PURE GOLD :- FOR CANADIAN HOMES.

A little sixteen-years-old Dutch girl marked in figures with chalk, then the one lived with us once from whom I learned a great difficulty will be removed, and the good many new things, and one of them was to lay a chicken in a pan of water after picking and singeing, and wash and rub it with a rag, well and carefully.

All housewives know that it is impossisible to pick a young chicken to look clean, the pen-feathers cave it looking blue and dirty. Katie always rubbed down in a case of this kind, and the blue stain washed out and left the fowl clean and nice.

I hope young housekeepers will remem ber this, it will save them a great deal of Ir I him but have, time and annoyance.

It is an excellent plan to keep a pound or so of lard, with all bits of broken butter, and scrapings off the butter-plate, on an old cracked plate on the lower shelf of the pantry cupboard for common use, such as frying potatoes, or steak, greasing bread pans, and for mixing with marrowy skim-mings to cook hashed beef and potatoes. This little item may save many a hurried runs down a cellar-stairs of twelve or fourteen steps.

In bringing some crocks home from the store lately one of them got a piece broken out of the side. They were shallow crocks If I him but have, -just the kind I always wanted, and I was Glad asleep I sink; sorry. I said I would mend it and it Of his heart the gift he gave would do to put scraps or grease in, and would save using a good one.

I put it under the stove to warm while I All is leavened by its soft indwelling. worked a bit of putty into a soft roll, then I laid it on the broken place, fitted the piece into it, pressed it together, and set it away to dry. When I looked at it a week later I found it just as good as new, and have used it the same as though it had never been broken.

We had a large white plate, too, with a piece broken out of the side. The ware was fresh and clean as new; I mended it Is my fatherland the same way, and though it would look Every gift to me doth come meanly on the table, it is the very thing on which to take out a kettle full of boiled pigs' feet, back bones and ribs, or any meat that I in his disciples find restored. has to be set away.

Plates makes such clean covers for crocks that I don't see why a provident housewife shouldn't mend all her best broken plates for covers. Buy twenty cents worth of putty, with orders that it be put up to keep from drying out, and it will be wrapped up accordingly. If putty is too hard to ers we do not mean school-teachers, but soften, dip it in and out of hot water a few fathers, mother, elder brothers and sistimes, work it, and it will become a soft as if newly made

Putty can be used to mend tinware, if it is inconvenient to go to tinner's when a leak comes suddenly.

There is nothing a man dislikes to do more than putting up a stove. He always makes such a fuss, and puts on such an air of superiority and feels so injured that it makes a woman feel her physical inferiority most acutely.

Last summer when our men folks moved the stove out of the kitchen to the back porch, we resolved with sundry sly winks and blinks and grimaces, that after this time we'd try and manage without their assistance ; they might "open gates" for us, and assist us out of the carriage, and such little courtesis-nothing more.

"Well, we shivered on until into October before both the deacon and Rube happened to be away from home at the same tim :, but at last the day came.

We rolled up our sleeves, put on wide aprons, covered our hair, and went to work. We rather liked it, it was funny. First, we

men will not get angry and run in and out over the carpet with muddy boots and ag-grive themselves and the women too. This is Ida's proposition, and it is a good

one, and I hope it will not be forgotten.-Arthur's Home Magaizne.

A SIRITUAL SONG.

GEORGE MACDONALD (AFTER NOVALIS.)

If he be but mine, If my heart, hence to the grave, Ne'er forgets his love divine-

Know I nought of sadness, Feel I nought but worship, love, and gladness.

If I him but have, Willing I depart; Follow, with my pilgrim staff-Follow him with honest heart ;

Leave them, nothing saying, On broad, bright, and crowded highways

straying.

Shall to mine be meat and drink ; Till, with sweet compelling,

If I him but have, Mine the world I hail;

Like a cherub, happy, grave,

Holding back the vigin's veil; While the vision thralls me, Earth no more with earthliness appals

Is my fatherland ;

As a heritage in band ;

OLD FOLK KNOW YOUNG FOLK ARE FOOLS."

IT would seem that there ought to be a great many good teachers-and by teachters, anybody, in fact, who is older and wiser than another. All that should be necessary to constitute a good teacher, it would appear, were an imperative sense, derived from experience, that certain things should be done by the young, and that others should be avoided. We look that certain back at our wasted lives with regret and vain longings. Had we the same days to live over, how full they should be of moral purity and profitable and abiding labor And yet we see the very mistakes of our youth enacted all about us in those we love, and in whose happy and successful future we have a great stake.

In our day we did believe what was told us by our elders, just as the young now-a-days refuse to believe us. The young think they believe us. When we tell them that idleness is a great mistake and a most pernicious fault they think, "We know that, tell us something we don't know." But there are words whose meanings we can not learn by going to the dictionary; each day, as we turn a new page of the volume of life, we read a new signification. "Idleness," it is the moved the small parlor-stove out of the same word, pronounced and spelt the kitchen, took up the carpet, washed the same, when spoken by a light-hearted lad

> a scolding from a father, being "kept in" at school; the other means what long remorse, what repeated failures, what loss of confidence in one's own ability to work, what moral and mental weakness induced by long habits of indolence, poverty the poor opinion of the world, the distress of those dependent upon us, etc. The boy who reads this catalogue thinks he knows what it means; he scarcely has an inkling of it. He thinks it is English, which is a mistake; it is Greek or something very much harder. However, be he wise or foolish, idle or busy, it is a language which he will have learned very well twenty years hence. George Osborne, in "Vanity Fair, wrote a composition at school on "Selfishness." He was an abominably selfish little dog, and he wrote, " Selfishness is one of the worst crimes which disgrace our human nature. Daman and Pythias, in their friendship, were an excellent example," etc., etc. And just so would George Osborne, or any other boy have undertaken to "exhaust" idleness, vanity, or any one of the crimes which disgrace our human nature.'

-an earnest desire for the good of the person we are educating. This is the person we are educating. greatest gift of the educator, and the theatre for its exercise is the family rather than the school-house. A parent, or older brother, or, better yet, an older sister, has unlimited opportunities for a boy's weal and advantage. If such a person as important the thing which you are so very much in earnest about. Our belief is that lives are spoiled, and

that education misses the mark, more through the incompetence and listlessness of the world's instructors than the inability of the young to hear and understand. The elders of the household know perfectly well that the course which John or Henry is pursuing will lead to just such years of regret as they waste upon the lost opportunities of their early life, but they are perhaps unwilling to acknowledge it to themselves, tl.ey do not care enough about their charges to be at any trouble for them. Then there is a certain cruel tolerance we are apt to extend to youthful faults, because we love the particular sinners, and because youth is always atwarning; yet we know all the while that for all the fun the truth is very serious. But the young judge us by our behavior and think it can not be so very important, or we would not smile over it, and be so inefficient and unenergetic. Happy is that lad whose mentor possesses an anxious heart, a firm will, and too much love of him to deceive him into thinking that the deplorable follies and ignorances of his boyhood are amusing trivialties, or "seeming genial, venial faults."

PRECOCIOUS MAIDENS.

(Liberal Review.)

J HEN a girl leaves' school she generally does one of two things. She either lays herself out for a life of luxurious idleness, or she sets up as a philosopher on a small scale. If she adopts the former course, her greatest anxiety is how she shall eke out the very liberal allowance made by an indulgent papa, and her greatest ambition is to shine at balls, flowershows, and bazaars; finally ending her career of maidenhood by becoming the wife of a man who possesses a superabundance of this world's goods, and combines within himself all the virtues and excellencies that could be found in one of the species. If, on the other hand, she goes in for the philosophical line of business, she lays herself out for a career which, to most of her fellows, appears the reverse of pleasant. She procures the dryest books upon the most abstruse questions. A volume such as "Hallam's Constitutional History of England" is, in her eyes, absolutely light reading, while Macaulay seems only fit to be read in moments of relaxation. These dry books she devotes herself to with an ardour worthy of a better cause. We will not flatter her understanding by saying that in the way of her happiness. She posshe fully comprehends all that which she reads. Still she imagines that she does so, and, perhaps, this amounts to the same thing—certainly, in many instances it is the most satisfactory result that could be attained. If she peruses what is called fesses to enjoy only that of a sternly meta

physical type. Tennyson, being easily

She boasts of the great achievement to those in whom she confides. To hear that she has been described as a most remarkable girl-clever, though eccentricpleases her vastly and urges her on to fresh efforts. Her demeanour is generally shy and awkward; but there is that about her which shows that she places considerhas a real longing to help his charge, and able value upon her own power—that is a strong sense of the importance of work to say, her power of reiterating the arguand honesty, the young can not escape ments and general ideas of the favourite the contagion. That idle boy will open authors she has read, and passing them off wide his eyes, and must inevitably accept as her own. Everyone not being acquainted with the productions of these particular writers, she earns the reputation of being a great deal cleverer, more original, and more remarkable than she really is. No one is better pleased than herself at

this, for her, happy consumation. After a time she feels strong enough to take bolder flights. She endeavours to inculcate the principles which she is pleased to call her own, and, perhaps, really imagines are the fruit of her own brain, into the minds of others. She is certain they are too indolent and too selfish to to arrive at the conclusion that the educa-bestir themselves. The truth is, though tion of the day, particularly that which is tion of the day, particularly that which is given to women, is faulty in every respect. Girls are taught that which is unnecessary and that which should be deemed essential in their education is totally neglected, Supposing, for the sake of argument, that, she had been, like most girls, content with the education imparted to her at a fashion tractive. We look on, smiling and not warning; yet we know all the while that simply follow that education up when she became her own mistress-what a poor ignoramus she would have turned out. The dead languages and metaphysical treatises would have been so many inextricable puzzles to her. And so, whenever she essays teaching, she proceeds upon a very different method than that generally adopted. She explains to little pupils the state of Rome in the time of Nero, ere she thinks of telling them the names of the English kings or the salient points of English history ; she proceeds to teach them Latin almost before they can spell words of three letters, and introduces them to the Greek alphabet before they can decipher Roman numerals-to the complete neglect of the multiplication table. Of course, she and her poor scholars do not get on very well together. They are very dull of comprehension, and fail to appreciate the stores of knowledge which she lays bare before them. She is impatient, The result is violent antagonism between scholars and teacher. The end of the matter is that she relinquishes her task, alleging that she is not adapted to instruct others, owing to the fact that she is too much above them in asbiration and grasp of comprehensionin short, that she is too clever.

By-and-by she rests on her laurels. She ceases to be a student and sets up as an example and general critic. People talk of her as an awfully-the word is not one of our choosing-clever woman. But the fact is that her creative powers are not great; if she produces anything in the shape of intellectual work she produces to little purpose. Did she possess a really powerful character she would never misdirect her talents in the manner she does. Still she is called a clever woman, and is so considered to the end of the chapter. If she marries, her very cleverness stands sesses too great a soul to think of meddling with domestic concerns. The result is that in her household there may be found mismanaegment, confusion, extravagance, waste; and if she has children they are floor, and wood-work and windows, and then came the "tug of war." be attained. If she peruses what is called different the meanings! One word means The hitches structure half have at the meanings! One word means The hitches structure half have at the meanings of the provide the meaning of t

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PROGRAMME-TUESDAY EVENINGS-JAN., FEB., MARCH, 1873.

an.7. Meeting postponed on account of the vangelical Alliance Meeting. 14. ENSAY-F. H. Wallacc, ... "How the ncients thought and wrote." GEO. H. MOXON, Chairman.

21. ESSAY-John Craig, " Ambition." H, L. THOMPSON, Chairman

LECTURE-Rev. Arihur H. Baldwin, A Canadianat Oxford." George Hague, Chairman,

Feb. 4. LECTURE-C. A. Morse, "The Pioneers. T. DIXON CRAIG, Chairman. 11. An evening of Song and Recitations. C. A. Morse, Chairman.

18. LECTURE - T. DeWitt Talmage, Brooklyn, N.Y."Grumbler& Co." JOHN MACDONALD, Chairman.

(Admittance to this Lecture, 50 Cents, being one of the winter course of pay lectures.)

25. Mar. 4. LECTURE – Nicholas Flood Davin, of London, Eng. " : homas Moore and His Poetry." WM. ANDERSON, Chairman, 11. LECTURE – Geo. Hague, "Commercial revulsions and Panics."

ns and Panics." DANIEL MCLEAN, Chairman. An evening of Songs, Recitations and Songs, Chairman. 18. Readi-

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in an honest, gentlemanly manner, fastened with wire and made safe every way.

We took it down and cleaned it-not anywhere, like a man would have done it, but in an old boiler, that the soot and ashes could be carried to the garden and not tracked back into the house, then lifted the oven off and cleaned it, took off all the plates, tacked down the zinc, and by good management, and lifting all together, we carried it into the kitchen and put it up nicely.

But our stock of patience became exhausted before the many joints of that dreadful stovepipe would fit together. One place troubled us more than language could express-it would just fit here, but not there ; how we did wish for a man's brawny palms to grasp it until the refrao-tory places would go together ! It was too bad ! Just as we d spaired, and said, "Oh, for the kind hands of a man !" and as Ida's soft, little, determined hands reached themselves vainly about it, one of my gentle taps with the edge of the hatchet made it fit in, and the job was done, and the deacon said, when he surveyed it with round eyes, "better'n any man could have done it.

knuckles, smash her fingers, or let a corner of the stove fall on her feet.

There is a sleight in lifting that women would do well to learn, not to lift suddenly, ideas vivid and distinct before the mind or while standing at a disadvantage, and of the teacher. But such powers of peralways do use good judgment.

Even if we never move another stove, e learned one thing that will be of great world's work of instruction. There is upon him. She is perfectly satisfied. She we learned one thing that will be of great world's work of instruction. There is use to ourselves and to others, and it is, another and a more important quality, that before a stove is taken down in the however, which is fortunately within the that before a stove is taken down in the bowever, which is fortunately within the Miss of twenty summers, has corrected a summer the joints should be numbered, reach of all persons of sense and virtue philosopher of sixty—oh ! high honour.

Now, the object of all teaching should be to make the young understand that they don't know all about such subjects I wouldn't advise women to go about putting up stoves ; it is not a woman's work, by which young minds can be touched, and young consciences awakened. even by precept and inculcation. Nobody is ever quite dull to inculcation which is definite and real, to words which represent ception and expression are too rare and

understood, and not all deep, is, in her opinion, milk-and-water; but Browning, being at times so deep that it is almost impossible for ordinary mortals to arrive at his meaning, is considerable more to her taste. Of the current magazines, she procures from the circulating library those which contain nothing but dull, heavy, philosopicial reading. She attends as many learned lectures as she can, and bravely endevours thereat to preserve an aspect of the deepest interest, and this, when the majority of those by whom she is surrounded are despo-ately struggling to shake off the influence of Morpheus and avoid snoring ! When talking she care-fully eschews frivolos topics; frowning when the shape of Mrs. Smith's bonnet or the ill-chosen trimmings of Mrs. Brown's dress come under discussion. If she can capture, and hold possession of for a stray half-hour, an individual who has acquired the reputation of being learned she is in-deed pleased. The unfortunate man is questioned and cross-questioned in a manner that he relishes but little ; often, indeed, he is completely posed. If he makes a mistake-oh ! bliss-she is at once down upon him, citing authority upon authority to prove that he is wrong, until, fairly bewildered and greately irritated, the luckless fellow seeks refuge in an admission that his memory had most unaccountably failed him. But this is not enough. She is shortly at him again, until adopting an ignominous mode of escape he flees from her-that is to say he walks away and enhas trounced him for a mistake-she, a

nce of the living realities of life. Is her areer a su ccess?

THE QUAKER WOMAN'S SERMON. Dear Friends, there are three things which very much wonder at. The first is that children should be so foolish as to throw up stones and clubs into trees to knock down the fruit ; If they would let it alone. it would fall of itself. The second is that men should be so foolish and wicked as to go to war and kill one another; if they would only let one another alone, they would die of themselves. And the third and last thing which I wonder at most of all is that young men, should be so unwise as to go after the young women; if they would only stay at home the young wo men would come after them.

A colored serenader down in Georgia, warbles the following,

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