NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

WRITER to an American journal A says that it is safe to make the assertion that the average person wastes enough useful hours in yawning and trying to 'kill time' to make a smart man in the humblest cot, as well as in the of himself and by the same token kill time more effectually without suffering ennui. The same may be said of the sentimental young woman who spends hours reading threahy novels, and then more hours vawning over their ill effects when she could be engaged in some little work for needy neighbors that would bring to her more real and lasting happinees. There are a number of earnest and enthusiastic young women associated with our parishes who devote no inconsiderable portion of their leisure to charitable work, but there are hundreds the good cause, but they are too frivo get home in March from Florida, which who could join their ranks and help in lous or too indifferent, or too much ashamed. How much better would be the position of Catholic womanhood in this metropolis if those who are not engaged in onerous and exacting positions, would only realize that there is such a thing as having ambition to do good for cne's neighbor who is in more straitened circumstances.

Mr. C. F. Wingste, of New York, 12 the course of an address to a select gathering of housekeepers recently held in the American metropolis, said that the washing of family linen in the kitchen where food for the table is being prepared is far from a sanitary proceeding. The idea came with a shock to many of his listeners, who realized that this practice was one carried on every Monday in their kitchens. The juxtaposition of the two processes certainly cannot be endorsed by any one who gives the subject a moment's thought; vet every day in this enlightened city houses are being built without separate laundries. Following the wish that housekeepers should look to the better management of their work in this respect, the speaker minced no words in inveighing against the use of wooden tubs Two or three wooden, stationary tubs, half full of water and soiled clothes, even with the covers shut down, are not If the tubs must be there, let them be of soapstone, porcelsin, or some other smooth, hard finish which will resist the action of water. Mr. Wingate then urged the necessity of airing and cleansing the soiled linen basket. Bags he were frequently washed and hoiled. The often cleansed; and nothing is better ence to make toast. than to put them out in the air and turn the hose on them inside and out, leaving them then in a strong wind and sun to air thoroughly. The same caution which urges housekeepers to air the beds thoroughly, turn over mattreeses, and change pillow cases and sheets often, and personal linen every day, should lead them o watch the soiled linen until it'is clean again, and treat it as something to be kept from contact with anything else in the house until it

Within recent years the business of renting rooms has assumed very great ing while it takes that soft, warm brown proportions. In many instances the which is beautiful to see. proprietors, for the most part widows striving to support a family of or buff toast, but it isn't the true thing. serting above the hem, is suitable for young children, have to bear a great Serve it on a hot plate, so hot you must these materials. Long ribbon sashes many trials and worries, and suffer no hold it with a napkin, and cover only little financial loss through one cause with a linen cheesecloth, which keeps or another. In speaking of women and the heat in but not the steam. The men as boarders, a thrifty woman who books say trim off the crust, but that earns her livelihood by making a pleasant abode for those who seek room and board with her was heard to say :--

'Women should always be required to pay more than men when it comes to boarding. They are double the trouble. They spoil the furniture, get stains on the carpets, and it is really worth twice the money to have them in the house. The only thing about them that makes them at all desirable is that they do pay their board bills, and that is more than men always do. I used to think it was an old maid's idea when I heard people say that women were so much trouble in a house, but now it is not. I don't krow that I blame the women; perhaps I would do the same thing in the same place; I presume I should. It is natural for a woman to want a home. She is like a cat in a strange garret without one; so when she has only one room she tries to make a home of it.'

Mrs. Rorer, one of the regular contributers to the columns of American ournals, writing on the subject of cooking as a trade, says: 'I consider cooking a very profitable trade. There is no reason why a woman should not occupy the same position as a man in after removing it from the fire, and then the average hotel kitchen. The trouble stir the mixture two or three moments, comes from the fact that the average setting the dish, holding it in a pan woman will not give time to preparing of boiling water, and finally, adding a herself thoroughly and she expects to quarter of a package of gelatine which earn at once full wages. Men are will- has been soaking for two hours in a ing to work and wait for promotion. quarter of a cup of cold water. Before where adding the gelatine set the cup it is in in positions at once. There is a woman apan of boiling water, and stir the gelachef in the United States, whom I know time until it is perfectly dissolved. quite well, who is receiving a salary of Strain it into the cream and yolks of \$2,000. The labor in such a position is eggs. Add now a cup of sugar and the light. The woman is paid for her grated rind of one of the oranges and knowledge and her power of managing half the rind of another. Let the mix others. One year would not be suffit ture cool and add the juice of three cient time for such preparation. It oranges. Stir the whole in a dish set in might be the beginning and sufficient a pan of cracked ice. When it is as for the first few experimental lessons, thick as a custard add the whipped Then, however, the place of under cook should be sought where, by watching carefully the workings of the kitchen, the might make herself sufficiently valuable to be promoted to the head. An employer rarely fails to recognize

WHO BUILT THE PYRAMIDS? Hard to tell in some instances. But we know who are the great Nerve Bailders. They are Scott & Bowne.

the value of an employ 6.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

WHAT is toast? This is the ques-tion propounded and answered by a male authority on household economy. Tosst is one of the little luxuries palace, and although we are all, in our own estimation, convergant with the ordinary methods of toast-making, it will not be amiss now to furnish our readers the process of making this important article of consumption. There are, says this apparently well informed authority, different ideas of it current. A slice of bread, with the outside browned more or less and charred at one corner, is the commonest form.

The object of toast is to evaporate all moisture from the bread. But the piece you find in the tin bread box when you was left there in December, is dry enough, but it is not toast.

Toset is twice baked bread, which has all ferment driven out with its moisture, and its faring changed into caramel by the action of quick heat. No moisture can any more change it into the pasty, gluey compound which you make of most bread by kneading it with your fingers, or, alas! by eating it. Bread vill ferment in the fluids of the interior and give you the bitterest ideas about your wife's relations and other people. Toast will no. under any ordinary con-

To make toast use sweet bread not less than two days old. It is a good thing to slice the bread the night before and leave it on a platter covered with a thin cloth over night. This dries out the moisture and allows the heat to caramel the inside of the slice. At the Astor House and hotels where they know what they ought, the bread for the day's toast is all sliced in the morning.

The other essential for the best tosst 18 fire, open fire. Whether in the coming reign of electric ranges and close lamp cookers and gas stoves we will ever know the savor of true toast is a question I have my own opinion about. For the present I am glad that electric cooking is a thing of the future. The in any way desirable kitchen furniture. | trouble with all the kerosene ovens and electric burners is that people are so anxious to save expense with them as to omit cookery. Three quarter baked bread and cake results in half-baked lumanity. A bed of clear, bright coals is desirable, such as you only have by pronounced unwholesome, unless they keeping the range thus clear of soot or the grate bars free of ashes. Given a wicker baskets are all right if they are good fire and good bread it is an indulg-

> The best toaster is the wire frame which holds a single slice by the corners, giving the whole side an even, cordial brown. But there is no law against heating any toaster as you heat a grid iron before using it.

> The books say bread for toast should be cut a quarter of an inch thick. In practice very good cooks send it in halfinch slices. Three sixteenths of an inch thick is best. Hold the slice where it will dry through, but not brown at first, which insures crisp toast. Then move it back and forth to keep it from burn-

You may eat yellow toast if you like, loses the richest of the bread. Water tonet is dipped quickly into hot water, salted with powdered salt and buttered at once.

For milk toast melt or brown two ablespoons of butter, rolled in corn starch, stir a pint of hot milk into it salt and simmer. As toast is made dip each slice into the milk, lay in a tureen, and, lastly, pour the milk over

Egg toast, if fried, beat one or more egge into a large cup of milk and water, dip the bread quickly, not soak it, and fry on a griddle with butter. It is very delicate, and serves many uses. Anchovy toast may be either dry or dipped in bot water with a scrape of anchovy butter or paste. It awakens appetite often when nothing else will.

To prepare an orange Bavarian cream, best to a stiff froth a cup and a half of rich cream. There will be about half a cup of liquid left after ekimming off the froth that rises, and after draining it put this over to boil. Beat the yolks of the eggs well, and stir in the hot milk, cream, and finally half a cup of coconnut. When it is too thick to stir turn it into

the lined muld. Serve it turned out on a low platter surrounded by the whipped cream. The alternate pale green and white and gold sections of the dessert look pretty in its wreath of snow, and is delicious in flavor, on a warm day especially.

Spring humors, boils, pimple, erup-tions, sores, may be completely cured Tacir Scott's Emulsion tecds and Saraaparilla.

ISS HOOPER, in the Ladies' Home Journal, in dealing with many features of the question of dresshints. Shesays:

Stiff skirt facings must be turned up on the lower edge with the outside and lining fabrics. After the bias velveteen is stitched on, baste this extra length up and press it with a warm iron; baste the velveteen binding twice, as it must set perfectly smooth and just show beneath the skirt edge; hem it down with long stiches under and short ones the lining.

Silk dresses. Wrinkled silk is diffi cult to handle. Dyers will remove the wrinkles by redressing the material, but this cannot be done at home. Ashes of roses silk may be combined with for collar and wrists, green velvet for a tints are also used. high collar, broad, folded belt and tiny jacket fronts. Then of the silk make coat sleeves with a short shoulder pull, round waist, and a six gored skirt four yards and a half wide.

Shirt waiste made of wash silk taffets or foulard wear well, and are quite cool lace. if lined with grass linen. With the small sleeves now in vogue four yards of goods from twenty-two to thirty inches good material for a child's wrapper, to in width will be sufficient, but this pre be put on over the night dress. The supposes careful cutting. A shirt-waist chinchilla and crepon eiderdown are

mousseline over satin, made for evening with a square neck, short sleeves and truch of jet; the second one of taffets and fasten them with a tiny pin? French plaid, which will answer for afternoon and theatre wear as well.

Smooth finished goods are the favored ones now, and all gowns are elaborately trimmed with piece or ribbon velvet satin, lace, braid, silk cord or bead passementerie. Ornamental buttons and buckles are ranked among dress trimmings, and many yards of the narrowest making at home, gives many valuable satin ribbon are used to finish ruffles of the dress material. Steel is the most fashionable metal, with jet following, and a touch of gilt is never amiss. The new dress skirts are all very much trimmed with flounces, ruffles or folds.

Ornamental buttons are worn on woollen dresses, down the opening if on the side, or on either side of a centre opening, holding taba of antin ribbon or over, and do not catch any material but | braid. They also centre bowe, finish off belts, trim the front edges of jackets and the centre of box plaits on round waists. There is apparently a reason for their being placed where they are, though as genuine fastners they are not yet in vogue. They are of steel silver and gilt. Others have enamelled and jewelled white chiffon for a vest, with white lace effects. Pearl designs in gray and white

> Black lace may be much improved by washing it in milk, and, when nearly dry, pulling it gently into shape. For your girl of fifteen, make a Russian blouse from the crepon skirt, and edge the opening with a frill of the black

For wrappers, Eiderdown cloth is

TWO LEADING STYLES IN HATS FOR SPRING WEAR.

made of cashmere is very useful for i newer than the plain. They are a yard spring wear. Two yards of material are in width and cost from sixty-two to required. Select red, navy, violet, Rus-seventy-five cents a yard. About four sian green, golden brown or black, and yards would be required to make a trim with gilt buttons in the centre plait | wrapper for a girl ten years old. and on the cuffs.

over a colored lawn or silk lining, a highnecked, long-sleeved princesse slip, and also have a gored skirt and round waist. The Spanish flounce effect, with lace inwill be worn from a buckle, rosette, or short, square bow and belt. All transparent effects are popular.

The blouse bodice is a prominent style for the spring, but it has changed from the baggy affair first introduced. Now the back is close fitting, having a centre seam, and the fronts, though without darts, have a few gathers at each side and do not hang over the belt. The upper part is trimmed with a yolk, opened to admit of a contrasting V, or the fulness is shaped in surplice style, with collar and yoke of a second ma terial. If there is a barque piece it is either put on flat or with only a elight fulness. The lining is seamed and bound guimpe worn with colored skirt and low as usual with the blouse.

Large women should not select the bavadère goods in broad stripes, but, instead, the fine poplin weaves in dark or neutral shades and trimmed in lengthwise effects. Stout women should have the front seams of their dresses outlined with narrow silk cord passementerie, and their skirts cut with seven gores. A waist made with a fitted back, loose, but not baggy, front, and plainly fitted basque piece under a narrow belt of folded black satin; collar of the satin to match the trimming; small yoke of white satin covered with lace and continuing down the centre front as a nar row vest; four pointed tabs of black satin turned back from each front edge and held by a steel button will be suitable for a large woman. Black and white combinations are alwaysbecoming to unusual figures.

Linen collars will be worn on all odd waists except very dressy ones. If a wide collar of dead white is not becoming, try a colored silk stock having a tie of the same in front with the narrow turn-over linen band for the top. These stocks hock at the back and are stiflly interlined; ready made, they sell, in satin, moire and silk, for a dollar and fifty cents, including one linen band.

The spring bonnets and hats for both girl and boy babics are very large, and made so that they will afford shade on summer days-something which is all

call an up and down pattern are not an | tertainments, etc economical purchase, and with ten yards | Elderly ladies wear all of the prevail-

Sanitary cotton, which is absorbent. Making cottton gowns. The new ging-ham gowns are made with shirt waists dry goods stores. It is much superior and gored skirts; pique and duck call to the ordinary cotton wool for the use for a jacket and skirt or blouse. Dotted of both mother and child, its absorbent Swiss and organdy are made to be worn | properties being far greater. The cheesecloth used in covering pads should be washed and boiled before being used.

> A pretty gift for a child a year old is a bib or napkin holder. Two prettily ornamented silver clasps catch the bib on each side, and are connected by a silver chain about eleven inches long, which passes around the neck. One with blue enamel fleur de lis on a silver ground costs seventy-five cents.

Baby sweaters, buttoned on each shoulder, with rolling collars, are the style. They are made in pink, white, baby blue, navy blue and cardinal. They are easily slipped on and off and are serviceable for wearing when the heavy winter cloak is left off in the early

Simplicity is the keynote for childen's spring and summer frocks. The white necked waist is much liked. Ginghams and percales in small patterns and solid colors constitute the latter. White frocks are also made with the guimpe, so that on very warm days the little frock may become a low-necked one, at least during the heated part of the day.

NOTES.

A person with a twenty-four-inch waist would wear a twenty-one inch corset.

Pique and linen skirts should have a monair cross braid run along the under side so that the edge will project below

A white cashmere frock may be remade with collar and belt of colored velvet, or ribbon and yoke of white chiffon shirred above the low cut neck. Wrinkled shoulder seams come from

several causes. In basting the shoulder seams, hold the back to you and stretch the front seam as you go along, always basting smoothly.

Bridal costumes. When a travelling costume is worn by a bride, the brides maids should wear street gowns of wool. White organdy gowns may be worn when the bride wears a white toilet.

A widow's veil is worn over the face for six months, and may then be thrown back and a Brussels net veil edged with crape worn over the face, while the long one is pinned back in folds.

Frocks for children, made out of China silk or taffeta, if simply made, are permissible. Lace and ribbons are the trimmings used, and the little Silk fabrics having what dressmakers dresses are worn to weddings, home en-

of this description yen cannot get out ing dark colors and many not so sombre, the simplest gowns, but you can have a as bright purple and brown, all grays, by puri virg the blood with Hood's handsome black skirt cut of the satin, black and white, deep red, and navy sarsaparilla.

Sarsaparilla. With a full chin you naturally

object to tying your bonnet strings in a bow: why not loosely lap them together

The new collar is merely a plain band aloped down on the lower edge of the centre front. Some are trimmed with revers turned over the top, others have a small lace frill across the back, but this is much narrower than it has been.

The new sleeves have a slight puff at the top which is cut in one piece with the remainder of the aleeve; they are decidedly snng in fit. The epaulette effect is going out of lashion; the wrists are still finished with the becoming frill of lace.

Startling changes never occur in a day, and you do wrong to worry over the dresses you are now making. This season there are several minor charges in the fashions, but they have not jump ed to tight sleeves and bell skirts, nor will they.

Skirt quantities. These differ accord ing to the style, width, and wearer's height. The ordinary spring skirt of five gores, four yards wide and forty inches long, requires in twenty inch goods seven yants, and five yards of forty-inch, as the length must be had even though many pieces are left.

Kid gloves come in white, pearl, mode, gray, tan and brown shades. The extreme novelties are green and purple. Those of lace or dressed kid are preferred with hooks, large pearl buttons or snap fastenings. You can tighten or loosen the hooks according to the seize of the wrist. A heavier glove is the pique for weari g with tailor-made gowns.

Plaid goods for the spring are chiefly restricted to silk waists, gingham gowns or waists, and may be made up straight or bias : in either case the lines must be matched. Some of the prettiest waists have a straight yoke back and front, and the sleeves and loose fronts cut on the bias; others have the yoke and centre box plait bias and the rest straight.

The big detted veil is a thing of the past. It is not even carried in stock at really swell places. The complexion veil has ousted it. This is very properly named, but it might be even better to call it the complexion beautitier. It is astonishing how a piece of plain black net of crisscress or diamond design can enhance a plain woman's looks.

OPENING OF THE MAILS.

Opening of the mails is generally more or less interesting to all classes of business men and private individuals. Newspar er editors are treated to a great variety of letters, some pompons and dry, others racy and humoro is, a few fault finding, and many, which are valued very highly, of genuine praise. A reporter, however, was entirely unaware of the pleasant surprise which was in store for himwhen he accepted an invitation from the Dixin Cure Company to be present at the opening of their mails a few days ago at their cflices, at No. 40 Park avenue, this city. Of course, as all of their business is strictly confidential, the reporter was not allowed to see the names of the writers. Letters of praise and thankfulness were opened by the score from many parts of Canada and the United States, and even from Great Britain and far off Australia, from parties who had used the Dixon Medicine for the liquor and drug habits, and each letter was proof in itself that this new treatment is all that is claimed for it. For the benefit of all readers who may be victims of the liquor and drug habits or who may have friends in that predicament, will be published, shortly, some extracts from a few of the letters which the reporter saw. The Dixon Cure Company send full particulars of their new treatment, tree, on application. Their address is given above and their

There are many dead people in the world, who are not yet buried. There are thousands who have been dead many years and do not know it. When a man's heart is cold and indiff rent about religion; when his hands are never em ployed in doing God's work; when his heart is never familiar with His ways; when his tongue is seldom used in prayer and praise; when his ears are deaf to the voice of Christ; when his eyes are blind to the beauty of heaven; when his mind is full of the world, and has no room nor time for entritual thingsthen the man is dead.

telephone number is 3085.

THE EASTER MOON.

O dim gold moon! O pallid, primrose moon, Pure as ethereal blossomings of Spring, That tempt the snow-drifts to late lingering! silver showers! () winds that softly croon. lmong illumined cloudlets, late and soon, Dispel the sky-drift, lest its shadow-wing Bedim that blessed disk in space a-swing. I golden paten, in her blue lagoon! All hail, in Paschul joy participate!

Moon of the Feast! Moon darkened by the Cros That saw the blood-drops of Gethsemane. Thou shinest for our peace. Our hearts await His pardoning word, who saves from endless less Whose is all power .- Jesu! We cry to Thee.

-CAROLINE D. Swan, in Portland Transcript

The Irish-American organizations of Philadelphia and the surrounding towns expect to have at least 25,000 paraders in their procession in the Quaker City on May 23, in memory of the men and the deeds of 1795.



PATENTS

Send a stamp for our beautiful boek "How to get a Patent," What profitable to invent," and "Prizeson Patents." Advice free, Feesmoderate, MARICN & MARION, EXPERTS, Temple Building, 185 St. James Street, Montreal, The only firm of Graduate Engineers in the Dominion transacting patent business exclusively. Mention this paper.

Society Meetings.

Young Men's Societies. Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association

Organized. April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1475. Organized April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875.
Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, it Dupre street, first Wednesday of every month at o'clock, P.M. Committee of Management meeting the second and fourth Wednesday of sach acousts. Precident, JAS. J. McLEAN: Secretary M. J. POWER; all communications to each test ed to the Hull. Delegates to St. Patrick's League W. J. Himphy, D. Gullery, Jus. McMahon.

St. Ann's Young Men's Societ

Organized 1885.

Meets in its hall, 157 Ottnwa Street, on the irresults Sunday of each moeth, at 2:30 p.m. Spirmag. Adviser, REV. R. STRUBBE, C.S. R.: Pre-ident, JOHN WHITTY: Socretary, D. J. O'NEILL, Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Witty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

Ancient Order of Hibernians

DIVISION No. 2.

Meets in lower vestry of St. Gubriel New Charch, corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the day and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. Predicts ANDREW DUNN: Recording Secretary, 1468; N. SMITH, 63 Richmond street, to whom additional munications should be addressed. Delegateries Patrick's League: A. Dunn, M. Lynch and E. Communications.

A.O.H.-Division No. 3.

Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each months. Hilberma Hall. No. 2942 Notre Dame St. of Series B. Wall. President: P. Carroll. Vice-President John Hughes. Fin. Secretary: Wm. Rawier. Rescretary: W. P. Stanton, Treas: Marsial, market W. P. Stanton, Treas: Marsial, mittee. Hall is open every evening (except seal lar meeting nights) for members of the trois and their friends, where they will find Irish at a the leading newspapers on file.

A.O.H.-Division No. 4.

President, H. T. Kearns, No. 32 Deloriniera of Vice President, J. P. O'Hara; Recording Setary, P. J. Finn, 15 Kent street; Finnneia Setary, P. J. Finnkin, 15 Kent street; Finnneia Setary, P. J. Tomilly; Tressurer, John Fran Sergeant-at-arms, D. Mathewson, Sentiach White: Marshal, F. Geehan; Delegates to Patrick's League, T. J. Donovan, J. P. O'Hara Geehan; Chairman Standing Committee, Costello, A O.H. Division No. 4 meets every and 4th Monday of each month, at 111. A Dame street.

C. M. B. A. of Canada.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch

Organized March 14, 1888. Branch 71 meeting hasement of St Gabriel's new Church, on r Centre and lawrairie streets, on the first activities welnesdays of each month.

Applicants for membership, or any organization information regarding the Branch, over a municate with the following officers.

Kinn War O'Manny, P. P., Spiritum, Centre street.

Cyp. War Dingny, President, 15 First Manny, in M. Reny, Financial Secretary, street.

WM. Critics, Treasurer, Bourgeois str Jan - Tayton, Secretary, RI Reselve

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26

Alexander Street, on every Monday at colors The regular meetings for the transaction ness are held on the 2nd and 4th Metro it month, at Sp. a.

month, at S.P., a.

Applicants for membership or any one line of information regarding the Branch may on municate with the following officers:

MARTIN EAGAN, President, 577 Calley St. J. H. FEELEY, Treasurer, 719 Sherbrong St. G. A. GABBOIS, Fin. Sec., 511 St. Lawrer St. JAS, J. COSTIGAN, Secretary, 325 St. 17ba., S.

C. M. B A. of Quebec.

GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEC

Catholic Benevolent Legion.

Shamrock Council, No. 320, C.B.L. Meets in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 157 (mawa Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each north, at Sp.m. M. SHEA, President . T. W.

Catholic Order of Foresters.

LESAGE, Secretary, 447 Berri Street.

St. Gabriel's Court, 185.

Meets every alternate Monday, commencing Jan. 31, in St. Gabtiel's Hall, cor. Centre and Laprairie

M. P. McGOLDRICK, Chief Ranger. M. J. HEALEY, Rec. -Sec'y, 48 Laprairie ...

St. Lawrence Court, 263, C.O.F.,

Meats in the Engineers' Hall, 6621 Craig street, of the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Spm. M. M. J. Flanagan, Chief Ranger: This. W. Maguire, Recording Secretary, 116 St. Andrestreet, to whom all communications should be ad-

St. Patrick's Court, No. 95,C.D.F

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawn street, every first and third Monday, at S p.m. Chief Ranset, JAMES F. FORBER. Recording Secretary, ALEX-PATTERSON, 66 Eleanor street.

Total Abstinence Societies.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. Established 1841.

The hall is open to the members and their friends every Tuesday evening. The society meets for religious instruction in St. Patrick's Church, the second Sunday of each month at 4 30 r.x. The regalir monthly meeting is held on the second Tuesday of each month, at 8 r.x., in their hall. 22 St. Alexander St. REV. J. A. McCALLEN. S.S. Rev. President: JOHN WALSH, 1st Vice-President: W. P. DOYLE, Secretary. 234 St. Martin street. Delogates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. John Walsh, J. H. Feeley and William Rawley.

St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society.

ESTABLISHED 1863. Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN; President. JOHN KILLFEATHER; Secretary, JASBRADY, 200 Manufacturers Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hallcorner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3:30 PM-Delegates to St. Patrick's League; Messis, J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Gullen.

Banners, Badges, Saddlecloths, of any sccial dusign, made to order, Samples and estimates urnished Work and material guaranteed. MRS. HALLEY, 111 Bleury St.

Catholic Nurse Hospital Graduate.

DISENGACED, ACCOUCHEMENTS.

Pees Moderate. 195 Ottawa Street. Tel. 1779.