbery. The trees could hardly been brought to their present condition had not the land for these many years been made to bear two crops. The act of planting an orchard is a promise that the trees should be fed. From the very first year these trees have had a yearly crop of grain or hay taken away from their land, except on those where the grass has been taken away by the animals pastured in the orchard. No question is more frequently asked us than

How to renovate an old orchard?—There is a "previous question" in the case—"is the orchard worth renovating?" should be first considered. This can not be properly decided by one who has not seen the trees. When trees are very old and badly decayed, with trunks and larger branches more or less hollow, it is not worth while to expend labor upon them; the woodpile needs them. But if merely badly shaped, and though sound, are unfruitful, it will generally be a profitable investment to restore them. The

What to do, will vary with circumstances. Often putting down a few rows of drain tiles, with the necessary pruning, will be all that is needed to overcome the original mistake of the planter, who set his trees on land not good enough for the usual farm crops. Many of the bad orchards never could have been good with any above-ground care. If the soil was good, the now suffering trees have been starved. The great want is food; supply it by

Manuring the Soil.—Such orchards generally are in grass. Spread a heavy coat of manure over the whole surface, and turn over the sod in the spring. When the sod has decayed, then give a deep plowing, and spread ashes if they can be obtained, or a good dressing of lime, and harrow. Thus far we have attended to the roots. The above ground portions need care. The trunk and larger branches are usually covered by scales of old bark, growing upon which are mosses and lichens, and hidden beneath them the eggs and chrysalids of insects.

Scraping the bark with a short-handled hoe will remove a portion, but to make a complete job, use strong home-made soft soap, made from ley or potash. Thin this with enough water to apply readily to the bark, and leave the rain to do the rest. Do this work of scraping, etc., early in the spring.

Pruning will generally, if not always, be needed. How, and how much, will depend upon the state of each tree. Endeavor to open the tree to let in light and air all through it, and also to bring the head to a well balanced shape. It may require the removal of some large branches and the shortening back of others. This may be done at the end of winter; cover all large wounds with some dark-colored paint. If large ragged wounds have been made by the breaking down of branches, dress the cut by the use of a drawing knife or stout chisel, to make a clean, smooth wound and paint it. We have assumed that the variety of fruit is good. If the tree is sound, but of a worthless variety, renew it by

Grafting.—The manner of renewing an old tree by grafting it over to make a new head, must be left until next month's Notes.

Planting orchards.—One contemplating planting an orchard, should first determine to do well by the trees, by giving them the first and sole right to the ground. An orchard poorly kept is a bad investment. Next use great care in selecting the varieties of fruit. Do not make too long a list.

Varieties of Pears.—For orchard planting, the list may be: for Early—Doyenne d'Ete, Manning's Elizabeth. Summer—Bartlett. Clapp's Favorite, Beurre Giffard. Autumn—Beurre Hardy, Doyenne Boussock, Seckel, Duchesse d'Angoulemie, Belle Lucrative. Winter—Winter Nells, Lawrence, Vicar of Winkfield, Dana's Hovey.

Peaches—In every peach region, the selections for market vary with each locality. The following is a good selection for home use: Early York, Early Crawford, Old Mixon Free and Smock.

Cherries.—Early Richmond, Black Tartarian, Coe's Transparent, are the leading varieties.

Quinces are often put in some out of the way, low, wet place, and they often give fair fruit in spite of it; they should have as good soil and culture as any fruit, and when thus treated, few fruits are more profitable. The old Apple or Orange Quince is best known, and good. Rea's Seedling is very fine, and a new Connecticut variety, Champion, gives high promise.

Purchasing.—By all means purchase of reliable nurserymen, that you may be sure of good stock, and trees true to name. Other things being equal, it is best to buy as near home as possible, as there is less danger of injury in transportation.

Insects.—The clusters of eggs of the Tent Caterpillar are most conspicuous now, and should be found and destroyed. They are always glued in a band near the ends of the small twigs, and are best seen in dull weather.

Protection.—Young trees must be secured against the attacks of rabbits by smearing the trunks with blood, or by placing common laths around the trunk, and fastening them in place with wire. In deep snows, mice may work beneath the surface, and gnaw the bark—to prevent this, tread the snow down firmly about the trunk.

Manure may be drawn out and spread in the orchard at any time. When the snow is on the ground a sled can be used with advantage, being lower than a wagon, and passing more easily under the trees.

The Fruit Garden.

For the benefit of the new readers, it may be said that under the "Fruit Garden," we include what are generally known as small fruits—the various berries, grapes, dwarf pears, etc. The fruit garden ought to be a reality on every farm, large or small, for the enjoyment it gives, and the health, and even profit which it brings when well cared for—giving a succession of delicious fruits from the time strawberries come until the late grapes are gone. It is an unpleasant fact that the fruit garden is much neglected on many farms. With the good resolutions of the new year, we hope that many will resolve to set apart a portion of ground to be devoted to the culture of small fruits.

Soil.—The soil of the fruit garden should be rich and well drained, that it may be loose and allow of a free circulation of air, and not permit water to stand upon or below the surface.

Manure of the best quality should be used.

Strawberries.—The list is so large that a novice is bewildered in making a selection: Charles Downing, Seth Boyden, Monarch of the West, Duchesse, Forest Rose, and Sharpless, are all good. On heavy soils the old Triomphe de Gand and Jucunda.

Raspberries.—Brandywine, Cuthbert, Herstine.

Black Caps—Amer, Improved, Mammoth Cluster.

Gooseberries.—Downing, Houghton.

Currants.—Versailles, and White Grape, Red Dutch.

Blackberries.—Kittatinny Synder are the best.

Grapes.—Concord, Wilder, Delaware, Brighton, Telegraph; Iona and Catawba, where they succeed.

Kitchen and Market Garden.

This is a department of the household and the farm—falling under the two heads and joining them closely together. As is the Kitchen Garden, so is the dinner; and as the dinner, so the health, the disposition, and the general comfort of the household. Aside from the needs of the family table Kitchen Gardening, in many localities, may be made to pay. If a person is living near a manufacturing town, many things, like cabbages, turnips, green corn, peas, etc., may often be grown and sold with satisfying profit. There are many cases where persons thus engaged have realized greater returns from the garden than from the whole farm. There is nothing small in growing peas or cabbages, if they pay better than field corn or wheat. It will pay in many cases to look closely into this matter. It must be borne in mind that, as a general thing, the products of the garden are perishable, and the first condition of success is a near market.

Manure is the foundation of good gardening; it is the food out of which plants, as factories, and the sunshine as the force, make the good things for the table. During the winter all the manure, and of the best quality that is possible, should be made and saved. It is one thing to manure, and another to save it. Be sure and do both.

Leaves may be collected at any time during the winter when the ground is clear of snow. They make the best of litter, and act as an absorbent of liquid manure, while they are rich themselves.

Cold Frames.—It is to be remembered that the plants in the cold frames should not be kept so warm that they start into growth. If such is the case, when a cold snap comes, the young growth is killed down, and the plants ruined. When the temperature is above 30° the sashes should be raised.

Hot-beds will be started in the Southern States during this month. At the north the sashes, etc., should be put in order so that everything may be in readiness when the hurrying time of spring comes.

Roots put away in trenches will need some additional covering as the cold increases.

Seeds should be looked over and a list of those wanted made out and sent to the seedsmen. Order early, and thereby get the better attention.

Implements.—See that they are put in good order.

La Chute de Montmorency.

No one visits the quaint old City of Quebec, with its hilly slopes and churches, without riding to the Falls of Montmorency. It is a jolly ride, through old St. John's gate, along well wooded roads, through French villages, by the side of stacks of lumber piled up along the river, to go to the falls. The quaint hotel which ends the route, where anxious boy guides wait for jobs; the walk inside the fence, with the music of the water plunging over the cataract, and the atomized spray which now begins to moisten you, as you near the steps whence you view the deep plunging torrent, make the excursion pleasant, and pays for the cost. A family drove over the bridge, which spanned the river, when their waggon was capsized, and people say that not a particle of wagon, horses or men were ever found in the basin below. Montmorency carries before it the offal of miles of river front and casts it away forever, and so do DR. HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS carry off the obstructions from the human system and leave it clean.

A FAMILY FRIEND.—No family shou'd be without Perry Davis' Vegetable PAIN-KILLER. It can be given to the infant for the Colic, and to the adult for Rheumatism. There is scarcely a disease to which it may not be beneficially applied. It contains no deleterious drug, but may be used for the various ailments of mankind.

EDISON'S ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Menlo Park Illuminated—Artificial Daylight.

NEW YORK, January 1.—On New Year's Eve forty street lamps, lighted with electricity, illuminated the little hamlet of Menlo Park; and to-night the display was repeated. In addition to the street lamps, there were two electric burners in operation in Professor Edison's laboratory and MacPine buildings, and in private residences. The number of lights will be increased daily until it reaches about 800. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company carried people to and from the Park at a reduced rate of fare, and multitudes availed themselves of the opportunity to witness the illuminations. The street lamps are globular in form, and are mounted upon slender wooden posts. As the passengers stepped from the cars, they were confronted by the rays from the lamps which lighted the stairway leading from the depot to the plateau of ground upon which the village stands. Wednesday night's display was the first general street illumination at Menlo Park, although half a dozen outside lamps and a number of houses had been previously lighted with electricity. Since the village was first lighted up a week ago, workmen have been busy erecting additional lamp posts in the streets, and last night the illumination was pronounced a complete success. Professor Edison was very much elated with the success of the experiment, but he still preserved his quiet and unassuming demeanor. The two-storey laboratory was especially brilliant, about twenty burners up-stairs and down-stairs being in operation. Among the visitors was a Committee from the Brooklyn Gas-Light Company, who seemed especially anxious to see how Edison's invention worked, and a cloth manufacturer of Pennsylvania, who came to see what arrangement he could make for having his mill supplied with several hundred of these burners. He said at present there was great danger in his mill from gas. It was stated to-day that the original $100 shares in the Edison Electric Light Company had changed hands for $3,500. A new electric generator, in addition to two that had been erected several months before, is now in motion. The generators are each about four feet high, and three in thickness, and comprise a huge U magnet, with the usual apparatus for creating electricity by friction. It is Professor Edison's intention to try the experiment of using chemical electricity at some future date, but he is confident that the fractional method is by far cheaper and better. During the past six or eight days thousands of persons have visited Menlo Park to investigate the new light; among them were several well-known scientific men, who pronounced the discovery that slips of carbon paper placed in a globe from which air had been exhausted, a complete solution of the problem of retaining electric sparks long enough to give a steady light. Menlo Park will be illuminated to-morrow evening.

An earthquake has disturbed Tokio and vicinity.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.—Mr. Denis Barry, who is representing the testees of the will of the late millionaire, Philip Donohue, has arrived in the city from New York. He has established the claim of Ann Donohue, who is at present residing in the city, and who will in all probability inherit the bulk of the O'Donohue property. The cousins of the deceased have laid claim to the property, and since 1874 have been endeavoring to obtain possession of the estate. The case will shortly be decided.

Pond's Extract.—"Merit wins" is the motto of this extract. Those who have used it for Pains and Injuries have made its merits known.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 *Powers' Block Rochester, N.Y.*
9-G—cow

HOLIDAY SEASON.—Don't pay any longer $2.50 and $3.50 a gallon for wines when you can have the very best quality of table wines specially and directly imported by Coutu & Co., 245 Notre Dame street, Montreal, for the Altar use at $1.50 a gallon. Their wines are particularly recommended by some of the most prominent physicians of our city. In fact, it is by those physicians' solicitation they (Messrs. Coutu & Co.) offer them to the public. If you wish for a pure wine call at the above address. The clergy supplied as usual with the above; also with church goods generally. Cassock making a specialty. 17-G

For Sale.

FARMS AND HOMES. On the Kansas Pacific Railway. 3,000,000 Acres for Sale in the GOLDEN BELT. $3 to $7 per acre. 11 years credit. Wheat 20 to 50 bushels; Corn 40 to 100 bush. per acre. No Manure needed. Good climate, pure water, fine schools, churches, and good society. Railroad and market facilities excellent. Maps and full information FREE. Address S. GILMORE, Land Commissioner, Salina, Kansas.
2-13eow

Legal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Montreal Telegraph Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next session, for an Act to extend the powers and franchises of the said Company to all parts of the Dominion of Canada, to allow it to make connections and carry on business elsewhere, and generally to grant to the said Company all such powers and privileges as are now enjoyed by any other telegraph company carrying on business in the Dominion.
Montreal, 1st December, 1879. 16-dd

Books.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

ACTA ET DECRETA SACRO SANCTI ŒCUMENICI CONCILII VATICANI; in 8vo, $1.75.
BOUVIER. Institutiones Theologicæ ad usum Seminarium; 6 in 12m, bound, $6.70.
BREVIARIUM ROMANUM; totum; in 12m, bound, gilt edge, $1.00.
CRAISSON. Manuale totius juris Canonici; 4 in 12m, $4.85.
FERRARI. Summa Institutionum Canonicarum; 2 in 12m. $2.20.
JOANNIS DEVOTI. Institutionum Canonicarum; 2 in 8vo, bound. $3.95.
GURY. Casus Conscientiæ in Præcipuas Quæstiones Theologiæ Moralis; 2 in 8vo, $3.30.
GURY. Compendium Theologiæ Moralis, Accommodata a R. P., Henrico Dumas; 2 in 8vo, $2.75.
HUGUENIN. Expositio methodica. Juris Canonici studiis clericalibus accommodata; 2 in 12m bound, $2.20.
KENRICK. Theologia Moralis; 2 in 8vo, bound, $2.40.
LIGUORI (S. Alphonse de). Theologia Moralis, 10 vols., bound in 5 vols., $5.50.
MANSERON. S. S. Scripturæ Concordantiæ Novæ seu Doctrina Moralis et Dogmatica, in 8vo, bound, $3.00.
MANUALE CHRISTIANUM, in 32m, bound, red edge, $1.00.
MARTINET. Institutionum Theologicarum quarta seu Theologia Moralis; 4 in 8vo, $6.60.
PERRONE. Prælectiones Theologicæ; 9 vol. in 8vo, bound, $13.20.
PICONIO. Epistolarum B. Pauli, Apostoli triplex expositio; 3 in 8vo, $2.93.
SAXONIA (Ludolphus de.) Vita Jesu Christi, ex evangeliis et approbatis ab ecclesia Catholica; 4 in 8vo, $5.50.
SCAVINI. Theologia Moralis universa ad mentem St. Alphonsi de Liguoris; 4 in 12m, bound, $5.75.
SCHOUPPE. Adjumenta Oratoris Sacri, seu Divisiones, Sententiæ et Documenta; in 8vo, bound.
SCHOUPPE. Elementa Theologiæ; 2 in 8vo, bound, $3.57.
SCHOUPPE Evangelia Dominicarum ac Festorum totius anni Homiliticis explicationibus; 2 in 8vo vol. $3.55.
SCHOUPPE. Evangelia de Communio Sanctorum explicationibus, in 8vo, bound, $1.75.
SCHOUPPE Cursus Scripturæ Sacræ; 2 in 8vo, $2.75.
TRICALETIUS. Bibliotheca Manualis Ecclesiæ Patrum; 5 in 4to, $11.00.
VANDER VELDEN. Principia Theologiæ Moralis; in 8vo, $1.37.

FOR SALE BY

J. B. ROLLAND ET FILS,
Booksellers and Stationers,
12 and 14 St Vincent Street, Montreal.
20 g

Spencerian Steel Pens.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

Of the very best English make, unrivalled for Flexibility, Durability and Eveness of Point.

REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION!

For Schools we recommend Nos. 1, 5 and 15. In Commercial use, Nos. 2, 3 and 16. Complete set of samples (20 pens) will be sent on receipt of twenty cents.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,
CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS,
No. 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
15-L—

Miscellaneous.

$55.66 Agents Profit per Week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. $4 Outfit free, Montreal Novelty Co., Montreal, P. Q.

20 Lovely Rosebud Chromo Cards, or 20 Motto Chromos, with name, 10c. Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y., U. S. 52 c

BIG PAY Selling our RUBBER PRINTING STAMPS. Outfit free, Address MONTREAL NOVELTY CO., Montreal, P.Q. 20-L

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine 14-g

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me. 41-g

$9 A DAY TO AGENTS.—Something new Outfit free. Address, RIDEOUT & Co., Box 1120, Montreal, Que. 20-L

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address: H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

CATHOLIC Men and Women furnished employment. $5 a day. T. F. Murphy, Augusta, Maine. 16-L—

Dry Goods.

[From the Evening Papers.]

NEW-YEAR'S EVE

A SUCCESSFUL YEAR!

1879, which is nearly gone, has been a most prosperous year with us. Our new premises, so far, have been a decided success, and our venture into the Wholesale on the thirty-days Cash System bids fair to be even a greater success (if possible) than our Retail business has been. And if health is spared, and nothing happens over which we have no control, we believe that in less than three years we shall do one of the largest wholesale trades in Canada,

AND PERHAPS THE VERY LARGEST.

The race for the largest wholesale business o the Dominion will be between our firm, single-handed, and the combined efforts of all the Mercantile Agency subscribers and dupes in the country, and if we don't beat them

"WE'LL KNOW THE REASON WHY."

All honor and success to legitimate competitors, but regarding firms who encourage the American Agency system, which helps Canadians to swindle Old Country creditors by falsely rating insolvent firms to be worth large capitals, and helps rotten firms to borrow money from our banks, and thus cause so much loss and distress to bank shareholders, such firms are working their own ruin, and are sure, sooner or later, to fail.

Money obtained by unfair means has never worn well in the past, and, we believe, never will.

THANKS.

We cannot do better than use our last advertisement for the year to

THANK THE PUBLIC

In and about Montreal; also to thank our customers who regularly favor us with orders by mail for their custom during the year now closing.

I thank you all, and wish you a

HAPPY NEW-YEAR.

S. CARSLEY,
393 395, 397 AND 399 NOTRE DAME ST.,
MONTREAL.

Newspapers.

1850 THE 1880
TRUE WITNESS

WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

MONTREAL DAILY POST

NOW IN ITS

THIRTIETH YEAR

IS THE

OLDEST CATHOLIC PAPER

IN

CANADA

AND IS THE

CHEAPEST CATHOLIC PAPER

ON THIS

CONTINENT

FORTY-EIGHT COLUMNS WEEKLY

$1.50 PER ANNUM

During the year 1880 great improvements will be introduced into the TRUE WITNESS, such as additional reading matter, brilliant Editorials on the most interesting current events of the day at home and abroad, particularly interesting to our large and growing Catholic population; the best selections from the periodical literature of this Continent and of Europe; the latest News Items up to the hour of going to press, from all parts of the World; full and accurate reports of the home and foreign Markets, Finance, Trade, interesting stories by the most refined and moral authors, &c., and an instructive Agricultural Department.

Its news from Ireland will be the latest afforded by the most reliable sources including Special Correspondence. The grave crisis through which the Irish people are passing will be watched with the greatest interest by those of their kith and kin on this side of the Atlantic. Accordingly, the TRUE WITNESS, as its name implies, will be foremost in giving its readers the most accurate, latest and best intelligence.

Altogether, the TRUE WITNESS for the year 1880 will be peerless in Catholic journalism, in this or any other country, for the price—

ONLY $1.50 A YEAR

No Catholic family should be without a good newspaper like the TRUE WITNESS.

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

The success that has attended our terms to Clubs during the year 1879 induces us to continue the offer for 1880. We, therefore, offer the TRUE WITNESS to

CLUBS OF FIVE PERSONS

OR MORE, FOR ONLY

ONE DOLLAR

a year, each in advance and to accompany the names of the subscribers; that is to say, for a remittance of $5 00 or more, we will mail separately or to one address, five copies or more of the TRUE WITNESS for a year, postage paid. Anyone can get up a Club of Five or more subscribers at a dollar a year! Remember this offer applies only to persons who joined a Club last year, and who will renew for another year in the same manner, to new subscribers in clubs of five or more, but not to persons subscribing singly, or in less than five, or to those who are in arrears on our books. The paper is strictly $1.50 a year, unless in Clubs of Five or more.

We would earnestly recommend each of our generous subscribers to get up a Club of Five, but those who have not the time to get FIVE could easily obtain ONE at $1.50 a year. This would double our circulation—a grand achievement truly for Catholic journalism in Canada.

Sample copies of the TRUE WITNESS mailed free on application.

Subscribe Now, and Get Your Neighbours to do Likewise—It will Pay You in the End.

AGENTS WANTED

Intelligent, respectable agents wanted in districts all over the Dominion, where we are not represented, to whom liberal cash commissions will be given. Apply at once.

Remittances may be made safely by Registered Letter or by Post Office Money Order, made payable to

THE
POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
MONTREAL.

MANITOBA!

Notice to Farmers and Others.

Everyone having friends in Manitoba and the North-west Territories should subscribe to the *Rapid City Enterprise and North-West Farmer*, published at Rapid City—"the future Chicago of the North-west." This rising town is situated on the Little Saskatchewan River, in a thickly-settled district, 150 miles west of Winnipeg. The

"RAPID CITY ENTERPRISE"

Is the great agricultural Journal of the North-west, and is devoted to the interests of the numerous settlers in that district. It is also a live local paper, and contains all the latest news of that extensive region. Terms: $2.50 per annum in advance. Sample copies and advertising rates may be had on application.

PIM & CARRUTHERS,
Editors and Proprietors.
Rapid City, N.W.T., Canada. 17-D—