

MY BIRTH - DAY.

BY CHRISTOPHER CROSSCUT.

It was about sunset of the third of April, 1891. I had gone out to enjoy the beautiful landscape among the fields, inhale the fresh and exhilarating air, and to gratify my eyes with the prospect presented by the opening spring. It was one of those calm, peaceful evenings, when the elements seem to be at rest on purpose to afford man an opportunity of looking abroad on the face of nature with undisturbed satisfaction. I arrived at a gentle eminence, when I could cast my eye over an extensive landscape. The beautiful vale of the A—- lay before me, and I could discern in the dim blue distance the sites of numerous farms, towns, and villages, the meandering river, the scattered villages, the numerous hamlets. Nearer, I could observe the steady progress of the husbandman's labors;—one field had already been sown 'in hope',—another was ready for the precious seed; and the close of day only called him to prepare for renewed activity in his toil. As I stood contemplating the scene, I was inwardly admonished that the season was advancing, that time was hastening on,—that I was becoming older. Suddenly it occurred to me that this was my Birth-day. I had almost allowed it to pass unnoticed, and but for the idea of time's ceaseless advance,—thus for the idea of time, I might have known my age, and the date of my birth. My education was quite correct, and the probability was that I might never see a second Twenty-five. With a quarter of a century over my head,—in all probability the best part of my time,—there was prudence in asking myself, what I had been doing?—What I was now doing? and what I intended to do?—A retrospect of my little history showed, that, while busied about many things,—little was the good I had done in comparison of the evil; and that, like too many of my neighbours, while my follies would admit of being 'engraved in brass',—my good deeds might, lightly enough, be 'written a water' in reflection. I recollected that I had never chosen to do any good deed, although people may be somewhat surprised to hear of such and wonder at the dullness of my brain, and slow progress in learning to my shame I must confess, that I am at school yet, and that after all the time already spent on my lessons, my education is far from being completed. The master under whose tuition I have been for so long a time is a Mr. Experience, teacher of the Universal Education Seminary—a gentleman whose reputation for ability and efficiency as a teacher, is deservedly great. His Seminary is filled with the most promising assemblage imaginable. The scholars are to be found persons of every rank and condition, of every age, and of every sex; and of every variety of character. Some are grave Divine, to the most incorrigible scoundrel that ever breathed the air of heaven. The branches taught in this institution are so various that it were vain to attempt their enumeration; and the fact that no two individuals in this vast number of pupils can be found exactly equal in the progress they have made, prevents the possibility of their being taught in classes;—while a spirit of independent self-improvement may be observed pervading their minds, which is not to be met with anywhere else. These instructions, save the trifling of the manual. This prevents such as are behind from being helped by the assistance of their more advanced schoolmaster. These circumstances render it necessary for the master to attend to each scholar *per se*,—a plan which, in these days of Improved systems of Education, some may be inclined to pronounce faulty. But although the task appears a difficult one, for my own part, having entire confidence in my teacher, I cannot but give it as my opinion, that the want of progress in many of the pupils is not attributable to any deficiency in the plan of conducting the instruction, or to the unwillingness of the vast majority of those attending to do their best. Being by the assistance of their more advanced schoolmaster. These circumstances render it necessary for the master to attend to each scholar *per se*,—a plan which, in these days of Improved systems of Education, some may be inclined to pronounce faulty. But although the task appears a difficult one, for my own part, having entire confidence in my teacher, I cannot but give it as my opinion, that the want of progress in many of the pupils is not attributable to any deficiency in the plan of conducting the instruction, or to the unwillingness of the vast majority of those attending to do their best. 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edical education I had then received, had very rarely been heard of. Such thoughts naturally led me to conceive myself very superior in point of mental ability, to those around me; and countering a spirit of pride and vanity, I inwardly despised my favored weaker brethren, and judged harshly of those whose foot had slipped. Thinking I was ascending Mount Parnassus—I was, instead, hurried up the mountain of Self-conceit, on the sides of which, it is well known, are hidden many dangerous precipices. As I pressed heedlessly forward, and continued occupied with something else than the churning of my steps,—I blindly set my left foot over a precipice, and in a moment was plunged to the bottom of a dark and dismal ravine. In my fall I received some severe contusions,—one especially on the back part of my head. My mind was for a time completely bewildered, but by degrees I collected my scattered senses, and emerged through the entanglements of brush and wood, to the bottom of the ravine which I had thus made for myself. Here I found myself among my neighbors, and comforted myself by their company than before, and it was only when reflecting on the bruises I had received, that I found out I was at school; and that the process above described, through which I had gone, was by my Master's orders,—for the purpose of teaching me. "Not to think of myself more highly than I ought to think,"—and that, "He that thinketh he standeth shall be overthrown lest he fall." This lesson, I am happy to say, has had considerable influence on my mind, and will I trust, be of great service to me.

On another occasion, I was unexpectedly called upon for my lesson, and being found unprepared, I was subjected to one month's severe application of the rod, (the marks of which I shall carry to my grave,) in order to teach me that "Beautify thyself,"—for I had begun to congratulate myself that the young ladies looked upon me as comely. Again, in my earlier years, I had been regarded with too much indifference, the affection and sympathy of my dearest relatives, and in order to show me my error, my Master re-commended that I should be afflicted with a dumbness, whereby, unless which I should be attended to, with all care, and with the aid of the efforts of loving relatives could entertain; and in my recovery, that I should be sent out among strangers to undergo another round of sickness, whereby the attention of no kind relative could be comfort me. I sorely felt the difference in my circumstances, and learned by this process to set a very high value on the affections and sympathies of the human heart. I have seen the folly of throwing away youthful affections on brilliant and unworthy objects; and have resolved that, should I take it into my head to look out for "help-meets," I shall not select beauty pretty far asile, and regret my choice by the strength of her affections, and the extent of her kindness and sympathy.

Such is a specimen of the lessons I have been taught, in a manner, forced to learn,—others have been got more easily,—many I have yet only half learnt,—and a vast number are still to be commenced. I have besides got a good many lessons by heart, which I have never been able fully to reduce to practice. The long time spent at school, with so little progress is indeed disheartening, but I feel that I like the Master more, and I am less dull, and therefore have more thought of giving up attendance; I am now prepared. I would wish the consideration of my past intention and carelessness to be the means of stirring me up to greater diligence in the future. I would anxiously desire to be joined in a resolution to this effect by others of my schoolfellows; and as an inducement thereto, I may mention that, though the lessons are often enforced with rigor, yet when learned, they are highly beneficial and salutary. No useless lessons are taught; and I can, therefore, safely recommend the public as a teacher of great wisdom and unerring skill; and if I shall have the good sense to pay more attention to his instructions hereafter than heretofore, I shall congratulate myself on having learned a good lesson from reflecting on my Birthday, and Twenty-five!

FARM ITEMS.

COWS.—Treat them gently. Carl freely, water regularly, and feed liberally. Nothing is better for a cow than a cooling feed half way in winter harn-mashes. Give her a good drink of water, but for a week after calving take the chill off it.

POTATOES.—We are inclined to think that farmers seldom plant their potatoes early enough. If planted earlier and deeper, and the land was harrowed regularly, and the weeds kept down, the potatoes came out of the ground, and after a little hoeing would be required, and we think a better yield would be obtained.

OATS do not require as careful culture and nice judgment as barley, but they will well repay for hot-weather culture, and the generally heavy. They will grow well on sand, but the putting on of a great crop is sometimes obtained on heavy clays. We believe in early sowing for this crop, and would sow in not less than 3 bushels per acre, or 3½ bushels, if sown broad-cast.

PEAS should be sown early. If on soil-lane, we should plow as soon as the frost is over, and drill in the seed, 3 bushels per acre, as fast as the land was plowed and harrowed. After drilling roll the seed in. Two bushels of plaster per acre will be of great service after the seed comes up, as most convenient, usually prove beneficial.

BREAKING UP OF GRASS LAND.—A piece of grass land that will out two tons of hay per acre, or which will furnish an equivalent in pasture, cannot profitably be broken up, especially if the land is inclined to be dry. If the soil is heavy, and the grass is now covered with coarse herbage, might by draining and manuring become covered with valuable and nutritious grasses, and where labor is scarce and high prices obtain for the produce, putting such land under the plow. Draining is sometimes needed to produce the change; is often a judicious application of artificial manures might be profitably used.

THE VALUE OF ARTIFICIAL MANURE.—The chemistry of agriculture has some curious inconsistencies, and it is not always easy to understand the results. It is well known that superphosphate of lime and bone-ash are valuable applications to turnips, and yet the crop contains but a small proportion of phosphoric acid, and that the soil, after the application of such a substance, often receives no apparent benefit from a dressing of these manures. So that, after all, it is not probable the chemist will soon be able to give a satisfactory answer to the question of the value of these manures, and yet we cannot afford to ignore his services altogether.

CHANDLERS' SERAPS FOR FOWLS.—The cheapest and handiest substitute for insects which can be provided as poultry feed, is scrap-oak from the candle makers' shops. It is a very cheap article, and the like, procured fresh, costs more, because it contains so much water. But scraps are very dry and concentrated. Generally they are thoroughly dried, but none afford so much nutriment as the cheap and dry. Animal food of some sort or other is indispensable if fowls are to be kept in perfect health, and chandler's seraps not only furnish the third, but it contains more available nutriment than three pounds of the latter. Analysis gives a much greater amount of nutriment in the case of scraps with grain, than is proved by actual practice. In the case of the diet of other men or the lower animals, it is not so much what the food contains as what it does not contain, and the nutriment it determines its value. The best way to prepare scrap-oak is to chop it with a hatchet or cleaver in pieces of the size of a walnut, and soak in water for a few days, and then to dry it, and use it as a large wooden box instead of a chopping-board, and smash the scraps in place of a knife. Meal, bran, and mashed potatoes being added, the mass will contain three essentials, meat, grain, and fresh vegetable

HOUSEHOLD ITEMS

BEHOLD RUSK PRODUCE.—Take one half-pint of milk, one teaspoonful of rusk soaked in the milk, add one egg, one-half teaspoonful of saleratus, nutmeg, stir in flour enough to make a thick batter and put it in a hot oiled pan, being careful to keep the lid to the cooking tight.

SODA BISCUITS.—Take one quart of flour, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of soda, one-half teaspoonful of salt, a piece of butter half the size of an egg. Rub the flour and cream of tartar together, then rub in the butter and salt, dissolve the soda in a little water, knead together with the oil, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-three, ninety-four, ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred.

TO PREPARE YEAST.—Take a half-gal. of any other more convenient, and put a layer of salt in the bottom, about a quarter or half an inch deep, then, as the eggs are gathered, place them point downward in the yeast, when the yeast is complete, fill all the interstices with salt and put a layer of salt over the eggs, then another layer of eggs, and so on until you have enough, finishing with a layer of salt. When your eggs are in such a position, they will be as good as fresh ones in six weeks. Keep in the cellar on an equally cool place.

PICKLED CABBAGE.—Cut the cabbage quite fine, leaving out the heart, and put from one pint to one peck of salt to a barrel of cabbage. Sprinkle the salt in layers while filling the barrel and use a heavy weight to keep the salt down. When the barrel is formed, Place a board on the cabbage and lay on a weight so the pickle will cover the board. In ten days or a fortnight it will be ready for use. Keep in a cool place. It may be fried in a spider when there pork has been cooked, and the vinegar poured over it. A very nice way to prepare a small lot of cabbage for present use is to cut it very fine and mix it with strong vinegar; then add sugar and vinegar to taste, and knead together. It is covered with salt and put a layer of salt over the eggs, then another layer of eggs, and so on until you have enough, finishing with a layer of salt. When your eggs are in such a position, they will be as good as fresh ones in six weeks. Keep in the cellar on an equally cool place.

LIGHT BAKED, ON RUSK DISCUT.—For an eight-o'clock breakfast make a sponge thus: The day before, at eleven o'clock A. M., in winter, or at three o'clock in summer, take one quart of flour, one egg, and washed fine, two tablespoonfuls of flour, and two tablespoonfuls of fine brown or coarse white sugar; mix smoothly with one pint of boiling water, and make a cake; but when the cake is baked, and the bread is formed, the eggs, butter, and lard may be omitted. Put the bread to rise in a moderately warm place, in a vessel covered, but large enough to admit of turning the bread over, and when the bread is baked, it will be as good as fresh ones in six weeks. Keep in the cellar on an equally cool place.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

LEMON-AID—the Mark Lemon Fund.
Hick-nutted Irishmen wear cork soles.
Movement in real estate—earthquakes.
Voice of nature—the mountain's peak.
The Rising Jenner-ation—Vaccination.
A HUSBAND—One for a thousand dollars.
WHAT sort of ladies must resemble vinegar?—Those who are fat, fat, and for tea.
SWISS STAMPEL—Life is a contradiction: we want a sweet meat to send to our baker, and if we send a sweet meat we send to our baker.
SOME young men prefer blue-eyed maidens and others prefer dark-eyed ones. But of late years the brown-eyed girls have had the call over all others.
THE man whose hair turned white in a single night was a success. One New York girl who lost her complexion in one day.
JOSH BILLINGS says that the difference between a blunder and a mistake is this: When a man puts his head under a bad umbrella and takes up a road one who makes a mistake; but when he puts down a good one and takes up a bad one he makes a blunder.
AN Illinois paper relates that during the celebration of Thursday last the city editor of the Jacksonville Journal froze his ears about a foot deep. They are to be amputated at the second joint; but the editor of the paper says he will not let them be cut off until the accident, he still has an ample stock for all the purposes of his position.
A MAN was going along a road, when an angry bull rushed down upon him, and with his horns toward him he asked him to get up. The man, who was a good one, and takes up a bad one he makes a blunder.
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THE HEARTHSTONE SPIRIT

118. ENIGMA.

I'm white, black, and blue; I'm red, gray, and green;
I'm inclined to hide what's meant to be seen:
To suit a certain time, I tick at each clock
At others so stubborn, I'd break ere I bend;
Inflexible like your proud morals am I.
Till, by the tongue softened, I'm made to comply;
Or prudent I stand as I sit—oh!
As I only exist to be ruined and broken.

OTHER.

119. CHARADE.

First and third
Like me be reckoned
Alike near related,
Although they're not—
More of than not—
Is to be separated.

For ever I
Unfeeling
Divide each from his brother,
Making, I know,
A cruel trial—Oh!
My tears I cannot another.

G. D. HAY.

120. RUDUS.

My first is a town in Kent; *my second* is a town in Yorkshire; *my third* is a watering-place in Devonshire; *my fourth* is an English river; *my fifth* is a watering-place in Cornwall; and *my sixth* is an English river. The *sixth* will give the name of a seaport in Yorkshire; and the *ninth* will give the name of a town in Devonshire.

F. C.

ANSWERS TO CHARADES, &c., in No. 11.

112. ENIGMA: Red bread.
113. HISTORICAL CHARADE: Edward the Black Prince.
114. RUDUS: Helton; O-U-I; May Lowell; Eut-Erpe.—Eux.—Hux Kuz.

112. Enigma. 113. Historical Charade,—answered correctly by Fritz.

MARKET REPORT.

HEARTHSTONE OFFICE.

25th March, 1872.

Market quiet but steady. Wheat was irregular in the Western Market this morning, latest advices quote it at £10 10 to 12 per bushel. Liverpool quotations are without change, as per latest Cable annexed:—

	March 25.	March 27.
	s. d. 1/2 p. m.	s. d. 1/2 p. m.
Flour.....	29 0 @ 7 0	29 0 @ 7 0
Red Wheat.....	11 0 @ 11 3	11 0 @ 11 3
Red Water.....	09 0 @ 11 8	11 8 @ 09 0
Oats.....	10 0 @ 10 0	10 0 @ 10 0
Corn.....	24 9 @ 00 0	23 0 @ 0 0
Barley.....	00 0 @ 3 8	00 0 @ 3 8
Onions.....	2 9 @ 00 0	2 9 @ 00 0
Onions.....	00 0 @ 00 0	00 0 @ 00 0
Pork.....	51 6 @ 00 0	52 0 @ 00 0
Lard.....	00 0 @ 41 6	00 0 @ 41 0

Business was quiet on 'Change this forenoon, and no transactions of importance were reported. City and local dealers continue to be the principal operators, prices paid being within range quoted. 1,000 barrels of Ordinary Strong Bakers' super-no. 1, partly on spot and in sales, sold at equal to £10 10s. on Saturday p.m. Arrive to city consumers include small parcels of Extra at \$1.35, Strong Bakers' super at \$1.05, Medium Strong at \$1.55, and Ordinary Canada at \$1.50. No. 2 and lower grades quiet. Bag-Flour steady. Receipts reported by T. L. H. 100 barrels.

Flour, per bbl. of 160 lbs.—Superior Extra, nominal \$1.00; extra, \$1.15 to \$1.25; No. 1, \$1.10 to \$1.20; Fresh Supers (Western Union) nominal. Ordinary Supers, Canada Wheat, \$1.75 to \$1.85; Strong Bakers' Flour, \$1.40 to \$1.50; Supers from Western Wheat (Welland Canal) nominal. Super City brands (from Western Union) fresh-ground nominal: Canada Supers No. 2, \$2.40 to \$2.50; Western Supers, No. 2, \$2.40 to \$2.50; Fine, \$1.80 to \$2.00; Middlings, \$1.40 to \$1.50; Hulls, \$1.25 to \$1.30; Upper Canada Bag Flour, 100 lbs., \$2.75 to \$2.80; City bulk (deliverable), \$2.40 to \$2.50.

WHEAT, per bushel of 60 lbs.—Market nominal in all branches.

CORN, per bushel of 56 lbs.—Quiet, at 65c to 72c.

PRIME, per bush of 56 lbs.—Steady at \$2.20 to \$2.50.

OATS, per bush of 52 lbs.—Quiet at 34c to 35c.

BARLEY, per bush of 48 lbs.—Full at 50c.

POULTRY, per barrel of 200 lbs.—Market quiet. New Mess. \$1.75; Old, \$1.75 to \$1.85. Thin Mess. \$1.40.

CATTLE, per barrel of 200 lbs.—Steady at \$1.45 to \$1.50.

BUTTER, per lb.—Market dull and nominal. Store packed Western 12c to 15c; Fair Dairy Western, 10c to 12c; Choice Dairy, 20c to 25c.

CHEESE, per lb.—Market firm. Quotations are: Factory Pine, 12c; Finest New, 13c.

LARD, per lb.—Steady, at 6c to 7c.

BEAN MEAL, per bush of 56 lbs.—Pots quiet. Price, \$7.40 to \$7.50.

PEAS, steady. Firm, \$2.50; Legumles, nominal.

DRESSED HOGS, per 100 lbs.—Market quiet at \$5.40 to \$5.75, according to weight.

SOMERSEA HOUSE-CAR IN BOSTON.—Carriage painting very lively orders; every sort full. An old lunatic rises up the rear end.

"O don't rise," said the lovely girl. "I can jump well stand."

"I don't care whether you sit or stand," he replied "I'm going to get out."

TO TRAPPERS, HUNTERS AND SPORTSMEN.

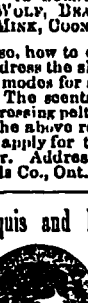
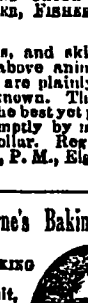
How TO SORT, BAT, TRAP AND CATCH THE FOX, WOLF, DEAR, BEAVER, OTTER, FISHER, MARTIN, MINK, COON AND MUSKRAAT.

Also, how to dress Deer-skins, and skin stretch, and dress the skins of all the above animals. The best modes for setting the traps are plainly explained. The secrets are the best known. The receipts for dressing pelts and skins are the best yet published. All the above receipts sent promptly by mail to all who apply for them, for one dollar. Register your letter. Address F. PENNOCK, F. M., Elgin, F. Co., Leeds Co., Ont.

Marquis and Princess of Lorne's Baking Powder

FOR EASILY MAKING

Bread, Biscuit,
Fried,
Griddle & Johnny
Cakes, Pastry,
&c., &c.

Indinitely Better, Sweeter, Whiter, Lighter, Healthier, and Quicker than can be made by the old or any other process.

Prepared by **McLEAN & Co., Lancaster, Ont.**

DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA.

THERE IS NO DISEASED CONDITION of the body in which Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphate and Calisaya may not be used with positive benefit. Being a Chemical Food and Nutritive Tonic, it acts physiologically in the same manner as our diet. It perfects Digestion, Assimilation, and excretion, and builds up the system, sustains the vital forces by supplying the waste constantly going on, of nerve and muscle, as the result of mental and physical exertion, enabling mind and body to undergo great labor without fatigue. Its action in building up constitutions broken down with Wasting Chronic Diseases, by fast living and bad habits, is truly extraordinary, its effect being instantaneous in dressing pelts and skins are the best yet published, being absolutely essential to cell formation and the growth of tissues, must for all time be Nature's grand restorative and vitalizer.

Academy for Young Gentlemen.
English, Classical, and Mathematical.
DALY STREET, OTTAWA CITY, ONT.
Rev. C. FREDERICK STREET, M.A., Principal.
ASSISTED BY EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.
 Number of pupils limited. Pupils admitted as
 Boarders in the residence of the Principal. 2-43x

MRS. CUSKELLY, Head Midwife of the College of Montreal, licensed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, has been in practice over fifteen years; can be consulted at 101 St. James Street.

References are kindly permitted to George W. Campbell, Esq., Professor and Dean of McGill College; University; Wm. Sutherland, Esq., M.D., Professor, McGill College University.

Mrs. C. is always prepared to receive ladies where their wants will be tenderly cared for, and the best of Maternity given.

All transactions strictly private.

RESIDENCE:—NO. 315 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.
101 St. James Street.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM.

In Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Asthma, it will give almost immediate relief. It is also highly recommended in all cases of the Vocal Organs. The virtues of Red Spruce Gum are well known. In the Syrup the Gum is held in complete solution.

For sale at all Drug Stores. Price 25 cents per bottle, and Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietor.

MENRY R. GRAY, Chemist,
2-21 St. Lawrence 144 St. Lawrence Main St. Montreal.

Canadian Illustrated News

PORTFOLIO

(FOR 1872)

THE

Which is about to be largely circulated both
on the American Continent and Great
Britain, will contain an

ILLUSTRATED DOMINION GUIDE,

Descriptive of Canada, its Cities, Public Works
and Scenery, its Industries, Resources, and
Commerce, and also a GUIDE to the Principal
Cities, Watering Places, and Tourists' Resorts
of Great Britain, together with the
Weekly current numbers of the

Canadian Illustrated News.

THIS PUBLICATION, of substantial and elegant character, will be placed before the Subscribers to that Periodical on the American Continent, in the Reading Rooms of Hotels in the principal cities of America, Canada and Great Britain; on the Pullman's Drawing-room Railway Cars, and the Steamboat throughout the Dominion of Canada.

It will also be placed in the Saloons of the Ocean Steamships, the White Star Line, the Cunard Line, the Dominion Line, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Atlantic and the Anchor Line running to Liverpool and Glasgow, and will be found at the principal Hotels, Watering Places, and in the office of the Great Northern.

Each page will be divided lengthwise into three sections, the central one being occupied by the DEDICATED AND ILLUSTRATED GUIDE, and the two outer ones by a series of commercial lines for Advertisements. The charge for each square will be \$5.00 for one year, payable on demand after publication.

Advertisers will secure a large amount of Publicity, as each advertisement will be kept before the eyes of the most wealthy American, Canadian and British Travelling Public for a period of Twelve months. Advertisements must be sent in not later than November, if illustrated, or Dec. 1st, if in plain type, as the work will be issued early in January. For spaces

Office of the
CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,
Montreal, Canada. } Proprietor.

TO CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Our Stock of MEDICAL, PERFUME and LI-
QUOR Labels are now very complete.
GREAT VARIETY, BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
AND ALL AT
VERY MODERATE PRICE.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO LARGE DEALERS.
Orders can be promptly sent by parcel post to all
parts of the Dominion.

LEGGO & CO., LITHOGRAPHERS &c.
319 ST. ANTOINE STREET
AND
1 & 2 Place d'Armes Hill,
MONTREAL.

POSTAL CARDS.

Great credit is due to the Post Office authorities for the introduction of this very useful card. It is now being extensively in circulation among many of the principal Mercantile Firms of this City in the way of Letters, Business Cards, Circulars, Agents' and Travellers' Notices to Customers, &c.

We supply them printed, at from 11.50 to \$12.50 per thousand, according to quantity.

LEGGO & Co.
319 ST. ANTOINE STREET
 and
1 & 2 PLACE D'ARMES HILL.
Montreal.

WINTER'S AMUSEMENTS.

MAGIC LANTERNS &c.
A Magic Lantern with condenser lamp, and reflector showing a disk of three feet on wall; A box containing one dozen comic slides (38 subjects) sent free to any part of Canada, Price \$2.50. For larger kinds see Catalogue.

MICROSCOPES.

The new Microscope. This highly finished instrument is warranted to show animalcules in water, soils in paste &c., &c., magnifying several hundred times, has a compound body with achromatic lenses. Test object Forceps. Spare Glasses, &c., &c. In a polished Mahogany Case, complete, price \$3.00 sent free.

Optician, &c. 163 St. James Street, Montreal.
(Send one Cent Stamp for Catalogue.)

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CHILDREN'S CARMINATIVE CORDIAL

THE MOST APPROVED REMEDY

FOR

**TEETHING PAINS, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA.
CONVULSIONS, LOSS OF SLEEP,**

RESTLESSNESS, &c.
For Sale by all Druggists

For sale by all Druggists.
DEVINS & BOLTON, Chemists, Montreal.

2-30-22.

THE HEARTHSTONE is printed and published by GEO. E. DESBARATS, 1, Place d'Armes Hill, and 319 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, Dominion of Canada.