

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

START AT THE BOTTOM.—Two boys left home with just about money enough to take them through college, after which they were to depend entirely upon their own efforts.

"What can you do?" said the man of millions. "I would like some position, sir, that would comport with my dignity and acquisitions," was the reply.

"Well, sir, I shall take your name and address, and should we have anything of the kind open, shall correspond with you. Good morning, sir."

As he passed out he remarked to his waiting companion, "You can go in and leave your address."

The other presented himself and papers. "What can you do?" was asked.

"I can do anything that a green hand can do, sir," was the reply.

The magnate touched a bell, which called a superintendent.

"Have you anything to put a man to work at?"

"We want a man to sort scrap-iron," replied the superintendent.

And the college graduate went to sorting scrap-iron.

One week had passed and the president meeting the superintendent, asked:

"How is the new man getting on?"

"Oh," said the boss, "he did his work so well and never watched the clock, that I put him over the gang."

In one year this man had reached the head of a department and an advisory position with the management at a salary represented by four figures, while his whitish companion, who was maintaining his dignity as "clerk" in a lively stable washing harnesses and carriages.

THE GREEDY GIRL.—Once upon a time there was a little girl who was eight years old. Her name was Lily. She was a nice little girl in most things, but she was very greedy.

One day she was in the garden, lying on the grass, and eating a piece of plum cake, when she heard a voice by her side. When she looked up she saw a little creature about the size of a large doll standing by, wearing a dress made of pink gauze, and having a wreath of snail shells round her head.

This little creature, who was the Queen of the Fairies, began to talk to Lily about being so greedy; she told her that if she tried very hard she thought she could get over it.

She stayed about half an hour talking to Lily in this manner. And when she went away she gave her a little trumpet to blow when she was tempted to be greedy.

She also promised to come and see her every day. When the fairy had gone, Lily sat thinking about her little visitor. She was soon interrupted, however, by her mother summoning her to dinner.

She went in and got on very well in the first course, but when she saw her brother having the last helping of her favorite cherry pie, she was very cross to think that she had not had the last piece.

But she suddenly remembered her visitor, and felt very much ashamed of herself. After dinner she went to her own room, and there took the little trumpet and blew it. The moment after, she heard the flapping of wings, and looking up, she saw her kind friend the fairy.

She then told her all about being so cross, and the fairy then explained that she must not expect to get over her fault directly, but that she must always try. Weeks passed, and every day Lily improved, and every day she had a visit from the fairy.

At last the fairy declared her cured, and as a reward gave her a silver carriage drawn by two playboys. Lily turned round to thank her, but she was gone. And Lily awoke to find herself lying on the grass in the garden.—Orphans' Boquet.

A QUESTION OF COURAGE.—There is a little talk between a boy who is a great hunter for his age, and a lady of his acquaintance, which shows that cowardice depends sometimes upon the way things are looked at.

The Atlanta Constitution tells it. "A rabbit," said the young hunter, "is the most awful coward that there is in the world. My! How he does run from a hunter!"

"So you think the rabbit is a coward, eh?"

"Why, of course."

"Well, let us suppose a little. Suppose you were about six or eight inches tall?"

"Well?"

"And had good, strong, swift legs."

"Yes?"

"And didn't have any gun, and a great, big fellow came after you, who did have one. What would you do?"

"What should I do? I should streak it like lightning!"

"I think you would. And I think, also, that you should have your own ideas as to who was the coward."

"He that seeks finds." He that takes Hood's Sarsaparilla finds in its use pure, rich blood, and consequently, good health.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

A hot drink at bedtime often rests refreshes and soothes both the sick and the well.

The dirtiest frying pan will become clean if soaked five minutes in ammonia and water.

A little hot drink to sip between meals for the weak or the aged, and the tired also, is a tonic.

Kerosene is the best thing for removing rust from iron or steel, unless it is very deep. Then it must be taken off by scouring with fine emery powder.

less it is very deep. Then it must be taken off by scouring with fine emery powder.

Mildewed linen should be soaked in buttermilk for several hours and then washed in the usual way.

Linoleum should never be scrubbed, but may be washed with soap and water, and then dried with a cloth. It is a good plan to polish it with equal parts of oil and vinegar applied with a flannel.

This should be rubbed off carefully with a cloth, so that not the least stickiness remains.

Oil in a lamp should not be allowed to get down to less than one-half the depth of the reservoir. The wick should be soft and completely fill the space for it, without crowding. A lamp should be neither suddenly cooled nor exposed to the draught. In extinguishing the flame the wick should first be turned far down and then a sharp, quick puff blown across and not straight down upon the flame.

Borax sprinkled in the haunts of cockroaches will soon cause them to disappear.

When removing the scales of a fish the work will be rendered easier by dipping the fish for a moment into boiling water.

Powdered pumice stone will remove all stains from china-glazed saucepans. It should be rubbed on with a slightly damp cloth.

When trimming a lamp, remove all the charred part of the wick by pinching it off with a piece of paper. Any fraying of the wick may be removed with a sharp pair of scissors, but it should be cut as little as possible.

To purify water add a teaspoonful of powdered alum to every four gallons; stir this briskly round and round, and all impurities will be precipitated at the bottom, leaving the rest of the water clear and pure.

To stop a leak till the arrival of the plumber rub on some yellow soap, and whitening mixed with water to form a thick paste. A very small leak in a gaspipe may be temporarily stopped by rubbing it with a piece of damp soap.

To exterminate ants wring out a sponge in sugar and water and stand it on a plate in the room infested with ants. Very soon it will be covered with ants, when it may be plunged in boiling water to get rid of them and used again in the same manner.

When a child is sufficiently developed to be put on a mixed diet, care must be taken that the diet is really varied. Parents insist on a sameness in their children's food which they would never tolerate in their own.

Animal food should not be given too frequently at first, but by an active child of four years and upward it may be eaten at least once a day.

One of the first forms of animal food that may be given to children is that of good beef-tea, which, with a little judgment, may be given even as young as twelve or thirteen months if the infant seems sufficiently nourished. It may be given a tablespoonful or two at a time, or in larger quantities, as it is found to agree.

When baby is well on with cutting his teeth, at about fifteen or sixteen months, he may have eggs cooked in various ways, and light farinaceous puddings, custards, and the like.

General Debility and a "run down" state call for a general tonic to the system. Such is the D. and L. Kavision. Builds you up, increases your weight, gives health. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

It is lamentable, but true, that a poor novel may outlive a good sermon.

For torpid Liver, A Poor Digestion, Flatulence, Constipation, Biliousness and Sick Head-Ache.

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OUR FARMERS' COLUMN.

FLOWER GROWING.—This week we purpose dealing with the horticultural side of agricultural life. Despite our long winters Canada is a land of beautiful and rare flowers, and our great farming community has always been deeply interested in the flower growing industry and the flower market.

Also the fruit industry claims a particular and ever increasing attention. One of the leading subjects under discussion to-day is the cold storage for fruit growers.

On this question the "Horticulturalist" says:—

"The fruit farm is the proper place for the cold storage of fruit. This is the consensus of opinion of all authorities. There are many reasons, but the one which appeals most to farmers and sellers is, that with cold storage on the spot, the fruit will not be damaged in handling before it reaches cold stores in the selling centres. Another thing, with the farmer having a knowledge of cold storage he will be more careful of his own harvest in putting it where it will keep. He will reap the profits consequent on the rise in prices where he only received the market value of his product. This will be added to the value lost in deterioration caused in transit. Thus the grower will, with his own cold stores, obtain from one-third to one-half more for his crop than he would if he possessed no storage facilities."

"In the grape districts in Western New York the growers have their own cold storage, and they have found that the grapes picked from the vines and carried direct to storage keep much better and longer than any put in cold storage in the cities. These grapes can be marketed in the middle of winter without much loss from waste."

WATERING OF PLANTS.—On this very important subject, an experienced writer, signing "R. N. Y.," has contributed the following information to a Western American publication:—

"Some of the experiment stations have been trying the prolonged effect on plants of water at various temperatures, from freezing to 100 degrees. The tests have been made at the Wisconsin and Ohio stations during the last two years on a variety of plants, including geraniums, coleus, potatoes, beans, etc., and the conclusion is reached that between 45 and 75 degrees, the temperatures mostly available in practice, no apparent difference in effect is caused with any of the plants tested. Water at 42 to 51 degrees grew healthy, short-jointed geraniums, but sometimes affected the more sensitive Coleus unfavorably. At 100 degrees a weak and spindling growth was caused in almost every instance. The practical point is, that where the available water supply in a garden or greenhouse is of a temperature not much below 40 degrees, it will hardly pay to use artificial means to warm it. Cold water, indeed, seems to act as a tonic for many cultivated plants, and glass-house growers, and more and more, coming to rely on forcing, spraying with cold water to clear growing plants of insect pests. They find that the soil is not appreciably chilled by a reasonable amount of cold water. There are times, however, when the immersion of pot plants kept in a chilly room in warm water is very beneficial, as it renders the fertilizing matter in the soil more available."

FLOWERS OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Now the eyes of the world are turned towards the Transvaal, the following paragraph may not be uninteresting to our readers regarding its flora:—

"It is an old disproved belief on South Africa to say that her birds are without song and her flowers without smell. Neither statement is true. The flora and fauna of the Cape Colony, Natal, and the Transvaal are various and fascinating. Many of the birds sing, and many of the flowers have perfumes peculiarly their own."

"The gigantic Cape daisy and the glorious Table Mountain heaths, of hundreds of varieties, have certainly no heavy perfume, but, on the other hand, the thousands of quaint little peeping violet flowers, from pimpernel to orchid, have subtle suggestive odours which are exquisite and refreshing."

"In the Cape Colony for many miles between the Paarl and Cape Town the line is bordered with so-called 'pig-lilies.' These are none other than our carefully-tended and garden-produced arums. But in South Africa they grow wild and in luxurious profusion. Near Ceres there are great fields full of these snowy-white blooms with their orange-yellow pistils; and to see a couple of little nigger children playing about in this amplitude of whiteness is a delightful study in black and white."

"Up in the Transvaal, if a farmer cultivates flowers at all—and all flowers are not as unappreciative of beauty as their detractors suggest—he almost always has on his stoop, or verandah, a couple of tubs containing plants of kettie perring. This is the gardenia of the commercial London hatter. It is smaller, certainly, but equally exquisite in scent, and with a little care it flowers in great profusion. The tuberoses also flourish amazingly in the open air with but the smallest attention and cultivation. At Johannesburg grows the easily-trained and useful granadilla. This is a species of passion flower, with a pretty little feathery-stemmed flower and a very delicious egg-shaped, crinkled-up brownish green fruit, containing a yellow pulp with many flat black seeds. It has a cooling, slightly acid flavour, which must be tried to be appreciated. The granadilla grows easily and quickly, and in flower, in fruit, and in foliage it is very beautiful."

Putting food into a diseased stomach is like putting money into a pocket with holes. The money is lost. All its value goes for nothing. When the stomach is diseased, with the allied organs of digestion and nutrition, the food which is put into it is largely lost. The nutriment is not extracted from it. The body is weak and the blood impoverished.

The pocket can be mended. The stomach can be cured. That sterling medicine for the stomach and blood, Doctor Fiere's Golden Medical Discovery, acts with peculiar promptness and power on the organs of digestion and nutrition. It is a positive cure for almost all disorders of these organs, and cures also such diseases of the heart, liver and other organs, as have their cause in a weak or diseased condition of the stomach.

A TENDENCY TOWARDS SOBRIETY

The growth of sobriety among the working-classes is one of the most promising features of the social conditions of to-day, and it has been enforced by the immense development in the responsibilities of daily life. Never were intoxicating liquors and paralyzing drugs more in reach of the people, but their excessive use is confined to very few. The man who is known to be addicted to them soon falls into disrepute, and, being unable to secure employment in any

important capacity, he must in a short time degenerate into the class of incorrigibles and cease to have any recognition among decent people.

There can be no doubt that the use of powerful and dangerous physical forces in the ordinary operations of life will constantly increase, and the need of sober, reliable, and competent men become so urgent that no man of irregular or intemperate habits will be able to secure employment of any sort in the years to come, and the time will not be distant either.—New Orleans Picayune.

THE STRENGTH OF TWENTY MEN.

When Shakespeare employed this phrase he referred, of course, to healthy, able-bodied men. If he had lived in these days he would have known that men and women who are not healthy may become so by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine, by making the blood rich and pure and giving good appetite and perfect digestion, imparts vitality and strength to the system.

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Society Directory.

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.—Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on the first Sunday, at 4 p.m., and third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of each month. President Sarah Allen; Vice-President, Stacia Mack; Financial Secretary, Mary McMahon; Treasurer, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Lizzie Howlett, 383 Wellington Street.—Application forms can be had from members, or at the hall before meetings.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.—Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church, corner Centre and Laprade streets, on the 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at 8 p.m. President, Michael Lynch; Recording Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 312 Hibernian Street; to whom all communications should be addressed. Ed. Peter Doyle, Financial Secretary; E. J. Colfer, Treasurer; Delegates to St. Patrick's League—J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 3.—Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1863 Notre Dame Street, near McGill. Officers: D. Gallery, President; P. T. McGeildrick, Vice-President; Wm. Rawley, Rec-Secretary, 78 Mansfield Street; John Hughes, Fin-Secretary; L. Brophy, Treasurer; M. Fennel, Chairman of Standing Committee, Marshal, Mr. John Kennedy.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 9.—President, H. J. Hummel, 28 Visitation Street; Rec-Secretary, W. J. Clarke, 25 Lymburner Ave., St. Cuneogronde, (to whom all communications should be addressed); Fin-Secretary, M. J. Doyle, 19a Balmoral Street; Treasurer, A. J. Hanley, 794 Palace Street; Chairman of Standing Committee, R. Diamond; Marshal, J. J. Flynn. Division meets on the second and fourth Fridays of every month, in the York Chambers, 244 1/2 St. Catherine Street, at 8 p.m.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.—(Organized, 13th November, 1883)—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers—Jas. J. Costigan, President; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary; Robt. Warron, Financial Secretary; Jas. H. Maiden, Treasurer.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & H. ASSOCIATION, organized, April 1871. Incorporated, Dec. 1875.—Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 19 Dupre Street, first Wednesday of every month, at 8 o'clock, p. m. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President Geo. A. Grace; Secretary, M. J. Power; all communications to be addressed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. Trimpy, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2:30 p. m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Struble C.S.S.R.; President, D. J. O'Neill; Secretary, J. Murray; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

ST. PATRICK'S COURT, NO. 95 C.O.P.—Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa Street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Ranger, James F. Fosbre, Recording Secretary, Alex. Patterson, 197 Ottawa Street.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month, at 8 p.m. Rev. S. C. Hallissey, Rev. President; James J. Costigan, 1st Vice-President; W. P. Doyle, Secretary, 254 St. Martin Street.

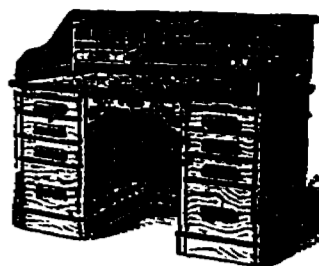
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