

The Family.
IN THE NEST.
Gather them close to your loving heart—
Cuddle them on your breast;
They will soon enough leave your brooding care,
Soon enough mount youth's topmost stair—
Little ones in the nest.

First not that the children's hearts are gay,
That the rooster feet will run;
They may come a time in the by and by
When you'll sit in your lonely room and sigh
For a sound of childish fun;

When you'll long for the repetition sweet,
That sounded through the room,
Of "mother," "mother," the dear love calls,
That will echo long in the silent halls,
And add to their stately gloom.

They may come a time when you'll long to hear,
The eager boyish tread,
The teasing whistler, the clear shrill shout,
The busy bustle in and out,
And patting overhead.

When the boys and girls are grown up,
And scattered far and wide,
Or gone to the undiscovered shore,
Where youth and age come nevermore,
You will miss them from your side.

Then gather them close to your loving heart,
Cradle them on your breast;
They will soon enough leave your brooding care,
Soon enough mount youth's topmost stair,
Little ones in the nest.

(From the N. Y. Evening Post.)
HEROISM AT SEA.

THE RESCUE OF THE CREW OF THE FODIN.
On Saturday we referred briefly to the rescue of the crew of the Norwegian brig *Fodin* by the Cunard steamer *Algeria*. The following account by an eye witness is interesting:—
"The Cunard steamer *Algeria*, Captain Lott, on her recent trip from Liverpool, experienced a gale of unusual magnitude and duration. Beginning on the morning of the 23rd, the gale continued with increasing fury until the 27th ult. The sea following the storm threatened her destruction, and the whole situation was one of grave apprehension as to the possible result.

"On the 26th ult., in the midst of the wildest period of the storm, when the officers were strapped to the bridge, and the quartermasters to the wheel, signals of distress were seen, and a dismantled brig was discovered in a sinking condition. Without a moment's hesitation, Captain Lott ordered 'all hands on deck,' and began the difficult operation of 'wearing' ship so as to bring her into communication with the shipwrecked sailors. Signals of encouragement were given to cheer the survivors on the disabled vessel, if, indeed, the waves, which were making a clean breach over her had spared any of the crew.

"After an hour passed in bringing the steamer within reach of the vessel, it was decided to send out a life-boat, and Captain Lott, from the bridge, addressed the steamer crew, telling them that his doubts as to the possibility of the life boat living in such a angry sea were so great that he would not order any boat off, but if there were any willing to volunteer he would permit them to go. Instantly a boat's crew was formed, headed by Third Officer William Frederick Hartford, with Boatswain William White and six brave seamen. The boat was launched with great difficulty, amid the roaring of the wind and the raging of the waves. In the launching the boat was thrice capsized by the careening of the steamer, and Hartford had his right hand nearly drawn from his wrist, having been caught in the tackle, but he grasped the tiller with his left, and in a moment the boat had passed up on a mountain wave most high, and was then carried out of sight. All hearts went up in prayer for that gallant crew, for it was growing dark and the storm seemed to gain fury at every moment.

"An hour was spent in breathless suspense, when the life boat came in view again, riding like a seal on the waves. As it neared the steamer, the anxious watchers saw that it contained eight rescued sailors and two dogs. It was at this moment that the peril was most imminent. It seemed as if no human power could devise means by which the poor fellows could safely board the steamer. Hopes thrown to them as they came down on the waves broke like wisps of straw, and the iron sides of the *Algeria* offered only certain destruction to their frail bark. At one moment they were as high as the yards, and the next they sank apparent ly into the depths of the sea.

"Men ropes were thrown out over the steamer's side, and as the lifeboat was carried by the waves near the ship, Captain Lott ordered them to jump for their lives; and by a Providence as marked as that by which the poor fellows had been driven out of its course by the gale, towards the lifeboat, the distance between the steamer and the lifeboat was so reduced, that the men were enabled to grasp the ropes, and were hauled on deck exhausted and bruised.

"One poor man alone fell from the boat and steamer and was cruelly crushed; his collar bone and several ribs having been broken. Exhausted, he lost his hold and sank. Drawn along the steamer's side by the waves, rope after rope was thrown around him, but failed to raise him. Three times did he fall back, and he passed beyond the reach of both men. With superhuman courage that last man—William White, one of rescuing crew—coiling his feet round the rigging, and throwing himself downward, cast a rope around the sinking man and he was drawn on deck.

"A meeting of cabin passengers was organized in the evening by the appointment of Mr. W. F. Campbell, of New York, chairman, and Mr. Theodore W. Morris, of New York, treasurer. One hundred pounds was subscribed, and on the following evening Captain Lott, on behalf of the passengers, gave Officer Hartford £40, Wm. White, £7, each of the rescuing crew, £25 to the wounded man, and £2 to each of the rescued sailors.

THE COOK-FIGHTER AND HIS DAUGHTER.
BY H. W. ADAMS.

Some years ago, on a Sabbath morning, John Brady, the cook-fighter, sat at home, counting over a great roll of bank bills. He had made, by his night's work, in one of the dens of New York, three hundred dollars, by betting ably upon the prowess and endurance of his favourite birds.

Notwithstanding the *four* work of the father, there was one soft spot in his heart, and his daughter held the key to it. She was his pet, and this morning she sat by his side, intently watching him.

"What is it, Mary?" he said, presently.
She made no answer, but looked so earnestly into his eyes, that it troubled him.
"Tell me what's the matter," he said again.
Still no reply. But the hero of the cock-pit was not to be conquered by a little girl of ten summers, so he took her by the shoulder, somewhat roughly and said:

"But you want to know, Mary?"
"Very calmly and sweetly she answered:
"Papa, I will tell you what I was thinking. That great roll of money will not buy heaven."
Brady was vexed, but the words cut to the quick. He lost all interest in his bank notes, and nervously paced the floor. Soon Mary went up stairs to her room. She had found Jesus in the Sunday-school, and He had been her strong refuge ever since.

While she was on her knees, telling Him all about the present trouble, something prompted her father to follow her up stairs. As he reached the upper story, he heard these words:
"Dear Jesus, save my poor father." There was no sleep for John Brady that night. The strong man was bowed in agony and remorse, and he found no rest until Mary's Saviour spoke peace to his soul.

Fifteen years have passed since the Sabbath morning when he counted over his night's gain. He still continues a devoted soldier of Jesus, and though not a scholar, has unusual power in winning souls. The maiden of ten has become a noble Christian matron, blessing and blessed.

This is no fancy sketch, as they reside not far from my own home.
Sunday-school teacher! in due season you shall reap, if you faint not! Young followers of Jesus! your prayers and labours shall not lose their reward!—From *Christian at Work*.

BETTER WHISTLE THAN WHINE.
As I was taking a walk early in December, I noticed two little boys on their way to school. The smaller one tumbled and fell, and though he was not very much hurt, he began to whine in a babyish way—not a regular roaring boy-cry, as though he were half-killed, but a little, cross whine. The elder boy took his hand in a kind and fatherly way, and said: "Oh, never mind, Jimmy; don't whine; it is a great deal better to whistle." And he began in the merriest way a cheerful boy-whistle. Jimmy tried to join in the whistle. "I can't whistle as nice as you, Charlie," said he; "my lips won't pucker up good." "Oh, that is because you have not got all the whine out yet," said Charlie; "but you try a minute, and the whistle will drive the whine away." So he did, and the last I saw or heard of the little fellows, they were whistling away as earnestly as though that was the chief end of life. I learned a lesson which I hope I shall not soon forget, and it called out these few lines, which may possibly cheer another whiner of mature years, as this class is by no means confined to the children.

"It is better to whistle than whine;
It is better to laugh than to cry,
For though it is cloudy, the sun will soon shine
Across the blue, beautiful sky.

"It is better to whistle than whine,
Oh! man, with the sorrowful brow,
Let the words of the child scatter murmurs of sin,
And gather his cheerfulness now.

"It is better to whistle than whine,
Four mother to no weary work care,
Thank God for the love and the peace that are thine,
And the joy of thy little ones share.

Summer, when acids, especially citric and malic, or the acid of lemons, are so grateful and useful. Press your hand on the lemon and roll it back and forth briskly on the table to make it squeeze more easily; then press the juice into a bowl or tumbler—never into a tin; strain out all the seeds, as they give a bad taste. Remove all the pulp from the peels, and boil in water—a pint for a dozen pulp—to extract the acid. A few minutes' boiling is enough. Strain the water with the juice of the lemons; put a pound of white sugar to a pint of the juice; boil ten minutes, and your lemonade is ready. Put a tablespoonful or two of this lemon syrup in a glass of water, and have a cooling, healthful drink.

THE HOUR OF TRIAL.—Colonel Ethan Allen, of Vermont, openly rejected the Christian religion, and wrote several works against it. But how little faith he possessed in his own principles when put to the test, will be seen from a letter related by Dr. Dwight. While the colonel was engaged in reading some of his own writings to a friend, a message was brought that his daughter was at the point of death. His wife, a pious woman, had instructed her child in the truths of the Bible. When the father appeared at the bedside, the daughter affectionately looked at him and said, "Father, I am about to die; shall I believe in the principles you have taught me, or shall I believe in what your mother has taught you?" On hearing the question, the colonel was much distressed, and after a pause, replied, "Believe in what your mother has taught you."

Let the reader judge whether Christianity or infidelity was the better religion. Keep in mind that the father was a man of high standing in the world, and that the daughter was a young woman of noble character. The great roll of money will not buy heaven. The strong man was bowed in agony and remorse, and he found no rest until Mary's Saviour spoke peace to his soul.

HOUSE AND FARM.
HINTS ABOUT WORK.
Hire men for the season. Wages will be lower. But if you can find a good man pay him what he is worth. Let him feel that he is getting good pay for good work.
Cottages for farm laborers are much needed; they save much labor in the farmer's house.

The farmer should own the cottage and let the rent apply on the wages. If you rent the cottage you have no claim on the man. But if you let him have the house as part of the wages you can turn him out for disobedience or for any reason sufficient to legally justify you in discharging a hired man.
A married man should, however, be treated with great forbearance. It is a cruel thing to turn a family out of doors. If the man is getting careless let him know that you have this power, but do not exercise it in extreme cases.

Day men can usually be obtained early in the Spring at comparatively low wages. We have been willing to work on our farm in March for half that the same men ask in May, June and July.
The days are getting longer. We do a great deal of work in October and November, and pay very high wages. But the day is longer in February, (10.40) than it is in November (say 9.55) and longer in March (say 12.17) than in October (say 11.07); in fact nearly as long as in September (say 12.28). If we have any work that can be conveniently done, therefore, we can not only get men as low wages, but the night does not come so soon as in October.

Write down everything you have to do during the next four or five months; and then see if there is not something that you can do now that will save time and labor.
If you are going to build, cut and haul the timbers and draw them where they are wanted. Draw the lumber while there is sleighing.
Keep the teams at work. Better hire an extra man than let the horses lie idle.

Draw wood, and saw and split and pile up in the wood-house all you will want until next Winter.
Green cord-wood should be drawn and put in a pile to season. Do not let it remain in the woods and then have to draw it in the Summer when you should be doing more important work.
Draw plaster, and saw it direct from the sleigh or wagon or stow it away in a dry place. It will not injure by keeping, unless it gets damp and lumpy.
Draw manure to the field where needed and put in a pile to ferment. But when you get the manure wet and some dry mix them together in the saw pile.
Cut up hay and other fodder with a horse power machine and stow it away for future use. Scatter a little salt on it, say at the rate of two quarts to a ton.

Damaged hay should be cut up and steamed. Molded hay is very injurious unless steamed or moistened with boiling water to destroy the fungus.
A good grind-stone is a necessity on the farm. If you have a horse-power or a wind-mill it will pay well to attach a driving wheel to the grindstone. You can then grind cutlery, cultivator-teeth, axes, spades, hoes, knives, scythes, cradles, corn-cutters, coil-chisels, and anything and everything you will be likely to want during the coming busy season.
Put everything in repair. If you are near a blacksmith and wheelwright's shop you can probably get the work done cheaper and better than by doing it yourself. But when you have to send several miles there are many little things that can be repaired at home in less time than it is required to take them to the shop.
A chest of tools and a tool shop will pay for themselves every year, provided you keep the tools in good order and in their proper places. This is the age of machinery, and every farmer should be more or less a mechanic.
Clean out stables and barns and leave no cobwebs. If you are a slovenly man and do not know how to "tidy up," get your wife to show you how.
Push things the coming season. Time will be better. Produce will be higher. Raise all you can and get ready for the work now. Be hopeful, energetic, systematic, and industrious, and you will find farming pleasant and profitable.

Keep out of debt. It is better to work for some one else than to pay 12 or 15 per cent for money.
Animals need special care this month. The weather is often changeable. We have some times a rain-storm that will wrench even a sheep from the skin. Nothing can be more injurious to sheep unless it is a close, damp, dirty, or moist stable.
Sheep will stand severe cold, but they should always have a shelter from winds and rain. It

they must be exposed to storms feed more grain.
Ewes in lamb should have as much exercise as can be induced to take. Be careful that they do not crowd each other in going through doors or gates. Do not feed musty hay. A moderate allowance of bran is desirable, but not enough to scour them. We find no ill effects from feeding large sheep one pound each of bran every day. If in this condition give no grain, but if thin or if they are exposed to storms from a half to one pound each per day of oats or corn will be very beneficial.
Fat sheep are generally sold to good advantage this month.
Ewes suckling lambs should have the best care and feed. Bran, mangelwurzel, and clover hay will favor the production of milk. A little oat-meal, corn meal, or bran stirred into the water they drink is excellent.
The lambs if strong and healthy will begin to eat a little when two or three weeks old. Let them have a small trough with a little bran, or oil-cake, or sliced mangels separate from the ewes.
For scours in young lambs we usually give a teaspoonful of castor-oil and from three to five drops of laudanum. Magnesia or prepared chalk is good. For mild cases in older lambs or sheep there is nothing better than milk porridge made with fresh milk and wheat flour. Make it as you would if for yourself and give from half a pint to a pint each.
Cows in calf should be given food and exercise. For three or four weeks before calving give sufficient flaxseed, bran, or oil-cake to keep the bowels moderately loose. If the cow is in the high condition it is well to give from a half to a pound of Glauber's salts once a week for a month previous to calving. Two table spoons of ginger is a desirable addition to the drench.

After calving keep the cow in the stall for three or four days, give warm manure. Let her have all the water she will drink, but take the chill off of it. If the cow is in low condition and the placenta is not discharged, give tonics, such as oat or corn-meal gruel, bran mash, flaxseed tea, or a pint of warm ale. The placenta may be sometimes easily removed by taking it in the hands and gently twisting it as you would a rope. Keep twisting without pulling till it comes away.
Milking clean is very important. It is sometimes a good plan to draw all the milk you can get and then let the calf remain with the cow for an hour or so. It will milk clean.
Horses that have been nearly idle all winter should now be worked moderately and fed better. Do not expose them to cold storms. Be careful to blanket them when they have to stand when heated. Clean thoroughly.
Swine are now attracting renewed attention. The prospects for breeders and fatteners are encouraging. This stock is worthy of better care than it usually receives.
Little pigs will come by the million this month and next, and as usually managed will die by the thousand.
The sow, for a week or so before the pigs are expected, should be placed in a warm, dry pen by herself. Give light, sloppy food. If covette give a pint of flaxseed boiled for two or three hours in half a pail of water. Give this once a day with bran till the bowels are loose. When the pigs come in cold weather our own plan is to cover the sow with a horse blanket and keep the little ones at the teats under the blanket. We have saved many pigs by this simple plan. Feed the sow warm bran mash for a week with slops from the house, and afterwards give richer food.—Am. Agriculturist for March.

CHAPER ON TURKEY BREEDING.
A writer in the *Maine Farmer* gives the following as his method of rearing, selection of breeding stock, and general management of turkeys, for the benefit of an enquirer:
Old turkeys are the best to breed from; giving larger, stronger, and more vigorous turkeys chick than young turkeys. Extra fine young hens do very well to breed from, if one cannot do better. Turkey chicks from an extra young "Tom," of a year old will be nearly or quite as fine as from an older one.
Turkey's eggs will not (as a general rule) hatch better under hens than under turkeys. Those who set hens on turkey's eggs, must always give them too many; seven or eight, early in the season, for the largest breed of turkeys. If you have a pair of turkeys, you may put under them after the weather gets warmer. If these rules are observed, the amount of turkey profit will be the result. It is a good plan to put eggs in the boxes underneath all kind of eggs when setting them.
I have found by experience that there is not so much depending on the kind of food given young turkeys as is generally supposed. They will do for the older ones; care being taken that they do not over-load their crops. Turkeys are voracious eaters, and no wonder, the larger the turkey the more they eat. They will create their size from the egg 150 to 175 times, or more, as the case may be.
In closing I wish to say give good care through the winter to your breeding stock of turkeys; feed regularly and give them a good chance to exercise. A cattle yard will suit the turkey best, and give the best of food. The turkey to fat is to be avoided. But little corn should be fed after the middle of March. After they get out to grass, eat night feed, and give them plenty of water. Use close confinement, feeding on corn too long in the spring, and getting my turkeys too fat, caused me quite a serious loss the past spring. Very young turkeys three or four times a day will do for the older ones; care being taken that they do not over-load their crops. Turkeys are voracious eaters, and no wonder, the larger the turkey the more they eat. They will create their size from the egg 150 to 175 times, or more, as the case may be.

WHAT A YOUNG LADY DID.—The Delaware county (Pa.) *American* gives the following account of a young lady's success in poultry raising:
In Concord a farmer's daughter, during the past year, had the care of his poultry yard. In the spring she commenced with about sixty fowls of the common breeds, including one Dominique rooster and several hens of that stock. She also had two roosters of the Partridge Cochon breed. From these she raised 350 chickens, which she fed on cracked corn, but when fattening them gave whole corn and Indian meal. During the season she sold eggs to the amount of \$90, and from very young turkeys three or four times a day for the market 150 pairs of chickens, which she sold for \$250. She thinks the Dominique cock the best for market, but they are not hard to raise, and they require perhaps larger care than any other breed. The Partridge Cochon breed which weigh 6, 7 and 8 pounds each. It will be seen from this statement what may be done by proper attention to poultry, and that the young lady's success is not a mere chance, but the result of a plan that any branch of farming. It also shows that the business is one in which females may engage with time occupied in the raising of a sixty to a hundred hens doesn't average more than an hour or two a day. The exercise is light and pleasant, and the change from raising turkeys to raising chickens is otherwise. Indeed, we consider the poultry business, as an occupation, both profitable and interesting. Gathering eggs, setting the hens, watching the hatching, tending the young, and having a charm which, in connection with the profit, is calculated to please every lover of nature's great working world.

SELECT Sunday School Libraries
FOR SALE AT THE
WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM,
125 GRANVILLE STREET,
HALIFAX, N. S.

No. 53—23 vols.—\$4.75.
SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE LIBRARY.
1 Dying Soldier.
2 Angry Spirit Tamed.
3 Alost Farmer.
4 Collier's Wife.
5 Owen Neuberger's Choice.
6 Shells and Pebbles.
7 Maurice and his Mother.
8 Faith Ashburn's Life.
9 Gertrude Leigh.
10 Joseph Ray.
11 The Village Girls.
12 Sarah's Trials.
13 The Three Shillings.
14 Susan Brown.
15 Mrs. Miller's Watchword.
16 Susan Baker.
17 Truthfulness.
18 The House of Sissipoo.
19 Little Children's Duties.
20 Ann Scott.
21 Jack and the Runaway.
22 My Sister Patience.
23 Louisa Hill.

No. 54—40 vols.—\$8.00.
SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE LIBRARY.
1 Mary Warden.
2 Robert Marryingdale.
3 Jack Reeves.
4 Spring Violets.
5 East Kingsford.
6 Peggy Thompson.
7 George Wallis.
8 Little Miller.
9 Charles's Dog.
10 Gravenstein Apple.
11 Little Jew.
12 Cereyanna's Lessons.
13 Law of Kindness.
14 Two Christmas Days.
15 Don't Forget.
16 Dreams Realized.
17 Street Singers.
18 Helen and Sarah.
19 Cyril's Treat.
20 Little Rose.
21 Henry Dear.
22 Mary and Charlie.
23 Helen's Emotion.
24 Picture Book.
25 Love and Let Love.
26 The Young Widow.
27 Stridling's Heirloom.
28 Amal's Luck.
29 Ellen Sinclair.
30 Seed and Fruit.
31 The Village Tale.
32 Eastern Traveller.
33 Gossip of Stone.

No. 56—12 vols.—\$5.00.
LAMP OF LOVE LIBRARY.
1 Lamp of Love, 1st series.
2 Lamp of Love, 2nd "
3 Lamp of Love, 3rd "
4 Lamp of Love, 4th "
5 Lamp of Love, 5th "
6 Lamp of Love, 6th "
7 Lamp of Love, 7th "
8 Lamp of Love, 8th "
9 Lamp of Love, 9th "
10 Lamp of Love, 10th "
11 Lamp of Love, 11th "
12 Lamp of Love, 12th "

No. 104—13 vols.—\$3.00.
Sunny Scenes Library.
1 Sunny Scenes.
2 "Blue Orange, Sir!"
3 Allen White.
4 Ruth Allan.
5 The Village Girls.
6 Joseph Martin.
7 Bob, the Crossing Sweeper.
8 Don't Forget!
9 William Freeman.
10 Maggie and her Festival.
11 The Children's Annual, 1870.
12 The Children's Treasury, Vol. 1.

No. 105—26 vols.—\$5.00.
SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARY.
1 How to spend a Week Happily.
2 The Boy Guardian.
3 Take Care of Number One.
4 A Day at the Seaside.

UNION MUTUAL Life Insurance Company OF MAINE.
DIRECTORS' OFFICE, 153 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
W. H. HOLLISTER, SECRETARY. HENRY CROCKER, PRESIDENT.
(ORGANIZED IN 1849.)
ASSETS—SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS!

PREMIUM RECEIPTS IN 1872, \$1,719,566.18
RETURN PREMIUMS PAID IN 1872, 442,601.78
LOSSES PAID, 347,900.00
INTEREST RECEIVED, 445,273.43
LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION, 2,500,000.00
NO. OF POLICIES IN FORCE DEC. 31, 1872, 17,529

A Parity Mutual Company! No Stockholders to grow rich at the expense of the Insured.
Not a "Methusalem Company!" It has been successful operation to the satisfaction of its members for 24 years.
Not straggling for Existence! Its strength and stability guaranteed by its accumulation of Assets to the amount of Seven Million Dollars.
Not attempting to cover up a present inability to pay dividends by proposing to its members to wait a number of years before they receive any.
Not negotiating to one half of its members the feasibility of profiting by the misfortune of the other half.
But a WELL-TRIED, SOUND, CONSERVATIVE COMPANY, economically managed; conducting its operations upon principles that have been proved and justified by years of experience; issuing POLICIES AT LOW RATES, with A B SOLIDLY NON-REPEATABLE POLICIES; PAYING LOSSES PROMPTLY and SAVING EVERY DOLLAR OF SURPLUS PREMIUM to its members.

JAMES C. BENN, Agent,
OFFICE—ACADEMY OF MUSIC BUILDING,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
REFERENCES.
Rev. James J. Hill, St. John, N. B.
Rev. Duncan D. Currie, do.
Hon. Alexander McL. Seely, do.
Zachariah W. Kings, do.
Thomas R. Millidge, do.
Chas. N. Skinner, Judge of Probates, do.
William W. Turnbull, do.
John McMillan, Post Office Inspector,
Charles M. Bostwick, St. John, N. B.
John Mallick, Ship Broker & Co. Merchant,
John of Jordan & Mallick, St. John.
John Pickard, M. P., Fredericton,
Z. Chipman, St. Stephen,
William L. Connell, Woodstock,
Davidson, Miramichi, do.
all of whom are inscribed in the UNION MUTUAL.

Provincial Wesleyan Almanac,
MARCH, 1874.
Full Moon 30 day, 11. 7m. morning.
Last Quarter, 15 day, 5h. 17m. morning.
New Moon, 13 day, 4h. 45m. morning.
First Quarter, 24 day, 6h. 17m. morning.

Day	SUN.	MOON.	R.T.G.
1	15	15	15
2	16	14	14
3	17	13	13
4	18	12	12
5	19	11	11
6	20	10	10
7	21	9	9
8	22	8	8
9	23	7	7
10	24	6	6
11	25	5	5
12	26	4	4
13	27	3	3
14	28	2	2
15	29	1	1
16	30	12	12
17	31	11	11
18	1	10	10
19	2	9	9
20	3	8	8
21	4	7	7
22	5	6	6
23	6	5	5
24	7	4	4
25	8	3	3
26	9	2	2
27	10	1	1
28	11	12	12
29	12	11	11
30	13	10	10
31	14	9	9

Winning Words Library.
1 Winning Words, 1st series.
2 Winning Words, 2nd "
3 Winning Words, 3rd "
4 Winning Words, 4th "
5 Winning Words, 5th "
6 Winning Words, 6th "

SELECT SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARY.
1 Ned Turner.
2 Archie Corey.
3 Burtie Leith.
4 Hugh Nolan.
5 Lucy and her Friends.
6 The Cord of Love.

No. 124—50 vols.—\$7.50.
SELECT SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARY.
1 Still Happy in Jesus.
2 Visit to the Holy Land.
3 Ragged Scholars.
4 William Tyndal.
5 Shepherd Boy.
6 Mary and Lucy Gutzaff.
7 Pilgrim Boy.
8 Beckmann's Girl.
9 Mr. Moffat and the Bechuanas.
10 Terror by Night.
11 Moravian Missionaries.
12 Ajijana.
13 Africander.
14 Heaton Sacrifices.
15 The Boy of the Mountains.
16 Story of the Samaritans.
17 The Cripple.
18 J. H. and his Nurse.
19 The Italian Boy.
20 The Boat and the Drowned Officer.
21 Peter Thompson.
22 Laborer's Daughter.
23 The Book of the Lord.
24 Aunt Sarah's Stories.
25 Counsels to the Young.
26 Daniel "Saker's" Talk.
27 Eastern Traveller.
28 Grandmother's Parable.
29 Blind Man and Peeler.
30 White Lies.
31 Rose Bud.
32 New Hebrides.
33 Forest Flower.
34 History of Minna.
35 Elizabeth Baley.
36 Namaan and Elisha.
37 Huguenot Girl Slave.
38 Bedfordshire Tinker.
39 Well Watered Plains.
40 Scenes in Africa.
41 Minor Scripture Characters.
42 Peter Thompson.
43 Marion Lyle Hurd.
44 Destruction of Jerusalem.
45 Ann Bell.
46 The Baby.
47 Life of Colonel Blacklan.
48 Life of Captain J. Wilson.
49 Plain Thoughts.
50 Watts' Songs.

No. 127—12 vols.—\$3.75.
SELECT SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARY.
1 Grace Buxton, by Emma Marshall.
2 Christmas at Sunbury Dale.
3 The Boy Guardian.
4 Primrose, by Emma Marshall.
5 Frank Gordon, by Rev. F. R. Goulding.
6 Violet's Jewel, by Joanna H. Mathers.
7 Gladstone, or the Early British Christians.
8 The Famborough Family.
9 Max, (from the German).
10 The Cottage by the Creek.
11 The Will Bells and what they Rang.
12 To-Day and Yesterday, by Emma Marshall.

Life of Man Bitters,
AND COMBINED MEDICINES CURABLE DYSPEPSIA in its worst form, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Swelling of the Limbs and Feet, Asthma, of whatever kind, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Sciatica, Headache, Burning Stomach, Erysipelas, Stomachic, Menstrual Disorders, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Toothache and Ague, Spasms, Strains, Fevers, Childbirth, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Boils, Sore Eyes, Lame Back & Side, Cracked Hands, &c.
For Certificates, &c., taken before Justices of the Peace, see Pamphlets, which can be furnished at the Agency.

GATES' Life of Man Bitters,
AND COMBINED MEDICINES CURABLE DYSPEPSIA in its worst form, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Swelling of the Limbs and Feet, Asthma, of whatever kind, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Sciatica, Headache, Burning Stomach, Erysipelas, Stomachic, Menstrual Disorders, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Toothache and Ague, Spasms, Strains, Fevers, Childbirth, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Boils, Sore Eyes, Lame Back & Side, Cracked Hands, &c.
For Certificates, &c., taken before Justices of the Peace, see Pamphlets, which can be furnished at the Agency.

Provincial Wesleyan,
MARCH, 1874.
Full Moon 30 day, 11. 7m. morning.
Last Quarter, 15 day, 5h. 17m. morning.
New Moon, 13 day, 4h. 45m. morning.
First Quarter, 24 day, 6h. 17m. morning.

Provincial Wesleyan,
MARCH, 1874.
Full Moon 30 day, 11. 7m. morning.
Last Quarter, 15 day, 5h. 17m. morning.
New Moon, 13 day, 4h. 45m. morning.
First Quarter, 24 day, 6h. 17m. morning.