Chats with the Children

"There never was a grandma half so good!"
He whispered, while beside her chair he

stood, And laid his rosy cheek, With manner very meek, Against her doar old face in mood.

"There never was a nicer grandmaborn; a meer grandma-now some little boys must be forlorn, Because they'ee none like you; I wonder what I'd do hout a grandma's kisses night and morn?

There never was a dearer grandr

there's the same as a decision there's likesed her and he smoothed her snow white har!

Then fixed her rufiled cap,
And nostled in her lap,
While grandma, smiling, rocked her old arm chair

"When I'm a man, what lots to you I'll bringg— and carriage, and a watch and

bring.
A horse and carriage, and a ring,
All grandmas are so nicol
(Just here he kissed her twice)
And grandmas give a boy most anything."

fore his dear old grandma could roply us boy looked up, and with a roguish

eyc,
Then whispered in her car,
That nobody might hear:
Say, grandma, have you any more
mince pie?"

The New Moon.

-The New Moon.

There isn't anything in life
But has two handles to it;
And it one fails to lift the weight,
The other's sure to do it.
Suppose you quarrel with your friend:
One handle is "Ho's wrong!"
But try "He is my friend!" instead,
And fathful love is strong.

One handle to our daily lives

Is "1, and what I need."

How a way hope to lift our load

With such a solfish creed?

Hut say "My brothers," lond a hand

To overy fellow-man,

And to it he strength of all is ours,

And what we ought, we can.

And what we ought, we can.

One handle to our griefs is "loss,"
We cannot bear them so;
The other is "God's plan for us,
More wide than we can know."
And when we lift, b .acath His smile.
The burden He has given,
We learn its meaning here on earth,
Its full reward in heaven.

—Christian Work.

"A new boy came into our office today," said a merchant to his wife at the supper table. "He was hired by the firm at the request of the senior member, who thought that the boy gave promise of good things. But I feel sure that the boy will be out of the office in less than a week."

"What makes you think so?" "Because the first thing he wanted to know was just exactly how much he was expected to do,"

"Perhaps you will change your mind about him."

"Perhaps I shall," replied the mer-

mind about him."
"Perhaps I shall," replied the merchant, "but I don't think so."
Three days later the business man said to his wife: "About that boy you

names days later the business man said to his wife: "About that boy you remember I mentioned three or four days ago. Well, he is the best boy that ever entered the effice."

"How did you find that out?"

"In the casiest way in the world. The first morning after the boy began to work he performed very faithfully and systematically the exact duties assigned, which he had been so careful to have explained to him. When he had finished he came to me and said of Mr. H., I have finished all that worl. Now what can I do?"—From Child'e Paper.

to have explained to him. When he had finished he came to me and said:

'Mr. H., I have finished all that work.

Now what can I do?''—From Child's Paper.

FOLLY FUTOFF.

Her real name was Polly Putoman, but everybody called her Polly Putoff. Of course, you can guess how she came to have such a name. It was because she put off doing everything as long as she could.

"Oh! you can depend on Polly for one thing," Uncle Will would say, "You can depend on her putting off everything, but that is all you can depend on her putting off everything, but that is all you can depend on her putting off everything, but that is all you can depend on "And I am sorry to say in despair," how shall I ever break you of this dreadful habit?"

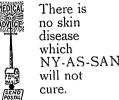
It was just three days to Polly's hirthday, and she had been wondering very much what her mother and father intended to give her. She thought A man who went about selling them had brought some to the house, and Polly had gone wild with delight over their beautiful musical tinkle.

"Polly," mother said that morning, "here is a letter that I want you to got before school."

"Yes, mother," answered Polly, putting the lotter in her pocket.

As she reached the school-house she saw the girls playing, and all estopped just a moment." Then the bell rang, so she could not post the letter them. She locked at the address. They are the greatest medition. After school she forgot all about it, After school she for

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"Did you post my letter, Polly?" asked mother, when Polly was studying her lessons that evening. Polly's face grew very red, and she put her hand in her pocket. "I will post it in the morning," she said faintly.
"It is too late." sparsed.

post it in the morning," she said faintly.

"It is too late," answered mother "The man to whom the letter is direct dwent away this evening, and I haven't got his address. It really only matters to yourself, for it was an order for a music-box for your birth day."

"Oh, mother!" exclaimed Polly.

"Is don't know where he is now," said mother. "If you had not put off posting the letter he would have received it before he started, and sent the music-box. It is too late now."

Wasn't that a hard lesson? It oured Polly, though, and she has nearly lost her old name.

Dante's Inspiration.

Dante's Inspiration.

Dante's Inspiration.

Mrs. Mainall, wife of the well-known statistican, is in Rome making researches at the Vatican Library, and is, it is said, the first lady who has ever gone there for the purposes of study. The theory under examination is this: Did Dante receive his inspiration from the legend of the Irish Saint Fursoy, which the Venerable Bede had done into Latin and rendered popular throughout Europe? Bede is certainly the only Englishman mentioned in the "Divine Comedy," and Mrs. Mulhall conjectures that Dante was familiar with his works. This view would seem to receive support from Mr. Gladstone's theory that Dante visited England. The eminent British stateman, in accepting a copy of Mrs. Mulhall's essay on the subject, says: "The presumptions you raise appear to be important. Dante's being acquainted with a romet local saint, such as Bede is of itself remarkable; and if it was due to his studying in England, as I am inclined to believe he did, then England may have furnished the thread which brought into his view the root idea of his poem."

Buffalo Farmers' Journal: Feeding fattening hogs more than twice a day is injurious, as well as a waste of time. If we slaughter a hog at noon which has been full fed in the morning we will find much masticated food undigested. By evening his stomach would have been not more than empty and ready for a fresh supply.

A LEAGUE OF LIFE

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At ameeting at Kenilworth Mr. Patton, of Oxford afills, said he thought with a first only only on the production of butter. He believed that farmers of Oanada could hold their own in the British markets, even against Denmark. Some farmers objected to milking cows all winter as well as all summer, but the adoption of this course would bring in money all the year round. Where there was not a creamery convenient adoption of this course would string in money all the year round. Where there was not a creamery convenient farmers should make their on butter. If they turned out a first-class quality they would always get a good market for their product.

for their product.

At the Kenilworth meeting Professor Day, of Guelph, spoke on the production of hogs for bacon. The American farmers could, he said, by using corn, fatten their hogs more quickly and at less cost than the Candian producers. Such hogs as the Americans produced, however, were not wanted except in the lumber woods. Hogs for bacon should not have much fat on their backs, and should be uniform in thickness from tail to neck. Packers wanted as heavy a ham as possible, but not too fat on back. For the right kind of hogs a much higher price could be secured than for those not properly prepared, and discrimination would, he said, increase rather than decrease. A farmer who was ination would, he said, increase rather than decrease. A farmer who was raising logs for the bacon market should not confine himself to any particular breed, but endeavor by crosses to evolve a good beach hee, He had used both fresh and sour whey for feed with good effect. Oorn was good feed, but it should only be used as part of other rations. Farmers should, he said, prepare more hogs for market in the summer time when there is a dearth of supplies.

for market in the summer time when there is a dearth of supplies.

W. O. Shearer, of Bright, delivered a most interesting address on dairying at a meeting held at Listowel last week. Shorthorn grades, he said, if large milkers, crossed with a Guerney or Jersey bull, gave good stock for dairy purposes. What was wanted was a special purpose cow, which would milk up to within two months of calving. During these two months the cow should be kept in the stable and be given a very limited diet of dry fodder. A standard oow should give 5,000 pounds of milk and 280 pounds of butter, or 600 pounds of cheese. Any oow not coming up to this standard should be sold to the butcher. Special care should be taken in the selection of a sire. One coming from a herd with a good milk record should always be chosen. Heifers should be fed on wholesome and nutritions bons and musele-forming food, such as well-cured clover or mixed hay and roots with enough ground cats and bran to keep them growing rapidly. They should be kindly treated and not allowed to be chased by dogs or beaten by boys.

Speaking from his own experience

Speaking from his own experience the speaker said he was at that time feeding 11 cents worth of feed to each cow daily, and the cows were giving one pound of butter each per day. The butter was worth 20 cents and the skim milk 3 cents. Each cow was, therefore, producing 23 cents worth of milk and butter at a cost of 11 cents thus leaving a profit of 18 cents per day on each cow. A large number of his cows, which calved in August, were, during September, giving one and one-laft pounds of butter per day, which at 21 cents per pound equalled 31 cents a day for butter. This, with 4 cents worth of skim milk, made 26 cents per day all told. At that time their feed consisted of two bushels each of green cut corn worth 2 cents and 7 pounds of bran worth 3 cents. The total cost, therefore, was 5 cents per day per cow, leaving a profit on each daily of 30 cents. At the present time 18 of his cows average one and one-quarter pounds of butter, or 26 cents in value. The cost of the feed is 9 cents, 6 cents being for grain and 3 cents for fodder.

At a meeting of the South Perth Farmers! Institute. in St. Marvi-

cost of the feed is 9 cents, 6 cents being for grain and 8 cents for fodder.

At a meeting of the South Perth Farmers' Institute, in St. Mary's, William White, the president, said he paid \$\$7 for a cow in April, and in six months he made \$52 on her milk. He believed in keeping cows and hogs together. He used skim milk for the latter, and for five or six years past he had fattened from 60 to 70 hogs a year. There was more money, he said in these two branches than in almost anything else.

Mr. White said that in summer he fed cows one-half gallon bran at night and kept them in the stable as soon as the cold weather commenced. For winter feed he gave two bushels of ensilage, cut clover, a little bran and twice a week about a gallon of chopped cats on top of this. To keep flier from cows in summer he used a mixture of fish oil and carbolic acid. This was applied every week or so.

W. W. Ballantyne said his stable was so fixed that the cows could get a drink whenever they wanted it. Cows, he said, should not be let cut during the winter at all. He fed them two of oats to one of peas, ground together, together with bran.

Mr. Whellhan and George Frame said that they allowed their cows out in winter provided the weather was fine.

annonnanananananananan b Domestie Reading

The blush of a maid is like the fresh

A virtuous maiden should be entire ly under the direction of her parents.

The best praise you can bestow on an author or an artist is to show that you have studied and understand his works.

A virtuous mind in a fair maid is indeed a fine picture in a good light, and therefore it is no wonder that it surrounds her with charms.

A fair and beautiful maid is the perfect workmanship of God, the true glory of angels, the rare miracle of the earth, and the sole wonder of the world.

Hunger has a most amazing faculty of sharpening the genius; and he who with a full belly can think like a hero, after a course of fasting shall rise to the sublimity of a demi-god.—Goid-

Whilst we believe that education is the greatest gift that can be conferred on a human creature, we are not sanguine enough to expost that its more general diffusion will increase the number of men of genius.

The three indispensables of genius are, understanding, feeling, and perseverance; the three things that enrich genus are, contentment of mind, the cherishing of good thoughts, and the exercise of memory.—Southey,

Geniu, can be the lot of only a few; good fortune may come to any, but it would be the part of a fool to wait for it; whereas all may work with heart-iness and might in the work to which they have given themselves.

The productions of a great genius, with many lapses and inadvertences, are very preferable to the works of an inferior kind of author which are scrupulously exact, and conformable to all the rules of correct writing.

There is nothing so remote from vanity as true genius; it is almost as natural for those who are endowed with the highest powers of the human mind to produce the mirades of art, as for other men to breathe or move.

Let no man ever take into consideration whether a thing is pleasant or uppleasant. The love of pleasure begets grief, and the dread of pain causes fear; he who is free from the love of pleasure and the dread of pain knows neither grief nor fear.

knows neither grief nor fear.

There must be some bond of sympathy, some mutual interest, something in each that awakens a responsive chord in the other, in order that any two persons shall take pleasure in each other's society. And where no pleasure is taken a union brought about by artificial of compulsory means will soon dissolve by common consent. Those who differ radically in their ideas may, if generous, meet and discuss them with delight; but their divergence begins from some point of union; whereas those who have no such point, or who fail to find it if they have, cannot be expected to enter into close companionship.

enter into close companionship.

The Rev. Bernard Snell said a little while ago: "It is of no use for us, whether Sunday school teachers or preachers, to imagine that we are thoroughly equipped if only we mean very well. Years ago I read in an Americanised Æsop of an old elephant who accidentally trod on a partridge with fatal results. The tears came into her eyes at the sight of the motherless brood of fledgings close by. "Poor orphan," quoth she, 'and I am a mother myself.—I who have slain their mother. But they shall not perish. I will sit on them!" The elephant had the best of intentions, but she displayed a deplorable want of tact."

C. Y. L. L. A. Notes.

C. Y. L. L. A. Notes.

The Catholic Young Ladies Literary Association met on Tuesday evening at the home of Miss E. Goodyke, Eim St. Applications for membership were received, after which very favorable reports were read by the "At Home" committees. The study of Dante's "Inferno" was recumed seventh and eighth cantos being thoroughly reviewed. The members were also asked to write notes on cantonine for the next meeting, which will be held at the residence of Miss C'ark, 157 Crawford street, Wednesday evening, January twenty-sixth, instead of the unual Tuesday evening on account of the number of concerts and lectures to take place on that evening.

Australia and '98.

Australia and '98.

His Emin. nee Uardinal Moran approves the celebration of the patriotism and heroic secrifices of the men of '98. But his Eminence objects to the narrow lines upon which the organisation was being worked in Australia. He desires to see the celebration embrace all sections of Iriehmen in Australia. His Eminence was first reported to be



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hostile to the commemoration. But, as he explained to a representative of the Sydney Freeman's Journal, three of his grand-uncles having been shot as rebots, and his father having escaped the same fate only because the lot did not fall upon him for military execution in a decimation, he could hardly object to a celebration of the memories of the '98 men. There is to be a requiem celebration in St. Mary's Cathedral Sydney, on a date to be fixed hereafter.

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