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## THE FATHER'S HAND.

I'm only an old wife now, sir, and I've time to I'm only at the strand
sit on the strand
A watching the boats come in, sir, and the children at play on the sand,
Saventy years, sir—all my days—I have lived beside the sea, And it has been meat and money and joy and

SOFFOW IC MS. Father and husband and boys, sir, there was not a man of them all Could have lain still in the house, sir, when the Could have lain suit in one noise, ar, when the winds and waters call,

My father and bushand sleep in the graves of information his inquisition in the graves of information his inquisition. our folks by the shore But both of the boys who left me, they never

came back any more ! Oft I've been ready to sink sir, but one thought would keep me afloat;
I learned it, sir, as a little lass at play in my
fathers's boat.

Do you know, sir, it's often struck me the lesson of life is writ Plain out in the world around us, if we'd but 

My father hadn't a lad, sir, so he paid the more heed to me; He would take me with him in Summer far out on the open sea.

And he'dlet me handle the oar, sir, and pull with my might and main; But if I'd been left myself, sir, I'd never seen home again.

" Pull little maid ?" he would cheer me, but still kept his hand on the oar,
Though sometimes I'd try to turn us to some
presty nock on the shore;
Still straight went the boat to the harbor, and as I grew atronger each day,
I found that the only wisdom was in rowing my father's way.

And I think, sir, that God our Father keeps hold of the world just so; We may strive and struggle our utmost, that we Me may strive and artugate out defines, that we may stronger grow—
Stronger and wiser, and humbler—till at last we can undershand
The beauty and peace of His keeping the oar through all life in His hand.

For the Father knows what we really want is labor and rest with Him; So He bears us straight through joy and lose, over discontent and whim;
Though oft it's not till we sit, like me, a watching life's sinking sun,
ing life's sinking sun,
We feel that our best is our latest prayer, and
that is "Thy will be done!"

# FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Things Young Ladies Should Learn Before They Marry and Become Housekeepers.

## WOMEN PHYSICIANS IN INDIA.

WOMEN PHYSICIANS IN INDIA.

Lady doctors in Indian hospitals receive rather higher salaries than men of the same grade, as they have no beneion or regularly increasing salary promised them. A lady doctor must undertake to serve five years; her passage out is paid; her salary is 350 rupees a month, and at the end of five years she receives 800 and at the end of five years she receives 800. rupees as passage money. She has one month's holiday during the year on full pay and is not excluded from private practice.

AN UNHAPPY QUEEN REMEMBERED. AN UNHAPPY QUEEN REMEMBERED.

The unbappy Queen of Servia has not been forgotten by her son, as was proven by an incident which occurred the other day. The Crown Prince, a boy of twelve, gave a dinner at the palace to the officers of the battilion which he commands. One of them asked the young heir to propose a toast. Without hesitation he gave the health of his dearly-beloved mother. The officers dared not call her Queen; so after a pause they all drank to "Their Crown Prince's mother."

## MEMORY HOOPS.

"Memory hoops" are the latest fal in Kausas City. A memory hoop is about ten inches in diameter and will hold from thirty to forty bows or knots. And the thing for the male friends of a young lady to do is to give her a bandsome piece of colored silk, which she that bandsome piece of colored silk, which she ties on the hoop. The girl who covers the most hoops in this way is considered the reigning

## FASHIONS IN ENGLAND.

In some of the costumes worn by noted Englishwomen at the Grosvenor Gallery private view recently a tendency toward an exaggera-tion of the Directoire and Empire fashions was noticeable. One or two large round hats, says a writer in the Queen, reminded us of those worn by our great-grandmothers. The centre of the brim was bent inward; wide ribbon strings covered the evrs and fastened under the chin. The Empire veil, gathered round the throat and covering the face as in a transparent bag, was worn with these hats. Some exceedingly skimpy grwns, with short waists, wide scarl sashes and quilling at the hem of the round skirt, were quiting as use nem of the round skirt, were another revival of bygone times. The always-becoming and never old-fashioned Gains-borough hat, with its softness of plumes above and its delicate cast shadow over the upper part of the wearer's face, seems to be coming into favor again Feather boas accompanied in some instances the picturesque hat. Young faces appeared all the softer for peering out of this downy softness of plumes. Green was no longer a dominant color; there was a singular absence of its various shades. Ruddy tones seemed to be gaining in favor. Rich nasturtiums, terra-cotta, brick-red, marroon, up to crimson ran the warm scale of color. Black trimmings of passementerie sobered the strong tints. Passementerie in dull black wool braid appeared on the most fashionable costumes. Some handsome steel beaded pass menteries were also worn on mantles.

THE DELIGHTS OF HOUSEKREPING. Has housekeeping itself lost half its charm since the dear old homely days of our grand-mothers, or have women so changed, so ad-vanced with the "progress of the age," that they can no longer delight in the simple pleasnres of home and homekeeping? Some such question naturally evolves itself in one s mind, says a Chicago Herald writer, after a visit, be it only to have supper, in a real old-fashioned house, where the touch of the mistress' presence is perceptible from the parior to the kitchen, from the bunch of sweet-smelling postes on the mantel to the pile of crisp "cookies on the side-board. This presence is just as much an actuality in dusting and in cakemaking, in preserving and in curtain hanging, in dainty sweetsmelling linen, in biscuits or in shining tea cups as in the female figure, bright and sweet, clean and neat, which stands at the door, hands out-stretching in welcome. It is time somebody made a protest against city houses. They, more than anything else, militate against real house-Where the kitchen is a clean, bright, pleasant room with a nice big window, it serves as an absolute trap to lure the mistress in. There is certain to be good hausekeeping as far as the culinary department goes, especially when it is not too much out of the way of daily steps to reach the kitchen door. But what do city people know of nice, bright, neat kitchens? ir houses are all up and down stairs, the kitchen is a mere apology down in the base-ment, the stairs are steep and dark, and cook herself has not light and sunshine enough to keep her cheerfull, or perhaps their houses are too big and too grand for dear, delightful every day housekeeping, and the kitchen is presided over by a domineering female, at high wages. Who "wont have the mistress pokin about." who would have one mistress point about, metaler is is entered through the butler's pantry; and a grim dragon, with austers stateliness, guards the way, and starss at madame if she ventures through his domain into cook s beyond.

## PERSONAL

The Irish sculptress, Mrs Mary Redmond. The has been studying for three years in Italy, dare misspend it, desperate - Bishop Hall

twenty, her work is much admired and she is overwhelmed with orders, among them one for a bust of Gladstone. a bust of Gladstone. The Queen of Roumania has accepted the presidency of the new Women's Library which

is shortly to be opened in Paris. The Empress of Japan, who is soon coming to America, will have in her suite two manicures, a deutist, fourteen doctors, ten fan-bearers and a vast number of female, attendants.

Curiosity is an essentially feminine virtue, gathered.

### A GIRL SHOULD LEARN-

To sew. To cook, To mend. To be gentle, To value time. To dress neatly, To keep a secret, To be self-reliant, To avoid idleness, To mind the baby,

To darn stockings, To respect old age, To make good bread, To keep a house tidy, To control her temper, To be above gossiping, To make a home happy, To take care of the sick, To humor a cross old man,

To marry a man for his worth, To be a helpmate to a husband, To take plenty of active exercise, To see a mouse without screaming, To read some books beside novels, To be light-hearted and fleet-footed wear shoes that don't cramp the feet

## THE HOUSEHOLD.

To be a womanly woman under all circum stances.—Springfield Union.

PORK APPLE PIE.-Line a deep pudding dish with pie crust, put in a layer of apples, then shave as thin as possible sweet salt pork and lay on the apples, also sugar and spice to suit the taste, then another layer of apples and pork, and so on until the dish is full; cover with a crust and bake in a slow oven : serve warm.

FRIED BROWN BREAD.—Put in a spider a large piece of butter; when hot put in slices of brown bread and fry until brown on both sides; watch it, as it browns quickly; put in a deep, hot dish and keep covered until served.

QUICK BEEF SOUP .- One-half onion, three or four stalks of celery, one sliced carrot, salt, pepper, mace, two tablespoons Liebig's extract of beef, two quarts water. Boil vegetables and seasonings in the water for half an hour, strain and add the extract. Stir well and serve.

OYSTER MACARONI. - Boil macaroni in a cloth to keep it straight; put a layer in a baking dish and season with salt, pepper, and butter; then put in a layer of oysters, and so on until the dish is full. Mix grated bread with beaten egg; spread over the top and bake.

SWEET SODA CAKES. -Take one and a half pounds of flour, one pound of sugar, balf a pound of butter, three eggs well beaten, and a small teaspoonful of sod, in a teacup of sour cream; add rosewater and nutmeg to taste; work until very smooth; roll out and cut into cakes.

PENBITH PUDDING .- Cut thin slices of stale bread, butter and spread thom with stewed cranberries; make a custard by mixing one pint of milk with two well beaten eggs and four tablespoons of sugar; if not sufficient to cover the bread double the quantity; bake until the custard is seb; serva cold.

UNITED STATES CAKE - One cup of brown sugar, half a cup of butter, one cup of sour milk, one tesspoonful of cinnamon, quarter of a tea spoon of cloves, half a nutmeg, one teaspoon of sod, one cup of chopped raisins, and two cups of flour

BIRD NEST PUDDING. — Pare five apples, enough to fill the pudding-dish, remove the cores with an apple-corer and steam until tender. Make a custard of three eggs and milk enough to nearly cover the applea; sweeten to taste, add salt and nutmeg to season, and bake until the custard sets.

VELVET CREAM tine in one coffee cup of milk over the fire; add the juice and grated peel of one lemon. When the gelatine has dissolved put in one coff-e-cup of white sugar. Let tt cool slowly; strain it and add one and one half pint of rich milk. Structul cool, then pour into a mould previously wetted Vanilla may be used instead of lemon.

DELICIOUS CAKE. -Two cups of white sugar. one cap butter, one cap milk, three eggs, three cups flour. Stir butter and sugar together and add the beaten yolks of eggs, and the beaten whites. One teaspoonful of baking powder sifted with the flour. Flavor with the grated rind of a fresh lemon and half the juice.

BROILED PORK CHOPS .- Cat them not quite so thick as mutton chops, and broil over a brisk fire; turn them frequently, and cook a dark brown. When ready to serve sprinkle upon them a little powered sage.

TUBBOT PIE -Take the remains of cold turbot, free the white flash from skin and bone, tear it into flakes and season with pepper, salt tear to muo makes and season with pepper, salt and powdered mace. Spread it at the bottom of a thickly-buttered baking dieh, and pour over it any appropriate sauce, or melted butter, cover with a thick layer of potato paste, bake and salamander.

AN EXCELLENT CAKE. - One pound of flour, one pound of butter, the and a quarter pounds of flux, ten eggs, one-half gill of sherry wine, one-half gill of rose water, one grated nutmeg, one teaspoonful of mixed ground cinnamon an cloves. Beat the butter and sugar to a very light cream, then add the wine and rose water. Whish the eggs until thick, add and beat them into the butter and sugar by degrees; then add and stir in the flour gradually, and then the spices. Beat all well together for ten minutes. and bake in equare pans lined with buttered paper, and in a moderate oven. When done sieve powdered sugar over the top.

## THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.

MR. PELLETIER M. F. P., MAKES AN EXPLAN-ATION WITH REGAED TO CERTAIN BE-SOLUTIONS.

L'Electeur publishes a letter from Mr. L. P. Pelletier, M. P. P., the Nationalist, to Dr. Trudel, M. P. P., the only straight Castor in the Local House, relating to the resolutions which were to have been introduced into the House, favoring the temporal power for the Popr, but which were withdrawn. Mr. Pelletier was to have sconded the resolutions, but he states that he was first desirous of cananiting states that he was first desirous of consulting ecclesiastical authority on the subject, and for that purpose he called upon Cardinal Taschereau Mr. P. lletier goes on to say: His Emine ce strongly advised me not to second these resolutions, and he expressed profound regret at seeing that these resolutions were to have been presented, and begged of me to ask you not to in ist. His Eminence believes that these resolutions would do more harm then good under the circumstances, and he authorized me to say this to all who should speak to me about the matter. His Eminence also recalled that their Lordships the Bishops of this Province already essayed once a movement with Her Majesty, in the sense of the resolutions now at issue, and that they received a reply from the Secretary of the Colonies refusing to take up the question." Mr. Pelletier states that under the ircumstances he could not favor the resolu-

The Pregress of Civilization Noted by inventions,

FAILURE OF THE MADSTONE -Wm. Frost, aged forty-five years, 18 dying from hydrophobia at Palatine, Ill. He was bitten in the face by a rabid dog six weeks are, the wound bleeding freely. He had the sore canterized, and afterward resorted to the madatone treatment. The stone adhered to the wound for several hours at the first application. On a second trial it would not adhere; and from this it was believed that all danger was past. It was not until last Friday that this feeling of security was joisturbed. On that day Mr. Frost felt ill, and symptoms of hydrophobia rapidly developed. Horrible convulsions sunceeded, and all hope has been abandoned by the attending physicians. Three other persons were also bitten by the dog, but fortunately, have escaped Mr. Frost's sad fata.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.—The Paris correspondent of the Glasgow Mail writes of the discovery of an extraordinary nature made in the island of Rounion which threatens to make havoc in the coffee trace. It is said that a plant called the wild orange grows in that island. It produces a fruit which is green at first and afterward bluish, verging into purple as it ripens. Hitherto the product of the plant has not attracted any particular notice in a com-mercial sense, but it has recently been tested and found to possess qualities which will rend-er it an admirable aubstitute for coffee, the use of which will place within reach of those who hitherto have not been well able to afford the high prices which in many places are asked for good coffee a beverage which will be in every way the equal of the latter. The Government of the colony is said to have the matter in hand, and about 24,000 acres in the highest portion of the land is and are now under cultivation for the growth of the "wild cranges."

LOVE OF ART IN FRANCE,-It is said that one person in seven in France follows art pro-fessionally, as far as it will give sustenance; or follows it with amateurish affection, as far as the necessity of earning a living affords opportunity. This love of art in France is illustrated in a suggestive way by the number of stu-dents who enter the School of Fine Art in Paris. Twelve hundred students were on the roll last month. This is independent of the thousands who study in the studies of men of capacity. In our own Royal academy classes there are never more than 200 or 300 students: and few of the leading artists admit students to their studios.

PAPER POWDER .- At the Royal Powder Factory of Wetteren, in Belgium, a new gunpow-der is being made. They call it poudrepapier or paper powder, and it is said that a charge of two and one-half grammes (thirty-nine grains) gives, in a rifle of small calibre, an initial velocity of 600 yards to the ball. This is equal to, if it does not beat, the Lebel powder. The additional advantages are attributed to it of not smearing the barrel, of producing no smoke and of causing no recoil.

PEOPLE DEPENDENT ON ELECTRICITY .- It was stated at the meeting of the British Association that these now number no fewer than five mill ions. Scarcely a week passes without some fresh practical application of its principles, and we seem to be only on the shore of that see of economy and heneficence which expands with every new discovery of the properties of elec-tricity and spreads already beyond the mental grasp of any one single worker.

EXTRAORDINARY HAIR. In Brazil there is a tribe called the Cafusos, which has aprung into existence by marriage between the long, stiff haired natives and the imported negro slaves. As might be naturally expected from the admixture of these extremes, this people possess hair of a very extraordinary kind. It rises per-pendicularly from the head in thick, curly masses, and forms a wig of such enormous di-mensions that the possessors must stoop low when entering their huts.

COST OF LIQUOS.—The drink bill of India is about £20,000,000 for a population of 200,000,000, that of Great Britain is nearly £113,000,000 of 50,000,000.

ELEVATORS FOR HOME USE .- The ingenious plan proposed by a Berlin inventor, of a sim-ple and inexpensive elevator for private dwellings in place of the ordinary stair case, has at-tracted some attention as a long-felt desidera tum. It is on the principle of the incline railway, and the motive power is furnished by the city water, which is applied in the cellar; each flight has its separate chair, so that for example, one person can ascend from the first to the third, or still another is descending from the fifth to the fourth. The chair, being of the width of the human body, requires but little space, and still leaves a free passage for any who wish to walk down instead of riding. It is set in motion by a simple pressure upon one of its arms, while after it has been used it slides back to the bottom step, its descert being regulated insuch a manner that the carrying of a passenger is a matter of entire safety.

WHAT IS ELECTRICITY ?- As the use of electricity becomes more general there is increased curiosity to learn what it is, says the Electric Power. It is considered a mysterious f ree, because in its normal condition it cannot be seen. The wire which conveys the current gives no manifestation of the energy which is passing through it. Just as the poet said:—"We take no note of time save from its loss." So with electricity, it must be measured as it flies. It is true, however, that its laws are perfectly understood. It is necessary that we should know what it is? Nothing is more familiar to us than the action of gravitation. We know that it is the attraction of the earth. It holds the atoms of the earth together and enables us to perform all of the operations which make up our daily life. It is however a mystery, but its laws are all well known, and if we violate them by jumping off a precipice should we consider the force of gravity necessarily dangerous? Steam is also something of a mystery? It has been familiar to mankind since the dawn of civilization, yet how many people know that it is transparent and therefore invisible until it comes in contact with the air?

THE KING OF GAME FISH.—The tarpon is the king of game fish. His home is in the Gulf of Mexico and in the Western Atlantic. He occasionally appears as far North as the Jersey coast, and is met with around the West Indies, but is most frequently caught in the bays and harbors of the Flordia coast. In his prime the tarpon is a six-footer. He weighs from 100 to 150 pounds. He is remarkable for his great beauty. When first landed his scales shine as beauty. When first landed his scales shine as though plated with silver. He has a long bony projection at the dorsal fin, which is often seen projection at the dorsal in, which is often seen according along the top of the water while the fish is out of sight beneath. The tarpon is known in Georgia as the "Jew-fish," and in Texas as the "Savanilla" In other places it is called "silver fish," and "silver king." The French speaking people of the Gulf coast call it the "grand ecaille," owing to the size of the

THE CAUSE OF DIZZINESS .- Darwin explains the origin of dizziness in persons while looking down from a lofty position in the following way:—He says that in learning to walk, we judge of the distance of the objects we approach by the eye, and by observing their perpendi-cularity determine our own; and that at all times we determine our want of perpendicularity, or He that has a pure heart will never cease to inclination to fall, by attending to the apparent pray, and he who will be constant in prayer motion within the sphere of distinct vision, shall know what it is to have a pure heart.—

Hence, when we are upon the summit of a high cliff, tower, or other eminence, and look down, Every day is a little life, and our whole lite is but a day repeated. Those, therefore, that dare out of the sphere of distinct vision, and we are loss a day are dangerously prodigal; those that obliged to balance ourselves by the less accurate feelings of our muscles.

WHEN CANADA COMES IN. The Western World-a Massachusetts paper thus breaks into postry:

No Utica, confined and pent, Can carounggibe our powers The whole unbounded continent Must rightfully be ours. As down the endless grooves of change This big old world shall spin, Unchecked and free will be our range

When Canada Comes In.

Outstretched are Freedom's mighty arms, And broad is her embrace; She saves from home and foreign arms All those who seek her face, The northern children of the free Are all our kith and kin, And we will great them lovingly When Canada Comes In.

No boundary questions men can raise, No quarrels can befall, When mutual wants and common ways
Make equal laws for all. Then all will wonder why they had Disputes of scale and fin, And codfish shall consort with shad

Here Freedom opens wide her gates, And down she torows her bars, Inviting to her chosen States Some great and glorious stars. Then let the union wave increase, And let the work begin, And never may our efforts cease

When Canada Comes In.

Till Canada Comes In.

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN.

Subjects of Practical Interest to Lurge and Small Farmers.

There appears to be a misunderstanding among many farmers about hauling out manure and the most profitable way of managing it. A Connecticut correspondent of *The World* thinks that between leaving it to ferment and leach in the barn yard until spring and hauling out in the fall and winter and spreading it on the ground where it is needed, he much prefers the the latter practice. A New Jersey farmer, commenting on the above in the same journal

Of two evils we muss choose the less. leave manure in the yards subject to leach or heat away until it burns itself up or, as it is called, firefanged, it is a gross error. The progressive farmer has left these old time ways and hauls out his manure all through the wint the rand banks it up, mixing the wet with the day, the produce of the house stable with the tot dry, the produce of the horse stable with that of the cattle, mixes and turns it several times; only allows it to beat moderately; keeps it perfectly under control, and by spring he has a pile of the most valuable manure, well adapted for any crop and capable of yielding a quick return It is soft and unctuous. The slight for mentation has see free every chemical agent of fertility the manure contained. A little good earth scattered through the pile in turning and mixing prevents the loss of ammonia, stops overheating and increases the quantity of the man-

the ground a great many weeks or months be-fore plewing—some light has straw here, some very heavy there, and several bare places in the apring without any manure, and most probably will remain so. That lorg manure may be utilized by spreading over the ground and turning under for a crop of corn I do admit but I should leave it there as short a term as possible, for I know it will not gain anything by exposure. However, I would sconer spread it than let it burn up. By why allow this alternative? That manure spread on the ground does some good I also admit, if only as a mulch, for mulching the ground improves its fertility; even a cost of straw put on grass land, whether even a coat of straw put on grass land, whether lawn or meadow, will greatly help the growth of grass. But the most profitable way for the farmer to manage or make the most of his barn very little worth beside the lite of his boy, but yard manurs is the question at issue. If he has black muck on his farm he can use it here to very great advantage by mixing and composit ance the value of his pile,

HOW SHALL WE FEED THE COWS? Professor Roberts, of Cornell university, in n essay read before the Herkimer N. Y.,

Farmer's institute, on dairy cows, gave expression to the following:

"How shall we feed the cows Well, how would you feed a man? Would you put indigestible and disgusting food before him? Feed cows with the same brains you use in the pre-paration of your own food. Give them some-thing that is appetizing, which, nine times out of ten, means digestible food. In figuring the cost of a food you should never forget its value as a fertilizer. A ton of cotton seed meal is worth \$28 as a fertilizer to spread broadcast on your fields. I have just purchased a car load at \$22.50 per ton: if this be fed to milk cows they will take out only 20 per cent, of the fertilizing elements and their excrement will be wroth all

the food cost. "There is another point left that 1 want to emphasize. The milch cow must have an abundance of water, and I hope you will not oblige her to drink it from the ice cold brook. It is cheaper to warm the water with coal in a heater than with the hay in a cow. Heat the water to 60 or 80 degs. and give it to your cows in the barns.'

## PIGS EOR PROFIT.

Pigs breed enormously faster than do either lows or ewes. They are less liable to injury from accident or disease. They can digest and turn into flesh a larger proportion of food than any other ruminant. For instance, 100 pounds of dry food given to them will produce an increase in live weight in cattle of 9 pounds, in cheep 11 pounds and in pigs 23 8 pounds. In other words, pigs get twice as much nourish-ment out of food as do sheep, and nearly three times as much do oxen. As a result, the pig increases in weight much more speedily than either sheep or ox. And there is another con-sideration. While the value of pork during the past twenty years has not depreciated, the cost of all kinds of artificial food has been lowered. so that if pig keeping ever was profitable it must be more than ever so nowadays.

## THE NEW FERTILIZER.

More or less excitement prevails in the minds of some persons over the extraordinary reports from the use of sulphate of iron, or the common copperss of commerce, whon used in connection with the potash and phosphate fertilizers. The Marquis of Paris, who is also a successful fruit grower and market gardener, has employed it extensively. His practice is, after applying other fertilizers, to sow opperate at the rate of about one cunce to the square yard of surface for all garden crops, and for trees and fruits as well. A scientist of some reputation, who has experimented with copperss, has also reported successful results. The editor of Rural New Yorker has made four experiments in the use of sulphate of iron on corn and potatoes. The yield was less in every case where the copperas

## WHY BOYS LEAVE HOME.

A WOMAN SPRAKS A WORD FOR OUR BOYS. I would like to say a word in favor of our farmer boys, who, as a class, are sadly over-worked in the rush of spring work or through

the bot days of harvest.

A great many farmers undertake so much that, in order to get the crops in in season, everything must come to time, while the boys, solis and everything else on the place are pressed into service for all they are able to do. Now, if the boys have to mork so hard, it seems to me they should be allowed a shorter day, and township will extend to the south-east of the street, Montreal.

not be compelled to go from sun up to sun down, as well as the older ones. They are really to be pitied, if one stops to think of it, for if anything is wanted while getting ready to go to the field, it is, "Here, Tom, run and get it, and step lively," and as soon as that particular thing is brought, then something else is wanted, and when ready to go to work Tom has run enough to be aiready tired; then, "Now see that you keep those horses going" as a bit of parting advice.

Then, after a long day's ploughing, there are the cows to be brought from the patture. Of course, Tom being the youngest, has that to do, too. And after supper is over he must milk, all of which is well enough if he was only allowed a shorter day than the others, and very frequently while the others stop during the day for rest Tom must go for a jug of water, as "boys don's get tired." I believe in their working as they are able, but I have known so many boys injured from overwork that I cannot after the stop of t refrain from saying a few words in the hope that they may do a little good. Our dear, warm-hearted, willing boys, whose work we can only appreciate when they are ill or absent; then we see bow much help they have been. "THE PLOUGHS WERE ALL BROKE."

I was well acquainted with one boy, who helped break up all the ground for a large crop. He was only 14, and small of his age, and he worked right along with his father, a very strong man, until the crops were in, and the day they finished planting corn, at supper time, I said to him, when he came in: "Why, George, what is the matter?" For as long as I live I can never forget the tired, dejected, dropping little farms as he strond in the door drooping little figure as he stood in the door.

"Oh, nothing, only tired," with a pathetic little
smile. In a day or two he was taken down
with fever, and for weeks lay at death's door, simply from overwork. The first week of his illness he raved continually about his work, and it was enough to break one's heart to hear him urging his team to their work, or his plough would break, or it was "so hard to throw the dirt up hill." He kept this up for a week, never a min te e rest night or day, and every day his voice grew weaker, until one day he opened his eyes, and looking around the room said, "The ploughs are all broke," and never mentioned them again. But for weeks he was not out of danger.

Now where was anything gained in that transaction? A long illness to be borne, a large doctor's bill to pay, besides the care and anxiety such an illness caused his parents. As he was slowly recovering, his physician said: "This illness was caused more from overwork than anything else; now, see that it is never done

Another case of boy's overwork, which know to be true, was where a man set a boy of 11 years of age to ploughing, and the only way he could turn the plough was to put his head under the cross pieces, between the handles, letting it rest on the back of his neck, until he injured his spine and was taken sick and lived only a few days. In the intense heat of harvest is another terrible time for the boys; hard, indeed, for strong men.

MAKES A MOTHER'S HEART ACHE.

Last summer our own boy, a stout young fel-low of 16, who had worked from early spring with scarcely a day's intermission, or without a word of complaint, side by side with another man much older than himself, then through four or five weeks of harvest until a day or two ure. Of course there is some extra labor in all before it was over, came into my room (I was ill this, but those who have tried it find it pays where manure is most valuable.

Some people may find it a great saving of the matter, dear; don't you feel well?" "Ob, labor to haul out manure and spread it over the ground a great many weeks or months between the provided and the ground a great many weeks or months between the provided provided the provided provided the provided pro aches so, just look at my hands," holding up his hands, perfectly covered inside with callouses and blisters while his lips quivered and tears stood in his dark eyes, something that I had not seem, for he is usually too proud to complain. "Yesterday my nose bled till I could hardly go. I do wish father would let me off this afternoon; won't you ask him to?" How it went to my mother heart to tell him that father said, "no, must try and get through while the fair weather lasts," only a mother can know, and there was a good deal of bitterness in my thoughts that afternoon as I thought of my boy and his sorrowful face.

His father did not meen to be hard, for if he

he only thought then of the work on hand and that the resting could be done some other time. But that is one reason why so many boys leave for a population of 35,000,000 and that of the ing it through is manure, and using it instead their homes so soon and so thoroughly despise United States is £140,000,000 for a population of the earth as aforesaid; this will greatly entraining when a little good judgment, tempered with mercy for them, would do more good than all the stern commands that were ever uttered.

"Oh, if I could only live the past ten years over again," said a friend whose only child, a promising boy of eighteen, had died of consumption, "for I know he worked too hard. He was also so willing and we never stopped to think that the work might be too much for him But now we can see where we did wrong, What a pity all parents cannot see, before they meet with some such trouble, and be really parents at heart instead of thoughtless taskmasters whose present prosperity is gained in a great measure at a fearful expense—the broken down constitutions of their boys. -[One Who Loves Them, in St. Louis Republic.

## NOTES.

Early in the season give the wheat field a tor dressing of 100 pounds nitrate of sods, 200 pounds superphosphate and 100 pounds high-grade sulphase of potash per sore. This is an expensive application (about \$5), but it should expensive application (abeut \$8), but it should nearly, if not quite, double the yield. There will also be more straw and a more vigrous growth. Mix the ingredients, and harrow the field after broadcasting the fertilizer.

Don't be afraid of "burning up" your crop by using too much manure. It is a myth that never materializes. The only way to "burn up" a crop is by neglecting it. Pienty of manure and the soil kept losse on the surface will always give good results. Concentrate your

always give good results. Concentrate your work on a small space and aim to leave the soil richer after the removal of every crop.

Grow only such crops as have been found best adapted to your soil and climate. Any

attempt to grow something that is not well adapted to the soil increases the cost of production and lessens the profit. All new varities should first be tested in small plots before at-

tempting to grow a general crop therefrom.

A hen that lays 100 eggs per year the eggs averaging eight to the pound, produces more in weight than does a hen that lays 120 eggs a year that weigh twelve to the pound. Eggs should be sold by the weight. It is not always the hen that lays the greater number of eggs that is the most servicable.

the most servicable.

Feed the brood sows that have litters of pigs
liberally on warm, sloppy food. Skim milk or
buttermilk is excellent, but if this is difficult to
obtain give her all the scalded ground grain she can eat, with a mees of cooked turnips or pota-toes, to which has been added a pint of linseed meal.

Holloway's Pills.-Weak Stomach. The wisest cannot enumerate one quarter of the distressing symptoms arising from imperfect or disordered digestion, all of which can be relieved by these admirable Pills. They remove can-kery taste from the month, flatulency and con-stipation. Hollowsy's Pills rouse the stomach, liver, and every other organ, thereby bringing digestion to the healthy tone which full enables argestion to the nearthy tone which full enables is to convert all we eat and drink to the nurishment of our bodies. Hence these Pills are the surest strengteners and the safest restorables in nervousness, wasting, and chronic deutlity. Holloway's Pills are infallible remedies for impaired appetite, argustations and dies for impaired apposite, eructations, and multitude of other disagreeable symptoms which render the lives of thousands miserable These Pills are approved by all

DIVISION OF THE ARCADIOCESE. Word has been received that a decree of the Word has been received that a decree of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda orders a new division of the Archdiocesa of Montreal and Ottawa. The dividing line will in future commence on the South Shore of the Ottawa river, ascend the east of the townships of Chatam, Wentworth, Howard, and Bereaford, and the sacred of the letter townships will extend to the south-east of the letter townships will extend to the south-east of the

townships of Archambault and Lussier up to the dividing line between the counties of Joliette and Montcalm and thence to the limits of the Apatolic Vicarage of Pontiac. The rumor was confirmed at the Archbishop's

Palace in a general way though no particulars were known, as a copy of the decree had not yet come to hand. The decree will be rather convenient than otherwise, as there has been much controversy up to this time about the boundary



SLEEPLESSNESS CURED.

I am glad to testify that I used Pastor Koenig's Norve Tonic with the best success fer sleeplessness, and believe that it is really a great relief for suffering humanity.

E. FRANK, Pastor,
St. Severin, Keylerton P. O., Pa.

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous disease will be sent FREE to any address, and POOR patients can also obtain this medicine FREE of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIG Medicine Co., Chicago.

Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundesstreet, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00. "Best care for colds, cough, communities

is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Cutter Bros. &Co., Doston. For St a large bottle sent prepara

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court, Dame Marie Azilda Charlebols, of the Village of St. Polycarpe, in the District of montreal, wife of Joseph Eudger alias Ludger llamase Brasseur, of the same place, merchant, has instituted an action for separation as to proporty spainst the said Joseph Eudger alias Ludger Damase Brasseur. Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 17th June, 1887.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. No 2608. SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME MARIE FONTAINE, wife common as to properly of NORL BONIN, hotel-keeper, of the city and district of Montreal, duly anthorized to esteren justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said NOEL HONIN, hefendant.

The Plaintiff has instituted an action for separation as to property, Against the Defendant in this case, Montreal, let February, 1889.

AUGR & LAFORTUNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 286

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 825.
DAME GUTA REBECCA MECKLENBURG, of the
City and District of Montreal, duly authorised a ester
en justice, Plaintiff, against JACUB RUSHRGOLSKY,
alias ROGALSKY, of the same place, trader. An action for separation as to property has been instituted
in this case on the 14th instant. Montreal, 27th February, 1859.

21-6 3.29,27M-3A

T. C. de LORIMIRR, Atty. for Pitff



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MONTREAL.

## 18...SPECIALTIES... 18

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Over 60,000 cures performed by them the past ben years. Hundreds of cures performed in Montreal and vicinity. Call and See the Names. The evidence now on exhibition for

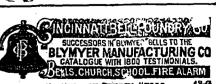
The International Medical Council are not strangers here. They are responsible medical experts; only gentlemen of the highest professional standing, being members of the staff. Dr. Kergan himself has long been recognized as a scientist, whose investigations in the organic chemistry of the botanic world have resulted in placing at the disposal of the institution at whose head he is, a list of the most wonderful curative agents ever presented to the world for the benefit of those who suffer.

They treat and cure Catarrh, Consumption and all diseases of the digestive system. The Heart, Kidneys, Blood, Skin, Bones and Joints, and diseases prculiar to men and women. Free consultation daily at Albion Hotel Montreal. Call or write.

INFORMATION WANTED of one Ellen Elligett, daughter of John Elligett.
deceased, who lived in the Parish of Kilkonnelly, County of Kerry, Ireland, Blacksmith.
The party who desires this information is James
Elligett, a brother of Ellen. The last known









Por sela hour & Harte 1700 Notes Dam