Patriotism of the French.

Nine-tenths of the thousand million dollars which France borrowed of English bankers in order to pay Germany, are now held in the shape of national bonds by Frenchmen at home. As fast as the foreigners would sell, the bonds were bought up on the Paris market, and thus, though France owes that vast sum, she owes it in bulk only to her own people.

Don't Smoks Where the Canary is.

(From the Kingston Courier.) A city gentleman has a beautiful canary bird, which has been kept for some time in his reading-room, as the gentleman was very fond of hearing the bird sing. Now, it so happened that the canary's cage hung just above the chair in which the gentleman used to sit and smoke. As time wore on it was noticed that the bird had ceased to sing as much as formerly. After a while the bird ceased to sing altogether. Finally, one day the bird was observed wildly endeavouring to keep on its perch, and floundering about the cage as though dizzy and very weak. It occurred to the gentleman and his wife that perhaps the tobacco smoke might have something to do with the bird's strange condition, and it was taken into another room. The pure air seemed to have an effect. In a day or two it was heard singing, though in a weak and tremulous voice. After a week had gone by, it began to send forth notes of purity and clearness, and at the end of a fortnight it was

New War-Ship.

itself again.

A new steel-clad man-of-war called the "Conqueror" has just been commenced at Chatham. She will carry but one turret, with a gross tonnage not much more than half that of the "Thunderer," now doing duty in the Mediterranean. Its guns again will be no heavier than those of the "Thunderer"—38 tons -and it will carry but two such heavy weapons instead of four. By being steel-clad the "Conqueror" will offer great projectiles now in abeyance in England, and London may in use in the British and Foreign navies. Yet judging by what the Whitworth steel shot the maxim that precaution is better than cure, have already done on the Essex sands, at the the authorities are increasing the police force School of Gunnery, there appears every and concentrating troops in and around Lonprospect of their gaining a victory over steel armour in the end. The possibility of pierc- popular upheaval shortly. Not only in Enging steel plates by steel shot has, indeed, been proved already, and the question only remains | multiplying of extensive uprisings of the whether more highly-tempered plates can be miserable and breadless. manufactured. To such a pitch of perfection and solidity are steel shot nowadays manufactured that they can be sent not once, but repeatedly, through a twelve-inch iron target without suffering the least injury.

A Fearful Revenge.

(N. Y. Sun.) pants of neighboring ranches. A fight ensued, in which Mitchell and Ketchum killed Olive. A Sheriff arrested the two homicides in an adjoining county, but their conviction of any crime was improbable, as they had acted in self-defence. Olive's brother offered \$1,000 reward for the return of the prisoners to the county in which they had lived, and the Sheriff accepted the offer. Olive's object was ing Secretary: I. Foley, Esq. Corresponding to get them in his power. He and the Sheriff, Secretary: J.F. Golden. Esq. Treasurer. rewith the victims securely bound, started ostensibly for a place called Plum Creek. A can of coal oil was taken along. On the following day the charred bodies of Mitchell and Ketchum were found where they had been tied to a stake and tortured. The oil had been smeared over them and then ignited. Olive is under arrest, but the Sheriff

"Getting Even" With An Iriishman.

When I was at school there was one boy an Irish youth named Barney, and like many of his countrymen he had a fair share of mother wit . I believe I disliked him mainly because of his wit, which sooner or later made every boy in the school the butt of some joke. Never shall I forget how I tried to "get even" with him, and woefully he beat me with my own weapons. Laying my own plans carefully beforehand, I drew Barney into a controversy, in the presence of most of the boys, upon the comparative bravery of the Anglo-Saxon and Celtic races. After a warm discussion, in which history was largely drawn up, and much bantering exchanged, I said:

"Look here, Barney—we can test the thing right here. You are an Irishman and I am a Yankee. Now I will engage to do something right here, this moment that you will not

"Go ahend!" returned he, defiantly; and the boys crowded around to see the fun. I took a large pin from my coat, and deliber-ately thrust it through the lobe of my ear pulled it through to the head, and then drew it out. It hurt dreadfully, but I never

"There, Mr. Celt," said I, handing the pir to Barney, "dare you do that?"

"Yes," he replied slowly, "I dare do it—but I'm not such a blasted fool!"

What a shout the boys did raise! I slunk away, looking and feeling silly enough. I

had a sore ear for many days, and firmly resolved never again to outbrag an Irishman.

A Parrot's Piety.

Captain James Fitchberger vouches for the following bird story. About thirty years ago when, in Honduras, in command of the bark "Eldorado," his wife, then accompanying him, was presented with a parrot, a sprightly bird and a fluent discourser in the Spanish

The bird was brought to the city, where after being domiciled in the household of the Captain's family, it soon acquired a knowledge of the English tongue. The next door neighbor of the Captain was a garrulous womanan incessant scold-forever quarreling with

some one or something.
Polly, being allowed full liberty, was pleased to take an airing on the yard fence and in a short time had Icarned to mimic the scolding neighbor to perfection, and finally became aggressive. Polly not unfrequently rued her impertinence by being knocked off

the fence with a broom-stick. This brought forth a torrent of abuse from her injured feelings, upon the head of her assailant. Finally the bird's language became so abusive that the Captain was obliged to send it away, and Polly was trans-ferred to a good Christian family in the country where in course of time she reformed, and became to some extent a bird of

edifying piety.

It is proposed to construct a tunnel

The cost is estimated at from £300,000 to £400,000. Businees in Alsace and Lorraine has nearly

eye everywhere. The total yield of precious metals in the United States during the past year is estimated at \$70,000,000.

The death is announced of Sir James Matheson, Bart. He was the sole proprietor of the Island of Lewis, containing 25,000 inhabitants. A great meeting of German Catholics will

shortly be held at Fulda, to consider the position of affairs in the struggle between Church and State. Amongst parliamentary papers is a Bill for

the better auditing of Scotch banks, brought in by Mr. McLaren, Alex. Gordon, George Balfour and Mr. Whitehall. Domiciliary visits have been paid by the

German police at Sarreguenines for the pur-

pose of seizing busts of the French Republic

executed in 1873 by the workmen of Schneider's porcelain factory. It appears from a return issued that there are 5,783 English, 1,386 1rish and 785 Scotch officers in the British army. Of non-commissioned officers and men the numbers are, 124,709 English, 38,121 Irish,and

The Grand Trunk and Temperance. A manifesto has been issued to the employees on the Grand Trunk that any of them seen going or coming out of a saloon, on or off duty, will at once be discharged. This is owing to two or three cases of drunkenness recently detected, one of which, it is reported led to the cancelling of a train.

14,235 Scotch.

Hard Times in England.

(From the Kansas City Times.) The evil days of "blood or bread" are only again see what Paris has seen. Acting upon don. The indications point to a terrible land, but throughout Europe are the signs

St. Patrick's Catholic and Literary In-stitute, Quebec.

The annual general meeting of this association called for the election of new council, and reception of reports was held in their rooms last week, at which the annual reports and treasurer's statement were read and adopted, and the following gentlemen were The rumor that two men had been burned alive by revengeful enemies, in Nebraska, is verified by later investigation. The origin of the trouble was a quarrel between the occupants of neighboring ranches. A fight enemed of the design of the trouble was a quarrel between the occupants of neighboring ranches. A fight enemed of the design of the points of the points of view of the several Provinces; they have calculated the effect of differential legislation from the trouble was a quarrel between the occupants of neighboring ranches. A fight enemed the consultant provinces is the points of view of the several Provinces; they have consulted every conceivable interest; they have calculated the effect of differential legislation from the trouble was a quarrel between the occupants of neighboring ranches. Alleyn, Jos Archer, sr, L Foley, W Shanahan, B P Gunn, Thos Kelly, B Leonard, L Mulrooney, and J. Hanrahan, and at a subsequent Council meeting the following gentle-men were elected office-bearers:—F Carbray, Esq, President; W M McDonald, Esq, first Vice-President; S P Grogan, Esq, second Vice-President; Thomas Kelly, Esq, Record-Secretary; J.F. Golden, Esq, Treasurer, reelected; J Hanrahan, Esq. Assistant Recording Secretary; B P Gunn, Esq. Assistant Corresponding Secretary.

St. Gabriel's Literary and Benefit Society.

A large meeting of the young men of St. Gabriel's parish was convened and held on Sunday, 19th instant, in one of the rooms of their large and commodious school, to take into consideration the advisability of organizing a new society, to be known as the St. Gabriel's Literary and Benefit Society. The Rev. Father Salmon occupied the chair, and in a most foreible and telling speech, pointed out the advantages derived from such associations as the projected, morally, socially, and intellectually. He dwelt with emphasis and cloquence on the talents with which God in His infinite mercy had endowed the Irish race, the accountability to be rendered at the Divine Tribunal if those talents were misused instead of turned to advantage, when such a society as the projected is within the reach of all. The Rev. Father concluding his splendid rates of fire insurance, and thereby effect an address, hoped that no young man in his parish, no matter how high or how humble his position, would shirk the duty of becoming a member of the St. Gabriel's Literary and Benefit Society. The reverend gentleman is to be congratulated on his work of progress and perseverance. His indomitable spirit and energy conquer and triumph over all difficulties, no matter how formidable. He never cries fail when the welfare and prosperity of his people are in view—with such weapons has he raised the poor suburban parish of St. Gabriel to a position of importance and influence second to none in the diocese. Go on, Father Salmon, with your good works and noble designs, and all your aspirations and efforts on behalf of your parishioners will be crowned with their just reward—success.

Translation of an Indian Warrior's Oration.

Blaze with your serried columns! Injun no more bend the knee and white man's shackle shall no more bind Injun's arm. I've mailed it with the thunder when the tempest muttered low, and when it falls something must drop, as the pale face says. I've scared you in the city, I've lifted your hair on the plain, and Injun is still carrying on the same business at the old stand; your patronage respectfully solicited; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. I scorn your profferred treaty, because those fellows at Washington are a gang of scallawags who would rob Injun's squaw of her last blanket and turn it over to the Government and collect \$150 for it. O, no indeed! Revenge is stamped upon my spear, and you will see if you examine it closely, and " blud" my battle-

Some strike for hope of booty, some to defend their all, but I do not do that kind of business. I battle for the joy I have in seeing the white man bite the dust. You've trailed me through the forest, you've trailed me o'er the stream, but the first thing you know some of you won't knownothing for I stand as should the warrior, with his rifle and his spear, or his shot-gun and meat axe, as the case may be; also, the scalp of vengeance still is red and

warns you to look a little to your top-knot.

Think ye to find my homestend? I gave it to the fire, and I didn't have it insured for twice its value either. But, should you seek life's nourishment, enough have I and good-Some time ago while she was sunning her I live on hate, with just enough of white solf in the garden, a large hawk swooped down and bore the distressed parrot off as a prize. Her recent religious training came to her aswith my bosom, I scorn you with mine eye, Her recent religious training came to her as-sistance, as at the top of her voice she and I think you are, on a general average, shrieked, 'O, Lord save me! O, Lord, save the doggondest dead beat and low-lived skinflint that I have met in a month's travel. The hawk became so terrified at the unexpected cry, that he dropped his intended dinner and soared away in the distance.

Polly still survives her attempted abductive.

The hawk became so terrified at the unexpected cry, that he dropped his intended dinner and soared away in the distance.

Polly still survives her attempted abductive.

The that I have met in a month's travel. I never will ask for a quarter, and I never will be your slave, but I'll swim the sea of slaughter till my eyes stick out like ink bottles. Ugb, big Injun eat railroad

Raw-Hide Horse Shoes.

A method of shoeing horses with raw-hide has long been in use on the plains and found so serviceable and convenient that it might doubtless be found useful in many places come to a stand-still, and misery meets the where there are long periods of hot weather. There are also cases frequently occuring, in which disease of the feet might at least be alleviated by the temporary use of shoes cut from raw-hide or properly prepared sole leather. With these, that portion of the foot which needs the most precaution, viz., the crust or walls of the hoof where it meets the sole, will be preserved from contact with hard or rough surfaces; while the frog, generally too much protected, will reach the ground and become subjected to healthful action. For farm work, upon smooth soils free from stones or gravel, this kind of shoe will be useful during the summer season. A simple strip of raw-hide or sole leather, well filled with hot pine tar to make it hard and waterproof, will be sufficient for general use. A more durable shoe may be made of two or more thicknesses fastened together with copper rivets.

Destitution in England.

Special Correspondent London (Ont.) Advertiser I happen to be connected with one of the Relief Committees, and every week I meet with cases of destitution which are harrow-And yet this country spends twice as ing. much in strong drink, proportionately, as does the United States. The carefully ascertained facts are these: In the United States, 45,000,000 of people spend £93,000,000 every year in drink; in the United Kingdom 33,000,000 of people spend £142,000,000 annually in drink. Here is an excess of £74,000,000. The consumption of alcoholic liquors in the United Kingdom is, therefore, more than double that of the same population in the United States, Since 1870 the consumption in the United States has diminished, whereas during the same period that of the United Kingdom has grown from 118,000,000 to 142,000,000. Thus heavily we are handicapped in the great international industrial competition. Moreover we have a tremendous national debt, amounting to £20 per family of five, for all the nation. Then again, we have heavy taxation, sixteen shillings out of every twenty shillings going to keep up our army and navy.

Protection.

We take the following from the Ottawa Free Press. The Free Press is a Reform paper, and its opinions will, of course, be taken for what they are worth. We hope it is mistaken:

The Government's policy, as a matter of fact, is still in embryo. They have consulted effect of a Protectionist policy on the relations, not only of the Dominion, but of the Empire, with the United States; but, as yet, no decision has been reached. All that is actually known is that a purely Protectionist policy is impossible, and we are now able to discover some manufacturers "who have never asked it and do not expect it." On the other hand, there are those who expected a good deal, who now expect little. They came to Ottawa to advise, and after lingering awhile in the hope of carrying back cheering intelligence, they have departed at once disappointed and discouraged. We do not believe there is going to be a National Policy at all in the sense promised before the elections. Indeed there are people who declare their conviction that the first session will pass over without the House being called upon to decide upon the wisdom or otherwise of making radical changes in the present tariff.

Steam for **Heating Cities.**

[London Tablet.] As an instance of the economy to be effected in the matter of heating houses, it is said that, whereas it now costs six hundred thousand dollars a year to warm the public buildings in New York, it can be done by steam for four hundred thousand dollars. Again, the introduction of steam for domestic purposes would, by removing fires from houses, reduce the immense saving, while the introduction of a system which would substitute the simple turning of a cock for the labour of setting fires, carrying fuel and attending to fire-places, would be a welcome relief in any household. The doubt suggests itself whether all this is possible, and whether it is safe The Holly Company reply by pointing to the result of the experiment which they have made in the town of Lockport, near the Niagara Falls. In that town the Company laid down three miles of pipes in the summer of 1877, and in the winter of that year heated about forty houses, a engines, one of them about half-a-mile from the boiler house, and for other purposes. What has succeeded in Lockport is now to be tried on a larger scale in New York, and if it answers in a limited area will soon be extended to the whole city. Naturally the matter has excited no little alarm among the interests injuriously affected, such as the coalowners, gas companies and insurance agents.

The Episcopal Church in Ireland.

(New York Sun.) If a true history of the late Episcopal State Church of Ireland could be written, it would present a picture of ecclesiastical corruption only parallelled by the annals of the worst period of the papacy. Take for example the history of Warburton, Bishop of Limerick, 1806-20, who even at that corrupt period was remarkable for the way in which he disposed of his church preferments to enrich his fam-The real name of this "Right Reverend Father in God by divine permission Bishop of Limerick" (so runs the style) was Morgan.
No one ever knew precisely when or by whom
he was ordained, and very likely he never went through that ceremony at all. The tradition in the diocese was that he was apprenticed to a trade, but misconducted himself, ran away, and determined to make a fresh start as a missionary. With this view he went to Canada in a troop ship, ingratiated himself with the officers, and became chaplain to the troops. He then managed by his agreeable qualities as a boon companion to become a favorite of a nobleman high in command, and having somehow accumulated money secured the nobleman's good offices by a loan on easy the size of a large pea, in as much spirits of terms. The loan was returned in the shape of Irish church preferment, which the noble- another vessel dissolve in brandy as much isman's influence secured, and this ultimately inglass, previously softened in water, as will instance out of many. Numbers of these pre-lates died enormously rich. An Archbishop be rubbed until dissolved. Then mix the of Cashel left some \$2,000,000, and this in a whole with heat. Keep in a phial closely starving country! Swift said that in his day the bishops were the only people who had any in boiling water. This cement perfectly remoney. It was remarkable that in his be sists moisture, and it is said to be able to quests he made arrangements anticipating the unite effectively two surfaces of polished tioned at Toulon. The admiral and two capextinction of the Irish church.

Mestruction of Smelt.

The reckless destruction of smelt in the Miramichi must soon render the fishery worthless. Meantime the price has fallen so low in the American markets, because of the enormous quantities forced upon them, that in several instances the proceeds of the sales were not sufficient to pay the cost of forwarding. Eurely something should be done to prevent this desperate waste.

Wine From Oranges. The orange growers of Florida are turning their attention to the making of wine from oranges, and several experiments have indicated a possibility of success in that direction. The first wine made from oranges in Spain has lately made its appearance in Madrid. Three or four kinds, one sparkling, and all said to be of "an attractive color, perfectly clear, of an agreeable, sweet, slightly acid flavor, and of an alcoholic strength of about 15 per cent."

The Snowdon Iron Ore.

The following paragraph refers to some iron ore that has been found at Snowdon, Ont. The paragraph is taken from the Whitby Chronicle, but we would rather hear of Cana-

dians working the mine themselves: The Snowdon iron ore sent, some time ago to the States for testing, turns out to be of the very best quality-much superior to what was expected-and of the right kind to produce all interested, and will, doubtless, lead to the early development of the mines by the American capitalists who owu 98 acres of the 100acre lot-Mr. Myles owning the two acres, for which he paid so considerable a sum.

The Cause of the Wealth of the French

Much of the success of France has been ascribed to the subdivision of the country into small farms, which, thoroughly tilled, support a large population. Although we do not usually regard France as agricultural, she produces more wheat, it is said, than the whole of the United States. Her crop for 1868 is represented at 350,000,000 bushels, while ours for the same year was only 240,-000,000 bushels. Wines, silks, laces, oil and fine fabrics of divers kinds are not her sole exports; she sends enormous quantities of grain, butter, eggs, and other household products to Great Britain. Two-thirds of the en-tire area of France is under cultivation, while little over one-third-if so much-is under cultivation is this country, and her farms yield, on an average, per acre three or four times what the broad regions of the West do.

Home Reading.

RICE PANCAKES.

Two large cups of rice well washed; boil in a quart of water; when the water boils off, add one quart of milk, one cup of wheat flour and one egg.

PUMPRIN PIE.

One quart of stewed pumpkin, stewed until an egg (more to be richer), one nutmeg, sugar and salt to taste.

BREAD PUDDING.

To about a pint and a half of milk, take a slice and a half of bread, break the bread in half the milk and let it soak. Then break two eggs, with two tablespoonfuls of sugar, beat with a little salt and nutmeg. Then add the rest of the milk, and pour over the bread and bake. Raisins can be added if desired. More sugar will then be neces-

FRIED OYSTERS.

Select the largest; take them out of their liquir with a fork and endeavor in doing so the cold weather come upon you, until you to rinse off all the particles of shell which may adhere to them. Drv them between napkins; have ready some grated or rolled crackers seasoned with Cayenne pepper and salt. Beat the yolks only of some eggs, and to each egg add a spoonful of rich cream. Dip the oysters one at a time first in the egg and then in the cracker, and fry them in plenty of hot butter, or butter and suet mixed, to a light brown color. Serve on a chafing or hot

THE USE OF THE LEMON.

A piece of lemon bound upon a corn will relieve it in a day or so. It should be renewed night and morning. The free use of lemon juice and sugar will always relieve a to make it a feature of your farming. Encoucough. A lemon caten before breakfast every day for a week or two will entirely prevent that feeling of lassitude peculiar to the approach of spring.

LEMON PUDDING SAUCE.

One Iemon-the juice and half of the grated peel; one heaping tea-cup of sugar; one-third of a cup of butter: one egg; then the lemon (and a little nutmeg, if you choose). After a thorough beating together, add slowly half a large school-house, and the principal hall in | tea cup of boiling water, stirring it constantly the town, besides supplying steam to run two | for a few minutes, keeping it as hot as possible without boiling it.

LEMONADE.

Pare off the yellow peel, unless the lemonade is to be used immediately, because the peel, by standing with the sugar, imparts a bitter taste to the drink. Some roll the lemons before they are peeled and sliced, to break the cells and set free the juices. Others slice the lemons upon the sugar, in the proportion of one lemon to two large spoonfuls of sugar, mashing the slices with the sugar, and leaving it just covered with water for ten or fifteen minutes before filling up with water. NEW ALBUM FOR THE PROTECTION OF NOTES,

CHECUES, ETC. A German inventor has devised a bank the protection of notes, cheques and valuable documents. By placing them between the asbetos leaves, especially if the book is firmly clasped, they may, it is said, be kept legible, even after exposure to a fire which reduces them to cinders.

COPYING INK.

Professor Ginti gives the following recipe for making copying ink. Treat a solution of campeachy-wood with 1 per cent. alum and 1 per cent. lime-water, so as to get a permanent precipitate. A few drops of weak calcium chloride are added, the fluid becoming a blueblack, and into this is dropped hydro-chloric acid until the fluid turns red. This is the ink A little gum-arabic and half per cent. glycerine are added.

USEFUL CEMENT. Dissolve five or six bits of gum mastic each wine as will suffice to render it liquid. In led to the bishopric. It is probably only one make a two-ounce phial of strong glue, adding stopped. When it is to be used, set the phini

AGRICULTURAL.

Farm Hints. Young Man .- Do not waste your time about

the corner grocery. . . Poultry.-Have you provided a clean, warm place for your hens and turkeys this winter? If so, your hens will lay early, when eggs sell high. Otherwise you will have no eggs to sell when they bring the highest

SHEEP.—Take care that your sheep are not exposed to cold rain-storms during the winter. They should be sheltered during such weather, else they will take cold and die of consumption. Wearing a wet fleece is like wearing a wet dress,—very unhealthful.

Mode of Feeding Live Stock.-Hay and grains should be used together in wintering cattle, horses and sheep, as it is more economical than hay and straw with corn-fodder without grain. Roots and potatoes may be used to advantage with dry forage, as some farmers know, and as all should practise in winter feeding.

Pies.-Have a good warm place for your pigs to eat and sleep, during the winter season. some farmers are very remiss in regard to this, seeming to act as if a mud-hole was a good place to keep hogs. A hint on this subject would seem to be enough, at least with a humane man, one who cares for the life of his beasts.

FARMERS' CLUBS .- We often refer to this subject, because Club meetings tend to diffuse Bessemer steel. This will be good news to knowledge, and promote agricultural progress among farmers. Conference in conversation in an orderly, methodical manner, as it is carried on at the conference of farmers' clubssuch as we have often attended, and to which we have not unfrequently lectured when desired. Knowledge gives the farmer power; therefore, let him get knowledge, as he may do; as these long winter evenings are passing away, every one as it passes brings him nearer the next season's campaign.

ASPARAGUS .- An English horticulturist, on wisit of inspection into the French methods of gardening, tells us that nearly every head of asparagus is grown to the regulation size, and that is a circumference of 21 to 5 inches. The French growers also take care of the vegetable after it is cut-do not, as with us, leave it exposed to the wind, the sun, and the rain. It is on the contrary, packed in loose grass, and put in close wicker baskets, and kept in them at the market till it sold, so that its erispness are all preserved intact till it appears on the table. This is very diffdrent from its treatment in our Detroit murket, where it is cut and put in bunches, and then bounced about as it it were intended for cattle feed instead of one of the delicious spring vegetable that is grown for the supply of the table. PROTECTING TREES IN WINTER .- Many fruit-

trees are lost every year for want of a little care at the proper time. Many young trees are destroyed by rabbits, and many almost every winter by the heat of the sun in warm days towards spring. Frequently the rays of the sun, shining on the south side of the trees, will it is just soft enough to go through the co- take out the frost, and, if near spring, start the lander. Add four eggs, one pint rich milk sap and probably in a day or two it will turn (cream is better) a piece of butter the size of very cold. This sudden thawing and freezing will cause the bark to crack up, and perhaps peel off the next summer, and very frequently kill or cripple the tree. A preventive is to take what is called "straw board," or the thick vaper used under the ceilings in building houses, or to take tin, or basswood, or hemlock bark, and put around the tree, and let it extend pretty well up around the body of the tree, so it will keep the sun from taking the frost out. When setting the trees they should be marked so that the side of the tree that stood to the north in the nursery is set to the north when put in the orchard. This will also save many CLEAN YOUR POULTRY-HOUSES .- Do not let

have first attended to your autumn clea for the hens. Take out and burn all the straw from the nests, and if the latter are very old, add them to the bonfire, and put up new boxes. Whitewash the house inside, putting carbolic acid into the slacked lime, and give the roosts a coat of kerosene oil. In whitewashing the nests be careful to get the lime into every crack and crevice. Dust the fowis with sul-phur and carbolic powder if they are badly troubled. It pays to take care of your poultry.
We frequently have letters asking if poultry raising is profitable. It can be made so, but seldom is. Let one of the children assume the rage him by selling him the fowls at a fair price, allowing him to pay for them in eggs you buy at the regular price, or which are sold and placed to his account. Get him to keep his own accounts; let him pay for the feep purchased also by the sale of eggs and chick ens. The boy will be happier by the experiment, and will gain habits of industry that will be valuable to him all his life.

Cattle Disease.

A peculiar disease has broken out in a herd of cattle at Victoria, B.C., carrying off nine, four of them in one day. It was noticed that the tongue and mouth of the animals began to swell, followed by a frothing at the mouth, and stiffening of the limbs, and in six hours death would occur.

Sugar Beet.

A correspondent of the St. John, N. B. Telegraph, writing from Madawaska, says :-- " I have talked to a great many of our farmers with reference to raising the sugar beet, and they are all willing to try it, provided they can get from four to five dollars per ton, and the Government or Agricultural department will place the seed for sale with the different note album with leaves of asbestos paper, for agricultural societies. I think, with our deep rich soil, there is no doubt but that Madawaska will furnish her share. It has been suggested to me that if some of the railway companies took stock in the enterprise, they could reap a double profit, first on the manufacture of the beets, and second on the increased freight for the road."

American Poultry in England.

Speaking editorilly of turkeys in the English market, the Daily Telegraph observes:-From Canada and the United States extensive and systematic arrivals of poultry are likewise reported, and the birds have reached our shores in excellent condition. Our own poultry farmers should bear in mind that the American turkey, both from the Dominion and from the States, are much finer and fatter birds than we as a rule can show. The acknowledged superiority of the New York specimens of both these branches of the feathered creation has been accounted for by the fact that the New Yorkers eat goose and Day, New Year's Day, Evacuation Day, and Thanksgiving Day-whereas we only eat them on one.

The Pope has sold the sole remaining ship of his navy, the "Immaculate Conception," statains, who were abroad, are superannuated.

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