#### There is Hope For Erin.

There is hope for Erin,
White in ten thousand cells,
Where devotion ever dwells,
The meek-faced nuns are telling,
While their hearts with love are swelling,
Ten thousand rosaries for Erin.

There is hope for Erin.
While monk and saintly priest
Offer up the Sacred Feast,
With tenrs and nightly sighing,
For an isle in sorrow lying,
An isle whose music-name is Erin.

There is hops for Erin:
Her sons, to virtue true,
By their holy actions sue
From God the choicest blessing,
From the Sacred Heart caressing
For the Sacred Heart's own isie, Erin.

There is hope for Erin,
While angel-censers wave,
While her saints for mercy crave,
While Virgin-Mother's pleading
Can move the Victim bleeding
On thy altar's sacred stone, Erin.

McGec's Illustrated Weekly, New York, 1876.

#### Firesides Sparks. [From Judy.]

What inn should all hungry lawyers go to? -Why, to Gray's of course.

Why is a carpenter like a barber?-Because he can't get along without shavings.

[From Punch.] Dame Nature set a good example to the generous this Christmas. The trost itself began to give on Boxing-day.

As soon as the streets are frozen hard-but not till then, of course—lose no time in taking the proper steps to have your horses with screw-pegs-against the approaching thaw. New Parlor Maid: "Here's a letter, Ma'am,

if you please!" New Mistress: "Pray, Mary are you not accustomed to see letters handed on a tray?" New Parlor Maid: "Yes, Ma'am. But I didn't know you was!"

"Beg pardon, sir, but I've just caught these two young rascals making a slide in front of your door step, and they say as you gave 'em permission." It's quite correct, I did, policeman. The fact is, I expect my mother-in-law to luncheon."

[From Fun.] A Mayor's Nest .- The Mansion House.

At Christmas time pile up your kitchen fire. The range will be grateful.

Why is going to your office every day a betting transaction? Because it is ten to four An actor is not necessarily acting in a friendly spirit when he takes an actor's

A Yankee editor in a financial article, says: "Money is close, but not close enough to reach."

It is a very foolish thing to whisper secrets to your quill; however faithful a servant it may be, very likely it will split.

Said a lady to the famous actor Garrick, "I wish you were taller." "Madam,' replied the wit, "how happy I should be to stand

higher in your estimation!" Giles asserts that the laws are very unjust. A man can poach an egg and there is nothing done about it, but let him try to poach a

chicken-well, just let him try-that is all! "Ah, Augustus, how soothing is nature. See how beautiful these birds look upon the wing!" "Yes-just so, Angelina. But, excuse me, I-I think the wings are on the foundation. Ward then struck at me with

then the operator exclaimed "Oh, that will in fun." I let him up. We walked a short

### Miscellaneous.

He was an old physician, and he was declaiming the other day against the propensity walked on a short distance. The dispute be-which people display for cating unripe fruit coming hotter, he made more determined and vegetables. Said he, "There is not a efforts to strike me. It was then that I fruit or vegetable growing in our gardens that | picked up McCarthy's axe, which he had, | a bulky volume and contains questions and is not best when arrived at maturity, and most of them are positively injurious unless I thought if I attempted to run from him he subject; and their information has been carefully ripe." "I know one thing that ain't so good when it's ripe as 'tis when green," interrupted a little boy, in a very confidential but modest manner. "What's that?" sharply said The blow did not kill him, for I saw his legs the physician, vexed at having his principle move. I ran away a short distance. I did disputed by a mere boy. "A cucumber," replied the lad.

A very ugly and very disagreeable man sat facing Douglas Jerrold at a dinner party, when the latter accidentally broke a glass before the cloth was removed. The plain gentleman, thinking to be smart, said, "What—already, Jerrold! Well, I never break a glass." "I wonder at that," was the reply; "you ought whenever you look into one." Another witty reply of the satirical Jerrold was upon his dropping in to dine at a roadside inn with a friend, when, after quaffing off a glass of ale with no apparent relish, he was asked how he liked it. "Well, it is not right to speak ill of the dead," was the reply.

A "slashing writer" on the Washington Union, who does not glorify the "old times," thus chuckles over what the "Father of his country" did not know: "We don't like to be irreverent, but would like to ask, what did our forefathers know? What, for instance, did George Washington know? He never saw a steamboat; he never saw a fast mailtrain; he never held his ear to a telephone; he never sat for his picture in a photographgallery; he never received a telegraphic despatch; he never sighted a Krupp gun; he never listened to the 'fizz' of an electric pen; he never saw a pretty girl run a sewing-machine; he never saw a self-propelling engine go down the streets to a fire; he never heard of evolution, and he never took laughing-

The Late Lord Ravensworth, or "the Baron," as he was familiarly known, besides being a first-class chess-player and good classical scholar, was a man of no little personal vanity. One cold day in winter, some years back, it is related, having wrapped himself in a fur coat, and the industry assumed prodigious proporhe went to call on some neighbours in Northumberland. He was ushered into the drawing-room and left, as he thought, alone. No sooner was the door closed than he mounted on a chair in front of the mirror over the fireplace, and, after surveying himself with intense satisfaction, gave vent to the ejacula-tion, "Well, a man in fur is a noble animal!" Unfortunately for "the Baron," a lady was seated in the recess of a screen in a corner of the room all the time, and not only witnessed the exhibition, but overheard the soliloquy.

UNITED STATES REVENUE.—The examination of baggage by the United States Customs officer yesterday, preparatory to the leaving of the United States train, afforded considerable amusement to quite a number of persons who were watching its progress. Some Canadians were shipping a lot of home-made quilts evidently with a view of "cornering" the England has a monopoly of the cotton trade, markets on "Uncle Samuel," and when their and where local regulations would forbid any commodities were under examination were serious competition on our part, the people offering out large inducements to the officials, are building cotton mills, and making their offering to present them with a hundred dol- own cloth. Labor is so cheap in India, and lars should they be successful in their search for contraband goods. One in particular, who had taken in too much freight in the shape of "whiskie blanc," gave lusty vent to his indignation because one of the Customs men hap- her, and the cotton trade dies, and the men pened to crack a board of his packing box on | who work in cotton must go to the relief asits removal for examination.

### EXECUTION OF DOWD.

St. Andrew's, N.B., January 14. Dowd got out of bed this morning about six o'clock and dressed. He wore a pair of dark tweed pants and a vest and white shirt. In reply to your correspondent, he said that he had had a good night's rest and felt comfortable, and, he hoped, prepared. On Monday night, about ten o'clock, he bid the jailor's wite good bye. She said, "Tommy, I hope you are prepared; you are going to pay a debt we will all have to do sooner or later.' She was weeping while she spoke. He said: "Mrs. Hall, do not fret, it is nothing; it will soon be over; I don't mind it." Taking her by the hand, he said: "Good bye, God bless

you : I hope I will meet you in Heaven." Father Doyle arrived at the jail at 6.30 a. m. He went directly to the room set apart for his final interview with Dowd, whom he found waiting for him. Father Doyle then administered to him the sacraments of Penance and the Holy Eucharist. He felt

PERFECTLY BESIGNED TO HIS TERRIBLE FATE,

and longed to meet his God. The service was followed by exhortation and thanksgiving. Dowd then, in a firm hand, signed the petition to the Governor-General which was drawn up at his request, and in which he asserted Mrs. Ward's innocence, and praved that she might be pardoned or the term of her imprisonment lessened. Being now ready,

#### THE MARCH TO THE GALLOWS began. First came the High Sheriff, followed

by the condemned man carrying in his hands

a lighted blessed candle, and by his side walked the priest, waving in his hand a crucifix and reciting the Miserere. The jailor walked behind. On ARRIVAL AT THE GALLOWS, he was placed under the beam. He then made a speech, as follows:-" I am much

obliged to the Sheriff and Mr. Hall and his family; they have shown me every kindness, and gratified my every wish. I bid the people of St. Andrew's good-bye. I feel every kindly feeling to the people of St. Andrew's. I wish you all well. God bless you all." He then KNELT DOWN WITH THE PRIEST,

who recited the De Projundis and the Ordo commendations. The jailer then bound his hands and feet, placed the rope round his neck, adjusted the knot, and pulled the black cap over his face. Dowd then said, "Good byc, Mr. Hall." The rope was then cut, he was jerked up into the air, and died without a struggle.

DOWD'S FINAL CONFESSION

was as follows:-The day on which the terrible deed was committed, I accidentally met Ward coming from the meadow, and asked Ward where he was coming from, to which he replied he was coming from having, but that he would never make any more hay. He asked me where I was coming from. I said, from berrying. To which he replied: "You will never go berrying again." Some words of dispute took place between us in reference to some evil thoughts McCarthy had put in Ward's mind respecting improper relations which he insinuated existed between me and Ward's wife, for which there was no the pitchfork. I evaded the blow he aimed A man was sitting for his photograph. The operator said, "Now, sir, look a kind o' pleasant—smile a little." The man smiled, and said "For God's sake, let me up; I was only then the constant of the said "For God's sake, let me up; I was only never do! It is too wide for the instru-ment."

distance, disputing by the way. He again struck at me with the fork. I again evaded the blow. We got into holds, and tussled again, as before, until he was exhausted. He again begged to be released. We would, when my back was turned, have plunged the fork into me. I gave him one blow on the head and knocked him insensible. not know what I was doing, I was crazed. I stopped, turned back, and struck him two or three blows and finished him. I then hauled the body into the bushes, and covered it with the moss and brush, as it afterwards was found. I buried his hat in the swamp, and went to the river to wash. devil prompted me to drown myself, but then I thought if I did I would be lost for ever. I never went back to where I hid the body until I was taken there. I most solemnly declare, in view of my approaching death, that Mrs. Ward is entirely innocent.

# The United States the Cause of the

Depression in England. (English Correspondent New York Herald.) Many reasons are assigned-the main rea-

son, the prosperity of the United States. Nothing seems clearer than this, that England is falling back simply because America is advancing. If you look for the causes of this trouble what do you find? There is the dis-tress in the iron trade. Well, in ten years America has added twelvefold to her iron production. Every ton of ore produced is so much taken from England. We can make iron even in Tennessee and Alabama cheaper than it can be made in England, and as a consequence the export trade of English iron, once the largest item of our imports, is confined to the Atlantic coast. Very soon it will be driven out and we shall be sending our manufactured iron to this market. This makes an immense chasm in the profits of English labor. There is no distress in the cotton trade. Not long since England had a virtual monopoly of cotton manufacture. She purchased our raw cotton and sent it back to us in cloth. tions. She had a market in India and China. I am afraid even to hazard a guess as to the amount of money England has made in the last half century out of her cotton trade with India, China and the United States. What do you see now? The United States makes her own cotton into cloth and begins to supply England. In China our cloths are so much better than the English that we are taking the market. I hear of some English mills imitating our American trade marks so as to secure a Chinese market. I read warning articles in the newspapers, telling cotton manufacturers that unless they stop cheating the Chinese by putting too much sizing in their cotton cloths, they will lose their whole trade, the Chinaman being a thoughtful, prudent person, and not caring to buy his sizing by the yard. In India, where England has a monopoly of the cotton trade, cotton grows there in such profusion, that this competition must be effective. So you see that three great markets in which England

sociations and crave bread and meat.

#### Poultry Notes.

Steaming is preferable to boiling for tough

Remove the threads before sending roast fowl to the table.

In winter kill poultry three days to a week before cooking.

Poultry and game are less nutritious, but more digestible than any other meats. Singe with alcohol instead of paper-a

tea-spooful is sufficient for either a turkey or a chicken. Remember, most of the skill of roasting

poultry in the best manner depends upon basting faithfully. To give roast birds a frothy appearance,

dredge, just before they are done, with flour and baste liberally with melted butter.

When onions are added to stuffing, chop them so fine that in eating the mixture one does not detect their presence by biting into a piece.

Ladies doing their own marketing will do well to remember that young poultry may be told by the tip of the breast bone being soft and easily bent between the fingers, and when fresh by its bright full eye, pliant feet and soft,

To boil eggs properly, place them in a dish having a close cover ; pour over boiling water ; cover and set away from the fire for ten to fifteen minutes. Eggs cooked in this way are more delicate and digestible than when allowed to boil in the old way. The heat of the water cooks them slowly to a jelly-like consitency, leaving the yolk harder than the white.

Poultry requires a skilful carver. The requisites are grace of manner, case in the performance, a sharp knife of medium size, a perfect knowledge of the position of the joints and the most complete mode of dissecting. Etiquette teaches us that the carver retains his seat while carving, managing his hands and elbows artistically, etc.

To bone a Turkey or Fowl-Cut through the skin down to the centre of the back; raise the flesh carefully on either side until the sockets of the wings and thighs are reached; next disjoint and bone, after which the whole of the body may be easily separated from the ilesh and taken out entirely, only the neck bones and merry-thought remaining. The fowl may be restored to its original form with a dressing of bread or forcement, or the legs and wings may be drawn inside the body and the fowl, first flattened on a table, covered with a tape. If necessary steam before roasting. To be eaten cold.

Purchasing Fowls-The following advice for selecting fowls will be read with interest by very many :- If a hen's spurs are hard and the scales of the legs are rough, she is old, whether you see her head or not, but her head corroborates your observation. If the under bill is so stiff that you cannot bend it down, and the comb thick and rough, leave her, no matter how fat and plump, for some one less particular. A young hen has only the rudiments of spurs; the scales on the legs are loose, glossy, and flesh colored; whatever the color may be, the claws are tender and short, the nails sharp, the under bill soft, and the comb thin and smooth. An old turkey has rough scales on the legs, callosities on the soles of the feet, and long claws; a young one the reverse of all these marks. When the the reverse of all these marks. the reverse of all these marks. When the feathers are on, the old turkey cock has a long tutt or beard; a young one but a sprouting one, and when they are off the smooth scales on the legs decide the point, besides the difference in size of the wattle of the neck, and the clastic shoot upon the neck.

# Colonial Timber.

[London Correspondent Globe]

A blue book has been presented to Parliament on the subject of colonial timber. It is fully analysed. In regard to your quarter of the world it appears that Quebec is the only Province of the Dominion in which steps have been taken to prevent the recurrence of bush fires, and even such measures as have been adopted there are inadequate. Attention is called, too, to the want of providence in Canada in making no provision for the enormous annual consumption of timber by the replanting of cleared areas. The exports of timber to the United Kingdom from the Dominion for five years ended 1876, are put down at £24,-633.226; while in the same period the exports of grain amounted to £16,536,983 only.

# The American Iron Trade.

[New York Herald.]

The old year, take it all in all, was a more active and more prosperous year for the American iron trade than either 1876 or 1877. There was improvement in the demand for all iron and steel products, and prices, although not satisfactory, were well maintained, except in the case of pig iron. This branch-of the trade has had a hard struggle, and many furnaces have been run without profit. The new year opens with the promise of a still more active and more prosperous business for our iron and steel manufactures than the old year gave to them. Business is in fewer hands, and the home competition cannot be so desperate as it has been. Foreign competition for the present is not to be dreaded. Prices, it is hoped, are at last at the lowest point to which they can possibly fall, while the unmistakable and undeniable revival of general prosperity throughout the country gives every assurance of the continuance of the increased demand for iron and steel which characterized the old year.

#### CANADA FROM AN ENGLISHMAN'S STANDPOINT.

Toronto and Moutreal. The special correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph of December 27th and 28th, thus speaks of Toronto and Montreal as fol-

Toronto fully justified its claim to premier rank in Canada. To me it appeared that while Montreal boasts more stately and important public edifices, the signs of wealth which it exhibited were by no no means so abundant as those to be found at Toronto. For no sooner was the business portion of the town quitted than we were in the midst of such superb suburban residences that we might well have imagined ourselves within the precincts of a Continental capital. Tastefully built detached houses, each standing in its own grounds were too numerous to be counted; road after road, lined on either side by these villas and cottages, were passed in the drive, and several hours failed to exhaust the avenues and streets which thus presented themselves for inspection. Nor was all this prosperity hollow and deceptive; on the contrary, although the times are admittedly bad in comparison with former years, I learnt that Toronto was still thriving; that its merchants and landowners were doing well; and that, though they might complain of a certain lethargy in

### Household Hints.

To CLEAN PAINTED WALLS .- Use oxgall fluid.

TO KEEP HINGES FROM CREAKING .- Rub them with soap.

To KEEP MILK SWEET .-- Put in a spoonful of grated horseradish. RANCID BUTTER.-Rancid butter may be

sweetened by being washed in lime water. TO PREVENT MOLD ON BLACK INK .- Cloves in black ink will prevent mold from collect-

ing on it. GREASY SILK RIBBON .- Rub magnesia or French chalk on greasy silk ribbon, hold near

fire, and brush off grease. STAINS IN LIGHT GOODS .- Chloroform is very

useful in removing great stains from light silk and poplin. French chalk is also very good. To CLEAN BLACK CASHMERE.-Wash in hot suds with a little borax in the water; rinse in

blueing water—very blue—and iron while damp. It will look equal to new. To RESTORE COLORS, ETC .- Hartshorn will estore the color of woolen garments without injury. Turpentine removes grease or paint from cloth-apply till paint can be scraped

To CLEAN BLACK LACE.—Squeeze softly and often in skimmed milk; when it seems clean put it in clean skimmed milk, squeeze again, lay it on sheets of stiff paper, draw out scollops and edges with finger, cover with stiff paper and a heavy weight.

PEELING POTATOES .- All the starch in potatoes is found very near the surface; the heart contains but little nutriment. Ignorance of this fact may form a plausible excuse for those who cut off thick parings, but none to those who know better. Circulate the injunction, pare thin the potato skin."

To Remove Ink .- The following methods are said to be infallible: "To extract ink from cotton, silk and woolen goods, saturate the spots with spirits of turpentine, and let it remain several hours; then rub it between the hands. It will crumble away without injury to the color or the texture of the article. extract ink from linen, dip the stained part in hot tallow; when cool, wash the garment in soapsuds, and the ink will disappear."

#### Domestic. FOR BURNS.

Strong, fresh, clear lime water mixed with as much linseed oil as it will cut; shake the bottle before applying; wrap the burn with cotton wadding saturated with the lotion: wet as often as it appears dry, without removing the cotton from the burn for nine days, when new skin will probably have formed.

#### LAMP CEMENT.

Where the tops of lamps have become loosened, it is not an easy job to mend them, and many have been disappointed in attempting to cement them on by the use of plaster-of-Paris. It is said that by boiling three parts of resin with one part of caustic soda and five parts of water, and mixing with one-half its weight of plaster-of-Paris, one will make a cement which is not permeable by petroleum. It sets firmly in a short time, and is not a good conductor of heat.

PICKLED TONGUE.

For one dozen tongues make a strong brine sufficient to cover, add one teaspoon pulverized saltpetre and a half pound sugar, keep a weight on them so that they may be covered with brine. Let them remain two weeks, then hang up to dry or smoke if you like.

TO CEMENT BROKEN CHINA.

Beat lime into the most impalpable powder; sift it through fine muslin; then tie some into a thin muslin, put on the edges of the broken china some white of egg, then dust some lime quickly on the same, and unite them exactly.

A FRUIT CAKE.

A lady says the following is good, and she enows it :- One pound brown sugar, one pound browned flour, three pounds seedless raisins, two pounds currants, one pound citron, threefourths pound butter, one cun molasses, two teaspoons mace, two of cinnamon, one of cloves, one of black pepper, one nutmeg, one teaspoon soda, twelve eggs, one-half cup currant jelly melted in one-half cup hot water. This cake will keep for years.

EVERYTHING IN ITS PLACE.

Fresh air and a glass of spring water are thought of with delight: and yet the latter has killed in an hour, and the former has caused weeks and months of sickness and suffering. They are only good in their places both being dangerous to one who is in a profuse perspiration.

# Useful Receipts.

SCOTCH BROTH .- Remove the fat from a gal-Ion of meat broth: that in which any meat, either salt or fresh, has been cooked will answer. Mix half a teacupful of oatmeal into a smooth paste with a little of the liquor and add to it a small onion chopped fine. When the broth is boiling, stir in the paste; season to taste with pepper and salt boiled for twenty minutes, stirring occasionally to prevent lumping and

PARSNIP FRITTERS .- Boil six medium sized parsnips until tender, then mash them smooth with a lump of butter and pepper and salt to Add two beaten eggs, three even tablespoonfuls of flour, and half a cupful of sweet milk. Heat some nice drippings and a little butter in a frying-pan and drop the mixture by teaspoonfuls into the hot fat. When nicely browned on both sides, lay them on whitish brown paper folded in a plate, and set them for five minutes in the oven, then serve on a hot dish in which is laid a folded napkin, and garnish with curled parsley.

OYSTER SAUCE .- Put two dozen oysters with their liquor into a saucepan and place it on the fire. Bring it to a full boil, remove immediately and drain off the liquor. Put an ounce of butter into a saucepan and when it melts stir in half an ounce of flour: when smooth add by degrees the oyster liquor, and stir until the mixture is thick and smooth, then put in two tablespoonfuls of sweet cream aud season to taste with pepper and salt. Cut each oyster into four pieces (removing the hard portions) and stir them into the sauce; when well heated and ready to be served set the saucepan off the fire and add a few drops of lemon juice. Do not cook after this as it will be liable to curdle.

QUINCE PRESERVES .- Pare and quarter the quinces, and reserve the skins, cores and imperfect pieces for jelly and marmalade. Allow three quarters of a pound of sugar for each pound of fruit. Boil the quarters in just enough clear water to cover them, until they can be easily pierced with a straw then remove them directly from the water to the hot syrup, which should be ready clarified in another kettle. To prepare the syrup, allow a teacupful of cold water to every pound of sugar and the white of a beaten egg added with each quart of water. Boil and skim untrade, there was far more actual wealth in til no more scum rises; when the quinces their hands than in those of their brethren in have boiled up once in the syrup remove them to the jars and seal tightly.

### AGRICULTURAL.

Hints for the Farm.

Seeps .- Overhaul the stock; if in doubt as to the vitality of any, there is time to test them by sowing in a pot or box of earth in a warm room.

KEEP OUT THE COLD .- The old-fashioned method of banking up the house is not the best one. It is better to have double windows in the cellar, and the cellar wall properly pointed. If this has not yet been done, it may yet be on a warm day.

A curry comb or card and brush freely used will help to keep the cows, calves, and other cattle, as well as horses, in good health and comfort. If there is doubt about this, a short trial will convince any one that the practice is a profitable one.

A barrel of plaster should be kept in a handy place in every stable and manure cel-Where this is used constantly, there lar. will be freedom from the usual strong odor of stables and fermenting manures and a saving of valuable material which would otherwise

TAKE CARE OF THE ASHES .- Many fires occur through careless disposal of ashes. The ashhouse should be at a safe distance from any other buildings. A safe way is to keep the ashes in an iron can or holder until cool and then throw them into the box or receptacle provided for them. Wood askes are too valuable to waste and coal ashes make an excellent absorbent in the earth closet and are very good for making hard footpaths.

CARE OF PRODUCE.—Up to the middle of December, the problem has been, not to protect our crops from the frost, but to keep them dormant. In such mild weather, the nights are appreciably cooler, and the root cellar should be left open at night and be closed during the day. Roots and celery in trenches should have only sufficient covering to keep off the sun, and it would be better if this were done by means of boards raised sufficiently to allow the air to circulate beneath them.

Swine.—Pork is lower than for many years past. There have been about 10,000,000 pigs marketed within twelve months. That this vast number should have been disposed of at any price is an extraordinary fact. It proves that the market is practically unlimited, if the price is low enough. The aim must be to provide pork as cheaply as possible. The way to do this, is to keep only the best, and have pigs heavy enough for pork, without wintering them over. A pig of the best breeds may be made to weigh 300 pounds within a year. Only such pigs will pay at present, and poor stock won't pay at all.

#### Concerning House Plants.

The best temperature for house plants is from 48 degrees at night to 70 degrees during the day.

Water thoroughly, but not too often. Give air on every warm, sunny day.

Shower all smooth leaved plants frequently. Wash the leaves of English ivy with clean, cold water and a sponge—nothing else. In giving liquid manure-a heaping table-

spoonful stirred into a water pail full of water is enough. Fix up all plants neatly.

Clip off all dead or dying leaves. The oleander, calla lily and hydrangea may have water standing in the saucers under the

nots. Vines should be watered more frequently then other plants.

To kill green fly or plant louse-smoke the lants with tobacco.

Very weak lime water will kill worms in the pots. Red spiders may be gotten rid of by fre-

quently wetting the foliage and keeping the atmosphere moist. A pinch of flour of sulphur, sprinkled now and then on the leaves, will keep off mildew. Don't forget to send your flowers to your

sick neighbors. They do a world of good, and your plants thrive all the better for having the blossoms picked. Teach the children to take an interest in

the plants. It is a good plan to name a plant for eech boy and girl of the family. If your plants should at any time get nipped

with frost, shower them with very cold water, and keep them in the shade a day or two. Furnace heat is the worst for plants, and that from a wood stove the best. Keep the air moist—a pan of water kept on

the stove, or a damp towel hung on the register, will do this. If you want your plants to bloom well in winter, don't let them bloom in summer.

All plants need rest after blooming-set them away in the shade. Use water of the same temperature as the

A few drops of ammonia added to a pail of water, and applied once a week, will prevent the earth in the pots from getting sour.

The mealy-bug, which looks like little more than arbit of dirt, must, like the scaly-bug, be removed by hand-picking.
Guscias and heliottopes should be repotted

as soon as the roots touch the sides of the pots. Don't be discouraged at one failure; but

keep trying, until your windows are a living protest against frost and snow, and your room a bower of living green, that will never let the memory of summer days go out of your heart.

#### How Farmers Lose Money. [From Colman's Rural World.]

By not taking one or more papers. Keeping no account of farm operations, paying no attention to the maxim that "a stitch in time saves nine," in regard to sowing grain or planting seed at the proper time.

Leaving reapers, cultivators, plows, etc., unsheltered from the rain and the heat of the sun. More money is lost in this way annually than most persons would be willing to be-

Permitting broken implements to be scattered over the farm until they are irreparable. By repairing broken implements at the proper times many dollars may be saved-a proof of the assertion that time is money.

Attending auction sales and purchasing all kinds of trumpery because, in the words of the vendor, the articles are very cheap.

Disbelieving the principle of rotation of crops, before making a single experiment.

Allowing fences to remain unprepared until strange cattle are found grazing in the meadow, grain fields, or browsing on the

Planting fruit trees without giving the trees half the attention required to make them profitable.

# Special Notice.

A CARD .- To all who are suffering from the errors and the indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station, D, Bible Rouse, Neu

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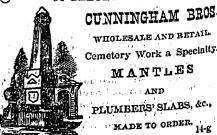
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