mething New about Women. the New England dinner in Brooklyn, all Horace Porter was called to his real Woman," and he kept his hearers in a by a number of novel observations on

a number of novel observations or ject.

Is toast," observed General Porter, "in the put last on the list, so that man mee in a while, have the last worn, at thear of woman in the Garden of and it is curious that her appearance have suggested "Para ise Lost" to. She was created out of one of a ribs while ha was asleep, and that stance has led evil-minded persons to at man's first skep was his last repose, act should teach us to consider, when is perverseness passeth our undering, that she was created out of the redest part of man. The rabbins have rent theory, however, of the creation oman, which takes the view that are once monkeys, and that when they teir tails those caudal appendages were ed into women—a theory that obtains support from the Caudle lectures still istered by women. Someco our is also to this theory by the disposition of some leave their wives behind them. Well, and a tate of affairs resulted. The race would been spared one of its troubles if the en of Eden had been situated in some mill land, such as Ireland, in which there to snakes. The natural inquisitiveness of en was shown in her cross-examination he serpent, who was doubled up, to speak, by her questions and served as an interrogation mark since, After our first parents had to get the tailor presents a bill. I believe women originated the Fenian organiza—At all events they first started the ing of the green. One of Eve's sons was in with a club, and women have had a or of clubs over since. The first woman invered that Cain raised the club, but the ern woman finds that the club raises.

I recognize some faces before me—
of married men—which are to be seen I recognize some faces before me-married men-which are to be seen

n of married men—which are to be seen noses flattened against the club windows lifth avenue on Sundays, more intent than ever a Government commission on taking rvations of the transit of Venus. Woman ve minutes will calculate the heliocentrio idax; in ten minutes she will find the tude of lunar culmination; but in an hour a half she will not find the pocket in her s. Woman is adored by man. He is the total of the postesses are transitioned to be seen to be s g to give her everything he possesses ex-is seat in the horse car." Women's Underclothing.

inty underclothing is a luxury which woman of refinement will try to permit if, even though she may have to reth in other ways to make both ends of oulet budget meet. The woman who fices all to glittering war-paint, and is fied at home and on undress occasions to like a sloven, has been moralized upon mently and the baseness of her seul existent of the state of the sister slattern, who consumes substance in velvets and satins, laces and ades, furs and diamonds, and does not in east mind wearing herstockings out at the or patched, or probably not patched, nises. And let no one say there exists and her woman. Alas, she and her kind are tiful as blackberries in summer. Only are the inner mysteries of she the very intimate female friend a gains a knowledge. There is a certain lant society woman in New York who, girl, was noted among her temals friends a gains a knowledge. There is a certain ant society woman in New York who, girl, was noted among her temals friends are pair of stockings, nor a dozen whole dikerchiefs. Her people were not well off, as sure; but they lived tolerably well, in the thickest of fashionable society, always managed to keep up a certain aprance. What money the young woman had pend on her dress went for bonnets, a evening dress, something that would w; as to her underclothing—well, it just to shift for itself. And more of this sort

w: as to her underclothing—well, it just to shift for itself. And more of this sort hing goes on among very rich women mingly) who haven't large means than ple generally have any idea of. Now, of itse, there is something wrong about a wow who is satisfied to be in such a plight this. There is no possible, no earthly heavenly excuse for it. Underthing never exhibited a greater variety, or was a thing of as much importers, at present. Indeed, it may be said the conspicuousness given it is a sign of the conspicuousness gives it is a sign of dvanced civilization. We may mark the r stages by the gradual evolution from parbarian's shiftless condition, through a e intermediate state—until a hundred le intermediate state—until a hundred so or so ago people never wore nightses, for instance—to its present pitch of fection, which combines lightness and mth and comfort with the most artistic filmement" of feminine coquetry. Plain erclothing, to be bought ready-made, is abundant and so cheap that the poorest d not lack decency in this respect nowas, nor need economical women feel that y must make every stitch of their underhing, as they formerly did, as a saving, if on the other hand, she who can afford to ow the latest whims of fashion, and has a kness for pretty "lingerie," can be keed out as never before.

ching and Burning! ching and Burning!

ZEMA, or Salt Rheum, with its agonizing itching and burning, instantly relieved by rm hath with CUTIOURA SOAP, and a single cation of CUTIOURA, the great Skin Curarepeated daily, with two or three doses of OURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, etic and Aperient, to keep the blood cool, perspiration pure and unfiritating, the is open, the liver and kidneys active, will make the cool of the Scalp and Pinnytons of the Scalp and Skin, when the best cians and all known remedies fail.

Barber's, Grocer's, and Washerwoman's tehing Piles, and Delicate Itching Hubeculiar to both sexes, which are parydistressing at this season, are instantly and speedily and permanently cured by ve treatment. Now is the time, when so are open and the perspiration abuncleanse the blood of impurities, and the torturing and disfiguring humours. THOUSANDS OF LETTERS

possession repeat this story:—I have been ible sufferer for years with Blood and Skin are; have been obliged to shun public so by reason of my distigaring humons had the best physicians; have spent hunof dollars and got no perfire if until 1 used UTIGURA REMEDIES, which have cured meet my skin and blood as pure as a child's.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

be greatest medicines on earth.

J. W. ADAMS, Newark, O.

Is half has not been told as to their curative

rs. C. A. WILLIAMS. Providence.

ey oure in every case.

H. W. BROCKWAY, M.D. Franklin. N.H.

friends know how I suffered from Saltim until cured by them.

Mas. A. R. Brown, Malden.

red me of Scrotulous Humor of thirteen

duration. J. E. RICHARDSON, C.H., New Orle SCRATCHED THE BLOOD.

olid scab, and I often acratched the bit body. I am now entirely well, it un curricura Remedies are the best based that ever was brought before F. M. FOX. Cade, Indian Tery all druggism. Curricura, Sc.; S. S. Porrer Dave at Lo., Boston, Mass.

for "How to Care Skin Disparent for F. Lyman, Toronto, Deminion Ass.

BOYAL PRIZE WINNERS.

Among the exhibitors at the eighty-sixth naual fat stock show of the famous Smithannual lat stock show of the famous Smith-field Club, London, England, were her Majes y the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, both of whom were successful competitors. Her Majesty carried off the prize for the best beast in the abow, receiving a piece of plats valued at 100 guineas and the club's gold, medal, the winner beaut Cherry. ub's gold medal, the winner being Cherry club's gold medal, the winner being Cherry Bloss in a shorthorn beifer. Her Majesty also took the third prize in 2-year-old Devon steers and 4-year-old cows; second prize for 2-year-old shorthorn atcers, and first for 4-year-old heliers. In Scotch Polled her Majesty took two prizes, third for 3-year-old, and second for 2-year-old steers. The silver cup, value ±50, for the hest steer or ox of any class, was also taken by her Majesty. The Prince of Wales toos second prize in 3-year-old Devon sters, and third in 4-year-old heliers. His Boyal Highpess also exhibited Scotch Polled, taking third prize in 4-year-old steers.

sunlight in through the roof, as then the fowls receive the full benefit of its rays on the buck, where most required. The onickenhouse should have a ground floor of light sand and earth, raised above the common lavel and provided with good drainage. This may be done by paving with cobble stones, smould have a ground floor of light search and provided with good drainage. This may be done by paving with cobble stones, smould have a ground drainage. This may be done by paving with cobble stones, smould have a ground are sunling to lead own from the top for ventilation in sunny days, when the air inside becomes stifling, which is weake sing to the chicks. There should be some method of heating artificially during clondy and stormy days. This is best done by coal stoves. With these appliances anickens may be hatched in March, and if not kept too tender, will be able to run shroad when the mild days of April come. Eight feet at the peak is high shough. The roof should always in the ground. This is sufficiently large either for raising chicks or wintering adult fowls, if placed in a sheltered lonation, or rather partially underground on the north side. For apr ng and summer raising of shicks it might be lower at the peak, as the experted and stormy days of early spring are trying to young poultry, and for these some provision must be made. There must be separate apartments or buildings for adult fowls and for chicks. The greatest difficulty in raising young chicks under glass is the lack of good ventilation and fresh air, which makes them strong and robust.

3. The rent would vary according to location and soil, but wends range from \$200 to \$400 per annum.

\$400 per annum.

A restless disposition in a horse is often very annoying and generally hard to overcome. One thing noticeable about it is that such a disposition generally belongs to a horse which is deficient of real good horse sense; hence the lack of a good loundation on which to begin a reform. Kind freatment and quiet handling are about the best treatment that can be prescribed in such cases. One thing is positive, that the rougher they are handled the more liable they are to become nervous and excitable.

Scab is highly contagions. Sheep are sure

are handled the more liable they are to become nervous and excitable.

Scab is highly contagions. Sheep are sure to take it, if only a fence between sound and infected ones. It will develop in eight days after contact. It is readily cured. Soft soap 2 lbs., paim oil 1 lb., crude carbolic acid 1 pint, American potash 4.2. Melt and mix in two g llons water. Then dilute in five gallons boi'ing water. Fart the wool and pour it or from a can with a small spout. One application is enough, but the entire surface must be covered. The above are the proportions of articles to use. Mix up as needed, according to number of sneep.

The Horseshoe suggests the following sensible hints:—"Co ts should not be permitted to attai on a plank, coment, naved, or any hard file or the first year, as these are liable to seriously affect the feet and legs. Unless the yard where the c its run has a fine, dry, gravelly soil, it should be well littered, so do to keep their feet dry. Musi or soit, wettish ground is apt to make tender hoofs, no matter now well bred the colt may be. One reason why the horses in one district grow up ap rior to those in another in hoof, bone, muscle, and suction is because it has a dry limestone and silicious soil. When the mare is at work do not let the coltrum with her; and if she comes back from her work heated allow her to get cool before suckling the coit, as her overneated milk is liable to give the foal diarrhora."

Speaking of the Queen's champion and the shortners class the North British Agriculturist says:—

"There were not so many beifers as we have seen tout this class has the dispution of containing the champi of the show, and a champion, too, of which there could have been as doubt. Her Majesty's Cherry Hoston, two years and eight months old, bred by Mr. Geo. Turner, Anthorpe, Lincolinshirs, is an attragridmary specimen of boving development. When shown last year to secondary honours at some of the Midland counties shows by the Mecars. Freshney she attracted a neiderable attention, not so much an account of what she was at the time, but in respect of her promise for the future. Mr. W. Tait was ingrunds enough to seeme her for the Shaw Iarm. Windsor. He, no doubt, was, like other good judges, assignine that she would prawe well under a yearl's feeding, but the most sanguine could not have anticipated such marvellous development as has taken place in her carcase since last year. Her ribs are wide, shoulders wall alanted, highs pretty deep, and the coating of fat and lesh which she has sociumitated is remarkable out more for its dimensious than for its quality. The hern is weak, and character and type are not very at him; but no one could gainsay the grandeur of the "barrels of beef." One walk round the stalls assisted experienced men that the stalls assisted experienced men that the same of grandations.

The champion's seer of the show was a "year-old Hereford purchased by her Majesty's agent last July from Mr. Frederick Platt for £100, expressly for this exhibition. He can be a score of the color of the same and and imported by Mr. Cathbertson, of Chicago. The champion is described as a "finely-fopped, massive three years and eight months or, with loins deeply coated with beef, and of roasting beef he carries an immense quantity.

Mr. Joel Thompsoh, of Vernon county, Mr.

Rorse Maxima.

Never allow anyons to tickle your horse in the stable. The animal only feels the torment and does not understand the joke. Vicious habits are thus easily brought on.

Let the horse's litter be dry and clean underneath as well as on top. Standing on hot, fermented manure makes the hoofs soft and brings on lameness.

Change the litter partially in some parts and entirely in others every moraing; brush out and clean the stall thoroughly.

To procure a good coat on your horse use plenty or rubbing and brushing. Plenty of "abow grease" opens the pores, softens the skin, and promotes the animal's general health.

Use the curry-comb lightly. When used roughly it is a source of great pain.

Let the heels be well brushed out every night. Dirt, if allowed to "cake in, causes grease and sore beels.

Whenever a horse is washed never leave him til he is rubbed quite dry. He will probably get a chin if neglected.

When a horse comes of a journey, the first thing is to walk him about till he is cool if he is brought in hot. This prevents him from taking cold.

Let his legs be well rubbed by the hand. Nothing so soon removes strain. It also detects thorns or spiniters, soothes the animal and enables him to feel comfortable.

Let the horse have some exercise every day; otherwise he will be liable to fever or had test.

Let y ur horse stand loose, if possib'e, without being tied up to the manger. Pain and weariness from a continued position induce be a habits and cause swollen feet and other disorders.

Look often at the animal's legs and feet. Disease or wounds in these parts, if at all neglected, soon become dangerous.—Farm, Field and Firenule.

THE DAIRY.

It is common in some quarters to use any kind of salt for butter, but unless the best be used it has a dry kind of salt for butter, but unless the best be used it has a dry kind of salt for butter, but unless the best be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be used the butter will be inferior, and necessarily will sell low. It is economical to be used the butter will be used to be used the butter will be used to be used the butter will be used to be used the butter will be

Brockville's Dairy Interests,

The business of the Victoria cheese factory, Augusta, operated by Mr. J. R. McNeish, was as follows for the season just closed:
Milk received, 905,283 pounds; cheese made, 91,493 pounds; amount received for cheese sold, \$10,075.76; number of cows, 255; average received by parrons per cow. \$35.03 (some of the cows had run up to \$51.67), averaging 10½c for each 10 pounds of milk for each 1 pound of cheese sold. It took a little under 10 pounds of milk for each 1 pound of cheese made. The patrons realized, after deducting cost of manufacture, 9½ cents for each 10 pounds of milk. Mr. Easton, one of the patrons of the Victoria factory, received during the season from an average of 11 cows \$620, they having yielded 55,537 lbs. of milk an average return per cow of about \$56.

Ensure Dairymen.

The Executive Council of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association was held hat week at Bellaville, the following gentlemen being in attendance:—Mesers, D. Derbyshire, president: D. Vandewaters, las vice-president; Thos. Walker, Jos. Bissell, Ira Morgan, D. McPherson, Platt Hinman, and Heury Wade.

be the service of the

vincial, a very good index of the progress made in his section of the country.

During the year beginning about May and ending in October, Belleville section, which extends from Coboarg to Kingston, produced about 92,000 boxes of cheese, and the krockville section, extending from Kingston to Cornwall, about 95,000 boxes.

During the same period there were shipped from this continent to England 187,000 boxes in excess of any previous number, and there is to-day at Liverprol a less quantity on hand than ever before, showing the increasing appreciation of the American and Canadian article. The prices, too, were good.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

No kind of apple pays better for thorough pruning and high manuring than the Northern Spy, when it once gets into bearing. The truit is best when grown on a rather neavy, moist soil, as it keeps much better.

Although the Russian varieties of apples are not so high in flavour as some others, their harviness makes them desirable in very cold climates. It is found also that where all apples are hardy, the Russian varieties bear best in the off-years.

Bands on apple trees are a positive detri-

are hardy, the Russian varieties bear beat in the oil-years.

Bends on apple trees are a positive detriment, unless they are properly attended to. We recently visited an orchard in which the bands were thickly studded with the oid co-coons of the codiing moth. The bands make good breading places for the moths if not examined every seven or nine days. By all means do not encourage them by neglecting the bands if they are used.

Pear trees are much more apt to grow tall and spindling than apple trees. They often get so tall that it is next to impossible to sequice the fruit from the extreme top. To cust back the main trunk when the tree is old is not commonly advisable. The evil is best remedied by preventing the tall growth by seeping the central shoot cut off when the tree is young.

Prof. Budd, of the Iowa Agricultural College, after stating the fact that young orchards are often ruined by the mice in winter, adds that thousands of fine young trees are thus girdled every winter, often in orchards are often ruined by the mice in winter, adds that thousands of fine young trees are thus girdled every winter, often in orchards are often ruined by the mice in winter, adds that thousands of fine young trees are thus girdled every winter, often in orchards kept too clean for the safety of the trees in trying winters. A safe and sure remedy is to pile a neat mound around each tree. To properly mound and orchard of say two hundred trees would be a light day's work. The mice in trailing under the snow seem to have no lidea of climbing a small mound to get at the trees.

mound to get at the trees.

Do Not Waste Rones.

The bones of fish, the bones of fowls, the large and small pieces of bones which are purchased with beef and mutton, constitute the very best food for irnit trees and grape vines, if the fragments are only place I where the roots can lay hold of them. Instead of allowing pieces of bones to be east into the back-yard, as food for stray dogs and strange cats, domestics should be directed to deposit everything of the sort in a small tub provided with a lid. As soon as only a few pounds have accumulated, we take the tub to some grapevine or fruit tree, dig a hole three or more feet long, a foot or two wide, and not less than a foot deep, into which the bones are dumped, spread over the bottom of the excava ion, and covered with the soil. The more the fragments can be spread around, the better. But they shou d be buried as deep that a plow or spaile will not reach them. The roots of growing vines or fruit trees will soon find the valuab a mine of rich fertility, and will feed no the elements that will greatly promote the growth of healthy wood, and the development of fak and luscious fruit.

Odd and Evon Years in Apple Bearing.
It is an important commercial fact that apples are plenty and cheap in even years, and the reverse in odd years. It is, of

A company was been a supply and the company of the Then the Indians—our own Indians—the only toy they have in the bow. Well, now, this could now, this could not have a six or and the indians and the state and the indians and the state and the state

THE POULTRY YARD.

The want of pure and fresh water accounts in many instances for the lack of eggs during the winter season. Fowls require a comstant aupply of water, and without it will not lay.

The Farm and Garden reminds those who aresallowing themselves to be carried away by enthusiasm on the poultry subject that because a man k-eps twelve hens a year, and makees a profit of \$12, it by no means follows that he can keep 1,200 heurs at the same time, and clear \$1,200. With large flocks comes almost invariably the crowding of them into close quarters and the consequent development of disease.

A correspondant of the Country Genleman says castor-ail is his reagert whenever he finds a fowl is affected by any internal disease, and he finds it uniformly, successful. When a chicken has symptoms of croup, he souts it up in a warm, dry veublated coop, sprinked with air-alaked lime, and gives it a teaspoonful of the oil, more or less, according to the length of time the fowl has been ill, repeating the dose two or three times a day, and keeping the coop, feed dishes, sto, sheciutsly clean. The fowl will soon recover.

Festher-sature Powls.

A correspondent of the Indiana Farmer says:—"I saw in a accapt of a newspaper the

Love is better than spectacles to make everything seem great.—Sir Philip Sidney.

Feather-satting Powls.

A correspondent of the Indiana Farmer says:—"I saw in a scrap of a newspaper the other day an extract taken from the Southern Poultry Journal concerning the habit of feather-eating among fowls, and the writer claims that fowls naver acquire the habit of they are at liberty to run, and have plenty of exercise, etc. With all due respect to the writer. They to differ with him on that subject, as I have had several hem who have been confirmed feather eaters, and my hem have the range of a hundred-acre farm, except the garden, all the year round, including harn yards, orchards, etc. and I have never been into the determine the base, or this set them untelly account a round including harn yards, orchards, etc. and I have never been into a determine the base, or this set them untelly account, to our differ the set of the set them untelly account, to our differ the set of t Life is good and life is fair.
Love awaits thee everywhere,
Love is love's immortal prayer.
—Hayard Tantor.

No cord or cable can draw so foreibly or bind so fast as love can do with only a single hread.—Bacon. O, they love least that let men know their

Over Salespeare.

A woman's heart, like the moon, is always changing; but there is always than in it. If Punch.

How dreary and lone.

The world would appear If woman were none!

Twould be like a fair.

With neither fun nor business there.

—Castillajo.

The pleasure of love is in loving.—Rockefoucuuld.

Feeding Vegetables in Winter.

Green and raw vegetables are a most excellent article of diet for poultry, and meat scraps can be profitedly utilized in the same manner. Poultry can be fattened on corn or any other stimulating food, but can be made to produce eggs and chickens profitably upon

to produce eggs and chickens profitably apon a mixed diet. The love of poultry for growing vegetables is, well known by every gardener. But everyons who has experienced annoyance of this sort well knows that at the time the hens were stealing his veg tables they were also making a good return in eggs and chickens. Potators, cabbages and other vegetables may be stored and used during winter profibily as an artice of poultry food. Less of this food is required in winter than in summer, but that some such food can be used to advantage admits of no question. Such food is much cheaper than grain, and always produces a better return in eggs and in the health and vigour of the poultry.—Country Gentleman.

Meat for Poultry.

Mest for Poultry.

Two winters ago I took a new departure on the meat que tion, and now, instead of inseing to cook, it and deal it out a little at a time, I just hang up a piece and let the fowls eat all they want. When they have meat within reach all the time there is no danger of their eating too much. I get cheap meat from the butcher, and I am ante I am paid twice over for the outlay. Crushed oyster shells, gravel, charocal, and orushed raw hones are kept in the houses all the time. This raw bone is an excellent thing for fowls, and would be the last article of food I would think of dropping from my biddies' bill of fare. Where the orushed oyster-shells cannot be obtained, lime in some other shape will do just as well. One of my neighbours had two of the rooms in his house plastered last fall, and he saved all the old plaster for his hens. I believe in salting all the soft food, and I used to put a dash of pepper, sometimes mustard or gingen.—Correspondence Rural World.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Vick's Rioral Guide, for 1884, is a rare specimen of typography, and contains the accumulated experience of the publishers as seeds, men for many years. Considerable space is devoted to the descriptions of new seeds and varieties, none of which are recommended without having first been thoroughly tested. The Guide is embellished with engravings of plants and flowers, and should be in the hands of all who take any interest in garden work.

work.

The New Year's eards issued this year be Prang & Co., Boston, excel all other effort made by this well known fine art publishin firm, many of them being perfect gems.

Judging People by Their Toys.

"Show me a nation's toys," says Mr. Oran dail, the "children's friend," to a Brockly Union reporter the other day, as the pair as in his upstairs wareroom, "and I will sell you what kind of people they are. Now the Germans, you know, are a great toy nation they go in for quant'ry rather than quality They manufacture chicap toys, and every onlid in the country has them. Every German child, air, has plenty of toys; what is the result? Why, we find them the most sociable kindly, honest people in the world; possessed of all the household virtues; kind to their wives and children. The French, they go in for quality rather than quantity; everything they make is a work of art; their children have twoys, and those they have are very expensive, and must be played with in a quiet centeel way. How do we find the French. Why, very polite, refined, suave. Take the Chinese: They are a great toy nation they ascend to the sky and deacend into the sea for ideas in regard to toys, and spare no pains in making them. Dragons and gianth, and dwarfs, and strange fish, and sea serpents, and curious non escript beings and animals all serve, and they give the onlidren plenty of them; result is that the Chinese are like the Germans, among themselves sociable, great for feast days and celebrations, and very industrious, Japanese are much the same. The English now run more

BELIGIOUS.

Dr. Greenes will, it is said, be the saident of the English Methodist Cor

e Salvation Arms of England is having a halls built, with seating capacity for 0 people.
Is stated that Dr. Lees is about to intro-izatio services into St. Giles's "cathe-

The pay of the Archbishop of Paris has just been cut down from \$9,000 to \$6,000. The Bishop of Lopdon has \$50,000 and two palaces, but the claims on him are innumerable.

Rev. S. D. Headlam, preaching at St. Thomas'. Regent street, London, Eng., declared that "it was botter to be an atheist than a Calvinist." He is himself a Christian Socialist.

The state of the control of the cont



NORTHBOP & LYMAN, Toronto, Domis

COMPETITION NO. 2.

Sold Watches, Silver Watches, Jawellers &c., Given Free to Senders of First Co-rect Auswers to Certain Bible Question than a Calvinist." He is himself a Christian Socialist.

The United Presbyterian Synod Committee of Great Britain has adopted a series of resolutions urging that the friends of disestablishment should press its necessity in all future elections.

Mr. MoAll's mission in France is growing in popularity and usefulness. The weekly meetings are growded. That in the Rue Tacherie is besieged by large numbers of the working classes long before the time of service.

Father Curel the average of the state of the state of the services.

Father Curel the average of the services.

Tacherie is besigged by large numbers of the working classes long before, the time of service.

Father Curci, the ex-Jesuit preacher, whose works an the temporal leaver of the Pope have created og rear a sensation, is now in Floresco revising the proof sheets of another important versiting the proof sheets of another important versiting the proof sheets of another varies.

An attempt in the Anglican Syned of Victories to make the use of the Atlanasian creed optional was unsuccessful. It was proposed to allow the clierty of other communious to preach in Anglican syned in the question has been reserred to the home anthorities.

A writer in the Christian Leader agenes that Joshua's command to the sun to stand the contrast of the courses fought against Siserah.

"I would rather crack stones on the road than be a pastor where I cannot speak my mind," was the farewall of a Congregatione, minister in English who was persouned by inic congregation of his temporane principles. Neighbouring ministers gave him purse to express their approval.

Dean Lyster has received an answer to his letter to Bishop Lewis staining thas he would state the the gill not insterior in the factors would sever bis connection with the Salvation Army. The hishop states that he gill not insteriors in the Miles Platting. has been appointed to St. ohn the rainfacture, it folland Fark road. Kansington. It will be remembered that Mr. Green was imprisoned for several montis lars year for contemp of court in disobering a montis lore year of the Court of Arches ordering him to refirm in firm, orchain ritualistic practices.

The statement is now made that there is no loundation for a rocent announcement to the effect that in the avent of the decision in the Miles Platting case being given against the effect that is the avent of the decision in the Miles Platting case being given against the effect that is the avent of the decision in the Miles Platting for province of the Court of Arches ordering him to refirm in the Miles Platting for your half dollar i