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WINDOW GARDENS.

For the illustrations given with this article we are indebted to Mr James Vick, of Roch-ester, the well-known seedsman and florist They give a good idea of what may be accomplished by the use of very simple means in the way of beautifying a sitting room or parlor window. As for the best plants to use, a writer in the Chroman Linear gives the follow-

ing excellent advix.
Saudino is an article that can't be menufactured, and without a liberal quantity of it almost all plants will languish. What can be done then? What shall be done in the many windows lacking sunshine, pitiable with their solemn array of weak, sickly, consumptive-looking plants? Give them up. Cease doctoring the old incurables. Begin to cultirate what will succeed.

Cultivate vines at the windows. Cultivate vines at the windows. Strive to produce leaves rather than flowers, and depend on foliage and its grouping for pleasing effects. There is that graceful runner, the Madeira vine. Start a plot of it in each corner of the window-sill. Let the vines run up on strings meeting in the centre of the frame above. You have the outlines of a prescript that ou can fill up very prettily suspend from the apex what I call a variety pot—a hanging pot with a little of several things in it. Fut in a little "money (I mean the plant, for the genuine you will need these hard times,, a litt of Wandering Jew, one of the harder meanbers of the family, and then add Imer. The latter will Colous famili Dusty Miller.

Justy Muser. The latter will sook out of the foliage like the whitened head of the original as he stands among his flour barrels in the mill. Hang amother pot below filled up in the same

ably sure to blessom without large doses of sunshine to stimulate them. Four fuchria won to be likely to flower, but it will run and its drooping branches will have all the effect of vines. Fou may do something with the periwinkle (runca minor) and with some of the tougher foliage plants (coless). It will be easy though to secure a bushy base for your pyramid. An ivy going about and over the window will make a rich frame for this pretty pirture while as the side-tendrile of the Modern dow will make a rich tramsfor this pretty pir-ture while as the side-tendrils of the Madeira. It that is done the stronger vine shoot on; you can saying them in festions. vine shoot our wou can awing them in festions across the window

A lady who has great sporose with house bjents salendes pondients er tollows and south-

easterly exposure constitutes her conservatory.

A large box supported to iron brackets at the
worth window of the bay its filled with greatiron brackets are at Thelres, also on iron brackets, are at the two side windows, upon which pote of plants stand. A firm bracket on each side of plants stand. A firm bracket on each side of the arch of she window holds a pot with a the arch of the window holds a pot with a The higher stratum of trailing the Four-armed broats per brack, at it is so much earmed, that one street of introduce will just above an analythere is no danger these and can be turned to or from the light of the plants do not stand the planter. A rustic basket is to hang from the floation of the arch, while a wire there is no danger of the plants do not stand in rollers will find its position in the the most thrifty growth of window or can be moved away at a new model.

mon "

Giring the result of her experience in the interrals will of course rary limitated Christian Weekly for the benefit of with the habits of the plants, that they among more limitating the result of the interrals will of course rary limitated Christian Weekly for the benefit of with the habits of the plants. I prefer, when it · EDER OFF ADMIN

"The first thing is the wandow. I do not expect very much return from my laber, unless I can have simlight upon my plants during at least a considerable part of the day. For the best results a window with a south or southeast exposure is necessary

I bring the garden plants that I propose to earry through the winter under cover early, lest the frost may surprise me some of these fine nights. The plants taken from the beds have of



stands among his flour barrols in the mill. Course, to be put in pote or boxes, and some of the Hang another pot below filled up in the same plants that have been in pots must be reported. I do not report them unless it is likely that the sail's worn out. In repotiting I use good leaf mould well mixed with said, putting more Floras kinghts, anything protty for its leaves. And in proportion for vines than for the hard-put there a sweet-sounted geranium. Be-er-wooded plants. I prefer the common, unguanare pretty for leaf effect, and are reasonably sure to blessom without large doses of gives the roots a chance to breathe, as well as sunshing to stimulate them. For five in proving the water from actions and revents the water from settling down and otting them. To attain this latter result also, rotting them To attain this latter result also, coarse gravel should be put in the bottom of the pots, securing thorough under drainage.

where; but I do not mix

plant absorbs part of the life of the weaker one, but nother thrive as well as

when kept separate.

I have never found that it was sale to sales the pos-to stand on the floor. The to stand on the flour, traordinary cold enap may traordinary cold enap may oscort us star sanda ou The higher stratum of sure is to much earner, that a maily there is no danger

is practicable, to set the pots in water, and let them absorb the moisture rather than to pour a ter upon them. The water should not be cold, slightly teped water is better. The leaves of the plants I try to keep clean, that is

side and now that, to the light."

A YOUNG GORILLA

Mr Walker purchased from a nature a fine healthy male Gorilla, appearantly about two years of age, and shipped it for England Being under the impression that he had taken too much care of all the other living ones which he had obtained at differ-nt times, h which he had obtained at differ at times, he determined to let the new sequination have its own war, and only take care that it did no machief. When purchased, the animal was by no means strange or spiteful, but rather what may be termed shy, and suspicious of strangers. At the expiration of about a week strangers. however, it became sufficiently tame and confiding to admit of its being allowed to run about loose, and to do as it liked. At the same time its food, instead of being confined to the fruits on which it is supposed to feed it its wild state, consisted in general. fragments from the table, and besides these it had any thing edible it could lay its hands on, and occasionally a basin of condensed milk and a raw egg beaten up in it was given. It liked amount fruit, but this produce? diarrhoss which had to be treated with chlorodyne and raw egg. Finding that the animal became restrict, it was left entirely to its own devices and especially as every one in the ship was at the same time so very busy as not to be able to pay much attention to it. It soon became to pay much attention to it. It soon became quite at home, alternately eating, alceping, and playing with a large bull-turner (of by no means the most amiable disposition), which had a most decided dislike to negroes, but nevertheless took very kindly to the Gorilla, so that the two animals became emistart playfollows. By allowing the Gorilla to rough it, instead of watching it and appointing senterns to take care of it, in which case these animals become so much attached to their one to take care of it, in which case these animals become so much attached to their keeper or attendant, that a separation from him almost invariably causes those affectionate. Apes to ping away and die, and by habituating it to ench food-as is generally t. be found on shipboard, it was hoped that it might be horsely to. Encland. But accidents will coarse graves should be put in the bottom of an ampocard, it was noted in higher or the pots, seening thorough under drainage.

I sometimes put different varieties of the dinner one day, and ate scraps with the dog, same species of plant in the same pot, ming ing and went to sleep. When looked for some more varieties in a hanging backet than cise hours afterwards, it was missing, and must

have fallen off the taffrall into the sa . Strangely enough this young one was not given to climbing. It will be noticed that these re-marks are totally at varience with those of M. be cold, slightly tepus water is better. The marks are totally at varience with those of Mileaves of the plants I try to keep clean, that is Du Chaille, wh. was impressed with the sumply keeping their lungs open, and they untamable character of the gorilla, so we knust will not thrive much without that

"I and that if I want to keep my plants shapely, they must not always stand in the grobably antil a little Gorila is axialy lodged in the Regent's Park.—From "Causelt's Natural same position, but must be turned, now this ride and your that to the light"

GREAT WEALTHA GREAT MOCK. ERV

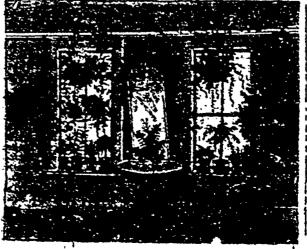
If you are ever tempted to purchase a very large poer, decline the investment, or reckon upon a disappointment you will probably find it woully, aim ist testeless, and more like a turnip than a pear. We know, for we have made the expr iment in the land where the gigantic pears are grown. Overgrown fruits have or seem to have the delicate sweetness which may be found in those of the nextled dimensions. may be found in those of the urual dimensions. What is gamed in quantity is more than lost What is gamed in quantity is more than lost in quality. In the same manner great wealth, grest honor, and great rank, generally turn out to be great shams. Besides the countoracting influences of great care and great tamptation, there is the inevitable satisty in too much of anything which soon randers it enormous fortune, the exteem of a few to the homego of a multitude, and a quiet condition to a position of emirence and splendor There is more flavor in enough then in too much follows is profess to the dinner of herbs exten in peace to the stalled on consumed amid contention, and his remark is the more practical when we consider how often the more practical when we consider how often the
fat in seems of necessity to involve contention,
while the herbe are not thought to be worth
fighting for He chose wisely, who said,
"Give me neither poverty nor riches "he took
the smaller and the sweeter pear After all
it is better to have no choice but leave it all
with our heavenly Father Spurgeon

BEARING RESPONSIBILITY.

How few, comparatively, learn to bear responsibility. Very many hear the command "Go, work to-day in my vineyard." They act as if it meant. "Go into the vineyard and eat the grapes." There are always a large class of people in churches and associations who will do seemathing if they "feel lite is." olses of people in churches and association who will do something if they "feel like it They are not to be depended upon. They are like sponges, always trying to absorb and live on what ther onjoy, but rarely ready to deny thomselves by giving their service for others. They are luming: after onjoyment and miss the sweetest kind, which comes by unselfish devotion to the Lord's work. We are reminded of the Dutchman who attended the meetings." He thought he was conv Outchman who attended the hig He thought he was converted. When the meetings were ever, his pentur meeting min on the street, and asked him why he did not come to church, for says he, "it is expected, sloce you have become a Christian, that we will be furthful. He replied "Has do ed, shoo you have become a Christian, that war will be faithful. He replied "Has do meetin's commenced again?" "No, says the paston, but you ought to come to church. "The data de little meetin. I belongs to de pig meetin. I don't join de little meetin. There are a great many who belong to she "hig meeting." They are on hand when there is an unusual stir, but never learn to bear responsibility in the every-day work. If the world is brought to Christ, it must be through the instrumentality of true and perskivent devotion to the Lord's sak, and not by those who causalt their own case. those who cansult their own once.

Even a fool, when he holdeth his peace, is counted wise and he that shutteth his lips is extermed a man of understanding. Paus. xvu. 28

Whose curreth his lather or his mother, his lamp shall be gut out in obscure darkness,





Temperance Department.

IN FAVOR OF ABSTINENCE

DE LIVINGSTONE

I have acted on the primitive of total austinence from all absolute figuors during more than twenty years. My individual opinion is, that the most sovere labors or privations may be undergone without alcoholic tions may be undergone atthout mechalic ed the most had nothing else than water, and not aiways enough of that.

GENERAL SIR MICHARD DACRES

"Since I have become a Teototaler I have gune through great fatigue in hot dimetes. I have crossed the Atlantie, come here to the have crossed the Atlantic, come here to the Crimes, been exposed to disease and some discomfort, and I have never been sick, or had even a short attack of distribute I ascribe this to water. But I am a temperate eater also. I never est animal food more than once also I never est animal food more than once a day, no lunch but a piece of biscult I see also a very early man. All these things combined, earlie me to do as much hard work at fifty five as many men ten or fifteen years younger. What I began with as an example, I now continue, as I consider I am much bett r without wine, beer, &r, both in a religious and worldly point of view; and I shall continue as I am, please God, to my life's end."

OLIVER GOLDSMITE

How far it may be enjoined in the Suriptures I will not take upon me to say, but this may be asserted, that if the utmost benefit to the individual and me most extensive benefit w somety serve to mark any institution as of bearen, this of Abstinator may be reconsided among the foremost.

DENERAL SIR W P WILLIAMS THE HERO OF £4.98

"I ar indebted to a gramous Providence for preservation in very unhealthy blimates but I am estudied that a resolution early formfor preservation.

but I am establed that a resolution early formed and steeddry perserved in never to take epiritoous liquors has been a means of my escaping diseases by which multitudes have fallen around me. Had not be Turkish army I of Kars been literally a cold water army on persuaded they never would have performed the achievements which crowned them with

BICHARD COMDEN

Nubody has more faith than I have in the truth of the Tectotal doctrine both in a physisol and moral point of riew. I have accord upon the principle that fermented and distilled upon the principle that formented and dirinted drinks are useless for austrining strength, and the more work I have had to do, the more I have resorted to the pump and tempor. As for the more I hearing of the question, is as sourcely an exaggeration to say that all other reforms together would fail to confer at great blessing upon the messes as that if wearing them from intoxicating drinks"

Windian CBEETT

In the midst of a somete where wine or spirits are considered of a intue more value than water. I have area two years without either, and with no other drink than water except when I found it convenient to obtain Not an hour a timers, not a headache for an hour, not the smallest adment, not a restless night, not a drower morning have I known during those two famous yours of my

"THE SOLDIERS PRIEND

When in India I had more than time board and read of Miss Sarah Robinson and has work amongst our soldiers, and had resulted that if I hved to return to England I would inquire of I lived to return to England I would inquire inter particularly into the matter. One present summer day last year, as a watering place in the would of England, I gradly accused myself of the opportunity of attending one of Miss Robinson's meeting. It wasn't by any means a large meeting. There were from monus a large meeting forty to fifty ladios and four

forty to fifty ladice and four greatlemen, three temp congruen and myself the fourth. When Miss Robinson was introduced to the meeting I saw a pale, slight, suckly-looking woman, her frame evidently enfeebled by illness and her face marked with those unmistakely lines which tell of protracted and antenum mont dise beriam nei sed and are set it is inse which tell of protracted unfaring the fact of the while tell of proposed people would proble the proposed the send are the send of the send are the send of the problem of the send of the problem of the star of the send of the group token at the tire in an expensional probability party patient of many their minimum of math to and to and to and to an and their full and the following more affecting and more university.

ments, her dimousses. Residing in Forcements and her final success. Residing in Forcements for the purpose of doing what she could for the purpose of doing what she can the could be compared to the cou annoted from day to day whon she caw the criss by which she was surrounded. She found that by which she was surrounded. She found that Portsmouth, so far as the soldiers and sailors were concerned, was wholly given to drink like described one short street in the town, in which there are no fewer than ' ... rtoen liquou shops. nine of these being in a row without any intervening houses. She told us of other any interrening house. She told us of places also dens of iniquity, where allurements to catch the men are superse those of drink And, while the temptations and ensires so abounded, at that time, the which a soldier desiring to maintain his selfrespect and to keep himself soler, could go for quiet reading or writing or amusement. Worse still, she saw there was not a lodging in all that large city in which a respectable soldier's wife could pass the night, and to which she could take her children So great was the prejudice against soldiers and their wive, and so firmly rooted the impression that it was impossible to be respectable in the ranks of the army, that all decent ledging-bouses were closed sgainst them. She told us that she had known, not one or two, but dozons of instances where the wives of soldiers had preferred to walk the stream the whole night, or had taken shelter

stroits the whole night, or had taken shelter under railway arches, or in rooms of half-finished houses, rather than go to the only lodgings into which they would be received. Then she gave us an account of the arrival of troop ships from foreign stations, and the scenes that too frequently, or indeed invaria-bly, follow in the streets of Portamouth.

The regiments coming home from foreign ervice usually bring a good deal of monor with hem. A regiment will seldom have less than 3,000, generally more one regiment that £3,000. 23,000, generally more and regimens that came from Abyesinia had eight or nine thousand pounds. Within a few days all thus money is spent in Pertumouth in drink and debauchery. Too often the best men in the regiment succumb to the manifold temptations. regiment successor to the manifold tempirations to which they are exposed, characters and good-conduct stripes, the rewards of the good behavior of years, are reaklessly lost in the saturnalize of the first few days after landing in England. The regiment in a body, is temporarily domoralized, and requires weeks of discipline before it can recover from the effects of the riot. But while the regiment may and does recover, there are many individuals who do not recover, and who date their rapid ruin from their isondary from service abroad, on the shores of their own country.

These things pressed upon her mind so heavily that, at last, she felt something sens be done, and that, if no one else would undertake it, she would herself. No one gave her take it, she would herself No one gave her any encouragement, on the contrary, every one, including those most favorable to the object she had in view, said that "her scheme was chimerical. In other places, they said, it might succeed, but in Portamouth never The erni was too great, the opposition from those interested in maintaing the status que would be too powerful, it would not be fair, hardly honest towards the public to give money for an attempt which must certainly fail. So, however, thought set Miss Robinson Nothing daunted, she set herself to work, first, t devise and think out in its details a scheme to device and think out in its details a soleme for a Solidiers Home at Portamouth, and then to give it an existence. When she laid has proposal before the army authorities, they consented to grant a piece of land for a site, and to supply the stone required for the build-ing. This was conceded at first uncondition-ally. Afterwards, however, Government took alarm when it became known that Miss Robinson proposed that there should be religious teaching and services in her institution. It was represented that, unless the Government was prepared to give an equal advantage to Homan Catholio soldiers, and to assist to the from Catholic solders, and to seek to the same action in providing a home for them, it might be accused of partiality and a departure from the great principle of toleration and equal-favor to all denominations. Miss Robinson was, therefore, informed that the one condition upon which the great would be made was, that the Bible should be amunded from the instituthe Bible should be anniaded from the institu-tion. To this the would not consent, and, in consequence, gave up the offered assistance from determinent and appealed to the public. In a short time she had raised £13,000, had purchased a house, and adapted it to her purpose, and had opened the "Portamonth Soldiers' Institute."

At the constraint of the address I went up

tive than her speech. She told us what led her part of it, was formerly the Fountain Hotel, toundertake the work—spected her discourage—I'we adjoining houses were subsequently ments, her difficulties, her encouragements, acquired communications were opened so as and her final success. Residing in Portamouth to throw them all into one, and the whole was for the purpose of doing what she could for fitted up, furnished and adapted for the uses soldiers, her spirit like Paul's at Athens, was of the soldiers. I was shown over the place by Mr Tufneli, the intelligent superintendent who has been an invaluable aid to Miss Robin con, and who takes an immense interest in the work. On the ground floor there are a re-cuption room, where soldiers can receive their friends and relatives, both male and femarea kitchen where all the cooking is carried on —a bar where every kind of wholesome food and non-intoxicating drinks can be had at moderate prices, neatly and cleanly served— two billiard rooms, with excellent tables, one for the non-commissioned officers, and the other for the privates. In regard to these I may mention that every one who plays must pay the charge is a penny a game to each player. The accumulated ponnies received during the first year here been sufficient to pay the cost of the tables, and to provide other games. Betting at any game is strictly prohibited, and cards are not allowed. A comfortable smoking-room completes the accommodation on the ground floor. Unstairs are Miss Robinson's apartments, where she lives at her own expense, and a large airy reading-room, well supplied with papers, periodicate, and books, at one end of the room is a long table, apon which, at intervals, are blotting books for the non-norminissioned afficers apon which, at intervals, are blotting books and inketands, where soldiers can write letters to their friends, pens are provided gratis, I think, but they must find their own paper and stamps. This room is extremely comfortand stamps. note, and us may be supposed, is a popular resort, especially on a cold or wet cay. Then there is a room which is used for sewing classes

and mothers' meetings, for the women.

In a retired part of the building there so the in a retired part of the oblining these of the Bible-class room, well provided with religious publications, and there a religious meeting is held daily, conducted usually by an officer or some competent person, and sometimes by Miss Robinson herself. A notice of the meetings to be held during the week is posted up in several conspicuous places about the house. There is a rule of aperiments intended for officers and their families, where they ed for omoors and their tamings, where they can be ledged and bearded quite as comfortably, and certainly more commically, than in any hotel, if they can make up their minds to do without wine or bear, for no relaxation is permitted of the rule which excludes all ferpermitted of the rais which exclines all fer-mented liquous from every part of the Instituto. The attice are devoted to domnitories and bath-rooms for soldiers and soldiers' families, and very clean and inviting they looked. In each bedroom there is washing apparatus and menty-of soap and from water. Here a soldier on leave can find a clean and

comfortable ledging for a night, or for pa long can he likes, at a very moderate cost, and here the soldiers in garrisons can heing their wives, or mothers, or disters, or any female relation who may pay them a visit. But, as may readily be surmised, the accommodation for resaily be simmed, the accommodation for those purposes is vary limited, and Miss Robin-son has on hand a scheme for providing a set of lodging-houses to accommodate the famals relations of soldiers who come to Portamouth, as well as to take in those familles of soldiers in the garrison for whom the Government prothe garrison for whom the Government pro-vision is inadequate. Money only is wanted to bring this project to maturity. At the back of the Institute there is a large grass-plot, which has been converted into a bowling-green, at one aids of this there is a skirtle-alloy, and at the end of it there is a large hall that can hold upwards of eight hundred people, where lectures, ourserfs, and penny-readings are given, and public meetings are held.

Thus it will be seen that the Institue, is very Thus it will be seen that the institue, is very complete. It is, in fact, a well-ordered and comminal club for soldiers, where they can spend their days and their evenings in quiet and comfort, with choice of rational amusements and intellectual pursuits, and where they are sets from the tempulations to drunkenness and debauchery that are so abundantly pess and debanchery that are so abuncanti and alluringly set forth for them in Ports month.

I was greatly struck with the evide practical good sense that pervaces all the arrangements of the place. There is no show and no glitter, but everything about it, the furnishing of the rooms, the selection of the books and papers, the amusements, the arrangements of the bor, the rules of the strangements of the bor, the rules of the house all-seem to show a complete understanding of the wants and ways and insice of soldiers, and a strong common sense in dealing with them. Miss Robinson lays great-stress upon tectotallism, and considers it to be a powerful instrument for the preservation of soldiers from all sorts of evil. It is hardly necessary to say that hims Robinson's pracupal object in all has works is to win recruits to the service of her Divine Mester, but her endeavours after this are put forward in a broad and sympathetic sparit, and are observable mainly in their results. The sparit of the whole is Soldiers' Institute."

At the conclusion of the address I went up stress upon tecoralism, and considers it to be a unit officed myself, to Miss Robinson, as an editors much interested in his work and in his work and in his work and in his work and in the account she had given of it. I was invited to come to Portsmouth, and see the Institute object in all has works is to win recruit to the art judges for myself. This I was able to do service of her Divine Master, but her coles, and interest has upon the average politician.

— Vermont's new liquor is sold as a hererage politician.

— Vermont's new liquor is not the had, providing that every place where an office much inference has upon the average politician.

— Vermont's new liquor is not the model, providing that every place where an office much line with the nail on the preservation of the hardly recommend muisance," and the keeper shall be chosen to come to Portsmouth, and see the Institute of her Divine Master, but her coles, service of her Divine Master, but her coles, whether works are this are put forward in a broad and re-corrupt the premises until her premises until her premises until her premises until her premises and the keeper shall be dollared as a betterning to come to come fine days effect of the premise until her premises until her

tion, the only condition imposed is, that every one who comes shall conduct himself with common propristy, and this condition is siways fulfilled, and the soldiers themselves are the first to insist upon its observance.

At the end of the first year, that is, in September, 1875, no less thim, 2,740 soldiers or soldiers' relations and friends had received a night's ledging in the Institute, and the daily average number of men using the house was 160. Although, as above stated, testestimm was not pressed upon any one, 195 men entered their names in a book kept in the bar for those who wished to take the pledge. There were 63 members of the methors' meeting and sewing class, and 110 members of the children's Wednesday meeting.

On the arrival and departure of troop-ships, the house was frequently filled with the

On the arrival and departure of troop-ships, the house was frequently filled with the families of soldiers, a large proportion of these being Irish Rorian Catholics and nearly destitute. Stores of books and papers were sent on board the ships for the use of troops canon board the saips for the use of troops embarking on foreign service, and agents from the Institute went on board the troop-ships that arrived at Portsmouth, and invited the men to go there when they landed instead of to the greg-shops.—Coiensi H. D. Taylor, in Sunday Mayazins.

The or Toddy —Dr Francis writce to the Lone? "May I be allowed to add my testimorp in favor of cold tea as a boverage in all sporting and other excursions requiring sustained physical vigor. A few years ago, at the commencement of the hot season, I accompanied a civilian (a well-known Nimred in that part of India) on a tiger-shooting expedition, extending over three weeks, in the fepaul forest, at the foot of the Himslayas. My friend, a man of keen narrous temperament, and in excellent health, had been recommended to always drink bettled bitter bear twice a day—at luncheon and at dinner—and he continued this practice in the forest. I drank nothing but cold tea throughout our trip. Every evening, shortly after dinner, my companion "turned in" quite exhausted; whilst I withdrew to my own tent (we had dur meels in his) and read or wrote, quite fresh, till midnight, rising at five the next morning, ready for another day's exertion. I could adduce from my own experience, extending over many years to a tropical disnate, several other instances, showing that tea, where it is not contra-indicated, is, in a odoration, one of the best beverages, if not the very best, we possess for assuaging thirst and maintaining nervous tracty; its use not being followed, uncreover, by the depression which, as a rule, succeeds shat of alcoholic stimulants."

The Evil of a Public Pecuniant Interest in the Deink Thatric—A clergymen, who had labored several years as a missionary in the island of Coylon, spoke of a very severe interpretable the work had suffered by the introduction of the practice of furnicating the juice of the Palmyre tree "Farmerly," he iroduction of the practice of formenting the juice of the Palmyra tree "Formerly," he said, "this practice was not usual in the district in which I was located, but as a duty is levied on the formented artills, the Government officers have persuaded the natives to forment the juice on the ground that it would yield a better profit, and I am screy to say that it is making sad work amongst our people." There masing sau work amongst our propes. Incre was a case in which the duty upon interioristing drink, so far from operating as a restraint was secusly the direct means of promoting its manufacture and consumption.—Alliance here.

According to the Lordon correspondent of the South Water Daily News sloohed is going out of fashlon with medical man, and milk is taking its place. That eminent physician, Dr. George Johnson, has discovered that an exclusive milk dist has a most remarkably curative effect upon persons suffering from Bright's disease. There seems some little doubt as to whether the milk should be skimmed or anakamaned. Dr. Johnson preferring the letter, Dr. Domkin the former.

Neel Dow favors more stringent penaltice against the sale of liquors in Maine. He says the steps taken to diminish this tradic in other States have cured in making the punishment so trilling that the liquor dealers laugh at it. The political influence of the salcons often suffices to parelyze the hands of justice General public sentiment has but little to do in really retarding prohibitive legislation. The true obstacls is the held that the liquor interest has more the surence politicism. interest has upon the average politician.



HOW TO NURSE THE SICK.

There was a righteous outmy raised rocent There was a righteous outly relect rocantly because a scientific man suggested the advisability of taking steps to hasten the departure of those whose recovery is considered hopeless. It is, however, much to be feared that ignorant nurses do gradually and unconsciously what clover man are not allowed to speak of, and that the roturn to health of numberless patients is either rendered hopeless or restrought. is either rendered hopeless or postponed in-definitely for want of proper and intelligent

ordinately fur want of public and monigate
Things are mending. Mrs. Jump and her
tribe are being alowly improved from the face
of the circlized world. But there is still a
wonderful amount of ignorance and carelessness about nursing, both among professed nurses and tolerably educated women; and the sooner these can be removed the better it will be for the sick, both among the poor and the rich.

The nurse should always follow closely the

The nurse should always follow closely the orders of the medical man, if one be in attendance. If any cause should arise to doubt his competency to deal with the case, the best thing to do is to tell him so politely, either by word or by letter, and try other means; but as long as he is attending a patient, his advice ought to be clusely followed. Some persons seem to think that the visits of the doctor have a charm about them. Which man prove here. seem to think that the visits of the doctor have a charm about them which may prove beneficial, but that the advice is merely mentioned in the course of conversation, and need not be thought about again. Others call him in to act as a sort of safeguard to prevent things going wrong, and then try all sorts of experiments on their own account. Both these courses are equally feelish as a matter of policy, and equally unjust to the doctor.

There is no one thing of which the majority of people, especially among the poor and agnorant, seem techare such a dread of as fresh air. They confound it with cold sir, and to

ignorant, seem to have such a dread of as fresh air. They confound it with oold sir, and to use the language of one of them, they like "dirt and warmth." It is no exaggistion to say that the effects of ten women out of every dozen brought into contact with a person suffering from broughties or inflammation of the lung would be given and dispersal to suffering from broughties or infiammation of the lungs, would be vigorously directed to keep as much fresh air as possible away from him. And yet the patient must breathe air of some kind, and it surely will be better for it to be pure than foul and impure. Of course, draughts are bad, but fresh air does not necessarily consist either of draughts are of cold air. The thing to be simed, as is that the impure air should be let out of the room and fresh pure air let in. What is to be avoided is a stream of air blow-ing upon the patient, and so making him feel ing upon the patient, and so making him feel

chilly and cold

Excepting in damp and loggy weather, there are very few cases in which it is not safe to allow the window to remain open at the log-for about an inch, or even two inches. This alone will do wonders in keeping the reom from becoming close. When this is impossible, a ventilator should be introduced into the rocen. Putting a fire into it alters the atmosphere.

will do wonders in keeping the recomfronter coming close. When this is impossible, a ventilator should be introduced into the room. Putting a fire into it sitors the atmosphere, and in complaints of the chart and throught is an excellent plan to have a kettle full of honomore in the control of the control of the control of the chart and throught is an excellent plan to have a kettle full of honomore in the control of the c

tle symptom is only fancy, and to hear her talling the dector that he has elept beautifully, when he has really been toesing about and longing for the morning, while the nurse her-self has enjoyed uninterrupted and sonersus

At the same tim., carefully avoid the opposite extreme. I have a friend who told me that in me of her illnesses she was attended by a woman who kept on tolling her of different instances of similar cases to her own which had

stances of similar cases to her own which had ended fatally, and concluded each one by caying, with a deepsigh:

"But we must hope for the best though we none of us know, with life iteing so uncertain."

Do not allow yourself, or any one also, to stare at the patient. Some people come into a sick-room, and fix their eyes upon the invalid and contemplate him continuously and uninterruptedly, as if he were a curious work of and I have seen this done again and again. The poor victim lies in bed quite helploss, but getting more and more unterfetable, and the interested friend keeps up a close observation, until one does not know whether to feel amused or cross.

tion, until one does not know whether to feel amused or cross.

Be careful, too, not to bend over the patient any more than is necessary, and especially not to allow any one to sit upon the bed, or turn it into a table. This is in annoyance to be guarded agains, when rriends are allowed to enter the sick-chamber. Two or three hours' discomfort may follow from a few minutes' thoughtlessness.

The difference between a good and an inefficient nurse is shown in nothing so much as in

The difference between a good and an mefficient nurse is shown in nothing so much as in the way they go to work about the food. An inefficient nurse will be talking about it ill day, begging the invalid to say if he could not fancy this, that, and the other, suggesting various delioacies, and begging him, above all things, to speak if he wants anything, until he loathes the thought of the food before he sees it; or when, feeling faint, he asks for some refreshment, he finds there is nothing ready, and that it has to be prepared.

that it has to be prepared.

Then, when the food is brought the favorble moment has passed, and it is sent down almost untasted, because "the invalid has no almost untasted because "the invalid has no apportic"—rather because the nume has no sense. The true nurse, on the contrary, observes her patient without seeming to do so, seizes the ruspicious moment, and has ready some tempting little delicacy, skilfully undered, which he gladly welcomes, when, if it had been the subject of conversation two or three hours before, he would have rejected it alterations that

hours before, he would have rejected it altogether.

Leep overything as still as possible, and do not set any one enter the room if you can prevent it, but let this be arranged away from the patient; and if any one does enter avail giving utterance to a low and stifled "Sh-ak-ah!" When it is necessary to open the dow, do it gently but quickly. A prolonged gentle noise will amony a nervous person for more than a desided one, even though the latter be the londer of the two.

A feather dipped into sweet oil, and promptly applied to the look the first lime the creating noise is heard, will prevent a good deal of distombert in that direction.

Christian Weekly.

EFFECTIVE HOUSE VENTILATION IN ENGLAND.

It is a remarkable circumstance that we who as a stating, are feeder than our neighbours of field sports and of all pursoits which take us out in the medic country air, should be nearly as careless as they are in the matter of house restitation. It is only quite recently that the subject, which has long engaged the attention of medical men, has been thought worthy of consideration by architects and house-builders. Hithert, the chief object that has been sought in the construction of our dwellings has been to make them water-tight and sir-tight and whin this end has been gained, and not until then they have been pressured fit to live in. No doubt, the other reason why the cuclumon mestend of the admission of air mto our houses has been the point aimed at, is that in this country, with its variable climate and cold winters, warmth is rescential to confort, and it is difficult to combine with the necessary degree of warmth free circulation of air without creating a draught. In all modern houses of any pretention an emitter of countries with creating a draught. In all modern houses of any pretension an effort is now made to provide proper means of remiliation, sometimes with success, more often without. The assurances of the most eminent members of the medical profession, coupled with many instances of illucias in high quartors, directly traceable to the presence of polluted air—or, what is much the same thing, to the absence of fresh air—have opened people's eyes to the dangers that may lurk unsuspected in a tadly-resultated house. Statistics may show that the duration of life is longest amount those whose occupations

menume may know that has unitalized the gradient statement in the whole occupations to be presented in the statement of them were of a factor of them are of the present of the six, to be present that the charge about a most the charged, and that the charge about a mount to it least the own that for head of the present it is also that for parameter the statement to be found. the sink: and yet there are to be found numbers of persons who, with a knowledge of these

facts, are so wedded to old habits, and so unable to direct themselves of the ideas they have been familiarized with from their carliest rears, that for fear of taking cold," or of other rightful consequences which they have be used to believe would follow from the cree admission of fresh air into their houses; they will weaken their bodies in health and leasen their mission of fresh sir into their houses, they will weaken their bodies in health and leasen their chance of recovery in sickness by breathing over and over again the same air unchanged, and therefore inpurified, sare by the migute streams which are enabled to make their way through keyholes and drevices which cannot entirely be stopped up. To sit in a room with an open window, except in the very height of summer, would be regarded by such people as an act, if not of madness, at least of the prosesst folly. Occasionally the necessity of airing an apartment, when the pent-up atmosphere has become more than anually nokly and vanit-like, is too obvious to escape notice, and the windows are opened for a brist space, to be tightly closed when anyone enters it. In many old-fashioned houses the sashes do not open at the top, and the vitiated vapors, unable in their natural ascent to escape from above, collect and pollute the air of the room. Sometimes other considerations than those resulting from habit or a desire for warmth influence the immates. Careful and next housewires are proud of the Careful and neat housewises are proud of the appearance of their window curtains, and in order to preserve that appearance will sit with the windows closed, lest the damp air should take the stiffening out, content to storifice their health to the look of their rooms. The imtake the stiffening out, content to ascrifice their health to the look of their rooms. The impression that the night air is injurious is so widely spread that it would seem hopeless to attempt to eradicate it, just as if all air, whether outside or inside a house, was not night air at one time during the twenty-four hours, the only difference being that the outside air is nure and the inside air mostly impure. Dr. Longhurst, in an able letter addressed some time since to the Ecke, has some very pointed remarks upon the oustone of shutting out the external atmosphere at night. He says:—"A more general belief in the necessity for breathing fresh air, not in the daytime only, but also at night, is very essential; and I am pursuaded that in all bedrooms of four size, where the bed is not to close to the window, as inch or so of the upper sash should be left open at night, in order that the respiratory changes intended by nature to go on equally during along as in the daytime should be freely and efficiently couried on. And, important as is this provision for the supply of fresh air in time of health, how much more imperative does it become during sickness, when enfeebled nature is combating disease; yet, in the course of my profession, lower, I have not unfragamily found the window of the sick chamber closed for days together, the sufferer and attendants being literally poisoned for want of chood for days together, the sufferer and at-tendants being literally poisoned for want of fresh and pure air, and in complete disregard of the fact that, if we cannot live with fresh air, we shall certainly die without it. The of the fact that, if we cannot live with fresh air, we shall certainly die without it. The poor are the greatest ammers in this respect of any. True, there is some excuse for them. Fresh air they know they can have in abundance all day long, warmth, which is necessary to comfort, and, it may equally be added, to besith, they can get in no way so cheapiy and so easily se by excluding the cold air, and so long as this is the case they will continue their present habits, nor can we entirely blame them present habits, nor can we entirely blame them present habits, nor can we entirely hlame them them present habits, nor can we entirely blame them them present habits, nor can we entirely hlame them the mains to cloth and feed themselves well, should wilfully linegard the most elementary of saulisty laws, appears neared his. Some time age a gentleman of the name of Tobin introduced a system of ventilation on the principle of the church window valve, by means of vertical pipes communicating with the external atmosphere, whereby the air of a room could be constantly changed, and so kept pure, without creating a draught. The system has been tried in some of our law courts—places which of all others are, as a rule, the wrist ventilated in the country—with complete success. We have ourselves observed the effect of one of Tobin's pipes placed in a room looking upon Flect-street, where, in consequence of the noise of the traffic, the smooth and were avern opened, and can restify to the purity and apparent freehoese. were double and were noter opened, and can

longth there was not a fragment sett larger than a hard nut. The majority of the particles were about the ligness of peas, and were crystalloid in form. Ere morning dawned the rim of the globe, apparently disgusted with its solitary elevation, proke itself up, and turn bled, as east did humpty-dumpty, on the carpet; but no reason is given why the other globe should have refrained from taking part in the self-destructive proceedings of the comglobe should have refrained from taking part in the self-destructive proceedings of the common. Since publicity was given to this remarkable occurrence in a bedroom another experience of toughand glass has been used know 1. A housekeeper purchased six tumblers from a London manufacturer. Two of them are still perfect, and are as alsor and well made as any glasses can be but the sixth, when having nothing but oold water in it, 'crumbied to pieces like small diamonds. Further chemical experiments will, it is to be hoped, speedily abrogate these triling defects hoped, speedily abrogate these trifling defects in an article the beauty and usefulness of which it is impossible to deny."

which it is impossible to deny."

— It is suggested that the reddish-yellow light of candies and large trying to healthy eyes as well as weak ones, can be pleasantly modified by the use of blue chimneys or globes, or at least of shades for the reflection of the light, colored a light ultramarine blue. A remarkably near approach to a light as agreemarkably near approach to a light as agreemarkably near approach to a light as agreemarkably near approach to a light as a daylight is said to be produced by a petroleum lamp with a round wick and a light him chimney of twice the usual length, the latter causing so great a draught that the petroleum burns with a nearly pure white flame.

DOMESTIC.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN MARKETING

BY MEA. H. W. DEFICIER.

There are a few hints respecting the selection of articles in market, particularly mosts, fish and poultry, which may be of service to some of our readers.

some of our readers.

In purchasing beef take notice of the color if well fed the lean will be a bright red. Slocked with spots of clear, while fat, and the suct firm and white. If the fat is yellow, don't buy the meet, you may be sure it is stale, and no plausible assurance from the butcher to the

contrary should be accepted.

Or bef is the best Heifer beef is lighter colored, the fat white and bones smaller, but the meat is not as sweet or as juicy and not so commissed

Feel should be fet, fine grained, firm and whits. If too large it will be tough, unpalatable and unhealthy

table and unhealthy
In selecting mutter speek small bones, short
legs, plump, first grained meat, and be sure
that the lean is dark relocal, not light colored
and bright red like beef. The fat should be
white and clear. When in what is generally
understood as prime condition, it is too fat for
common mortals, "daily food," and not at all
economical and, to perfectly satisfy an epicine
it must be kept till too tender for an uncultivated faste.

ed faste

Land should be small. light red and fat If not too warm weather, it ought to bakept a few days before cooking. It is stringy and indigestible if cooked too soon after killing Neither lamb nor real should be taken from ship coording is appearant that quals them i

while cooking is white
Great care must be taken in selecting perk.
If ill-fed or diseased, we must is more injurious to the health. The lean must be finely grained, and both fat and isan very white. The rind should be expected and root to tile south. If clammy be sure the perk is stale, and r ; so it. If the fat is full of small kernols, it is indicative and diseases. dicative of discret

The skin of feels and tarkey ought to be white and of fine grain. See that the breast is broad and full flashed. Examing if the legs is dram and the tacked. Examine it the tegs are smooth toes supple, and early broken when bent back. If these signs are not found, the positry is too old at easle. The same rules apply equally to goest or ducks. When the rest are red and hard, the skin coarse

genes of the hoise of the traine, the prince were opened, and can be were double and were notice opened, and can be will to the parity and appearant freehoes of the six at all times of the day, and to the entire absence of daughts. —Beyink Papers.

Tour examp Grass.—An English daily paper of the found nonescript to keep meat or people, "A well-known lady has published an account of how, having futurabled trailing gas-burners with tempered glass globes, with the weather of these globes were fitted with burners in a bedroom, and one night one of the subcreasing the bottom rungely an hour after the gas had been extracted from the first of the fitter of the grashed. The glass fell in frequents on the fitter than the proper when pricing up in a cold part that the chartest wide, but they continued in the most first tam the gross of far at to discount it, we are fitted up in a cold part of the specially performed and kalicious manner, it is always advisable to keep a far of charces in the smaller this, each set of disruption in the store closer, but they can be never be brought believed to accompanied by a slight report, until at in the store closer, ready for use it heads being accompanied by a slight report, until at in the store closer, ready for use it heads being accompanied by a slight report, until at in the store closer, ready for use it heads.

BY AMALIE LA FORGE.

abode was just in sight from was suspicious of all advances the door, of Sandy's pwelling, on the part of his tormentors, a minute, and then looking up basket carefully down, went in and William Burton were in-so took refuge in silence. with a sudden bright smile, he the direction of the sound. separable; when the one was Robert smiled mischievously. at the Manse, the other was sure to be ranging through say a word to a friend." the wild park which extended for some distance around "There are some o' my fr'en's, the roarin' lion." "The Towers." Byery morning as ye ca' them, that I'm no' just Robert rode into Glenburn on weel acquainted wi yet.' pony, to his little white recite his lessons at the Manse, moor; it's bonnie there to-day." and at those times Sandy generally contrived to be invisible, for many was the mosses off the stone on which after him.

Then, suddenly stooping, he hand to his mother, who stood ye to tell me? he said, stooping to pat the animal's head. "Sac visible, for many was the mosses off the stone on which after him.

Then, suddenly stooping, he hand to his mother, who stood ye to tell me? he said, stooping to pat the animal's head. "Sac visible, for many was the mosses off the stone on which after him.

The dog wagged its tail, and gibe which Ropert had aimed whip, and rode off, laughing ful that afternoon in finding the grant and a little way, always the stitle way are still the friend of the store of the stoop of the at his pitiable misfortune. Once heart ly at the abusive epithets dried gray moss with its fairy-stopping to see if Sandy was he had almost ridden him down, which Sandy hurled after him. like cups of red, which he was following.

and then laughed as Sandy shook his crutch threateningly after him, and in all his jokes and witticisms he was ably seconded by his friend and crony, Will Burton.

The boys were not naturally bad; they were only thoughtless and cruel in their strength and prosperity, —unable to understand that the boy, so unlike them in every respect, had feelings keener and far more easily wounded than were theirs. Is it any wonder that the feeling which Sandy entertained for them closely bordered on hate, and that sometimes, as he sat at his work brooding over his wrongs, a longing for revenge rose in his breast?

One day in the early summer, Sandy sat at his work as usual, whist-

ling one of the many old, ballads which his mother had efter more," sighed Sandy that the shadows were beginning his old enemy, who, he now taught him when all at once a ruefully, as he examined his to darken around him before he clatter of horse's feet made him scattered treasures. "The bonstarted for home.

look up, and presently Robert nie red cups are a' broken, an' The moor stretched out for unable to extricate himself. front of the door.

"Canna' you say anything moor again."

to-day, Sandy?"

"It's surly, my lad, no to

Sandy looked up keenly.

SANDY, THE HUNCHBACK holiday-Will and me; though to turn ye han' to do ill, my he, poor fellow, has a cold, and he'rt wad be clean brakkit. Janet tells o', or else some puir Robert Allison The son of with mo."

The laird," whose handsome Sandy made no reply. He tears than I ha'e already."

an' ye've stoppit the mouth o'

Then, taking his cap, he started down the road which "Well, Sandy, I'm off for the Robert Allison had taken, stopping at the turn to wave his

"It's and o' the bogles auld body's no' sae weel aff as he wad like to be," he muttered.
"Weel, I maun gang an' see Sandy gazed at the ground for about it." And, setting his

said, quaintly:
"Weel, mither, ye're just dog sprang quickly up from the ane o' the angels frae heaven, heather, and began to fawn on him with eager caresses. It was a little Scotch terrier, and Sandy immediately recognized it as the property of Robert Allison.

"Eh, puir doggie, what ha'c

"Eh, sae we're to gang at the gate, are we?" he said coolly, following the dog's leadership.

Presently he stopped. "Ye'll gar us fa' into the peat-moss, if ye gang ony further, my lad," he said. addressing the dog, which had come back to his side.

A low, whining bark was the reply.

Sandy reflected a minute. "Noo, my lad, ye be still a bit." Then, putting his fingers in his mouth, he blew a long, shrill whistle.

He was answered by a call which sounded quite near by.

"Wha are ye, an' hoo cam' ye there?" shouted Sandy.

"Robert Allison," said the voice, weakly.

Sandy, carefully picking his steps, con-

"Noo I'll ha'e just to gang seeking, and so occupied was he trived to come in sight of

Robert's countenance fell as

"Sandy, I canna' get oot,"

"I could ha'e tauld ye that, Maister Robert," was the cool



SANDY RESCUES ROBERT.

"Eb, laddie! what for?"

Allison reined in his horse in the baskets maun be ready by miles around him, and the little the morn's morn. The ne'er do foot-path amongst the heather he caught sight of Sandy, who "Well, Sandy," he said at weel!" and he looked scowl-was almost hidden. However, leaning both arms on his crutch, length, as Sandy took no notice ingly down the road.

of his approach.

"Mither!" he called in at the cart track which led to "Sandy, I cam the door, "I've to gang to the Glenburn, when he thought he he said presently. he pressed on, and was nearing stood quietly looking at him. heard a shout, and then the bark ing of a dog.

"Hoo can I when I has sandy pointed to his broken meething to say ""was the dry moss, and gave a short but intently. Before him swept the boy's eyes.

Robert laughed "Ye're no' graphic account of the occurate away the long reach of heather; the boy's eyes.

Robert laughed "Ye're no' rence, adding, with a frown.

In a blithe humor to day, my ladde what for which in a blithe humor to day, my ladde. Now, I'm as gay as a mebbe gar him rue his wark yet. laverock. The minister's gone laverock. The minister's gone to the town, and we've a whole laverock, "Sandy!" said his repeated whole laverock whole lave

oot? I'm nae sae mikle obleeged staid where we are the haill just do it; we've all to do things and his new friend Robert was to ye for onything ye ha'e done, nicht, if Sandy had had an ill we dinna' like, whiles.' that I s'uld risk my din neck to serve ye."

"Weel, then, I maun just stay here," was the sullen reply. "I'm tired wi' strugglin', an' I canna' get oot—so good-night to ye."

This dogged courage pleased

Sandy, who chuckled a little.

"Na, Maister Robert, I didna' say I wad na' help ye. Hoo did ye fa' in?"

"I saw a bonnie birdin fly in here, an' I thought mebbe I wad find its nest, and I forgot about the holes, and so I fell in."

" Ay, an' noo hoo are ye to get oot again? Eh, doggie, winna' ye be still, an' lat me think?" said Sandy, pushing the little terrier gently away.

It was a dre ry place. All around were the holes, like great open graves, from which the peat had been dug; many of them half full of water as light made it seem doubly lonely and terrible. Every here and there were tufts of coarse grass, which afforded a footing, insecure enough, but still the ground. only way of crossing the moss with safety. Sandy stood on one of these, musing over the situation.

obert began to get impatient. The hole into which he had fallen was luckily less full of the sides were slimy to the touch and altogether unable to afford a footbold; so his efforts to free himself had only brought Robert was almost giving way lesson the day ye'll no' forget," him fatigue of body and vexa- to despair, when he heard the she said, tenderly. Then, with tion of spirit.

"Sandy, man," he exclaimed, "canna" ye lean on the turfs

an' gi'e me yer hand?"

at leapin'. I ha'e na' practeeced it much, ye see," retorted Sandy, grimly.

Robert's face flushed hotly, and he prudently said nothing further.

By and by, Sandy began to advance slowly and cautiously, feeling the ground with his crutch before venturing on it. By this means he proceeded his progress with enger interest.

"Noo, Maister Robert," he said, pausing, "I ha'e ane word he stopped before the kirk, "ye to say to ye. I ha'e often wished man run on, Maiste_Robert,

"An' why s'ult I help ye to reflect that ye micht ha'c min' as weel as an ill skin.'

Robert hung his head. presently.

"Weel, there's naething mair to be said. Tak' a grip o' my stick an' I'll try to pull ye oot.

Robert was heavy, and the strain on Sandy's back hurt him cruelly; but still he persevered, and after some time he other on firm ground again.

"Eh, Maister Robert, sic a plight as ye're in!" and Sandy looked at him in unfeigned dismay. The black mud had clung to his garments, and even besmirched his face.

"Noo be carefu' hoo ye walk," he said, leading the way back to the road.

Robert would have liked to offer thanks, but did not dare to do it, so followed on silently. When they had nearly reached black as ink. The dim, weird the cart track, Sandy stopped.

> "I canna' gang on, Maister Robert," he said faintly: then a sudden pullor overspread his face, and he fell heavily to the

Robert uttered a cry of alarm, and, springing forward, tried anxiously to raise him; but he was forced to give up the attempt, and sitting down beside him, he resolved to wait, in hopes of some one coming. water than were many of the His dog lay down at his side, And Robert, dropping his threw her arms about that boy others; but it was deep, and howling mournfully from one face in his hands, burst into and said: "I am to blame for to other.

The minutes passed like hour and still Sandy lay uncor ious. to despair, when he heard the she said, tenderly. Then, with they were honest, could attri-creaking of wheels, and to his true delicacy, she left him to bute the ruination of their great joy a cart soon came in himself. sight. The two men who were in it both jumped out when they "Weel, I'm nae ower gude saw the melancholy little group by the roadside.

"Aye, but this is ill new ... for his puir mither," said one, compassionately, as they lifted the boy tenderly into the cart.

wi' yer doggie, an' we'll take be makin' straight up there."

ye hame.' was still where he had left it, puir auld mither noo," and Robert, with a sudden rush safely till within a few feet of of bitter recollections, took it Robert Allison, who watched up carefully, and climbed into the cart.

" Noo," said one of the men, as

"Sandy, I'm sorry," he said started on his mission. The them. And when Will Burton mother made no outcry; her ventured a remonstrance, he face grew a shade paler, that was told plainly that only by was all.

"Is he deid, laddie?" she asked, as Robert finished his liking of his former constant rather incoherent account.

had the satisfaction of seeing the at the door, and Sandy was lead him in the paths of kindcarried in and laid on the bed. ness and humanity.

seeing my mother. I'll fetch and more attached to his humble

And Robert dashed out of the house and up the street, not pausing even to notice his crony, Will Burton, who called after him to know what was the matter.

He soon returned with the doctor, who remained a very Nicholas. long time in the little inner room where Sandy was lying.

By and by, Sandy's mother THE SORROWING MOTHER came out, and Robert caught her dress as she passed, not I was told of a man who had "Will he die?" he asked.

die," she answered, gently; ride there, and so she walked.
"an' the doctor say he'll Upon her arrival at the prison mebbe be able to do something she at first did not recognize for the lad's back yet, -he'll no her son in his prison suit and be like ither folk, but he'll short hair; but when she did mebbe walk wi'oot his crutch.'

sudden tears.

"Eh, laddie, ye maunna'

Sandy opened his eyes, when she again bent over him.

"Weel, mither," he said, faintly.

"Weel, Sandy."

straight? Mebbe I'm ane of "Noo, Maister Robert, get in the crooked things that He'll

"Aye, Sandy, my lamb; but Sandy's little basket of moss no yet. Ye're to stay wi yer sho answered, fondly.

He smiled contentedly.

"Maister Robert, ye maun to work at his baskets again, never so happy as when scour-And Robert, with downcast ing the country in search of eyes and wildly beating heart, curious mosses wherewith to fill kindness and courtesy to the poor cripple could he retain the companion; and he, always ac-"No, no," said the boy, eager- customed to be led by the bolder ly; and then the cart stopped spirit, consented now to let it

Robert's devotion was not a "There 's a great London Robert's devotion was not a doctor up at 'The Towers,' mere impulse; he became more friend, and for years ofter the happy day when the invalid was able to go about again in the pleasant somshine, there were no firmer friends in the little village of Glenburn than Robert Allison, the laird's son, and Sandy, the hunchback.-St.

In the Indiana Penitentiary, seeing him in the dusky gloom. come there under an assumed name. His mother heard where "Na, na, laddie; he'll no' he was. She was too poor to see who it was, that mother this; if I had only taught you to obey God and keep the greet; ye'll ha'e both gotten a Sunday you would not have been here." How many mothers, if children to their early training. God has said if we don't teach them those blessed commandments He will destroy us, and the law of God never changes. It does not only apply to those "What was it ye read aboot callous men who make no prothe crooked things bein' made fession of religion, but to those who stand high in the Church if they make the mistake.-Selected.

To scold is the impulse of undisciplined human nature, in which both men and women "Weel, mither, I could na share. It shows weakness of stay wi onyane better, except character, as well as infirmity the Ane that's above us a'." of will, and is ulmost always a.

The next few weeks were complete demonstration of a calm and peaceful ones. Sandy feeble mind. A strong, well-was soon, able to six up, balanced, cheerful, sunny make-and under the new treatment up, mental and physical, has prescribed by the doctor great part to describe and under the doctor. to say to ye. I has often wished many run on, Maisten many was soon, able to sur up, turn, an meebs I was has dure we'll come slowly after ye." and under the new treatment up, mental and physical, and it not gin it had no been for my thinkily.

"Oh, I canna": said Robert, prescribed by the doctor, grew not to descend to vitaperation rapidly better. He soon began and offensive talking.



The Family Circle.

ON THE STAIRS

BY J. NEWTON

Sewing an over and over seam Sewing an over and over scan Sitting upon the stairs, Yellow curls and appon white Rosy lips, puckered up tight, Such a frown she wears.

Such a long over and over seam Such a long over and over seam Such a weary way, Such little fingers and kinky thread, So many shakings of wise little head That aches togo to play

Seventeen stairs, so seventeen pins
Mark off the seam with care
For every step she has measured a space
And when her needle reaches the place
Down she shdes one stair

Soshe sews on, to please Mamina, Nor stops for anything. The cut goes to sleep in the entry-way Waiting for Bessie to come and play Canary ceases to sing

the long scam done, the last star rewhed, Needle and thimble and thread Drop from the tred little fingers, at last Slumber closes the cyclids fast Down droops the weary head

Mamma, asleep in the room abov Soundly naps, until
She suddenly wakes to wonder where
The child has gone she left on the stair -The house is quite too still

Looking over the bannister She sees—what do you guess.
The kitten rolled up in a little ball And both asleepon the floor of the hall—Pussy and tired little Bess—N Y Independent.

THE BOY THAT HAD THREE HANDS.

BY MBS M H W JAQUITH

Of MBS M H W MAUTH

Claude King was a pretty little boy. If you met him in the street and looked in his face, or saw him for a little time at his own home, I am sore you would have thought him a beautiful boy and now redreamed of his great affliction. He had bright blue eyes, rosy heeks, and a pleasant smiling face but then, poor boy he had three hands.

and a pleasant smiling face but then, poor bey he had three hands. I suppose you would have noticed only his right and left hand, with the usual thumb and four flugers on each that would have been useful to play ball pick up hips, bring water and a hundred things, if it had not been for that other little band that kept them from doing snything properly. His father called it "Claude's little behind hand." Now I don't mean that he weally had a little hand growing out between his shoulders, ander his cout that kept pulling back his two other willing hands, but that he was such a slow boy, not laye but a little behind time. "In little behind-hand." When his in ther said, "Claude, wach your face now ten will be ready in ficcentinates." he is uld answer pleasantly. Yes, ma'sm in a minute," but it was sure to be ten minutes before he was ready to cat and if his mother said ten, that little behind-hand would hold him back fifteen. It made him tote at meals at set + 1 at church, and a creywhere till at last the hope nicknamed him. Peebind-hand Claude.

The parents tried every way "are him.

the fair, but you will have to stay with me till half-past five." It was quite a trial to Claude not to go to the fair, but he was not any more punctual the next day.

He said he did not like that httle behind.

He said he did not like that little behind-hand of his, it was always getting him in trouble, and he tried hard to be rid of it, but in vain did his futher promise him money, toys, books, and rides if he would be on time. Time is worth more than money, his father said. I don't think, my son, you would go to my purse and take out a few pennics every day. You say that would be stealing, but every one of my minutes is worth more to me than a penny, and yet you rob me of many every day. You steal my time, my boy, and you are a thief. If you took my money, you might pay it back again, but you cannot give me back my stolen time.

Then Claude would sob and cry and promise, and for a day or two they would have hopes of hit, and then he would be as bad as before. "Hurry, Claude, come in as quick as eberyou kin," called old Chioe from the window one day.

one day.

io day. "In a minute," said Claude, and kept on at "In a minute," said Claude, and kept on at his play in the grass Bofore his minute, which was really a out five, was up, there came a perfect deluge of rain, and Claude's clean linen suit was dripping wet. "I wish it had washed off yer little behin'-hand," said old Chloe, while she was putting on his dry clothes. He had been dressed to take a ride, but when the time came, and the sun shone out bright after the quick shower, it found Claude with his old clothe, on and unfit to go.

"Is your name Claude King?" asked a man one day, "topping at their front gate

"Yes, sir."
"Then go straight to your farhous go straight go straight

Then go straight to your father's office, and tell him to meet Mr. Jones at the depot the next train east. That will give me time to

and tell him to meet Mr. Jones at the depot the next train east. That will give me time to tell Mr. Donnell. Now hurry, my boy, and don't let the grass grow under your feet.

"Yes, sir, in a minute," said Claude. He fastened the sail to his boat, rolled up the tail of his kite, and wound the ball of string, put them "way, and hunted his hat and hoop to roll as he went along, so that as he stood in his father's effice door, telling him his errand, the train stood at the depot, and one man on the platform was saying to another in the ear, "I sent word to Mr. King to be here, and he had agreed to meet us if he wanted the wheat. He hasn't come, so you may take it on to Boston."

Boston."

Mr King did want the wheat, and as much as a hundred dollars was lost to him that time because of Claude's little behind-hand.

But it brought a still greater troubly to all the family. "I must go down town, said Mrs. King, one morning, to Claude. "Chloo's daughter is sick, and she has gono to stay all day." I shall have to leave you in charge of the house and Annie." Claude was now eleven years old, and Annie but little over two. Two other children between him and Annie had other children between him and Annie had other children between him and Annie had died, and so she was the especial pet and pride of the house. You will take good care of Annie, won't you?"

"Yes, indeed, mother.

Den't let her climb up the eistern curb and look down, will you. That is a new trick of

look down, will you

hers"
No, judeed, mether

No, indeed, in ther After several charges to Claude, his mother kissed Annie good-bye, and went away, loaving the hildren in the wood-shed, where Claude was whittling a little boat that he was going to sail on a tub of water by and by Claude loved his sister dearly, and at first he answered her questions, but getting interested in his with legan to sing and whistle. Annie got hongry, and asked for cake, Claude answered, In a minute that six a good girl, and after hongry, and asked for cake, Claude answered,
In a minute that s a good girl, and after
asking a veral times, and getting only that
anewer, she went to the pantry, and came back
with her little hands full of oyster-cruckers
After cating a few she said. Please, Claude,
get Annie drink o water.
Yes, in a minute. Two or three times she

many days he could neither eat nor sleep; all the time he seemed to hear his little sister's voice calling him, and his no her's tearful face was a constant repr a h

But he un leaver had three hands , his httle behind-hand was gone forever, and he never answered, "In a minute" again -8 & Times.

CHURCH SLEEPERS

Do wake up, brother, said a minister in undertone, to a sleepy prescher in the

Do wake up, brother, said a minister in an undertone, to a sleepy preacher in the pulpit behind him.

"Well, do preach something interesting, then," was the wide-awake reply. The minister who advised his drowsy parishmer to carry a little spice, or something of that kind to church to put in his mouth when he found himself unable to keep awake, received in return a very sensible suggestion as to the propriety of putting the spice into the sermon. There is no doubt but weariness and the had air of unventilated rooms is largely responsible for the drowsiness of many persons who, if not fit for pillars in the church, make very sound sleepers. But it is nevertheless true that in many instances the quickest way to wake up a congregation would be theless true that in many instances the quickst way to wake up a congregation would be
to wake up the preacher. Good old Bishop Aylmerone day looking upon his drowsy flock, commenced and read them a chapter from the Hebrew Bible, to which of course they listened
with open mouthed astonishment, only to be
reproced by the good man for sleeping when
he was preaching what they could understand
and waking up when he was reading something they could not.

It has been very sensibly remarked that the
best remedy for an inattentive audience is to
give them something to attend to. It is not
sufficient to mate a great noise, for the miller
sleeps while the mill is granding, and wakes
when it stops. There are other things which
banish sleep r ore effectually than mere clamor.
There must se something to think of, spoken

when it stops. There are other things which banish sleep r ore effectually than mere clamor. There must be something to think of, spoken by some one who has thought of the matter himself. Who ever became sleepy in the midst of animated and interested personal conversation? When the play of thought stamulates the intellect, when eye flashes out upon eye, and heart answereth to heart, there is little danger of slumber stealing over the eyes. Hungry children do not grow sleepy when supper is announced. Sheep are open-eyed when food is placed before them.

It has been said the best way to heat a church is to have a stove in the pupit. Certainly if a man of God be impressed with his message, and if he comes before the people in the vigor of his spiritual, and mental, and physical powers, there will be little likelshood of most persons slumbering and eleeping beneath the carmest thoughts and pangent testimonies that he brings, or the precious truths that he unfolds. People, do not sleep when engaged in "autual conversation, question, ag and answering each other, but when a person sits down simply to hear another talk, or to be talked to, it is not strange that slumber enwraps his faculties.

The man who rightly divides the word of "aith, and especially he who adapts it to the wants of his hearers, will in the course of his preaching, not only present the gospol of God, but will also by it discern the very "thoughts

wants of his hearers, will in the course of his preaching, not only present the gospel of God, but will also by it discern the very "thoughts and intents of the heart," so that those who hear him will in reality be listening to the transcript of their own inward thoughts, and thus will be interested parties, whose thoughts and acts are involved in the matters brought before them. But if a man, forgetful of the spiritual wants of those around hire, and ignorant of the mental conditions which exist in every "and, simply gives himself up to uttering and rehearsing his own thoughts and opinions, the stale platitudes which he has evolved from his own mind, is it wonderful that the hearer seems patiently receptive, and evolved from his own mind, is it woncerruithant the hearer seems patiently recoptive, and lenging for one grain of wheat amid the mighty mass of chaff, should finally drop into slumber and pass the hours unheeded by: If, on the other hand, God's word is exalted, and man's word is left in the background, there will be never and energy attending the divine

are among men discussing business, politics, religion or what not, she is with the house-maid discussing crockery, or with the cold discussing beefsteak, or with the children playing the part of nurse-maid. When you come home at night tired, do you not suppose she is tired too? Bring something with you that your market-basket cannot contain Bring the news of the day; bring the latest, freshost thought La Joying your evening paper, or subscribing to your monthly magazine, or renewing your religious weekly, get what suits her needs and meets her tastes. There is more in that patient, quiet, silent wife of yours than you think for. You have frozen her up by your contempt for womanhood, for treating your wife as a toy to be pleased only with dresses and to be fed only on gossip is the worst kind of contempt. If she does not feel it to, it is only because she has degenerated that she may fit the place you have you sell, bring her love. Your life is in many the age: in your store; your contents.

degenerated that she may fit the place you have proved for her.

Above all, bring her love. Your life is in many the ags; in your store; your customers; your clients, your politics. Her life is in her household. Her home is her realn; her children are her subjects; her husband is her king; her ambition is satisfied with their love and their praise. You are crud if you deny it to her. Grumble over the muddy coffee and the burnt steak if you like; she can bear that if you will only commend the coffee when it is clear and the steak when it is juicy. "Her husband praiseth her," says Solomon in his description of the excellent woman; doubtful if she would have been so excellent if he had not praised her. Praise is comely. A little praise judiciously used is sunshine in a darkened home and oil on complaining machinery. How often have you come home, and she How often have you come home, and she waiting for your coming has gone to great you, and you, absorbed in business you ought to have left behind you, have given her a kiss with as much life in it as there is in last summer's rose.

summer's rose.

Our subject is fruitful. It is well-nigh mexhaustible. But our homily is already so long that we fear that "some husbands" will not read it through. It is all summed up by Paul in one sentence: "Husbands, love your wives." You are never tired of quoting Paul's wives." You are never fired of quoting Paul's injunction, "Wives, submit yourselves to your husbands." Suppose you drop that text for a year and go on three verses, to Paul's irjunction to yourself.—Christian Union.

THE ANCIENT POPULATION OF PERU.

When and whence Peru was peopled it seems be even to conjecture. For all historical When and whence Feru was perpusu in securidle even to conjecture. For all historical purposes the various peoples were, so far as we know, true autochthoues, "sprung from the soil." If it be assumed that they had a common origin with the rest of the human family, the prince at a period far mon origin with the rest of the human family, the separation took piace at a period far anterior to their earliest legends, and there is no evidence that they ever had any knowledge of other people beyond the ocean which shut them in on one side, and the impassable mountains which hemmed them in on the other. It is clear that within semi-historic times they were divided into different tribes or races, differing from each other somewhat as the Latins differed from the Gauls or the Normans from differed from the Gauls or the Normans from the Saxons, and that there were long wars and ferids between these tribes, especially those on the coast, which were terminated by the gra-dual Inca conquest, beginning approximately in the fourteenth century, and concluding with the subjugation of Quito in almost the year when Columbus first sighted the shores of the New World.

We may, in a general way, divide these tribes into two classes, the dwellers on the coast and the dwellers in the mountains. On coast and the dwellers in the mountains. On the coast the climate was warm, but greatly tempered by the near snowy mountains. Storms were unfrequent, and the irrhabitants had little need to protect themselves against the weather, so that their dwellings were so

would hold him bork fifter. It made han the world hold him bork fifter. It made han the hand fall of system-embers are all the hand fall of system-embers and hand fall of system-embers are all the hand fall of system-embers and hand fall of system-embers and hand fall of system-embers and the hand fall of system-embers and hand fall of system-embers and hand fall of system-embers and the hand past the hand fall of system-embers and the hand past the hand fall of system-embers and the hand fall of system-embers and the hand fall of system-embers and the hand past the hand past the there are the hand system to hand so he was the system to hand so he was the system of the system to hand so he was the hand so he was the system to hand so he was the hand so he was the system to hand so he was the hand so he was the hand so he was

blood could be rich, for there was nothing to represent accumulated wealth. The flocks of represent accumulated wealth. llamas were the property of the Inca; his was the gold and silver slowly gathered generation the gold and silver slowly gathered generation by generation. So far as we can now judge, the Incas were benignant conquerors. They carried their own arts into the regions which full under them, and brought back with them those of the conquered peoples. It is often hard to say how much bolongs to one and how much to the other, though there are, especially in their architecture, certain unmistakable distinctions, such as the great 'yramidal struc-tures and intricate labyrinthme buildings on the coast, and the massy stone fortifications, temples and palaces in the interior.—A. H. Guernsey, in Harper's Magazine.

UNWISE DOUBTING.

UNWISE DOUBTING.

He is not doubting wisely, who laves doubting better than believing. Yet have I known more than a few who gave me the inevitable impression that this was their case. I have known those who wore eager to read all that elever men could write against Christianity, against Theism even, and yet who would not get the books which equally competent menoften, indeed, more competent—wrote in reply. The last advertisement I noticed of "Supernatural Religion" announced the sixth edition, so that it has had a large sale. I wonder how many who eagerly welcomed it have been as carnest to buy and read the masterly replies by Cavon Lightfoot and others? An acute and cle for young fellow of twenty once asked me to lend him such and such a book, naming one I may be excused for not mentioning, me to lend him such and such a book, naming one I may be excused for not mentioning, which was written to undermine the foundations of Christianity. The book could not be read without almost certain injury to any one who was not prepared, by previous culture, to see where its subtle errors began. I told him as much, and, having enquired about his previous reading, asked him if he thought it was at the age to hearn his reading, on such as much, and, having enquired mouth in previous reading, asked him if he thought it wise, at his age to begin his reading on such subjects with a course of cleverly-urged sceptical objections, which, to him, must nevitably look more than plausible, whatever they might seem to me. He got the book elsewhere, however, and gradually, by such exclusive reading, built himself up into an accomplished unbeliever. Did he, think you, practise wise, or most unwise, doubting? I have read of men in days gone by, who, knowing that they would certainly be subjected to the action of subtle poison, took the precaution beforehand of doung thamselves with the proper antidote. But for persons unprepared to cope (without danger to themselves) with ingenious and often seemingly unanswerable objections to the contents of the New Testament, and to do this without any call of duty, and quite wantonly and lightly, is it a healthy sign, and one we should like to see in son or daughter?

There is too much reason to fear that in some cases a very poor kind of pride—though what form of pride is not poor?—may, albeit inconsciously, be at the bottom of a good deal of freely-indulged doubt and denial. There unconsciously, he at the bottom of a good deal of freely-indulged doubt and denial. There is such a thing as intellectual scorm, and just as the rulgar rich may toos the head indisdain of social "inferiors," "the common people," so certain minds may choose to be superior to betieving things held by people who can form no conception of the scientific or philosophic altitudes where they sit as princes of the world of thought. Shall they believe anything in common with the Philistine crowd of thurch-and-chapel goers! This, indeed, may be the extreme and virulent form of the disease but the same devitalizing malady in its elementary stage has touched not a few. Many a young man thinks it a fine thing to intimate his emancipation from "all that the surse and all the priest hath taught," and foolishly fancies himself, too, a thinker when he says, "I think with So-and-so." I have seen not a little of this paltry kind of unbelief, and wish, with all the extrestness I can to warn young men especially against one of the most mischievous forms of falsehood that I know. Yes, deliberately do I write that word falsehood for is not this state of mind an utterly false one? Can there be "truth in the inward parts" when a larking wish is allowed, and even indulged, to disbeliere what others I elieve, for the sake of seeming superiority, and being able to plume one's self on

allowed, and even indulged, to aisbeliers what others I slieve, for the sake of seeming super-ourly, and being able to plume one's self on one's self on one's self on self on the self of the self of the self of the providential discipline of life, lies at the bottom of not a little of the scepticism I have met with. And in such cases, I do not have yell one providential between the twill one have of our argument whatever that will one have met with. And in such cases, I do not know of any argument whatever that willconvince the aceptic of the trath that he thinks it so fine to refuse and argue against. It is not an intellectual remedy, applied from without, that he needs. In his present mood he is not convincible. If Truth herself in all her majesty could be presented before him, he would pride himself on his sagacity is detoting at a glance that she was a chest. It is a moral and spiritual cure that such a one needs. and spiritual cure that such a one needs. H is blind, and unhappily fancies that he sees.Rev. H. H. Dobney, in Christian World. He

MARY BURROWS

CHAPTER I

"Now, I declare, John, it's really too bac

"Now, I declare, John, it's really too na. .
there a your wet things thrown over my nice
clean fender. You don't seem to care a bit for
all my work to keep your home nice!"

John frowned, and hustily gathering up his
wet garments, hung them out in the passage.

"Mary," he said, "you seem to care more
for the house than me, a great deal. It's nothing but grumble about this thing, or that,
when I come home tired of an evening. But when I come home tired of an evening. But it's always the same now," he continued, with

a sigh.

John Burrows was a good-tempered, steady riage, some two years previous, he had, Ly re-fusing to join his fellow-workmen of an even-ing in their visits to public-houses, saved sufficient to make his home as comfortable as his means would allow But his wife's constant grumbling bade fair to mar it all. as too many young wives are, over nice; they think almost more about the cleanly look of the house than their husband's comfort. For the house than their husband's comfort. For some time John paid little heed, thinking it would wear off in time. But as weeks went by, and it was still the same, he began to weary of her constant display of temper, and gradually, almost imperceptibly, a change came over his once free and happy spirit.

But to return to our tale. After changing his clothes, John drew his chair in to the nice little supper prepared for him by Mary's skilful hands; and as the warmth began to circulate through his nearly numbed limbs, he forgot the hasty words which had given such

offence, and chatted away as merrily as usual.

"Mary, lass," he said, at length, "would you like a day out? You trouble yourself too much over the bits of chattels: say, wouldn't

much over the bits of chattels: say, wouldn't you like a little change f"
"I don't know, John, I'm sure," replied Mary, in rather testy tones, "and as to worrying over the house, surely, John, you'd be the last to wish an untidy home."

John saw the rising storm, so only answered.
"Well, well, as you like but I do wish you wouldn't worry so of an ovening, when I come home tired and wet."

Mary colored slightly and said nothing. Too well she knew her husband's laborious work, and the distance he had to walk home,

work, and the distance he had to walk home. often through wind and rain. So as neither seemed anxious to renew the conversation, it was dropped, and no reference was made to it afterwards.

The next day, on going to work, John found his things damp and cold, and shivered slightly. Mary had fully intended the previous night to put them to dry, but had been called out rather late in the evening, and on her re-turn John had gone to bed, and the house be-ing dark she had forgotten them. The thought of his working all day in damp clothes trou-bled her deeply, and as she went about her work, a secret uneasiness seemed to haunt her work, a secret uneasiness seemed to naint her which she in vain tried to shake off. At last she sat down and covered her face in her hands. What, she thought to herself, if he should catch cold: and she shuddered as she thought of the number of all evils—a bad cold. And then if he were to lie—that hought seem. arise from that root of all evils—a bad cold. And then if he were to die,—the thought seemed madnese, and yet it forced itself on her mind until she fairly burst into tears. Of what avail would her care for the house be then, if an over regard had caused her to neglect her husband, whom, in spite of her faults, she loved dearly?

She had set thus for some time when her

She had sat thus for some time, when her moditations were interrupted by the entrance of a neighbor. A glance was sufficient to show that she was not over troubled with tidy show that she was not over troubled with tidy habits. Her dress, all loose and untidy, was draggling behind ket, while her hair, rough and uncombed, was kept back by a bonnet, which looked more as if thrown on than put

on.

She was the gossip of the village, and her presence boded no good to any one.

"How now, neighbor?" she said advancing towards Mary. "Why! what's the matter? Been crying, too, as I live!"

Now, if there was any one in the village Mary disliked it was Mrs. Perkins, ahe generally svoided her, and paid little heed to what she said, knowing that its truth was doubtful. But on this particular afternoon, feeling so dull and lonely, she was rather pleased.

By degrees Mrs. Perkins elicited from her

Mrs. Perkins instil into Mary's mind. and throughout the length and breadth of the when at last she took her leave Mary thought land.

Let those who doem their position lowly and

CHAPTER III.

When John came home that evening, in-When John came home that evening, instead of his usual warm greeting to his wife, he threw himself moodily into a chair, and flung his tools beside him on the floor. Mary glances at his flushed face, and a feeling of uncasines crept over her He couldn't be ill, she thought; but perhaps (and the thought made her treable) he'd been drinking.

As he continued sitting thus, and taking no heed of the tea which stood waiting for him, she said, bastily.

she said, hastily.

"What ails you, John, that you come home in this disagreeable mood? Has anything up-

set you?

John made no answer, but continued to gaze into the fire. His thoughts were hard at work. What was the use of all his labor and work. What was the use of all his labor and toil, if, when he came home, he found no comfort. At last he hastily ate his supper, and without a word to his wife, took his candle and went 5 bed. His wife sat as one stupefied. He had never acted so before, and she began to think herself almost as deeply to blame as she accused her husband of being.

Presently the clock struck ten, and folding up her work she prepared to retire to the

up her work, she prepared to retire to rest She thought she heard a groan; she listened no, she must be mistaken. Presently another not, are must be instaken. Freschty another sound, though louder than the previous one, met her car. She hastily ascended the stairs leading to the bedroom, and gently pushing open the door, went in.

There, to her horror and amazement, lay her

There, to her horror and amazement, lay her husband tossing to and fro, some.imee calling for her, at other bidding her go dry his things "John," she said, softly, but no answer came, excepting a low groan.

She went down stairs, put on her bonnet and shawl and went out; soon, however, returning with an elderly gentleman, whom she conducted upstairs. He glanced at his patient, and after careful examination, told Mary that "delirium had set in."

"But what is the matter with him?" said

Mary, hurriedly and anxiously.
"I can't tell, to-night," said the doctor, gravely. "He has all the symptoms of rheumatic fever"

Mary covered her face in her hands and ourst into tears.

The doctor approached her, and said, gently,
"My good young woman, tears are useless.
I must trust him to your good nursing; meanwhile, look to God for that help and comfort which He alone can give."
"It's all my fault," he moaned. "all my fault."

fault.

"All things are ordained of God," said the doctor, gravely; "and whatever betide, be sure He knows all, and it's His will." Then taking his leave, he bade her follow well the instructions he gave.

The next day depend slowly. When the

The next day dawned slowly. When the doctor came down from his patient, Mary waited eagerly to hear his decision. She saw at once, by his grave countenance, that all was not as she wished.

not as she wished.

"It is as I feared," he said. "Rheumatic fever has set in; and should we, by God's help get him through it, he will suffer with his heart. Good morning."

heart Good morning"

Mary sank down, and on her knees implored that Heaven would be merciful, all she could say was "Lord, have mercy on me a sinner" Of the weeks of anxious watching which followed, I need say nothing, suffice it that John at last slowly recovered. But he was never again like his former self, and, as the doctor had predicted, he suffered acutely with heart disease

Mary never forgot the terrible lesson she

with heart disease
Mary never forgot the terrible lesson she
received, and ever after, instead of the house,
God's will came first, husband second, and
house duties last. That they were always
happy together, is all I will say, and I wish it
may prove a warning and blessing to all who
read this tale.—British Workwoman.

A SERVANT GIRL'S WORK.

I believe it was John Wesley who, when told that his congregation consisted largely of servant girls, replied that he was glad of it, as they had the care of chidren, and if the servant girls were converted they would train the children in the fear of the Lord.

s what she said, knowing that its truth was doubtful. But on this particular afternoon, feeling so dull and lonely, she was rather pleased.

By degrees Mrs. Perkins elicited from her the cause of her trouble, and, then, in a sympathizing tone, assured her she thought she had acted quite right.

"I m sure," she continued, "I set your house up as a pattern to all the villagers, and it's too bad, as soon as he couse home, to have it all put in disorder. And as to estohing cold, why, he ought to have known better than to put his clothes out there," she added, pointing to the passage. "It'll just serve him right if he does, I think"

This and much more permicious advice did his name is graven upon the hearts of the poor

their work obscure, take courage and be faithful, and if at any time their . earts despend or repine, let the name of LORD SHAFTEBURY. with all the nobility of his consecrated and generous life, encourage them to toil on, as Mary Milas did, assured that God shall give the increase, and that their labor is not in vain in the Lord.—League Journal.

SCRIPTURE ENIGMA

1. The man whose name is first mentioned connection with a victory over the Amale-

2. A prince of Midian slain by the Ephran-

mices.

3. The father of Jehu.

4. The captain of Abralom's host.

5. The only weapon used at the siege of

6. A prophetess who foretold the evil that should come upon the kingdom of Judah 7 The country to which the murderers of Sennacherib fled.

8. A king who was deprived of his dominion until he would acknowledge that all earthly power was the work of God.

The initials and finals of the foregoing names (or words) form the names of a father and son the initials give us the son, who was sent to warn David of Absalom's intentions. The inals, the father, one of the priests in the reign of David

1. A servant of God, who! sllowed Him fully.
2. Another servant of God, who feared the

Lord greatly.
3. The woman to whom Jesus first appeared

after his resurrection.

4 A woman who is said to have been righteous before God. The birth place of the father of the faith-

δ ful. 6. A city where Jesus raised one from the

7. A city in the wilderness, built by King Salomen

8. A place from which gold was brought to King Solomon.
9. A prophet who lived in the reign of King

Ahaz.

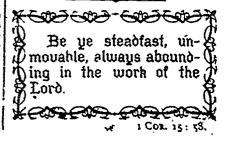
10. A prophet who hved in the reign of King Ahab.

The initials form a gracious invitation of the

Lord Jesu.

The Cheapness of Good Things.—The problem of cheapness is thus discussed in *scribier's* for January, by Profesor Carroll. Though the observations are calculated for the longitude of New York City, they will probably be found reliable for other local "ea." I have scolded about Broadway prices," says the pedagogue, "and ransacked side streets and down-town "and ranspected side streets and down-town lanes and corners for cheap tailors, restaurants, apothecaries, grocers, or what not, but always with much the same result. The gain in price was generally slight, the loss in quality, style, finish, durability, and so on, both constant and perceptible. When I occasionally found an article in some by cornerwhich could faith be article in some by-corner which could fairly be called a bargain, I found I had spent in fussing about it enough time and energy to earn the whole price several times over—even at the very limited money value which my time bears to me. '(?lancing at a pile of manner ript on his writing-c sak). "People don't sufficiently consider in this matter," he went in, "how great sider in this matter," he went in, "how great is the value of mere insurance at orded by highis the value of mere insurance at orded by high-class, and therefore high-priced, establishments. If I can find, as practically I often can, a batcher who gives me the best of main nineteen days out of twenty, it is we is a heavy percentage mere to me to deal steadily with him at any prices within reason, than to try to bring down my expense account by buying of his cheaper and less responsible avails, who give me a good article to-day, and then disappoint me to-morrow."

— If we pray one way and live another way which will God answer? Since actions speak louder than words, He will answer our actions, and if we go on in a life of worldliness, showing by our behavior that this world is our chief portion, and with more anxiety about our tem-poral welfare than our spiritual and eternal the lack of harmony between those two toings will spoil all good results of our supplication.



SCHOLAR'S NOTES

Army the International Lessons for 1877 by Edwin W Rice, as issued by American Sunday-School

LPSSON XI

Manch 1.k!

140 - PIRT ON RESHA , About 896 B c 1 READ 2 Elugeli 13 25. Recire we 19 21

GGLDIN 11 XI The sail The aptro-

CLNTRAL TRUTH - The Spirit is given to

those who ask.

К прихи 1121 originarii 1121 0 -- Num xi, 24-30, 10 F - Josh Xi 17-27 Sa. -- Ex XX Gosea xid 1-14

- Light returned to Jericho at healed its fountains. [some suppose the events in this and the preceding lesson are, for obvious reasons, recordand the order in which they occurred, and that Highl's translation took place after the beginning of the reien of Jehoram of Judob, which was in the fitth year of the reign of Jehoram, king of larnet. In that case the date at the head of these leasons should be 801 B |C|

To THE SCLOLAR - In this losson, three successive mir that Elisha had received the prophota" unite in testifying invocie his spocesor.

NOTE + - k ill sha, son of a haphat, lived at Abel-meho i farmer, called by Flijah appointed his successor bisatranslation to heaven healed the waters a Jorioho, increased the widow's oil, raised the Shunam nutto s son, healed the poisoned pointing—cured Namman, made from earlier, amore an arms—with blindness, pro-phostol from 50 to 60 years, his bones revived a dead man. Brars, she-bears robbed of their young are particularly (eroctous, see 2 Sam. 27d S. Bears are still com. mon in Palestine

EXPLANATIONS AND QUESTIONS

LESSON TODICS -- (1) KIRBLE SICKERS BLUCK III MARCH FOR ELIJAN (III) THE WATERS HEALED (IV THE MOCKERS PUNISHED

I ELISHA (I C'ERDS FLIJAH (13) HAYK OF JOR (25), "Hip of Jordan Heb (15) Shan his also, "Where is the Lord God of Flijah even he i shd whom he had," etc.—Lange (15) to view at Jericho, "which were at Jericho, opposite," see v. 7. saw him, work the himsele, s. at of Elijah dotthe heat, Elisha has sno cooked Enimph na leader of the homphore. ceeded hijah na leader of the prophers, mewar than sarras, to acknowledge him as their inture leader

I Questions -Whither did Elisha go after Elijah translation ! What did he take with him? How did he use it at the Jordan? What did he say as he rmote the waters! What did he mess by that ! What happened to the waters ! How did the sous of the thets great him t liuw show their respect for

IL SEARCH FOR RLIJAH (16) PIPTT STRONG ME fifty "sons of strength" (New), perhaps those spoken of in v 7: 1337 FERADVENTURE, for fear that it may be, FIRST NATH TAKEN, SO Obadish feared, I lings will 12; some moderation on takens ember, has ing died as Muses, they would have his body, or they hoped to find him alive (17.) ashamed, in refuse them aur longer.

H. Questions.—What request did the sons make of Elisha t Why der they wish to search for Elijah I How did they spate Riishas permission! How long did they search, and with what result!

III. THE WATERS HEALED. (10) MEN OF THE CITY perhaps some of the friends of the prophets, sirvario PLEASAST, Jerioho was on a broad plain shaded by groves of palm trees, mulberries, and groves of pain trees, underries, and assessmenting shrubs (Speakers 'Ora.) water Nations—that is bad, perhaps from the ourse upon the city order narray, 'apt to miscary (Speakers Computation fall of grope. (20) carse "dish," perhaps a small lawk (21.) arrang of the waters, called "Flishe's tomain and the Assessment is about you miles from the rules of the state of th thems the Ribs cast the satt iv so Moses used the tree at Marsh Ex. 27 25, 122; HEALED made the

(III.) Quartions. - Describe the situation of Jericho and Character of the water. What the men expected: What the min expected: What the male repeated: What the male repeated: What the male repeated: Whose power did he say healed the waters? How effeetire was the cure !

IV. THE MOCKERS PUNISHED. (93) BY THE WAL IV. THE MOCKERS MINISHED. ("") AT THE WAR that is, by the usual real interter cuttures or "little hoys, possibly "recth" but the word "little" shows that they were not "grown-up persons. In our that hall head that is. "Ascend to heaven as Rillsh" (Krimmacker) or "Go op into the other (Longel (24) or "forcest;" taky-to rend, to ear in pleces, or them, there were more than forgetwo in the crowd. (25.) to Mocket arms, probably for some religious meeting or service conchity 23.

tain of sweet and pleasant unter, . . . It seems once to have been surrounded by a sori of reservoir, or semilation lar enclosure of hown, stones, but this is now mostly broken away and gone. The little brook serves broken away and gono. to water many fields - Robinson

LESSON VII

MARCH 25 1

[About 975-891 B t.] REVIEW.

GOLDEN TEXT -But God is the judge he putieth down one, and setteth up another -Pa lazy, 7. CENTRAL TRUTH - The rightcom received, the wicked rejected.

DAILY READING -M-2 Chron, xxv. 14-24, 7- Deut iv. 14-28, B'-Mat vi. 24-34, 7h, Josh, xxiv. 19-28, P_* , James -7-20, 8a Acta i -1-11, S- P_* ,

PLANS FOR REVIEW -- One good plan for looking it (reviewing) the past eleven lessons would be to study (I) THE WICKED KINGS, (2) THE RIGHTROVA PROPRIET Another good plan would be to make this pected of the history centre about the life of Rlijah, noticing the rise of idolatry in israel and his lifework in rebuking and do stroying it. A third plan, which may be followed with profit, is to study (1) A Proper Growing Morr Wicked. (II) A Faithers. Withers. (III.) The Paithers. Re

To recall and fix the facts clearly in the mind, study-THE HISTORY - In what year B C was the kingdom divided ! Write the names of the first eight kings of Israel in their order. Which of the eight religied the iongest i Give the length of reigns of the first and eighth king i Who reigned the shortest i Give the length of his reign. How many of the eight kings were state? Which of them died natural deaths? Which one slew himself! Who tried to become king of "Israel," and was prevened by Omri! What prophets lived in King Jeroboam's days? In King Basshe's I in Ahab's reign? What cary was rebuild in Ahab'sdays? Name the king of Israel after Ahab The second after Ahab His relation to the first. The two great prophets of their time. How one of the went to heaven. What bleading the other recel ed at

THE PLACES -State the capital of issuel division. The expital of Judah after it. Of ' Ismel' after the division. The next capital after Shochem Where was it finally located? Who built amuria Where was it inally located? Who built amigral where was Ahabia summer reddence? [[Jezreel.] Where was Elijahia home! be cribe Giteal. Syria State four meunialus named in the lessure. Locate Mr. Sphraim. Horeb Carmel Name three straams spoken of in the lessons. Describe the Jordan. The Kishon. Name the two largest cities mentioned in Kishon N the leasuns.

WICKED PROPER. - State the great sin of Jore Of the people in his day liew are Omrisating described? I Kings xv. 25. Who was still more wicked! Of what new rise was think guilty? Give the Central Truth of Lesson III

FAITHFUL WITNESS. - Who was raised up to wit-ness sgainst there size! What was his drat message to Ahab! I Kinga zvil 1. If w was Kiljah cared for i How a poor widow! Where! When did Kiljah again How a poor widow? Where? When did Elijah again meet Ahab? How long after the that interact? How lad Elijah been sought for? I Kings x till ?0 State Elijah's charge against Alash. I Kings x till ?18 fits demand as to Baal priests. Describe briefly the trial at Carmel. Why made? The effect on the people? On legicle? Whither did Elijah fice? How was be encouraged? I like idea of the number of God a faithful gied! Whither was be sent! On what er rands? Why Naboth was slain? How?

THE PAITHFUL REWARDED — Describe the last journey of Elijah. What schools did he visit f. State his repeated requests of Elitha. Why did he sak Elisha to "tarry" f. State the answers of Elisha! The final request of Elishs. How answered by Elitab How foldfied? Wast miracles of Elisia are men ed! What does this history teach us as to wicked men growing better or worse! How does this wars us to avoid the first sin! What fact in itshows that God rowards his severants, and that he punishes the winded! Rectin the Central Truth of this review.

o which class do you belong t How may you know whether you belong to the first !

TWO SOLEMN QUESTIONS

Just ask yourselves this question, "On what am I resting for safety in the prospect of that day, when the Lord shall shake things to their very foundation." If there he a mixture of anything with the work of the Lord Jesus, if there he a looking to any other atonement to make your peace with the precious blood of Jesus, you are standing on a hollow foundation which will not hear you.

MOUNT CARREL probably for some religions meeting or service see ch. it 23.

IV QUESTIONY—To what place did Elisha go after healing the water? Who met him? In what split? How did ther most him? In what split? How did ther most him? How did hardback them is not mything which affords peace to my wounded to teach? To whom? Whither did he again journer? Probably for what purpose? I state any leason taught by these facts.

ILITERIATION—Filsha's fountain bursts forthat the castern foot of a high double mound, or group of mobinds locking as if composed of rubbish and about a milista front to the mountain. It is a large and beautiful found marks the inconsistencies of God's prople.

Though it wallows in sin, it can see sin as a blot upon the character of a professor. We ask, What testimony do you bear before the world? We live in trying times, and it behaves those who would honestly manifest to the world around them that they are the servents of God, to live very near to the Lord.

THE GRACE OF GIVING.

Nearforty years ago, a small and fooble church in northern New England, soon after settling a young paster, became noted in the vicinity for its largely increased, and as compared with those of other churches, its liberal contributions to of other churches, its liberal contributions to objects of benevolence, and especially to the cause of foreign missions. Other pastors looked on with surprise, and more than one enquired of the young ministre how it came about. "What do you do amon your people?" they asked. "How do you get them to give so much?" His reply was to this effect: "I do not know that I do anything very special. I try to set an example of liberal giving myself, according to my ability. I do what I can at the Monthly Concert." (At that time very nearly all the Congregational churches, in that region at least, observed the Concert.) I always welcome good agents to my pulpit. I employ solicitors to go among the people and obtain subscriptions. I seldom preach a specifically missionary sermon, but my preachand obtain subscriptions. I seldom preach a specifically missionary sermon, but my preaching generally bears upon the missionary work. I do not know how to preach the gospel, which is for the world, without often presenting the duty of Christ's disciples to be followers of him in labor and in sacrifice for the world's salvation. I do not know how to lead the devotions of a Christian assembly without praying for benighted nations, and for increased consecration to and more faithful effort in the work which Christ has committed to his people, in carrying forward his designs of unroy."

It is a most important question,—Is there among ministers, is there in the church at large, enough of prayer in full recognition of the fact that the church is, instrumentally, to enlighten and to Christianize the whole human this respect during the year 1877? If we have not silver and gold to give, can we not at least give sympathizing, loving, carnest intercession at the throne of grace? Missionary Herald.

BE COURTEOUS. -- There are a thousand little courtesies and alutations and compliments of life, but it would be well if there were still more of them. Bluntness does not mean honesty, and a recognition of whatever is good in men does not mean insancerity. It would be promotive of happiness if every time men descended in the morning they would look for that which is comely and praiseworthy, and single it out, and tell it to their wives. Oh, if men would only court after they are married as they do before, what joy there would be What praise there would be distributed in the community. But the faults of men are generally first thought, of, and are condamned. There are a multitude of little imperfect, irregular things in human conduct; and a man ourtesies and alutations and compliments of There are a multitude of little imperfect, irregular things in hurran conduct; and a man says, "I am not one of those who go around and flatter folks. I tell them what I think of them, if they have faults I hit them strong" But it is not necessary to be hard and repollent and ursympathetic in order to be honest. There is good as well as well as evil in men, and it is surely as worthy of recognition.

Cheston Union Christian Union

Christian Union

Checker Made Easy -One of the plagues of the times is what we might call credit made casy. To use an Old Testament figure, credit is sweet as honey in the mouth, but it is very bitter in the belly. There are such ingenious and seductive ways of getting one to invest on time. Nething seems to cost anything at the supreme but fatal moment. The unwritten book, which is too choice to be published in any other way than by subscription, is urged upon you because it costs "only half a dollar's minister." The grocer's wagen comes to your door so promptly overy morning, and you get things so easily by merely ordering them, and your wants are so ofto angested before you knew you had them, that you often wonder in the great conveniences of modern trade, only you so not think of the astounding score that will come at the end of the month. Every community now swarms with venders of some community now swarms with venders of some gort who have hit upon this happy and illusive notion of credit — New Fork Reangelist

Burney was He must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ. BARRASIRASIAN 2 COR. 5, 10.

Epps's Cocoa.—Some time since, in a series of articles in these columns upon food, we spoke in terms of unqualified praise of Meanstepps & Ca.'s "Prepared Gocoa." The opinion we then expressed as to its purity and autritious qualities has been fully endorsed by the yieldi, as shown in its increased and steadily increasing consumption. We believe that Means. Epps's manufactories are now the largest of the kind in the three kingdoms, and the total quantity of "Prepared Cocoa" consumed at the present time approaches four millions of pounds annually. This result is not surprising. The dictetic properties of native cocoa are well-known, but in the form prepared by Measrs. Epps, Homocopathic Chemists, they are rendered additionally valuable, both on account of their increased, nutritive power and digestible character. We rejoice to see the high opinion we originally held to have been so generally confirmed, and we again congratulate Messa. Epps or the sound and valuable addition they have made to our not over lengthy list of dictetic foods.—Civil Nervice Gazette.

adviertisements.

VERY MUCH ATTENTION has been directed to the subject of weather predictions by Mr. Vennors almans, and in answer to his request in it, he has received letters from all sections of the country containing much valuable information which it would have been threat any windship. more "reseases, formation which it would have be lineat traposable to have obtained in any other man he almoste is mill selling rapidly. The price is ints acopy. JOHN DOUGALL & HON, Fublishers, Montre

AMERICA NUEDS a Protestant paper in the Prench language, and to supply that need, L'Arnonz was established. It is a live paper, and is conducted on the same principles as other Witrass publications. During the past two months, its success has been very encourage ing and salisationy. It is the size of the Mississions, and published wookly. The price is \$1 per year, for which it is milled, post free, to any address in America John Docogal & Sox, Publishers, Mondreal.

ON THE WHOLE, the number not only sustains the reputation of the Montaux, but gives evidence of fresh and successful effort on the part of the editors. This periodical is now, we believe, the oldest magazine in the baminton, having outlived the endemics which have proved fault to so manyother literary bandings.—Montreat Gastina is reference to the New Dominion Montaux for February.

The Brockville "Monitor," after bewailing the death of so many magazines in Canada, sars "Under these circumstances, we are always glad to see the New Boarston Monithry make its appearance, to give inagible proof that a mouthly periodical can exist in Canada, when sustained by some atleast of the roquistic deviderate of such ventures. Its publishers, Meestra, Jenn Dougart & doy, have their own excellent printing establishment at their back; and therefore, produce their mouthly at the lowest possible cost, and that is one server of its mooces. It is very well printed, too, sold at the very moderate price of \$1.50 per sanum, and supplies a large amount of pleasapt, healthy goastly reading for the family circle, all with, it constitute this sources of its success. All this more inscriminating care in the editing of likeword torious periodical would add general to its success. All the magazines do not ofroulate at all as largely asting the success of the intellectual uniture than it caurs for at present. The English magazines do not ofroulate at all as largely asting used to do in Canada some years ago, that is up propor into the increase of population, and if the New Boakinton were to copy an article or two from these magazines on important current topics, which largely interest the oppular inted, it would certainly be a step in the right direction. But oven as it stands at present, it is to the worthy of support, and we hearthly recommend it to the worthy of support, and we hearthly recommend the contains over the other tramilies. The Jannary number contains are very interesting papers, and those who deel of the beat more of instructed and anused, shauld provide them selves with a copy of it." THE BROCKVILLE "MONITOR," after bewail-

The February Number of the New Dominon Monthly opinion an illustrated article on the "Capital of Canada," with plotures of "The Charlier Fallias they once were," "Chaodier Falls in Win.e.," "Bilden Falls, "Suspension Bridge," "The Perishmentary Libra-7." Lovers Walk," "Chaudier Falls, "Summer," "A View of the Parliament Belidings, &c. The number contains many other interesting articles, the Home" and Young Folks' departments being aper. "Ill tattresting, The price of single corties of this magnin is 16 center the price per rear, \$1 b0. John Decoat: & Son, Publishers, Montreal.

THE FOLLOWING ARE the opinions expressed by some of our correspondents with regard to Deess and Lealer.

Dr. Nation Allen, of Lowell, Mass, well-known as the author of various pamphiets and casage on the laws which govern population and hindin subjects. ages: "If my views on Laws by Population are correct, this Dress Reform muscopen up, be studied and preculsed. Your work is calculated to do great good. I am glad it is belling so well."

is calculated to on great proce. I am plant it is earling would would be well."

A lady in Bristol, Conn., writez: "I wish every young lady in, the land could have a copy, and heed the raw red contains, then we might hope the next generation would be blatthingly, comfortably, and prettily drassed."

A lady, who dates her letter from a town in New Bruns wick, in ordering a number of copies, she's "I intend them for our Church Beasar, where they will be to hand, at cost price, for those who, in my opinion, very much as determ. I regret not having had their teaching earlier in my life."

I alloy in Brooklyn writes: "I discorde hope lassale will meet with success. If It a book who he every lady about be proud to possess." Price, 30 cents. John Dottoak, & Son, Tablishers, Monureal.

ONCE IN THE YEARS, the engie loses his plunge, and during this period much debilitated, be not questly our own rocky has? until his frathers are sufficiently grown to enable him to close the air axian Man, like the eagle, has he approaches the ages of twenty, forty, sixty, ke, will cother place it earlier; but, owing to his article middle of diving, he cannot, like the eagle, submit his moses solely to nature for successful trequent, and it grantly requires great care to enable the subject to pass safely though the critical periods. Fellows' Compound dyrap of Appophosphites, by its great onle and health-renewing properties, will reserve tone more quickly than any other preparation known, it being the surest remody for all debiligating mainlaise.

THE CLUB RATES FOR THE MESSENGER are when sent to one andress, as follows: -1 cony. Soc. 10 copies, \$250; \$5 copies, \$9; 50 copies, \$11 50; 100 copies, \$23. 1,000 copies, \$200. J. Doroatt & Sox, Pohllabors, Montreel.

The NORTHERN MES, UNGER is printed and published to the intend 20. hoderery mouth, at Nos. 21: and 220 Rt. James att at. Montred, by John Hornatt as for, composed of John Doughli, of New York, and John Redgat! Dougall and J. h. Dougail, of Montreal.