HOME READING.

Fireside Sparks. From Judy.

An anxious inquirer wishes to know whether a Jack Tar at the Derby may be described as

an Epsom salt. ECHOES.—The play was at its height in the card-room of a well-known club, and from a distant corner was heard. "We are two, to two?"By Jove, we are two to two too!" responded a player at an adjoining table. No wonder that a German there at present likened our language to a French horn.

(From Fun.)

First Costermonger: "Suppose you'll go to morrow, Bill?" Second ditto: "Well, I don't think so. Yer see, what with the increased income tax and the price of champagne I don't think it'll run to it this year."-

To THE POINT .- Mrs. O'Bralaghan : "Shure an it's truth I've bin tellin'ye, Mrs. Muggins; you never catched a lie a-comin out of my mouth." Mrs. M. "No, indeed, Mrs. O'Bralaghan, they comes out so fast nobody couldn't

SHOCKING.—A contemporary has the following advertisement :- Wanted, a general servant, capable of plain cooking, and able to dress a little boy four years old." We should have thought that a little girl of one or two years would have been more delicate and tender. But what an awful cannibal the advertiser must be! We beg to call the attention of the home secretary to this.

Isn't every policeman an arrest-ocrat? Patient waiters-Physicians without prac-

A flourishing man-The professor of penmanship.

The sky, unlike man, is most cheerful when the bluest.

What sort of meat is never cheap ?--- Venison; it is always deer. The new Connaught Rangers-The Duke

and Duchess of Edinburgh. The present motto of the Peace Society-Peace upon a Trencher.

An advertisement in a country paper says: _"Two sisters want washing. Apply-

Why are balloons in the air like vagrants? Because they have no visible means of support.

The beauty of the man's parting his hair in the middle appears to be that it gives both ears an equal chance to flap.

Brave Woman.

Some Iroquois, in the year 1690, attacked the fort De Vercher & in Canada, which belonged to the French, had approached silently, hoping to scale palisade, when some musket-shot forced them to retire; on their advancing a second time they were again repulsed, in wonder and amazement that they could perceive no person, excepting a woman who was seen everywhere. This was Madame de Vercheres, who conducted herself with as much resolution and courage as if supported by a numerous garrison. The idea of storming a place wholly undefended, except by women, occasioned the Iroquois to attack the fortress repeatedly, but, after two days' siege, they found it necessary to retire, lest they should be intercepted in their retreat. Two years afterwards a party of the same nation so unexpectedly made their appearance before the same fort that a girl of fourteen, the daughter of the proprietor, had but just time to shut the gate. With this young woman there was no person whatever except one soldier, but not at all intimidated by her situation, she showed herself sometimes in one place, sometimes in another, frequently changing her dress, in order to give some appearance of the garrison, and always fired opportunely. Thus the fort was twice saved by the presence of mind and the courage of a woman.

Sir Patrick Colquboun.

Sir Patrick Colqunoun, an English Queen's counsel, has delivered a lecture before the Royal Society of Literature to prove that William Shakespeare did not write the plays which bear his name, but that he was an impostor who cozened men more gifted then he, as Greene and Peele, out of their plays, pocketed the proceeds, and retired to live on the gains, leaving the playwrights whom he robbed to live in penury.

"The"

Although the new member from Clare calls himself "The O'Gorman Mahon," his claims to chieftainey are not recognized by a very considerable class of his countrymen. None, however, disputes the right of the Knight of Kerry, the O'Connor Don, the Knight of Glin, the Macgillicuddy of the Reeks, and the O'Donoghue to those ancient titles. The last no longer owns his ancestral acres. The Knight of Kerry owns nearly all Valentia, where the Atlantic cable lands on the other side, and the condition of the island reflects great credit upon him. He is a constant resident.

Music in the Schools.

The question of music in the schools is one that recurs at intervals, and we suppose will continue to form a periodical subject of dispute. Looked at from a financial point of view the question is so unimportant that there can be little argument about it. The total cost divided among all the ratepayers would form so inconsiderable a sum as to be unworthy of mention, while on the other hand the compensating advantages are many. Few will deny the refining influences of music, and at this time of day, no elaborate argument is necessary on such a point. A love of music once acquired is never lost, and in after years the pupils of the London schools will have cause for gratitude in the fact that music formed a branch of their studies. It is not alone in the home circle that the advantages will be felt. A general diffusion of a know-ledge of music will tend to raise the character of church singing and so add much to the attractiveness of church services. A wealthy man, who can afford to provide his children with a music-master, may find little need of musical instruction in public schools. Such a class of persons might object to the employment of a school music-teacher, but we do not believe that they do so .- London Advertiser.

Words of Wisdom.

The great man is he who does not lose his child's heart. No one is more profoundly sad than he who

laughs too much. To be dumb for the remainder of life is bet-

ter than to speak falsely. It is a fool who praises himself, and a mad-

man who speaks ill of himself. A river is the most sensitive of things-it

runs away from even its own source. Nature has sown in man seeds of know-

ledge, but they must be cultivated to produce

Secret kindnesses done to mankind are as beautiful as injuries are detestable. To be invisibly good is God-like, as to be invisably evil is diabolical.

he is a citizen of the world, and that his heart is no island cut off from other lands, but a continent that joins them. If a man will let things take their course he will live smoothly and quietly enough, but

if he will sift things to the bottom he must

account himself a man of strite.

If a man be gracious to strangers it shows

Mow to Cure Stammering. Stammering is the result of a functional disorder of that part of the brain which presides over the faculty of speech, according to an article by Dr. Hammond in The Voice. This is proved, he says, by the fact that all stammerers can at times speak as well as other persons. "There is no defect with the organs of speech, no paralysis of the tongue or lips; but there is a condition present, which, at times, especially when the subject is excited or interested, or specially tries to do his best, prevents the normal systematic articulation of certain syllables. And this appears to be due to an impossibility of coordinating the muscles by which speech is effected-of bringing them into harmonious and systematic action." Dr. Hammond was a stammerer at nineteen, but entirely cured himself, namely, by the performance of some slight muscular action synchronously with articulation of the difficult syllables. "With each troublesome word," he explains, "especially with one beginning a a sentence, I made some slight motion with the hand or foot, or even with the finger, and I found that this plan enabled me to get the word out without stammering. In this procedure the attention is divorted from the effort to speak to the performance of the muscular action mentioned, and hence the speech becomes more automatic than it is with stammerers generally. And this is the whole system of cure. It consists in efforts to render the speech automatic." He occupied two years in curing himself.

Cuckoo.

I'cople are sometimes found, who have more faith in omens and superstitious practices than in the teachings of religion. An old woman was dangerously ill. Her daughter urged her to prepare for death by disposing herself to receive the last sacraments. The poor woman gave a deaf car to this, saying that it was not necessary. The pious daughter then begged one of their neighbors to try to persuade her mother to recieve the rites of the Church.- Oh! pray, don't trouble yourselves," said the dying woman with a smile, "you need not fear for me. I shall not die of this sickness, for the cuckoo prophesied to me that I have yet twelve years to live!" Imagine the astonishment of those who heard her. She faucied that she had as many years to live as she had heard the cuckoo sing without interruption. Nevertheless, as her state grew worse, her daughter sent for a priest. Alas! he found her senseless; all hope was lost, and this unhappy victim of the most ridiculous superstition had only strength enough to say now and then, Cuckoo! Cuckoo! She thus died without sacraments, leaving to all who witnessed the sad scene a salutary lesson on the dangers of superstition.

A Chinese Woman's Foot.

A French woman has written an entertaining book of travels, in which she tells how she obtained sight of a Chinese woman's foot. Few ever see, not even the husband, the bare foot of a lady; but the authoress, after great effort succeeded, amid the lamentations of the family. The husband gave his permission and retired. It had to be unrolled like a mummy. Under the gold embroidered stocking there were three folds of calico, and the foot itself was a deformed mass, the toes growing into the soles of the feet, producing suppuration.

Domestic Reading.

Who was the most ungrateful guest of ancient times?-Pharach, becaust he caused his host to be drowned in the Red Sea.

There are beautiful warm soda-springs in Colorado, and people who go bathing in them

at once exclaim, "Oh, but this is sodalicious!" When is it dangerous to go to church? When the organist is drowning the choir, and a great gun in the pulpit is firing away at the congregation.

Why are trees among the best-mannered productions of the globe? Because they almost always leave in time, and never leave without a bough.

An advocate for compulsory abstinence from spirituous liquor may found an argument upon the fact that the three first letters of Ignorance are convertible into Gin.

The politest man of the time live in New Orleans. He went into a tobacconist's store, bought two cigars and said courteously to the proprietor, "If you do not object to the smell of tobacco, I will not smoke one of these cigars here."

One of our most learned men has worn his head nearly bald trying to invent a machine that would calculate the difference between the weight of a fish when it is first taken out of the water and when it gets into the newspapers.

"You have played the duce with my heart," said a gentleman to a lady partner during a game of whist. "Well," replied the lady with an arch smile, "it was simply because you played the knave." He had broken off his engagement.

A Selkirk sexton used to preface the dram, usually given to him at funerals with a general nod to all the company, in quite a serious way, unconscious of the doleful meaning the compliment contained-" My services to you all to relieve the skin and cellular membrane begentlemen."

"You politicians are queer people," said an old business man to an impecunious partisan. Why so?" asked the politician. "Why, because you trouble yourselves more about the payment of the debts of the State than you do about your own." A short time ago a Danbury man had forty

dollars stolen from him. The thief was sub-

sequently struck with remorse and sent back twenty dollars, with a note to the effect that as soon as he received more remorse he would send back the rest. A Parisian tather-in-law was complaining that his daughter's husband knew nothing about gambling, when a friend interrupted him, saying, "Why, that's not a fault. It is a

virtue." "But you see," said the father-in-law,

" he gambles all the same."

A Household Perfume. Every family able to appreciate and enjoy the pleasure afforded by a really healthful and delicious perfume, should supply themselves with the genuine Murray & Lannan's Florida Water. It is the most delightful and most lasting of all fragrant Waters.

A reliable Medicine is like a true friend, when needed; it is always on hand, and when tried it is never found wanting Such is precisely the character of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILIA All is hollow, where the heart bears not a NND Plins, they never deceive; they do exactly part, and all is in peril where principle is not the guide.

SARSAFARILLA AND PLINS, they never deceive; they do exactly and it is often a question of great doubt would materially aid in disposing what is claimed for them, and they cure disposing what is claimed for them, and they cure disposing whether to persevere in the endeavor to remove them, or to leave them alone until they other countries to fix the price."

AGRICULTURAL.

Notes from the Field and Garden.

The books have generally taught us, that horse manure is richer than that of cows. The fact is that feed makes the manure, and because horses are usualty ted in large part with grain their manure is richer than that of animals not so well fed. But if we feed cows as well as horses, the difference in the value of the manure is reversed, and remains in favor of the former. This is reasonable, because the more an animal exerts the muscles violently the more it uses up the nitrogenous portion of the food to repair the waste. Horses, which work constantly, thus exhaust the food of its nutriment to a greater extent than cows, which lie peaceably and ruminate, and, turning their food chiefly into milk, are given every opportunity to do their best at this, their special business. So that when a cow gets a daily allowance of three quarts of feed, consisting largely of bran, rich in phosphoric acid, and two quarts of cotton-seed-meal rich in nitrogen, or perhaps nearly double this allowance, besides clover and other nutritious green food, the manure cannot fail to be very rich, nor to tell its story when used in the field. Having thus fed my cows, and so continuing even through the summer, by soiling them in the yard and stable, I find the manure to show its effects very conspicuously in the field, and to offer a very favourable contrast when compared with horse-stable manure. For light soils there can be nothing better than the manure from well fed cows and there can be no better method of improving land than that of carrying on a dairy under a system of feeding by green crops cut and carried to the stable yards. At the market rates for manure, l find the cost of the feed is fully returned in the value of the manure, so that an actual

cost price. This seems to be a paradox, but it also seems to be abundantly proved. STRAWBERRIES.

proof is afforded of the truth of the chemist's

estimate that a ton of bran or cotton-seed-

meal worth \$12 or \$25 respectively returns in

the manure a value actually in excess of its

The strawberry season is now at its height. One never thres of strawberries. The city and towns folk consume enormous quantities, and whole trains loaded with this fruit pour into the large cities from every quarter. The importance of the business may be gathered from the fact that some railroads change their timetables to accommodate the running of the strawberry trains. The country people who do not have strawberries simply throw away a blessing and a boon. Nothing else is more easily grown. A new improvement in growing plants helps the amateur gardener. Potgrown plants are now produced by the professional growers, which can be set out in new beds at any time or in any weather with perfect safety. These are grown by guiding the runners into two-inch pots sunk in the ground in the rows, in which the young plants soon become firmly rooted. The plants are turned out with a ball of earth about their roots, and these, wrapped in paper and packed in damp moss, can be transported safely and transplanted without any loss, as with the commonly-grown layer plants. The choicest kind are thus grown and are sold at about double the rates of the layer plants. But this extra price is well repaid, because plants set out in July or August this year (which may be done with perfect safety) will yield a full crop next season, proper cultivation, of course, having been given, while layer plants set out this fall will not yield a crop until the second year, and without extreme care a large proportion will be lost the first winter.

NEW VARIETIES.

Last season I planted several varieties as an experiment. The present rear I find some of them to be very successful. Duchesse liberal during the past week. Wheat met stands first in order of excellence; forest with a dragging sale off coast at unaltered rose comes next, equal in quality of fruit and prices, while maize was dull. Forward wheat prolific bearing, but not so hardy in foliage and maize have been offered daily in modeprolific bearing, but not so hardy in foliage under winter exposure. Champion in its second year fully sustains its character as the best and most profitable berry I have grown. In speculative enquiry. The sales of Eng-Monarch of the West is a magnificent berry, and if it were not for a hard green tip which it has, I would place it first for home consumption, having a peculiarly sweet and agreeable flavor, and growing evenly to an enormous size. Crescent Seedling and Sharpless Seedling, under good culture, are remarkable berries, but if neglected will not pay for keeping. The four first mentioned may be safely grown in a farmer's garden, where only ordinary care can be given, and will repay whatever labor is devoted to them in exact proportion, but will pay something under any circumstance. For a late berry, Kentucky Seedling is well worth a place in the garden.

The Horse—Treatment After Work. After work the horse requires to be treated

according to its nature and the extent to which it has been carried. Thus the hunter may demand remedies for exhaustion, blows on the legs, thorns in the legs, overreaches, cuts, &c.; but the back and carriage-horse will only need the ordinary grooming, that is to say, provided the feet are not in pain from illfitting shoes.

Exhaustion is sometimes so great that before any foed can be taken a cordial must be given, in the shape either of a warm ball, or a during June, July and August, 1879, from the quart of warm spiced ale. Generally, however, some gruel will suffice, when aided by a warm box and the other comforts which are afforded by the groom, including dressing,

clothing, bandaging, &c. Blows on the legs are reduced by hot fomentations, continued for half an hour at a time, and repeated at intervals of one, two, or three hours, in proportion to the severity of the mischief Cold applications are too apt neath it at the expense of the joints, and I have never seen them of much service. Nothing, I believe, is so valuable in all blows received in the hunting-field as hot fomentation, but it should be thoroughly carried out, and not done by halves, as it too often is by careless grooms. It no doubt has a tendency to increase the swelling for a time, but in doing this the blood is drawn to the surface, and internal mischief is often prevented. I have had young horses come home with their knees and shins terribly bruised over timber and stone walls, but though the fomentation with hot water has enlarged the knees to a frightful size, there has been no lameness on the next day; and the swelling has gradually disappeared, leaving the joints as free as ever at the expiration of forty-eight hours. On the other hand, I have tried cold wet bandages for similar injuries, but I have invariably found that they gave present relief to a slight extent, but left the limbs stiff and rheumatic often for the next two or three weeks. The addition of a little tincture of arnica to the water for fomentation is a great improvement when it is at hand, and I should always, advise the hunting groom to keep a stock of it by him during the season. A wineglassful is enough for half a bucket of hot water.

Thorns are most troublesome to the groom,

manifest themselves by the inflammation they produce. When the hunter comes home, his legs should be carefully examined while they are wet [that is, to say, if his exhausted condition does not forbid the loss of time]; and if the hand clearly detects any projection, search should at once be made with a view to the removal of the foreign body. Usually, however, the thorn has buried itself, and it is only when it has produced some considerable degree of inflammation that attention is drawn to the spot. When lameness is shown in any of the limbs on coming home from hunting, the groom always is inclined to suspect a thorn as the cause of mischief, and I have known the penknife used in half-a-dozen different places to cut down upon what was supposed to be a buried thorn, which was never discovered, for the plain reason that no

such matter was present in the leg. Overreaches must be dried up as quickly as possible, and should not be treated like common wounds, for the reason that the horny substance of the foot, when it becomes softened and decomposed by the matter flowing from a wound near it, acts like a poison upon the ulcerated surface. It is better, therefore, to apply a little friar's balsam, or some other astringent, such as sugar of lead, rather than to use wet bandages or bran poultices, which I have sometimes known to be applied.

Simple as well as contused cuts are far better treated in the horse with hot fomentations than by any attempt to heal them at once. Unless they are very extensive or deep, the only point in which they may leave. Sometimes the edges gape so wide, that a stitch or two must be inserted, but in such a case it is better to intrust the operation to a competent veterinary surgeon.

Unshed Horses. A writer in the London Times says :-When my pony's shoes were worn out I had them removed, and gave him a month's rest at grass, with an occasional drive of a mile or two on the highroad, while his hoofs were hardening. The result at first seemed doubtful. The hoof was a thin shell, and kept chipping away until it had worked down beyond the holes of the nails by which the shoes had been fastened After this the hoof grew thick and hard, quite unlike what it had been before. I now put the pony to full work, and he stands it well. He is more surefooted; his tread is almost noiseless; his hoofs are in no danger from the rough hand of the farrier; and the change a together has been a clear gain without any thing to set off against it. My pony, I may add, was between four and five years old—rising four, I fancy, is the correct phrase. He has been regularly shod up to the present year."

The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly re-

The British Grain Trade. view published a few days ago, says :— "The weather during the past week was unsettled and wheat discolored. The grain trade has little changed; the deliveries of English wheat at the different country markets falling off, while at Mark Lane the offerings were light, trade flat, and lower prices would have been necessary to effect sales of any but the choicest parcels. But growers were firm in spite of the improvement in the appearance of the home crop, and there has been a little pressure to sell. Foreign imports have been considerable, Friday's return showing the arrival of 41,180 qrs., which weighed upon trade and rendered sales difficult, except in such quantities as present needs justified The requirements of country millers kept sellers occupied and prevented any depreciation of value. Barley was quiet, both malting and g-inding sorts. Oats receded slightly under a pressure of supplies, but the temporary scarcity of maize on the spot enabled sellers to obtain very full prices for both round and flat corn. The arrivals of wheat and maize at the ports of call were more rate quantities. The prices are unchanged,

ing the week ending June 7th were 925,054 cwts. of wheat, and 138,366 cwts. of flour. WHEAT REQUIREMENTS.

lish wheat last week amount to 44,546 qrs. at

41s 4d against 22,994 qrs. at 47s 10d at the

corresponding period of the previous year. The imports into the United Kingdom dur-

Beerbohm's London Corn Trade List estimates the requirements of different countries for wheat during June, July and August, 1879, and also the probable supplies that may be expected from the wheat exporting countries, as follows.

Countries that will require to import wheat,

HILL THE CHARLETTE OF COCK .—	
•	Quarter
1. United Kingdom	. 3,479,85
2. France	.2,300,00
3. Germany	
4. Holland	
5. Belgium	
6. Italy	
7. Switzerland	
8. Spain and Portugal	
9. West Indies, China, Brazil, etc.	. 400,00
Total	
Supplies that may be probably	exporte

Supplies that may be probably

Quarters

A. American Atlantic ports	3,000.00
3. California	450,000
C. Chili and Australia	400,00
O. Russia	2,500,000
E. Austro-Hungary	550,00
F. Sundries, say Egypt and India	a 300,00
Total	7,200,00

Ice in Lake Michigan.

Captain Sargisson, of the schooner Bertha Barnes; was astonished to find his vessel running through ice one-eighth of an inch thick, which formed on lake Michigan during the night of the 6th of June. The "oldest inhabitant" shakes his head with wonder, and the Chicago papers seek in vain for a more striking instance of the "general unexpectedness" of things. We are not surprised at Captain Sargisson's tale. A remarkable cold wave" was felt by Tories all over Ontario on the night of the 5th of June, and perhaps this same " area of low temperature" passed over to Lake Michigan on the night of the 6th.

Loug Wool.

"It is greatly to be regretted," says the Galt Reporter, " that we have no mill in Canada with machinery to use our long wools. To export year after year the long wools and then import the merino goods into which these long wools are manufactured seems scarcely in consonance with the objects of the policy we have just inaugurated. Are there not capitalists enough in our country to form a joint stock company to fit up a mill? The consumption of such a mill as Randall, Farr & Co's, now of Holyoke, but once of Hespeler, would materially aid in disposing of our long wools. To export all our long wools allows

THE BALD HEAD'S FRIEND.

A Deodorised Extract of Patroleum as now improved and Parfected—Is Absolutely the Unity Article that will heaters Hair on Baid Heads.

And Cures all Diseases of the Skin and Scalp.

What the World Has Been Wanting for Centuries

The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is 'AR-B-LINE, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical cure The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is 'A & B. LIN'E, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects, complete and radical cure in cases of baldness, or where the hair, owing to diseases of the scalp, has become thin and tends to fall out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair, it also brings back the natural color and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using The talling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruff, and the premature change of color, are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the gi nds which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medic d as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be of permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article is CARBOLINE, and, like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural state. Petroleum oil is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results, but it is after it has been chemically treated and completely develorized that it is in proper condition for the rollet. It was in far-off Rusria that the effect of petroleum upon the hair was first observed, a government officer having noticed that a partially hald-headed servant of his, when trimming the lamps, had a habit of wiping his oil-best neared hand- in his scanty locks, and the result was in a few months a much finer head of black, glossy hair than he ever had before. The oil was tried on horses and cattle that had lost their hair from the cattle plague, and the results were as rapid as they were marvelous. The manes and even the talls of horses, which had fallen out, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments were heralded to the world: but the knowledge was practically u-cless to the prematurely bald and gray, as no one in civilized society could tolera e the use of refined petroleum, which ren'ers it sus ceptible of being handled as daintly as t

THE GREAT AND ONLY

Hair Restorative.

READ THE TESTIMONIALS.

DAVISVILLE, Cal., Nov. 8, 1878. CHAS. LANGLEY & Co., San Francisco: CHAS. LANGLEY & Co., San Francisco:

DEAR SIR—I take great pleasure in informing you of the most gratifying results of the use of CARBOLINE in my own case. For three years the top of my head has been completely baid and smooth, and I had quite given up any hope of restoring the hair. Four weeks ago I notice d the advertisement of CARBOLINE, and on the recommendation of a friend. I concluded to try a bottle without any great nopes of good results; however, I have now used it less than a month, and, to my most agreeable astonishment, my head is completely covered with a fine, short, healthy growth of hair, which has every appearance of continued growth; and I confidently believe it will restore it as completely as ever it

was in my youth.

I take great pleasure in offering you this testimonial, and you have my permission to publish the same. Yourstruly,

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of November, 1878.

Amel D. KING, Notary Public.

Notary Public.

JOSEPH E. POND. JR., Attorney at Law, North Attleboro', Mass., says: For more than twenty years a portion of my head has been as smooth and free from hair as a billiard by hil, but some eight weeks ago I was induced to try your CAIROLINE, and the efficts have been simply wonderful. Where no hair has been seen for years, there now appears a thick growth. It is growing now nearly as rapidly as hair does after it is cut. You may use the above testimonial if you choose, and may refer to me for its truth

MR. W. S. GOLD, No. 70 River avenue, Allegheny City, Pa., writes to us that he had his head badly scalded by hot water and that CARBO-LINE not only cured his head but caused his hair to grow luxuriantly.

ALFRED PHILLIPS, Druggist, Gloversville, N Y., says: My wife has tried CARBOLINE, and she has now a coating of hair over the top of her head an inch long where her head has been entirely hald for years.

DONGOLA, Ill., March 19, 1879.
SIRS,—By the persuasion of a friend I began to
use CARBOLINE on my head last September,
which had been bald for twenty years, and now
I have a nice grow h of bair on my head that
surprises everybody that has observed the fact.
A. G. WILLIA VS, M. D.

THOMAS LAWRENCE, M. D., Mill Creek, Ill., says: I can cheerfully recommend CARBOLINE as a remedy for Baldness. I was entirely bald, and procured one bottle of CARBOLINE, and now have a fine suit of hair growing where there was no appearance before I began using CARBOLINE.

I certify to the above, besides selling Dr. Law-rence the CARBOLINE. W. H. MOELHANY, Druggist.

CARBOLINE

Is now presented to the public without fear of contradiction as the best Restorative and Reautifi r of the hair the world has ever produced. PRICE ONE DOLLAR per Hottle Sold by all Druggists.

KENNEDY & CO., PITTSBURG, PA. Sole Agents for the United States, the tauadas, and Great Britain.

For sale by all Druggists throughout the United states and Canada, and wholesale by

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

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B. A. MITCHELL & SON, London J. WINER & CO., Hamilton, Ont., Can HENRY SKINNER, Kingston, Out., Can.

JOHN ROBERTS, Ottawa, Ont., Can. WM. W. GREENWOOD, St. Uatharines, Ont., Can. EDMON GIROUX & BRO., Quebec Que, Can. BROWN & WEBB, Halifax, N. S., Can.

THOS. B. BAKER & SON, St. John,

N.B., Can. Ser die boldmann de H. HASWELL & CO.,

MONTREAL, Que, and address

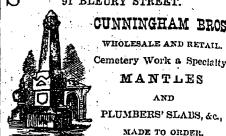
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31 Lombard Street, London, England,

COLONIAL BANKERS

Are prepared to receive applications from private or corporate bodies who desire either to Ruise original or further capital either by Shares or Debentures, to take Capital firm, to negotiate for Public, Municipal or Land Morigage Loans, to Contract for Public Works, And they will also undertake the agency of Public Companies in Great Britain, the payment of Bills, Cheques. Coupons or Dividends. and generally the transaction of Bankin, and Financial business between the Dominion of Canada and Great Britain.

ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS, 91 BLEHRY STREET



CUNNINGHAM BROS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MANTLES AND PLUMBERS' SLABS, &c.,

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Opposite the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Montreal, May 20, '78-ly

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Montreal, 2nd April, 1879.

GEOFFRION, RINFHET & DORION,

Attorneys for the said
Testamentary Fxecutors.

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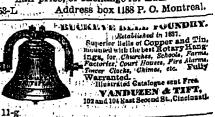
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in the District of Moutreal, and duly authorized,
has this day instituted against her husband an
action of sengation de hiere.

action en separation de biens.
W. Dec. HARNETT.
42-5 Attorney for Plaintiff. For Sale.

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