

HOME READING.

Keep Your Troubles Secret. A woman who had been a worthy wife for forty years, and whose life was not made up of sunshine and peace...

Household Hints.

CUT PUDDING. Three eggs well beaten, two tablespoonfuls of flour, about half a pint of milk...

ITALIAN PUDDING.

Put a layer of preserves at the bottom of the dish; make a custard of the yolks of three eggs...

BAKING POWDER BISCUIT.

To one quart of flour add two teaspoonfuls (heaping) of baking powder, sifting both together...

LEMON PIE.

One grated lemon, two and one-half cups of boiling water, one-half cup of cold water, one and one-half cups of sugar...

FRIED BREAD.

Slices of toasted bread dipped in milk or wine and fried in honey are excellent. They instead of calling them "fried bread," they are called...

APPLE FLOAT.

One pint of good, sweet apples, which are free from lumps; whites of three eggs, well beaten; four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar...

WASHING AND DRYING DRESSES.

Do not have flannel or woolen dress-garments retain the grease, and so keep putting it on instead of taking it off. Old towels are the best for this purpose...

SULPHUR FOR DIPHTHERIA.

Mr. John S. Wiles, a surgeon of Thornecombe, Dorset, England, writes to the London Times that after two cases of malignant diphtheria...

Scientific Alliance on Soap.

It is worth while for people to learn that 50,000 typhus germs will thrive in the circumference of a pin-head or a visible globule. It is worth while for them to note that these germs may be desiccated, and be borne like dust-seeds, everywhere, and like domineering possessions, may jump noiselessly down your throat...

To Clean Cooking Utensils.

Musty coffee pots and tea pots may be cleaned and sweetened by putting a good quantity of wood-ashes into them and filling up with cold water. Set on the stove to heat gradually till the water boils. Let it boil a short time, then set aside to cool, when the inside should be faithfully washed and scrubbed in hot soap-suds, using a small brush that every spot may be reached...

To Destroy Insects on House Plants.

The most effective remedy for green fly infestation with tobacco. Soft-wooded plants, such as salvia, heliotropes, etc. will not bear smoking without injury to the leaves, and for these a weak solution of tobacco is quite as effective. Steep some tobacco in water and sprinkle the plant with the solution, and afterwards syringe with clean water. A little turpentine diluted with water (one part to sixteen) will destroy the mealy-bug. Alcohol applied with a camel's hair brush will kill any insect it touches. Plants treated with these remedies must be...

AGRICULTURAL.

Kitchen and Market Garden. Cold Frame Plants, i. e., those that were wintered in frames, should go out as early as the soil can be worked. Cabbages, Cauliflowers and Lettuce, are the plants thus treated. They should be well hardened by opening the frames every day when it does not freeze; gardeners near New York City take off the sashes altogether early this month.

Early Cabbages and Cauliflowers—the early crop is from the plants thus treated. The ground should be heavily manured—75 tons of stable manure to the acre is not unusual, or part manure, and enough guano to make the whole equal to the above heavy manuring. The ground is marked out in rows 24 to 30 inches apart, and the plants set every 16 inches.

Lettuce from the Frames is set a foot apart in rows between the Cabbages and Cauliflowers. Sowing in Hot-beds, Frames, or Window Boxes, should be done about 6 weeks before plants can be set out. Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Lettuce and Tomatoes are first sown, Egg Plants and Peppers a month later. Sow in boxes as directed last month, and if the best plants are desired, transplant as soon as they have made two leaves besides the seed-leaves, into other boxes of good soil, at least an inch apart—two inches is better.

Hardening Plants—As the time approaches for setting plants in the open ground, they should be exposed freely, at first during the day, and later when the weather will allow, by night also. In hot-beds and frames, this may be done by removing the sashes. In window boxes, set them out doors.

Sowing Seeds—Those which may be sown in the open ground as soon as they can be made ready, are of northern origin, and will grow when the temperature is from 45° upwards. These are designated as:

Hardy Vegetables—The principal are, Beet Cabbage, Carrot, Cress, Cauliflower, Celery, Endive, Lettuce, Parsley, Parsnip, Onions, Peas, Radish, Turnip and Spinach.

Tender Vegetables, not to be sown until the soil is well warmed, or at corn planting time, are: Beans—Snap and Pole, Cucumber, Corn, Melons, Okra, Pumpkin, Squash, Tomato, Watermelon.

Apricots—Take off the litter from the beds and carefully fork in the fine manure. Rhubarb—Make new beds by dividing the old roots so that each portion has a bud. Set 3 or 4 ft. apart each way, manuring the hills very heavily.

Early Sowing in drills 12 to 15 inches apart should be made of Beet, Carrot, Leek, Onion, Parsnip, Spinach, Radish and Turnip. Radish seeds may be sown with Beets, as they will mature and come off before they are in the way. Early Potatoes should be planted and early Peas sown.

What Kinds to Sow.—We have usually given, this month, our choice of varieties in these Notes; we now give in another place a full account of Mr. Henderson's trials of new and old kinds which will be of great aid in making selections of varieties.

Flower Garden and Lawn.

Old Lawns will need a top-dressing and a sprinkling of seed in places where the grass is poor. If manure is applied, let it be so thoroughly decomposed that no weed-seeds remain alive. Ashes, guano, nitrate of soda and fine bone, are all good manures for lawns and bring in no weeds.

New Lawns should be made as early as the ground is in good condition, to have the grass well established before hot weather. For light soils, Redtop, for stony ones, Blue-grass, with perhaps a little White Clover, is in our experience preferable to mixed seeds. Four to six bushels to the acre are needed to make a good velvet turf.

Turfing is best for small plots, and should be laid on large lawns along the edges of roads and beds.

Ornamental Trees—Plant when the soil is in condition; evergreens may wait a month or more. Where old trees interfere, branches may be removed, but they never should be pruned in such a manner as to change their natural shape.

Shrubs may be transplanted, and pruned, taking care to preserve their natural habit.

Miscellaneous—Repair roads and paths. Uncover beds of bulbs. Lift and divide large clumps of perennials. Sow seeds of hardy flowers.

About the House and Farm.

GOOD BREAD—Good bread is one of the chief factors in our modern civilization, on its domestic side at least. The growing sale of all kinds of patent yeasts and yeast powders shows that the fine art of making sweet and wholesome bread by the use of good domestic yeast is on the decline. Farmers, wives as a rule may make as good bread as their sisters in our towns, but the average excellence of their bread is none too high. It is too often heavy, with a cold clammy touch and taste, and the eating of it ceases to be a delight and an awakening of pleasant emotions. Good bread, that which is light and sweet and wholesome will put every member of the family, and every guest, in the best of humor, inspiring pleasant conversation and making the dinner hour one of the brightest and happiest of the day. Cold, heavy bread sends a chill over the hearts of all, smothering conversation, adds rather than lifts burdens from hearts already sufficiently weighted down with morose moods, low spirits and poor digestion. The essentials of good bread are good flour, good yeast, a skilled cook and a good baking oven, all of which are easily, readily and cheaply procured, save the skilled cook, who is more seldom found than she ought to be. It might not be amiss to have this subject one of the features of our agricultural meetings, and it might have a place in the frequent meeting of the granges.

A Professor in the Agricultural College at Amherst, Massachusetts, claims that apples at seventy-five cents a barrel is a more profitable crop than corn at sixty cents a bushel. We doubt it. What do you farmers say to this proposition?

NUMBERS AND ORTS—There are about 10,000,000 dairy cows in the United States. Their average yield is not at present over 135 pounds annually. Butter-making cows in Massachusetts average 175 pounds. Franklin county does not come up to this average, its record being from 150 to 165. There is an annual made in Franklin county 1,300,000 pounds of butter, of which more than half is consumed at home, an average of 23 pounds for every man, woman and child.

There is down of reason among the Hadley, Mass., farmers. They advocate the removal of highway and other useless and not highly ornamental fences. Why should a farmer build fences along either side of the highway, passing through his farm any more than build a roof over its entire length? The number of square feet in an acre is 43,560. In order to have this area the piece

WIT AND HUMOR.

THE POOR GIRL. The poorest girls in the world are those who have never been taught how to work. There are thousands of them. They have been taught to despise labor, and to depend upon others for a living and are perfectly helpless. The most forlorn and miserable woman on earth belongs to this class. It belongs to women to protect their daughters from this deplorable condition; they do them a great wrong to neglect it. Every daughter should be taught to earn her own living. The rich as well as the poor require this training.

THE CHILD WHO WAS FOUND.—A new class of Order of Merit has been instituted. It is called the Order of the Garter. As well as a Knight of the Garter. (From PUNCH.)

THE CHILD WAS EVIDENTLY LOST—cried bitterly—could not tell us where its parents lived or whether she was an orphan, or what her father was—or where she went to school.—Enter intelligent policeman. Policeman (in a friendly whisper): "Where does your mother get her gin, my dear?" (And the mystery was solved.)

DURING A DUKE.—In the Globe of February 17th there appeared an account of a fire at Brompton—where by the way, there must be some valuable china which is genuinely good Minton—when his Grace the Duke of Devonport was conspicuous as a distinguished extinguisher. It having been reported in the neighborhood that the ducal pluck was to be suitable—or suitably—rewarded a local poet has sent us the following inspiration:

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MOTTO FROM A MOCK-AUCTION—Be contended with your lot.

"I know a bank."—Yes, and so do a good many others; and they wish they had never made its acquaintance.

FELLOW FEELING.—"I can sympathise with that there Sir Bartle Frodo," said Mrs. Stumps, when she heard of the South African difficulty. "I can sympathise with him. On washin' days, specially, I know what it is to have a trouble with the blacks—drat em!"

THEORY.—A well-known periodical, devoted to the interests of the fair sex, tells its readers during the cold weather that they should keep their mouth shut. Is not this a little unreasonable? Perhaps the contemporary will explain how it is to be done—especially when a fellow-sufferer goes by with a new bonnet on.

DONEVOLT GENTLEMAN: "Blind! Why, my good man, you seem to have the use of your eyes." Beggar (rather taken aback): "Oh, or I ain't got the right board—mine's 'Deaf and Dumb'."

IS FLOUR BY ANY OTHER NAME AS WHEAT? "The men connected with the plaster of paris flour case are committed for trial." Supposing they are found guilty, of what will it be? Plaster-of-Parise, or what?

NEW VERMIN KILLER.—An American lady has recently introduced a strange personal decoration. She has live beetles fastened to her dress with chains of gold! It has been suggested that living cockroaches would form a lively edging for garments. Cockchafers would be suitable placed on the bonnet.

FETTERED CARWIG, hung in chains would make appropriate car-ornaments, and would be very "killing."

A social man is one who, when he has ten minutes to spare, goes and bothers somebody who hasn't.

WHAT CLASS of men is it they must always "have their glass" before they can begin a day's work?—Glaziers.

"I have a theory about the dead language," said a new student. "What is it?" asked the professor. "That they were killed by being studied too hard."

An illiterate farmer wishing to enter some animals at an agricultural exhibition, wrote as follows to the secretary: "Enter me also for a jackass." And they entered him.

A little girl, walking one day with her mother in a graveyard, reading one after another the praises of those who slept beneath, said, "I wonder where they bury the sinners?"

"I think, my dear," said Mrs. Higgins, at Saratoga, "that I will escort Clara to the ball this evening." "Everybody will say, 'How like she is to her mother at her age!'" "Yes," replied her husband; "but it is barely possible that they may say, 'See how she will look when she is of her mother's age!'"

During a dense fog a Missouri steamboat took loading. A traveller, anxious to go ahead, came to the unperturbed manager of the wheel, and asked why they stopped. "Too much fog," can't see the river." "But you can see the stars overhead." "Yes," replied the urban pilot, "but until the blizzards we ain't going that way." The passenger went to bed.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

of the distillation of coal tar. It is compressed and baked like graphite for pencil leads, which indeed it strongly resembles in appearance. It fits into a pencil handle with screw point, which holds it firmly. It runs over the paper as easily as a pencil lead, and its mark does not yield to the erasing influences of india rubber as readily as does that of graphite. Indeed it is about as much trouble to erase it as to erase an ordinary ink mark. The mark made by this new pencil-ink somewhat resembles that of a tolerably hard crayon, of a grayish violet color. In this condition it may be rubbed hard without yielding. If moistened, it loses its gray, as its crayon-like appearance, and becomes a rich aniline violet ink mark. If a moistened sheet of copying paper is pressed on the mark made by the ink pencil, a perfect copy is transferred in violet, and the original writing is left violet also. As many as three copies may be taken, if done with considerable care, and the copying paper moistened to just the right degree. If this invention should prove to be all that is claimed for it, it will soon make its mark on the world's business, perhaps to such an extent that the old fashioned split-nibbed pen, and the over-upsetting ink pot, may be banished from the counting-room and the editorial desk, and take their places with the tinter-box, the snuffers, and other relics of the past. POOR GIRLS.

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of land must be of such a length and breadth, that the two multiplied together will produce the above number. Thus, an acre of land might be 43,560 feet long by 1 foot broad; 21,780 feet long by 2 feet broad; and so on. If an acre of land is to be exactly square, each side must be as nearly as possible 208 feet 3/4 inches. The nearest you can come to an exactly square acre with an even number of feet in the side is to make it 220 feet long by 198 broad. For spring pruning, now is the time when the wounds will dry over and not "bleed" when the flow of sap is well started. The true way is to cover every stump left on the tree with a light coating of grafting wax. Every ounce of sap lost from a tree through these unprotected wounds is a loss of vitality and fruit producing power. Trees used pruning, but it should be done with care. If the highway surveyors, and public spirited citizens generally, will just give a little attention to the matter of keeping the water out of the roads and in the gutter during the season of melting snows, they can save many dollars for better service next June. A few minutes at such times will often save a day's work in summer. Let every man preach a brief practical sermon to his neighbors at such times from that excellent text, "Show thyself a man."

The Farm. Red clover hay safely housed and well cured is the best article for sheep. With a supply of this, and an occasional sprinkling of corn, sheep will keep fat and as well as on good pasture. To make hens lay the whole year, give each hen half an ounce of fresh meat every day, and mix a small amount of red pepper with their food in the winter. Give them plenty of grain, water, gravel and lime, and allow no cocks to run with them. No investment pays so well as money judiciously spent upon the farm in reasonable improvements. Draining wet land will pay from fifty to one hundred per cent on the cost every year. Good stock pays vastly better than poor; good fences, neat lawns, well selected fruit trees, all pay large profits, as well as adding to comfort and self-respect. Small bones in animals are an indication of good feeding quality, early maturity, and superior, fine-grained flesh; while coarse, large bones, with prominent joints and angular projections of the skeleton, indicates poor feeding quality, late maturity, and coarse flesh, in connection with a large proportion of offal and cheap pieces in the carcass, when reaching its final destination at the slaughter house.

The Assize in Ireland. (Nation.) The assize intelligence of the week is of a favourable character. In Fermanagh there were seven trivial cases for trial, and in Armagh eight not more serious. In the South Riding of Tipperary the judge congratulated the grand jury upon the peaceful state of the county as evidenced both by the calendar and the police reports. In the Queen's County the ten cases for trial—all of which were "of the ordinary description"—fully represented the crime committed since last assizes. Limerick county furnishes only nine cases, none of which were serious; and in Limerick city there were but seven of a similar character. But we need not go through the entire list, which includes Monaghan, Kilkenny, Roscommon, Sligo and Westmeath. The last-named county alone gave occasion for judicial lamentation. There are, it appears, two farms in the district for which it is impossible to procure tenants in consequence of "terror," while there are "several persons under the protection of the police."

La Sauvagesse de Lorette. Near the Lorette Falls, and within a few miles of Quebec, stands a little Indian village, where a few red men rear their families in a civilized manner; squads of boys, with bows and arrows, quickly surround any carriage, and offer to show their skill by shooting at pieces of money, which they coax the visitor to place in sticks and ram into the earth. An Indian squaw is a study. Seated on a pile of stones by the highway and near the church, surrounded by heaps of baskets and ornaments of beads, which she offers for sale, mumbling meanwhile between her toothless gums an old clay pipe, her stiff long hair capped by a well battered tall hat, discarded by some white man, she puffs away the smoke, and watches with her dark sharp eyes for customers. She wraps her ornamented petticoat and blanket about her body and shoulders, and displays her moccasins upon her feet. She loots a model of patience. Then there is the Indian Lorette, and a little way off the noted falls of Lorette, rattling down the rocks, by the foot of the mouldering, slippery steps, which the traveller is lucky to reach in safety. But the Indians are passing away. "Lo" will soon live only in history. Just thus do diseases disappear before Dr. HENRY'S SCAR COATED PILLS. They cannot coexist.

SORE THROAT.—The best cure we know of for sore throat is a gargle of Pain-Killer and water—it acts like magic.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—If taken in time and easily cured—if allowed to continue will result in incurable consumption. Allen's Lung Balm has the confidence and support of the medical faculty, and is recommended by all who are acquainted with its virtues.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITES will speedily and certainly arrest the depressing influence of disease upon the nerves and muscles. It restores the appetite and induces a disposition to take on healthy flesh. It causes the formation of living blood, strengthening the action of both Heart and Lungs. It sustains the system under trying circumstances, and causes the healthy development of all the organs necessary to our existence.

EPPE'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a deliciously flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maldies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We can only escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled—JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, 17, Strand, London, E.C.

The Beaconsfield Vineyard. BEACONSFIELD, Near Pointe Claire, P.Q. The season for planting being close at hand, the public are invited to send in their orders without delay. Instructions for planting, care and training will be sent on application, and the method may be practically learned on the Vineyard, near the Beaconsfield Station, G. T. Railway. Price of the vines, 50 cents each.

PREMIUMS!

The True Witness For 1879. PRIZES FOR EVERYBODY. The TRUE WITNESS is the weekly edition of the EVENING POST. It is now in its twenty-eighth year, and has been recently enlarged and reduced in price from \$2.00 to \$1.50 a year. Being the leading Catholic paper in the Dominion, it will maintain a vigilant and defensive attitude in regard to the rights of the Catholic Church, and will be a paper essentially for the Catholics of the Dominion at large. It is our intention not to appear in England making it an international family paper, and particularly interesting to the farmer.

There is not a Man, Woman or Child anywhere in the Dominion who reads this paper, who does not feel as if he or she were part of it. We are not asking you to join him or her in taking the paper and thus securing FREE, one, or more than one, of the desirable articles and prizes which we are offering.

There are from 25 to 500 families, or more, in the vicinity of each Post Office, every one of whom would be benefited by having this paper for a year at the rate of 15 cents a week. From one to a dozen Premiums each, small or large, may be given in the vicinity of each Post Office, and as many Premiums be obtained. You may get one or more of them.

A GENERAL PREMIUM. A FREE COPY to the sender of a Club of 5 subscribers, at \$1 each, without other Premiums.

A PRIZE FOR EVERY SUBSCRIBER. Every subscriber whose name is sent in by those working for Premiums or otherwise, will have the choice of the following:—1st. Six PURE NICKEL-SILVER TROUSERS, beautifully finished. Nickel Silver, of the metal like Silver, and being sold at once down to brass like a silver-plated spoon. They are easier to keep bright than silver, and the work would set in any retail store for 30 cents.

2nd. A BEAUTIFUL ILLUMINATED CHURCH MICROSCOPE with PORTRAITS of PETER and PAUL XII. A written description cannot do justice to the least conception of these beautiful gems of art. The centre is a well executed and life-like portrait of Pope Pius XII, surrounded by a wreath of flowers, on each side which there is in large illuminated letters, the mottoes in Latin and English. The size of the microscopes are 2 1/2 inches, and are worth \$100 each. Any subscriber writing both of these can have the extra motto by forwarding 25 cents extra, above the subscription price. This simply costs of no importance. Postage, etc., will send them neatly framed in rustic for 50 cents extra; or, in veneer, engraved corners, 75 cents; subscriber paying postage, 25 cents.

The above prizes will be given only to such of our present subscribers as will have their subscription paid for the year 1879.

SHOW THE PREMIUMS to those whom you wish to get as subscribers, and they will subscribe at once. We will send a canvasser's outfit complete for 75 cents.

EXPLANATORY NOTES. Read and Carefully Note the Following Items. The subjunctive table shows the name and cash price of the article, and gives the number of names sent in at the regular cash price of \$1.50 a year that will secure any Premium article.

1st. All subscribers sent by one person, though from several different Post Offices, 2nd. But, tell us with each name or list of names sent, that it is for a Premium. Send the names as fast as obtained, that the subscribers may begin to receive the paper at once. Any one can have any time desired, up to next June, to complete an article. But, ever after that, the article will be sent as such as earned and ordered.

3rd. Send the exact money with each list of names, so that there may be no confusion of money. Send in the names, or Premiums, less than \$1.00 sent for one year's subscription. Old and new subscribers all count in Premium names, and a portion at least should be new names. It is not necessary to give other Premiums to canvassers. 7th. One or two Specimen numbers, etc., will be supplied free, as needed by canvassers, and should be used carefully and economically, and where they will tell.

TABLE OF PREMIUMS. For subscribers to the TRUE WITNESS. Open to all. No competition.

Table with 4 columns: NAME OF PREMIUM ARTICLES, Price, and quantity. Items include Improved Corn Sheller, Signal Service Barometer, Pearl Watch, Challenger Printing Press, Lloyd Combination Penholder, Winger Sewing Machine, New Comb, Canadian Housekeeper's Scales, Fancy Snap Key, Plated Centennial Bells, Roger's Saws, Ereksa Club Skis, Silver China Gong, Spring Steel Bracket Saw, Patent Tool Holder, Canada Chain Saws, New Labor Sewing Machine, The Voice of the People, History of the Catholic Church, Donahue's Magazine, Principles of the Bible, Sneider Breeding Rifle, Double Barrel Fowling Piece.

N.B.—Having secured from Messrs. D. & J. Sculler & Co. a large quantity of the latest Catholic publications, we can now offer them in the Dominion at prices that are very low. For which see advertisement in another column. If you desire any book on this list, we will send it to you, allowing twenty-five cents for each subscription; thus to secure any \$2 book it will require 5 subscribers.

FIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA. QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEPTEMBER 1878.

THE IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE. FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE. OVER 200 IN USE IN THIS CITY. FOR SALE AT JOHN BURNS, 675 Craig St.

IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE. HENRY'S HOTEL, QUEBEC, 13th October, 1877.

MR. JOHN BURNS, the IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE which I have purchased from you has given me the most entire satisfaction. I can highly recommend it to persons who may be in want of such a range, the IMPERIAL being a very much pleased with. You can use this certificate with my entire approbation.

J. B. P. Respectedly yours, P. HENRY.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, SUPERIOR COURT. D. No. 917.

Dame Mary Larnay, of the Town of Lacolle, in the District of Montreal, wife commune of Denis of Charles McNally, of the same place, laborer, duly authorized, Plaintiff.

versus The said Charles McNally, Defendant.

An action in separation de biens, for separation of property has been instituted in this court, this day.

Montreal, 4th March, 1879.