THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Boautify the Home.

Many peeple of limited means say,-"It is all very well to talk about boautiful homes; if I had plinty of money I would make my home pretty, too." Then, because they have not much money to spend, they make no attempt to beautify their homer. but live on from your to year with the same obseriess, unattractive roums and dreary surroundings, and children are bern and grew ap without the soft ning, refining icfiance of beauty. There is no doubt that the surroandings of people have much to do with their mental and moral life, and the young are aspecially susceptible to this inflaence.

It is not the amonat of money spent, but the care and faste exorcised, that will transform soy home, however hamble, into a lovely, inviting place. Nowmers is beauty so cheaply and eavily secured as in the conntry; in fact, there is no excuse for its absence. If the house must of necessity be amail and cheaply built, yet make it as pretty in style as possible; and if a plazza cannot be afforded, let the front deor be oevered by a rustia ed, iss and hour deer be develor by a ruled perch, plant a good supply of vines, and nature will draps it in inxarious style. In many places, Virginia oresper, bitter-sweet and trampes-vine can be had for the trouble of srenepianting from the woods. If you are building a house, do not put it teo near the road, but leave roem for a good, genereus lawn, with frees enough for shade, and some flowering shrubs. Many of these, too, may be berrewed from the neighboring woods, and a day or two cannot be better spent than in planting trees. Be sure that there are speen borax, one teaspeen spirits of wine. planty of fruit trees near the house. If you Squeezo the old isce in this and then rines in set a ties or two at a time, and you will have the erohard before you know it.

Inside the house, it is the little things that give it the oesey, cemiertable, "hemey" look. No coatly carpets, drapery, or farni ture are needed. A floor can be stained for tity cents, and bright ruge made from remnants of carpet, which can be bought for very little. Windows may be draped with cheesecloth, and a 1 t.le ingenuity with some of the many descriptions of homo-made furniture which are found in many papers will help te make a pretty little home, with no more ex pense than often gees to farmishing where no at empt is made to beautify.

Au lvy, or a madelra vine, trained over a or mirror, adds much to the beauty of a room, and costs very litile in time or money. A single pretty ploture, placed where the eyes may fail upon it, will rest one as they work. A pleasant room makes all the househell happier, and consequently better, for happiness is an important factor in prometing goodness. It is for this reason that everything which goes to make home beautiful is of moment, and we cannot afford to neglect the least of these.

De Women Ruin Men ?

Woman are frequently accused of ruining their fathers and husbands by willful ext:avagance, with an amphasis on the adjective, They prebably do assist at this downfall, in | damp. repeated instances, not from willfulness, but from lack of understanding of the value and uses of maney. The idea of any sormal representative woman being to malignant, or delass, or inconsiderate as to gratify ber casts, her love of aderament, or her sense of when she is supposed to esteem and love the Nothing but the densear selfishness, man. er the deepest malice would furnish the motive for such an act, which is, as a rul+, inmathoda.

trakhan oleta. One can even util ze even in this way astra khan that has seen some service as trimming. A new form of fancy work now angaging

经收益 化乙酰氨基乙酰

the attantion of amateurs is allver wire filigree Flowers and ornaments are made of this duotile material. The material consists of plain and twisted silver of plaited wire, in t to sizes, and small beads of various shapes. The work is done sitter a drawn design by means of alrong pineers with broad points, a puncheon, a thick and thin knitting pin or needle. The thick wire is used for the framework, and the elender wire for securing the beads, making spirals and tendrils. Ladies' combs are very that fully enamented in this Way.

A pretty little edging may be crocheted as fellows : Make a chain the length required, work a quadruple treble into a stitch ; fear chain, work seven trables lut - the top half of a quadruple treble, fourteen chain, one treble into the first three chain, pass over three statishes of foundation chain, one double into each of three next stitches, three chain one double into the tenth of fourteen chain, pass over three stitches of foundation chain, and repeat from beginning of the

IOW. HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

TO COLOR SWEETS.

Cechineal or carmine colors red, and saffron colors yellew, put the color in the boiling sugar, and make it the shade you wish ; get beth colors from a chemist.-Black.

TO CLEAN BLACK LACE.

Take half a cup of rain water, one teacannot afford to set a large orchard at once, a cup of het water ; pull out the edges till almost dry, and then press for two days between two heavy books.

GINGER SNAPS,

One-half pound of flour, two ounces lard, one sunce of sugar, one-quarter pound treacle, one-half teaspeon soda, one teaspeon ginger. Put the fleur, sugar, seda and gloger in a bowl. Melt the treacle and lard tegether, stir all in among the flour. Kasad it well, and roll out thinly. Cat with a small cutter and put in the even till ready.

HOT WATER STARCH.

Pour beiling water into a bowl to heat it, An ivy, or a madelra vine, trained over a pour it out again ; put into the bowl three window, inside the house or over a ploture tablespoons of starch, mix it with bot water till like cream, then pour in enough boling water to make it clear and the desired thickness; stir it with a composite oundle till about half an inch of the candle is used, then add ene dessert spoonfal of turpentine, and use at once.

TO WASH BLACK SILK.

Take two cups of cold water, one tablespeen heney, one tablespeen soft scap, one wine glass alcohel; mix all and shake up well, sponge the silk over with this on beth sides, rubbing in well, then shake It up and down in a tub of cold water, but do not squeeze it ; flap it up and down to dry it, but don't wring ; hang up by the edges, and when fit to Iren do it on the wrong side and very

RHUBARB JELLY.

The rhuberb for this jolly should be a fine quality and very fresh and in good season. Wash and cut the rhubarb up in nalf-inch pieces. Wash again and put into the preserving pan with one breakfast cupful of Inxury, with any consciousness or suspicion water. Put it over a slow fire, and let it re-of such a result, is preposterous, especially main till it is quite cooked and the juice extracted. Pour it all into a j lly bag, and let man she deliberately undees. Such a thing is | it drip all night ; then measure the juloe, and so entirely rereign to ner nature as to be be-youd hypothesis. She would not be capable of sugar, and to the whole quanity add two beadaches, irritability and nausea. The efit, if she were totally indifferent to the teaspoonfuls of powdered alum : attr till it could remade in each capacity in the result. bofls, and let it boil for ten minutes ; put in pots for use ; this jelly is delicious, and always turns out well. If the rhubarb is very compatible with woman's nature or woman's young, and coasequently very watery, let the juice run out with little or no water added.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

MOUNTAIN TOPS DISAPPEARED.

A despatch from Redding, Oals , says it was noticed that one of the peaks of Mount Shasta had disappeared. The top appears to have been out off abort and half falien into the crater below. Fire has long been known to exist in the orater. An attempt will be made os soon as possible to explore the mountain, but as it is covered with show the work will be dangerous.

THE DEPTH OF THE OCEAN.

The average depth of the ocean is two miles and a half. The narrow gines of shallow water which margin the coasts of the contiments and continental islands, such as the famous hundred fathem plateau of the Atlantic, do not beling to the ocean in a hydrographic I sense. The deepest sanding is off the Karile Islands, in the North-West Pacific, where the dauth is 4655 fathoms, or five miles and five hundred and ten yards.

PRUSSIAN PRISON STATISTIS.

The lass prison statistics of Prussis show that in the years 1898-1889 39,000 Provelan prisoners worked, all sogether, 11,900,000 days for wages of 10 cents such per day. 10 the 21,432 men and 3556 wemen under the supervision of the prison division of the Promian ministry of justice, 14 939 men and 2172 women are employed by manufacturers under contract with the prison authorities. their average daily wages were about 9 cents each.

MATURING WINES BY SUNLIGHT.

Experiments recently made in Spain shew that scolight has an important action in maturing wines. Layers of new wine in bottles of colored glass have been expeced to the direct rays of the sun with the result that both the flauor and quality have been improved. In the couth of Europe there has been a practice of ripening cognac by ex-posing the bottles on the roof for years.

BETTIN'S TALKING MACHINE.

Away up skyward, in one of the magnifoent trade palaces so rapidly springing op along Fifth avenue, there is a modest laboratery of a man soon to be well known in the world of solence. "Gianni Bettini, Lien-tenant de Cavalerie," is the very unassuming inscription on the office door. Let us enter and inspect the lieutenant's wonderful talking machine, far more perfect, more simple and pertable than Edison's,

The object of Bettini's machine is of course the same as the phonograph, the reproduction of sound. But in Bettini's the metallic sound is done away with and the natural timbre of the voice almost perfectly preserved. Whisperings and aspirated tones are reproduced with wenderful fidelity. The inventor claims that it is a general molecular vibration which causes the emission of tones from the instrument and that the dispbragm is not essential, to prove which he removes the diaphragm and stylus and simply lays the and of an ordinary screw driver on the revolving wax cylinder. The table itself appears to talk, almost as distinctly as when the stylue and trampet were attached,-New York Letter.

HOW TO SAVE THE EVESIGHT.

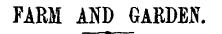
Next to sunlight, the incandescent ligh gives the best illumination for reading, and all notions of the injurious effect on the injarious effect on the eyes of the electric light ar erroneoue.

The vast majority of the people who wear glasses can see well without them. They used them to avoid a constant strain on the eyes. The act of focalization is a muscular one and uses up nervous energy. The eversighted eye, in which the focus

cemes behind the retina, has to perform this tacles, because they are the best preventive against increase of nearsigutedness, and also because he loses a great part of his education | opportunities for prefit he will incur risks of in not being able to see more than a few feet

McGee, writ ag in the June Forum, quotes the casimary of the New Jersey State Geologist, that the coast is sinking at the rate of two feet, perpendicularly, per contary, which he thinks an exceedingly conservat ve estimate, and shows that at tals rate "each century's sinking woul i give a third of a mile, and each year a rod of lowland to the ocean." This, however, he says, "would appear to be below the rate of encreachment indicated by comparison of maps." If this is true, and nebudy can study the evidence presented without being convinced that it is, the existence of the chain of summer oit es strung along in front of the great tidewater Jersey meadows is bound to ephemeral. Few of the towns below Peint Pleasant stand two feet above mean high tide. A obauge of so much in the elevation of the land weeld floed their streets and make them modern Venices ; while the meadows between them and the main land, three miles wide at Atlantic City, would be converted into lagoens, which for years would be a lit-le too deep to wade and a little too aballow t) navigate; and even in these places where the elevation is unusually high the washing of the waves on the sandy soil must seen render the foundations of houses unstable and the houses themselves insecure. The worst of it is that there seems to be no way to arrest either the sinking or its destructive effects. No means have ever proved efficacious to withstand the storms of the even eccan in its most furious moads. The strongest timber sheathing is a mere play. thing for the waves, piling is quickly washed out, and there are many instances on record in which the finest granite structures have been wrecked by storms, which tossed about huge blooks weighing several tons as if they

were chips. It is well, therefore, for builders along the ceast to remember that they are building for the present only, and not for port rity. Their children will sali over the spots where their houses now stand and catch weakfish in the streets of their towns. There may even come a time when there will be no longer a New Jersey, and Philadelphia will be a seaceast city, but that time is too remote to talk abent now.



LABOR AS & FACTOR IN FARMING.

The stam of labor is the largest in the list of the farmer, and its value is not dependent on the amount performed, but rather on the time, place and mode of application. It is a very difficult matter to so regulate the work as t, make every heur prefitable, and the skill and ingenuity of the farmer can be called into service to its fullest extent in this department. Laber may be reduced not by outtilling the number of persons employed in all cases, but by securing a greater proportion of service in the proper application of labor, with a corresponding increase of profit, the cost being reduced by the saving of time and lessening of the waste of force. The usual farm crops grown are but reps

titions of one year alter another. A crop of wheat must be seeded down, harvested threshed, cleaned, bagged and hauled, the time required for se doing being equal to that which may be applied to some other crop that may cost the same but yielding a larger profit. The failure of the farmer to grow the mere profitable crop is simply a misapplicachange of oreps may be the farmer only can decide for himself, as climate, capital invested. ing the market must serve as guides, but it is may be grown to advantage if the labor is properly applied and the farmer is progres-The near-sighted child should wear spee. i sive enough to venture outside of grain grow. ing, for until he determinos to devits his labor only to the crops that give greater

> loss every season. grain may demand A۵ aore deveted i

THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY How Lost! How Regained.

TIENCE LIFE .

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ceived us (ould AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, Dr. Parkerand acorps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confi-dentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No A PLEADED MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfach St., Boston, Mans., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice abould be directed as above. with his wonderful power of scent for our

four-footed animals, nor the pointer or seiter dog with his wonderful ability to scent out the track of a bird, if the dog breeders had scted in vielst.on of all true principles of breeding as the cow producers have. Mongrei netions of breeding produces nothing but low grade of mongrel dogs and mongrel CJ##.

The dairy farmers must wake no to the understanding that right in the fill is a mighty prefitable chance to use their brains to their own better profit ; here is a chance to spend a little money at a big profit-going around for a week, visiting various herds of thoroughbred dairy castle. Talk with the breeders; get their ideas of the true principles of dairy breeding. You will find they will differ as to breeds, but if they know their business they will agree on the general

principles of dairy breeding. Note well how they stable, handle and feed their cattle. In a word, we must stir around and put ourselves in contact with fresh ideas where we can see how they are worked out. Eighty per cent, of the loss of profit in keeping cowe comes from a lack of cow know ledge. Nine-tenths of us are terribly afraid of spending a little money to know the truth, and yet we know that only "the truth can make us free" of the slavery that is imposed by false ideas. False ideas always bring false practice, and there can be no profit in the practice of error.

OLD COWS FOR BREF,

Immature young cattle produce beef which does not perious the fine qualities and firm. ness of that from fully matured animals while that from old animals is usually tough and undesirable. When a cow has passed her age of usefulness she is generally turned tion of the labor of his men and teams, into beef, but top often in such a way as to When a crop fails to pay the work should be | make the beel both poor in quality and ex tarned in some other direction. What the ceedingly tough and dry. There is a way of remedying this in a great measure, and one which formors can adopt. When an old cow condition of the sell and facilities for reach. is sell to the butcher he pays a very low price for her, but we invariably made use of safe to state that on every farm some crep such animal on the farm, and almost every year we slaughtared one animal of this kind for our home use. When we had decided on batchering any partioniar oow, we took her in hand two or three months before we wished to slaughter her, our first step heing to get her down as poor as possible to do to. For the first week or two we had to accust im addally Crops of celery and and asparagus are grown in some sections that yield enermous profit. She could possibly assume and assimilate. compared with the cost of production compared with the cost of preduction. These principal food, with just enough other and oreps depend upon conditions, but the coarser food to not as a distender and to keep coarser food to not as a distender and to keep farmer can also be a fruit-grower, or make a the animal in good health. In a few werks for another better adapted for the farm is ing the firsh tender and juloy .- National

Irish Marriages and Deaths. MARRIED.

CAMPBELL -- NORTON-June 2, at St. Poter's Courses, D. bolo, Houry, son of the late Darby Campbell, Athlane, to Euz-bath, aughter of the late J. P. Norton, E.q., Baligartella House, Nanagh, County Tip-Berory.

Dods-ABRAHAM-June 4, at St. Peter's, Dablin, the Roy. George Dude, B.D., The Manse, Barr, Ayrabire, eldest son of the R.v. George Dode, Garvaid, Haddington, to Ida, daughter of John Abraham, J.P., 30 Lower Deeson street, Dablin.

EGAN-SCOTT-June 4, by special license, at 10 Liay lane, Waterford, Richard Joseph Egad, second son of the late Richard Whitungton Egan, M.D., of 15 Talbot street. Daulin, to Auguste, eldest surviving daughter of the late James F. Scott, M.D., J.P., Waterford.

DIED

Beag -June 5, Sarah Eliza Begg, daughter of Joseph Begg, No. 105 Capel street, Dablin, after a long illness.

BRDFORD-June 2. at her husband's residence, 77 Aughrim street, Dablin, Mrs. Allos

Bedlord, in her 46 h year. BLOOMFIELD-May, 21, at his residence, 23 Upper Moant street, Dablin, William Bloomfield.

BYRNE-At bis residence, Rork street, Kingstown, Mr. Robert Byrne (Irish Light.) BYRNE-May 30, at the Hospice for the

Dying, Dublin, Patrick Berne, compesitor, CAUFIELD-June 1, at Carvafort Lodge, Backrook, County Dablin, James Uaufield,

aged 72 years. OBARLETON-June 3, at his residence, 33 Lower Stephen street, Dablin, James Charleton.

COMMONS-June 2. at Monasterboice, Co. Louth, John Commons, aged 76 years. CULEERT-June 5, at his residence, 11 Lime

street, Dablin, Martin Calbert, at an advanced age.

COYLE-June 5, at his residence, Balrothery, Lourence Coyl, aged 28 years. DougLas- May 31, at the Hospice for the

Dying, Dablin, John Dougles. DARCY-June 6, at his residence, 89 Patrick

street, Kingstown, Co Dablin, Michael, eldest son of Laurence Daroy, Cress avenue, Kingstown, aged 43 years.

DIGAN-June 5, at Woodstock street, Athy, John Digan, aged 80 years.

DowLING-June 6, at his residence, Danede, Ballymore-Eustace, Peter Dowling, aged 50 vears.

DONNELLY-At her brother's residence, Blanobsrdetown, Esther, youngest daughter of the late John Dennelly.

DUNNE-Juno 4, at his residence, Lady Onspel, Maynocto, Robert Danne.

DUNNE-At her brother in-iaw's residence, Cabra House, co. Dablin, Mrs. Catherine Danne, relect of the late James Danne.

EIFFE June 2, st 45 Firzwillism square, Dablin, Grace, widow of Petrick Effer Ashbourne, co. Dublin, sged 75 years. FARRELLY-June 4, ut his residence, 50

James' street, Dublin, Owen Farrelly, at an advanced age. FITZGIEBON-At her residence, 31 Queen's

square, Dublin, after a long and painful ilinose, Mrs. Mary Fitzgibbon, sgod 69 VCARB.

HUGHES-JUDA 3, at her residence, Aughnagreach Mll., Pomerov, county Tyrope. Bridget, wile of Francis Hughes, aged 74 years.

JEFFERS-May 31, at Carrigaline, Maggie, daughter of the laty Robert and Mary Jeffers, after a tedlous illness,

KRLLY-Jane 5, at 30 North Strand, Dublio, Esthor Mary, youngest and dearly beloved ohild of Charles and Mary Kelly, aged-

seven weeke. KENNY-At his residence, Shillelagh, Lawrence Kenny, aged 68 years.

At an rate, is it not an exception when a | A indeed ? He is very ready to proclaim himself ruined by her ; he seems to think that the charge ralieves him. He is so constantly the cause of her ruin that he is anxious to turn the tables on her. And to be rained by a woman sounds romant o, is calculated to excite pity and sympathy, to put him in the pesition of a martyr, specially in the eyes of his own sex. Men almost alwas ruin themselves, in a monetary sense particularly, but lack the courage to avow it. Their weakness destroys them, and they dislike to acknewledge weakness ; They prefer to give is the name of some ploturoique wickedness-JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

Hew to Dress a Baby.

A baby should be warmly dressed but not encumbered with clothing. When it per-spires freely it is too warm and it is likely to take cold if the air happens to be celder than other hand a great deal of vitility is wasted is the efforts of nature to keep the body warm il it is not protected with sufficient elothing.

A young baby sheull have a finnel band long enough to go twice around it. Be very careful not to put it on too tight, and fasten It with small safety pins. On this put a long abseved cashmere shirt, button all the way dewn the front. Do one who has used an open shirt will ever return to the old-fashioned kind that have to be put on over the head. Next comes along flaunel petiloss, or pinning blankes, sewed to a cot on waist, and over that a loose whit salip. Two napkins, one of cotton the other of swan's down or finnel, should be used. Twilled ootton is the softest, mest absorbent material fer napkins. Some mothers perfer linen diaper, but it dess.net retain the melsture as well as the oction.

A kuitted blanket, or an embroidered cashmore one, can be wrapped around the baby unless the weather is very warm. It is always sale to use one when it is carried from one room to another, to protect the head from of a quick oven, the bis draughts. Little knitted socks keep the feet delicate and digestible.

warm and add much to comfort. Do not be afraid of freen alr. Open the windew and provide artificial heat aufficient to keep the room at a tamperature of 68°. Danot let the air blow directly upon the child ; a screen placed near the window, or a strip of fisnes pinned in front of the opening, will prevent this.

Take the baby into the open air every pleasant day, paiting on aufficent clothing to keep it warm. Do not trust it in a baby carriage with a young girl where carelessness might injure it for life.

Always dress and undress a young haby by

Needlo Notes

Quite a handsome and serviceable rug can be easily made by knitting in coarse tapestry wool strips from four to six inches wide, choosing the softer tenes of aclor that will reds, old blues, elives, and eorus are handseme, whake some strips to go at ends, and some for sides, fitting them so as so form ob-longs. Overcast or oreches them altegether te form yeur rug ; then finish all around "W

an is to Dul some in a 11 ' in the woman rains a man financially, or etherwise, oven, and when the juice runs out of that use it instead of water to boll the remainder. The jelly always does well, but when soft use lass water or nore.

PERFECTION BOLLS,

Take one quart of flour, four tablespoon. ful; of good, strong, homemade weast, one tablespoenful of angar and ous of sweet lard, and a teaspoonfel of sals. In Sammer, mix at 11 o'clock, with cold we tar-in Winser, at 9 o'cleck, with warm water. After mixing, work well for fifteen or twonty minutes, and if it becomes light before the time of making into rolls, work it down without taking it from the bowl, or without adding flour-hus preventing its getting sour. About an hour before suppor turn it out on the biscuit board, which should previously have been sprinklad with a little flour. Roll out to the tolokness of half an inca ; out with an ordinary cutter. Have ready al tile melted butter, rub over the top of the rells and feld over. Growd usual or it is exposed to a draught. On the closely together, and when light and puffy bake in a moderately hot even. Alter first working the batch of dough, rub over it a little melted butter to prevent a crust forming.

BARING POWDER BISCUITS.

Into a quart of flour sift three heaping teaspoonfuls of good baking pewder, and add a heaping tablespoonful of sweet lard or lard and butter mixed. Mix the flour and shertening theroughly, by rabbing together with the fingers of the right hand. Add a teacpoon. ful of salt, and mix with sweet milk, Have three or four stove-pans slightly greased. Take out about a third of the mixture at a time, and roll out to the thickness of a halfinch, using as little flour as pessible. Cut with a medium siz: outter. The suggestion of taking out of the bread tray or bowl a small quantity at a time is an excellent one.

The idea is that, in this way, very little fibur is worked in, thus avoiding the solid bisonits se often seen. The quantity mentioned will make about thirty five, and if these directions are fellowed to the letter, with the addition of a quick oven, the biscuits will be light,

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 23, 1889. BAILEY REFLECTOR COMPANY. Gentlemen :- We have now used your Reflector about three months. It is very satisfactory. Our andience room is 50x60 ft., and the ceiling about 32 feet at the highest point, is lighted

admirably by your 60 inch Reflector.

Unit and by your of hubb Heneddor. Very respectivily, J. H. HOLMSS, Ohairman Building Committee Third Congre-gational Church. Dear Sirs:-The Bailey Reflector which you

placed in our church gives entire satisfaction. pinning iss foot blanket and warming its feet will some times quiet it.

Very sincerely yours, G. H. GRANNIE, Pastor Third Congregational Church.

cheosing the softer tenes of other that will barmenize side by side. Wood browns, eld reds, eld blues, elives, and corus are hand. Wife-You say he was an editor ? ""That't the way it reads." " And he supported four wives ?" "Just so." "Well, I den't belleve it."-Texas Sift-

For the eyes in a healthy state there is but one safe wash-pure cold water. When the eyelids are infismed, the best lotion is a week solution of salt and water. Never apply poultices to the eyes or use "eye waters" without the advice of a physician.

At the first symptoms of nearsightedness, spectacles should be worn. There is a great deal of popular prejudice against spectacles, but there are two good reasons why they should be worn, and only two. One is that we see better, and the other that the strain on the eves may be relieved.

In reading, the book or paper should be held at a distance of from ten to fifteen inches from the eyes. The reader's position should be such that the light may fall on the book and not on the eyes. The light itself sheald be sufficient. Nething is so injurious to the eyes as peor light in reading.

HOW TO USE CANNED GOODS.

An "expert" writing to The Grocers Obronicle says that canned goods abould be turned out and eaten as soon as pessible. If kept at all, the food should be cevered up and put in a cold place-always, hewever, turned out of the original tin. The liquor around lobsters, and salmon and all vegetathe, excepting tomatoes, it is desirable to strain off and threw away. Lebsters and prawns are improved by being turned out into a slove and rinsed with clear cold water. Never on any account add vinegar, sances or any kind of condiment to tinned foods while they are in the time, and never leave such mintures to remain an heur or two if from forgetfuiness it is done.

All sioned goods are put up as fresh as it is pessibly to be, but, unless corned or salted, will not keep if turned out, as freshly cooked goods will, and certainly not longer, as many thoughtlessly suppose or expect they Sardines, if preserved in good oil, and #ill. if of good quality, will be an exception ; so long as the oil is good, the fish can be kept in the tine,

But seven days is long enough to trust these before eating. Consumers should not comes amins to the farmer; and he has but buy larger packages of canned goods than the provide himself with a proper library and they can commume quickly, if they should to pursue his calling in the light of intelligent mest of the fish and meat can be pettid observation to become the most learned man after recooking, sauces and seasoning being | of all the vecations. His occupation involves added. If the ness and eyes are properly 'all the branches of meful knowledge, and it used, it is as impossible to partike of an the farmers de not stand educationally and unsound tim of canned food of any kind as intellectually above all other classes it is to partake of had meat, fish or vegetables their fault and not that of their calling. from a shop.

THE DISAPPRABANCE OF NEW JERSEY.

The Philadelphia Enquirey says : It is no news to the residents along the New Jersey ceast, who have even the strong efferts to maintain a sea wall at Sea Isle Oity and the board walk at Atlantic Oity and to preserve the bluffs at Long Branch, that the sea is making constant inreads on the ceast, and is gradually washing away the castorn front of the State ; but they may not be aware that buy their oews. the process is systematic, continuous and likely These cows ha

specialty of certain breeds of stock. The we had a fat animal, which, when killed, aimple change of one breed of outile or abeep produced fine beef, the quick fat ning render. eften a turning point of success. Failures Dairyman.

may also eccur by attempting to eccurmize in the amount of work done by reducing the help when additional assistance might have enabled the farmer to produce a prefitable orep. Skilled laborers, at an advance of wages over these that are inexperienced, may decrease expenses by the work being done to greater advantage. The farmer should not fear to grow a crop because of the amount of work necessary, for, as a rule, it is the cost

of the labor that largely fires the price of the crep, and the prefit depends on the kind of orep grown,

THE FARMER'S LIFE.

As a rule the farmer's life is one of hard work and confined to narrow limits, but these is usually more drudgery and confinement about it than there need be. We have but to look around a little to be satisfied it is not the farmer who does the most physical laber and stays at home the most that sucoceds best. The most successed farmers are those who so plan their work as to lessen the burdens of tell and who get out among their fellows to 'attend farmers' clubs, conventions and institutes. But, admitting

that farming involves hard physical laber, does it not escape much of the anxiety and mental worry that harrass the merchant and even the professional man ? What other calling, although its profits may be small, gives a surer reward and involves so few Fallnran ? His fi 11 may be narrow in physical sceps, but where is there a breader field for the acquisition of knowledge and expansion of intellect ? No kind of knewledge

COWS AND COWS.

We have for years, says Hoard's Dairyman, kept steadily at work striving to brace up the conviction and judgment of dairy farmers as to the necessity of more intelligent breeding of dairy cows. Nearly all the dairy farmers in the United States, taken as a

These cows have been bred by men who to be preductive of serieus results in the have no definite idea of how a good dairy near future. Already the cout is have been colled upon to decide claims in equity end of the country to the other exists a mix-arising sut of the sale of seashore lands said, on the faith of old anrweys, to centain so lack with nine out of the cow farmers many sores but found on remeasurement to if they get a good cow. The good ones are have had had such feelish notions of breeding. have least sores by the encreachment of the simply sports. We would never have had had such feelish notions of breeding. past year have shown how the whele coast had had such feelish notions of breeding. line is gradually submerged. Frei. W, J.

POINTS TO BE REMEEHERED.

A yard for ducks need not have a fonce over three feet high, if the Pekin or Rouen ducks are used.

It is said that the English shepherds find cut cabbage preferable to either beets or turips are used.

Sow grass seed on all the hare places on the lawn, A mixtore of blue grass and whits clever will make an excellent lawn. All iswn plots should be seeded as early av po-sible.

Quall fruits were the mowers are to be used the advantage of the land having been previously rolled will be nuticeable. Fields that have been rolled can be mowed easie , and the work done more completely than where the land it rough.

The peach erohard should be cultivated as seen as the frost is out of the ground. It is common among peach-growers to oul-tivate the orchard in the same manner as for cern. Grass is injurious to young peach trees.

One of the best locations for a garden is to turn under a clover sod ; new apply 30 bushels of air-sincked lime per acre (or proportionately), and then oross-plew the land in the spring. The ground must be well harrowed and made fine before planting the aced, however.

BURAL NOTES AND NEWS. Yes, get a good grindstone. A good hired man is a treasure. Lead, not follow, your field force. How many trees have yeu planted ? The Cory is a very early aweat corn. Method and system pay on the farm. Amber is a good variety of serghum. Work and pluck are surer than luck. Ignore scrubs ; raise more good stock. The werst haul on the farm-sloohol. Prepare for the great cereal orep, corn. Coming-Sheep-shearing and big olips. Peland China swine "take" in the west. Patronize prize paying pige and poultry. Previde geed watering places fer stock. Give the boys and girls plets to oul ivate. Repair tools, harness, etc., on rainy days, Give the boys a chance with good tools. Fellew good seed with thorough culture. Remember that fist culture is best for dry oils and ridging for wet.

It pays to take good care of your "farm help"-that is, your teo si. If you want goed, vigerons atook of any

kind, breed to a maturesize. Start early and rest late. It is better than resting early and starting late,

Give your teams a change of diet. You like it youself and so do they. It is appetiz-

DUAN-JUDE 1, st 14 Carllogford road, Dramcondra, Dablin, Ohristina Marv. child of James and Bridget Logan, aged 32 years.

YNCH-June 2, at Lower Main street, Ark low, James Lynch, aged 66 years.

LYNCH-June 1, at his residence, Corner House. Mulligh, Co. Cavan, John Lynch, ag-d 68 years.

MURTAGE-June 3. at her residence. 53 Townsend stre t. Dablin, Miss Ellen Mur-

tayb. sged 53 years. MURPHY-June 3, at 4 Great Charles street, Dubin, Patrick Joseph, son of John J. Murphy, aged 9 years. MURRAY-May 31, at the residence of her

father, Bridgo street, Westpurt, Aunie Mary Agues, daughter of Mr, Thomas Murray, sged 28 years.

CHARRY-May 29, at his rouldence, Billyweek, Un. Luitrini, Thomas MoGarry, aged 70 years. MORAN-Jone 5, at 13 Stephen's green, Dub-

Ito, Louisa, youngest daughter of Mrs. Margaret Moran.

MURPHY-June 4, at her residence. Courtduff, Blanchardstown, Co. Dablin, Mrs.-Margaret Murphy, relict of the lats John Murphy.

NAGLE-May 30, at bls realdence, Glasha

Honaw, Timothy Nagle, Esq. O'HIORDAN-June 5, at her residence, Vio-toria orose, Cork, Mary, wife of John O'Riordan, leather merchant, 63 Nerth Main street,

O'RIELY-June 5. at Kantark, Margaref, wife of D-nis O'Riely, Oaden-June 4, at his residence, Avondele

avenue, Dublin, James Ogden, aged 43 years, fer many years an employee of the Dublin United Tramway Co. Powgg-June 2, at his residence, Main street,

Co. Kilisre, George Pewer, aged 37 years. POWER-June 2, at bis residence, Main street, Naas, George Power, aged 37 years. RABBIT-June 1, at his residence. 15 Londom Bridge road, Dublin, William Rabbit, aged 63 years,

REID-May 31, at her residence, 31 Park avenue, Sandymourt, Dablin, Francis,, widew of Capt. Henry Rold, R.N., H.M. frigate Dryad, in her 90th year.

Roche-June 5, at her residence, 31 Celes lane, Dublin, Alieia Maria Reche, wife of Jeseph Roche, 53 Moore street, Dublin. TAGGART -June 3. at her mothers's residence.

15 Grenville street, Dablin, Lizzle Taggari. TAYLOR-June 1, Stephen Tayler, 60 Lom-bard struct West, Dublin, after a shert filmesr,

VEITCH-June 5, at the residence of her senin-law, R.I C. office, Dublin Castle, Marv, widow of the late D. V. Veltoh, aged 74years.

TO THE DEAF.

A person oured of Desiness and poises in this head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NIOHOLSON, SO St. John street, Montreal.

Jinks (at a meeting)-That man you asked about is not a delegate. He is a reporter, Blinks-Um-he must be a new man, then, Just starting in journalism, isn't he ?

"Yes. How did you know ?"

" Oh, he has a sort of a solid, presperous, moneyed air."-New York Weekly.

class, have paid but little attention to the matter. They have depended on haphazard breeding for their oews. A large prepertion

ing.