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NOTICE

Subscribers finding the figure 5 after their Lame will bear in min! that their term will expire at the end of the present month. Early remittances are desirable, as there is then no oss of any numbers by the stopping of the paper

A JAPANESE TWA-HOUSE NEAR TOKIO.

The Japanese like their neighbors in China are great tea-drinker. The tea-kettle is always on the fire as soon a visitor calls, tea is prepared and presented to him together with a tiny pipe of tobacco. Public tea-houses are very numerous in the cities and on the high-ways of travel Some of those in the country ere situated in the midst of beautiful garde ere attuated in the midst of beautiful gardens and flower-gardens, and in the evering of the year when the flowers begin to bloom, they are visited by multitudes from the cities. W gives picture of one of these techouses with pleasant surroundings, which is situated near Tokio (Yedo)

A missionary lady gives the following account of a pieme which she and the girls of her school had on the top of a beautiful hill, where there was one of these protty test

"I have often alluded to the fact that our scholars are very fond of their studies and scholars are very fond of their studies and need no urging to keep them at their books, and yet they enjoy a holiday as much as girls in America. We had been talking for some time of getting up a pienic for them, but the weather has been so cold and rainy all the spring, that we were obliged to put it off from week to week, waiting for it to become warm and pleasant. At length a few days of mild weather induced us to fix upon last Tresday, May 16, for the long-talked-of holiday, and it was well that we did, for the day proved to be lovely, while ever since it has proved to be levely, while ever since it has

a cold and rainy.
We started at a little miter eight in the morning, having decided upon No-ken-do, or 'The Plains of Hoaven,' as the place for our The Plains of Mosven, as the paster for the picture. This is the name given to the top of a hill eight or nine miles south of Yokohama. It commands a magnificent view of the beyond the surrounding country. Just below the and the surrounding country Just below the brow of the hill, but ownlooking the fine view, is a large tea-house or resting place for the refreshment of travellers. The Japanese the refreshment of travellers. The Japanese always show great appreciation for the beautiful in the location of these teacheness. On the top of the hill are some fine shady pine trees and a rade sort of low table for the accommodation of pinnic parties, which are very common among 'his people, though their name for them, which signifies 'looking at the flowers,' is rather more elegant than the copy we use

The River

to the true God'in the midst of those heather, with our weariness and distaste for the noise surroundings—for the remains of an old and comps that is a "needs be" to them.

In the stood near at hand with its broken But and, all is changed. "Can I go out, idols and tablets, and many of the worshippers manua." In the first question, and we smale of such images were gathered about us. We radically, and go to our work with a sigh of believe the glorious time is not far distant relief. But let us watch ourselves. Let us when all these fidol gods and heather temples remember that every moment those little minds shall be overthrown, and the true God alone are working, those little fingers, lifting first a shall be worshipped on every hill-top and in going just as fact as ever; so we must teach of the summer days, with the college.

SCATTER SEEDS OF KINDNESS.

**BIGTERS AND TOPS FOR WAR CHAPPERS AND TOPS FOR WAR CHAPPE every valis Exchange.

FLOWERS AND CHILDREN. BY HOPE LEDYAND.

going just na fast as ever; so we must teach them to need us, out of doors, as well as in the

When our backs sohe and we are trying tonics to strengthen us let us, though we are tired to death run; once or twice round the BY HOPE LEDYLED.

At this season, children, like flowers, taked a house, with the youngsters, and then as we now start. The first days, when given the like test in the steps, they can stick dandelmas in tlest ones can run out yourself, even though sould look at, and find us a wonderful spider to darlings out must be left for a moment, to some day in the woods. You were planning a grown-up, pic.nic., but if you can only have do you, and perhaps once in a while sign is used by your little ones. Get little over the days when your young friends waited on your so taggerly. You will have a proper to let you have the big wagon, and let waited on your little son. What though the shidding invite whem they will the flowers he frings so rayerly to you night. Hat's and little aggred irethem, and with and allows and inverse was ever bounged to be advant inviter, gingurestape, and



the top of the hill are some fine about principal trees and a rade earl of low table for the accommodation of pinnic parties, which are trees and a rade earl of low table for the accommodation of pinnic parties, which are very common among "is people, though their parties, which are the flowers and some for them, which signifies 'looking at the flowers' is rather more elegant than this flowers are used to them, which signifies 'looking at the flowers' is rather more elegant than the color grows and the stores from the large tree in the press gone by. Run races with the flowers, is rather more elegant than the color grows the large tree in the press gone by the principal of the flowers, is rather more elegant than the pale yellow grass broated the same and for themselves in the press gone by the principal of the flowers in the press gone by the principal of the flowers and grasses, but conclude the same and recommendation of might parties, while a specific, and interest to admit the three is too little of mission of the provided flowers and grasses, but conclude the same and recommendation of might parties, while a specific, and the time the design of the provided flowers and grasses, but concludes the pressure your like account to them has been done them the pale yellow grass beautiful to the pale and them they are hopedine and might parties and a real state of the provided flowers and grasses, but concludes and they are substantial article that the state and fraints are the state of the provided flowers and grasses, but concludes and they are substantial article that the state and fraints are the state of the provided flowers and grasses, but concludes and they are substantial article that the state of the provided flowers and grasses, but concludes and they are hopedine and they are the grasses and the provided flowers and they are substantial article that the conclusions and they are the grasses and the provided flowers are allowed the substance of the conclusions and they are allowed the substance of the co

site's for the decision, oftened off and of and of another series of the parties of the decision, oftened of and of another series of the parties for the parties and are not forced to our of another series of the parties and are not forced to our of another series of the parties and are not forced to our other series of the parties and are forming the bear of the parties of the gradient of the g

PICTURES AND TOXS FOR POOR CHILDREN.

There are many ways of doing effectual good besides preaching sermons or distribut-ng tracts. One means of usefulness which is ing tracta. open to almost everyone desirous of serving trod through His creatures is to cheer and animate the lives of the children of the very poor. The little folks in comfortable larmes. with their abundant supply of playthings, have little idea of the duit, dreary lives of thousands upon thousands of less-privileged children. Of course there are many out-door pleasures which there are many out-toor pleasures which the poorest of young people in country places can enjoy, but even these, in their tarhest years, drag along many a dismal hour through the absence of a few bright pictures or toys. Especially is this the case with poor children configued to their bods by sickness or configued. To the people of humble households. necident. To thousands of humble households necident. To thousands of immule households the present, for the little ones, of picture-books, or a toy-horso, deg, or other plaything, would be a most welcome gift. And especial-ly does a bed-ridden child delight in a scraply does a bod-ridden child delight in a scrap-book of pictures—such a one, for example, as the writer lately saw, which a little girl had made out of a seed-grower's catalogue of seeds and plants, having pasted over every page cuttings from illustrated newspapers and magazines. That particular samp-book was one of a large collection of similar gifts and toys made by kind young people for a Medical Mission to Diseased Children. Even most cardiand knothills may be thus publiced Medical Mission to Diseased Children. Even post-cards and handbills may be thus utilized for pesting fixtures over. Many a cottage home would be a capital of such presents, and the preparation of them is a capital training for the young givers, for there are manifold advantages in such little services. They are not only helpful to those who receive them, but are even more useful to those who prepara and because them, for they thus become a means are even more useful to those who prepare and bestow them, for they thus become a means of wakening young lives to the blescodness of sympathy, and to the happiness of seeking to do good after the example of the blescod Redeemer, who is placed when His children thus manifest their love to Him, even by the



Temperance Department.

TORACCO AND THE GOSPEL

BY REV. N. L. BRAKEMAN, A. M.

There is something curious and instructive in the almostly with which men most the demands of appentic and passion, and the reluctance with which they respond to the claims of religion and humanity. Men—we blush to say Christian men—who complain of paving a cent per week for missions, will pay 50 cents per week, ves. 70 cents, and some 100 cents per week for tobacco and think it no burden, but a pleasure.

burden, but a pleasure.

I have some bottom facts on the subject and give them to the reader. May they I have some bottom latts on the stolect and give them to the mader. May they awaken reflections in minds not accustomed to think of the theme of this article. In preparing a recent locture on The Commercial Advantages of Christianity for the young men of Frankfort, Ind., I went to every house dealing in the article (except the saloone), and got the amount of their sales of tobacco, muff, and agars, for the last year, and it footed up over \$41,000. This, for a town of 3,000 inhabitants—over \$15.00 for every man, woman and child in the city. This in the hard times of 15.0. And in some families where they suffer for both food and raiment, the tobacco is never wanting. They can do without bread, but not without the quid, and the impe or cligar, pape, or olgar,

one or organ,

of course this tobacco was not all consumed in Frankfort, much of it went to the country, but the city got its full share. Enquiry was also made into the personal expense of the weed, and it ranged from fits cents to \$1.50 per day, for each man or loy, that is, from \$13.50, to \$450 per year for tobacco. This inst sum is more that Miningan Town carrent, in our Conference, paid its pastor and his family, last year, for all their laber. Think of one man paying more for tobacco in one year than a whole circuit pays for the trospel. There were twenty-two preschers in the N. W. Indiana Conference last year, who each receive less money for an entire year stoil, than one man pays annually for tobacco. Let any lever of the wood chew that for a quid, or put it into his pape and smoke it.

There are in injudgregation by actual count, and careful estimately eighty-five men who either belong to the Church, or are members of families where one or more of the household belong to the Church, who pay on an average ten cents per day for tobacco and cigars. This is \$8.50 per day, and \$3,02.60 per year. And that is more than dout what it costs us to pay the bishops, prociding elder, pastor, organist and section for our year. In Of course this tobacco was not all consumed

per year. And that is more than double what it costs us to pay the bishops, prociding older, pastor, arganist and sextum for one year. In other words, loss than 100 men pay annually, twice as much for tobacco as 300 Church twice as much for tobacco as 300 Ohurch members pay, directly, for the Gospel. The Church is being aroused on the subject of missions. Is it not time for her to wake up on the tobacco question. Have ministers and members over carefully and seriously considered the enermous sums of money annually squaudered on eights and tobacco.—a useless, inconvenient, fl.thy. expensive injurious, unjustifiable, heatherish habit.

The Commissioner, of Internal Revenue of

inconvenient, fi.in.; expensive injurious, injustifiable, heathenish hnbit.

The Commissioner, of Internal Revenue, at Washington, gives the total product of manufactured tobacco in the United States in 1874 as follows: Of all kinds paying 25 cents per pound of revenue, 104,502,548 pounds. smuff and all kinds paying 32 cents per pound revenue, 3,245,143 pounds, total, 107,747,691 pounds. If we put the average price at 574 cents per pound and that is low it gives us in round numbers, \$61,955,000. The number of cigars on which duty was paid in 1874 was 1,888,697,498. At 3 cents each, they cost over \$58,600,000. It stal annual cost, in round numbers, of \$118,550,000 for tobacco, smaff and cigars. A writer in the New York Advects Rev T F Parker' estimates the cost of the tobacco consumed annually, by the \$,000,000 members of American Churches at

Physicians, physiologists, chemists, as say tobacco is a poison, and that he who asses it shortens life Dr Morgan says. I cutertain no doubt that even the moderate use of this article, by impairing the general health, often article, by impairing the general health, often ahortens human life." It was the opinion of Johr Quincy Adams that the average of human life is shortened five years by the use of tobseco. Suppose we limit the shortening of life to those who theinselves use the article, which he did not, and suppose we make the shortening but half of what he dul, it is a which he did not, and suppose we make the shortening but half of what he did, it is a moderate estimate that puts the consumers of tobacco in the United States at two millions. of tobacco in the United States at two millions. Here, then, we have, in a single generation the sacrifice of five million years of human life in the United States alone." It is the poison in this weed which gives it power to soothe, to fascinate, and enslave its victims. Reader, are you its slave: Be free !—, Methodist, Zion's Heraid.

A LONDON COFFEE PALACE.

Our readers have heard of the London gun-paisces. These are houses for the sale of inpalaces. These are houses for the sale of in-toxicating drinks, which differ from the com-mon public moness in the superior style in which they are fitted up. The latter are often dingy-looking places in the backstreets, where their regular oustomers are able to find them and either obtain the casual supply which they seek, or spend the hours of the day or evening and drinking and talking in tan-room or parlox. in drinking and talking in tap-room or parlor. But the gin-palaces are in the more public streets, and are fitted up with much splendor, cutside all is gitter. They are painted in brilliant colors, and griding abounds. At might, numerous gas-lamps attract attention, and we think we remember cases in which an illiminated clock increased the attraction. Inside, the painting and gilding on the walls, the barrels, and other accessories please the eye, while as on the outside, the brilliancy of the scone is increased at night by the numer-ous jets of gas which are burning. Handsome barmaids, who in some cases are expected in barmaids, who in some cases are exposed in change their tasty dreases three times a day, add to the charms of those places. They seldom have drinking pariors, but the drinking is at or near the bar, and persons stay but a short time, and then make way for others.

Dr. Barnardo is an active Christian, who

has for years been laboring for the benefit of the poor and degraded, and for this purpose established a mission station in Limehouse, in the east of London, where he had a Ragged School, Refuge, religious services, and other things common to such missions in London. School, Refuge, religious services, and other things common to such missions in London. It appears that he recently conceived the plan of emtering into competition with the gin-palaces, by establishing a coffse-palace, which should be to the common coffse-horse what the gin-palace is to the common publichouse. He has therefore, purchased a publichouse, known as the "Dublin Castle," situated in a very public thoroughfare in the east of London, and has fitted it up ingrest style. It is in the neighborhood of gin-palaces, and like them, it has a double front, with plate glass windows. Outside, a number of ornamental gas lamps display their boauty every night, while within, the gas-burners are numerous and brilliant. There is a specious public barroom fitted with numerous seats, where visitors are supplied with tea, coffee, cooks, or choosalate. Or, if they prefer, with sode water, ginger beer, or lemonade, those beverages are at band. There is also a private bar, to be reached from the street by another door, where those who choose may take refreshments, and onjoy private conversation for a limited time. Two cents will procure a good cup of coffee, and one cont, a slice of bread and butter.

This experiment seems to be a success. A butter

butter

This experiment seems to be a success. A writer in the Christian World, who visited the place on a Saturday evening, a few weeks ago, says that a crowd, two or three deep, was beneging the bar, where the nestly dressed barmaids were rapidly supplying their wants, the boxes were filled with company, and many visitors who could not find seats were standing. Those were at least a hundred customers in this department alone, while a stream of persons were passing out and another stream coming in The company was composed of working men and women, with a number who were lower in the scale than this some even belonging to the variety known as "roughs." detects for 1 rester ostimates the cost of the tobacco consumed annually, by the \$6,000,000 members of American Churches at over \$19,300,000 And that of this sum Methodism pays over \$3,500,000 These figures are doubtless inside of the setual facts. But, say they are twice too large, and then Methodism spends \$1,900,000 for tobacco errory year, almost \$2,000,000, say, if you will, that they are over three times too large, and than almost the annual tobacco money of Methodism only \$1,200,009 and yet what a shameful not to say wicked, waste of the Lord's money 1 can name Mathodist proachers who singles from three to twelve cigars per day. How small a part of the tobacco mency of the Church would pay our mixionary dairt. Who will begin a reform by quitting the habit and putting into the missionary treasury a sum equal to the amount anually spent, hereforers, and a room for those who wish to play at

drafts, chees, etc., and on the night referred to these rooms were all well-filled. There are also club-rooms, which can be hired by any repostable society at a small charge per night. Watchman.

A DUCTOR CONVERTED.

At a recent Temperance meeting in Glasgew Mr. Arthur McArthur said he was pleased At a recent Temperance meeting in Glasgew, Mr. Arthur McArthur said he was pleased to hear of the change in medical practice as to prescribing intoxicating drink. It, was most important that doctors had seen that patiente did not need strong drink in disease. He remembert 1, fully three years ago, when he was seized with small-pox, and knowing the doctor was apt to recommend rum and egg flip to all his patients, he was afraid lost this should be administered to him. When the doctor told him the disease, he said, "Now, doctor, whatever is to be the result I am to be responsible, but you are not to recommend responsible, but you are not to recommend intoxicating liquor. The doctor had told him that day he had watched over the case min that the greatest care and was auxious during the time his patient was at the worst, and heatated whether he should not prescribe an alcoholic stimulant. But he adhered to the promise he had given, and was glad he had done so, because his patient had recovered so done so, because his patient had recovered so satisfactorily that ever since, whether for fever or small-pox, he never had recommended interfect of the recommendation of the first was necessary to bring up the frame, he recommended at all times milk instead of brandy or wine. Thus me lived men were awakening up to this subject, and he would like to see the ministry waking up in the same way. If the Church would come to look upon alcohol as a poison, as it really was, no doubt the cry of the widow and the wail of the orphan would rouse it to a case of its duty in this respect. He thought it would be well that the Temperance League, in tooking forward to the meetings of the Church, should make some arrangement to bring forlooking forward to the meetings of the Church, should make some arrangement to bring forward the communion wine question or the general temperance question. One of these bodies world meet in Glasgow for the first time for many years, and it would be one of the grandest acts it could pass to send down a recommendation—for that would be all he should sak—to the presbyteries and sessions to benish intoxicating drink from the Church, that is from the Lord's Table.

AMERICANS AND THE DRINK USAGES ABROAD.

UbAGES ABROAD.

The following letter appears the last number of the Leagus Journal

We have been acoustemed from time to time to have ministers and public men in America held up to us as patterns in regard to the temperance movement, and the address of Mr Thornton at the students' meeting in Edin burgh the other day again reminds me of this Mr. Thornton says, "I find the ministers take a very different stand on this question than the ministers do in this country. I never once in all my life saw wine upon a minister's table until I came across the Atlantic."

I was last year a good deal atroad, and during my travels for fully seven months over the continent and in Egypt I met hund-ods of Americans, most of them very agrocable, some highly intelligent, many of them ministers, and one highop, and, with one exception, and that a lady travelling with children, all drank wine regularly at the hotel tables, and when they happened to have private rooms they kept wire 'See for their own use and that of their friends.

My thoughts often were, "Well, these Americans are often held up to us as patterns, they may be very abstemious at home, but they seen to leave their temperance principles ricans are

they seen to leave their temperature principles behind when they go abroad.

I confess I was much disappointed at this, and I shall be glad if any explanation can be given either by Mr Thornton or anyone who may be able to do so —I am, yours truly, Robert Locather

- The tidal wave of Temperance reform started in Pittsburgh seems sweeping over the whole idjacent territory in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Eastern Ohio. The mevement spreads from town to town. Over 200,000 names have already been enrolled on the temperance pledge, in a circle of a hundred miles. Liquor-drinkers in large numbers are breaking loose from their bondage, and liquor-bellers are abandoming their business and helpbreaking toose from their business and halp-ing on the reform. This is a reform which good men of all names and parties will rejoice to see spreading over the entire land.

There was not an indictment in Mainelast year for a capital offence. Tomperance people naturally think that fact speaks volumes in favor of the prohibitory law

COME AND HELP.

TEMPERANCE CHORUS.



Dith be short-ing. And the Christian cause de fam ing, With ont et forte made? with the dy ing For thy sake our-selves de ny ing, Love us, Lord, not less.

ź



Agricultural Department.

ERADICATION OF GARDEN VERMIN

Red spider occurs in almost every vinery, however well managed. A moust atmosphere is a great preventive, but it cannot be relied on, and indeed we cannot, without injury to the vines, keep the air of the house always so humid that the spider cannot obtain a ledgement. Symptong operates in addition moist. humid that the spider cannot obtain a lodgment. Syringing operates is aid or a moist atmosphere, for, like other vera..., the red spider (which is in resulty a mite) thrives best in heat and dryness. But the most decided repellent of spider is a painting of sulphur on the hot-water pipes. This may be done by sprinkling dry rulphur on the pipes, or by making a paint of sulphur, clay, and water, with which the pipes should be painted. Be careful not to raise the heat at the same time, for if the mues are botter than the hand can for if the pipes are hotter than the hand car

for if the pipes are hotter than the hand can bear, fumes destructive to regotation will be given off. Melons and cucumbers may generally be kept clear of spider by means of the syringe only, but when melons are ripening, they must be kept rather dry, and it is next to impossible to finish a crop without having the spider to "assist" in the ceremony.

Thrips may pursue their mischlef to a greatextent before they are discovered by the novice, for their minuteness and their ways render them inconspicuous. But the black deposit they make roven's their existence to the experienced eye, as the debilitated condition of the plant they have attacked would soon compel attention were there no such deposit to tell the tale. The Indian axiess are apt to be beset by thrips, as the grape-vine is by the tell the tale. The Indian acasess are apt to be beset by thrips, as the grape-vine is by the scale, the pine-apple by mealy-bug, and the rose by green arhis. Atmospheric humidity is a powerful preventive, as is also the promotion of vigorous growth by a plentiful supply of water to the roots of the plants, in fact, starvation and a d., hot sir will bring thrips as soon as anything. The usual, and, generally speaking, the best remedy is famigation by tobacco, and, in common with every other insect plague, tobacco water and a solution by tobacco, and, in common with overy other insect plague, tobacco water and a solution of soft scap, together or separately, will tion of soft scap, together or separately, will secon make an end of thrips, if carefully applied. A special proparation may be made as follows: Take six pounds of soft scap and dissolve in twelve gallons of water, add half a gallon of strong tobacco water, and dip the plants in the mixture. Before they become dry, dip again in pure rain-water to remove the mixture. If too large to dip, apply the mixture with the syringe, and in the course of a quarter of an hour or so strings with pure rain-water.

with the course of a quarter of an hour or so syrings with pure rain-water.

Wood-lice are terrible destroyers, but are rasily caught and may be completely eradicated by persoverance. When a frame or pit is infested, they may be destroyed wholesale by pouring boiling water down next the bricks work and the wood-work in the middle of the lay. If this procedure does not make a clearance recourse must be had to trapping. In common with carwigs, they love dryness, darks see and a sing retreat, but he a mere home suffices for carwigs, a home with food is demanded by wood-lice. Take a thumb pot, quite dry and clean. In it place a fresh-cut alice of potate or applie, fill no with dry moss, and turn the whole thing over on a bed in a frame or pit. Thus you have devised a wood-louse trap, and next merning you may kneek the vermin out of it into a vessel full of hot water, is adopt any other mode of killing that water is adopt my other mode of killing that may be convenient. Fifty traps may be pre-pared in a hundred minutes; and those who are determined to get rid of wood-lice may soon make an end of them.

soon make an end of them.

A few remarks of a general kind appear to be needed by way of conclusion. As regards mixtures and washes, the expense of preparing them may be in some degree lessened by economy of application. A drenching beard, fitted on a firm frame, should be provided in every place where plant-growing is carried on to any extent. The board should alope from a resting ridge at the base. The plant in its to any extent The board should alope from a resting ridge at the base. The plant in its just may be laid on the board, with the bettom of the pot arainst the resting ridge, and a pail should be put to eatch the liquid used as it imms from the plant after syringing. Every reneral washing or funngating should be followed by another at an interval of from a week to a fortnight, because, although the first operation may kill every insect, there will we many living eggs left, and these renew the rare, and very soon bring the plants into as bad a state as ever, unless consigned to a happy impatch as their parents were. In many area it will be more economical to feed then destroy the vormin, and, as a rule, feeding rare, and very soon bring the plants into as

"Ware for Faurt-Trans.—The following is

"Ware for Faurt-Trans.—The follo

favorable to a particular kind, it will be scarce to matter how plentiful it may have been in a former generation. In the case of the turnipfly, feeding ragrantally the cheapest and surest way of saving the crop. It is customary with dahlin growers, and indeed with the growers of derists flowers generally, to saw lottuces where the flowers are to be planted, for as long as lettuces are on the spot, slugs and mails will prefer them to other food, and the lettuces themselves are reactives as the assemble of the same cash. them to other food, and the lettuces themselves serve as traps, so that as ovening dusk approach-es we may find pretty well all the snuils and slugs that are in the garden congregated about the lettuces, and may catch and destroy as hbitum, greasy cabbago leaves and heaps of brewer's grains are also good traps for slugs and smalls. In the case of using a mixture or preparation for the first time it is advisable to try it on one plant only, and that, of course, the worst in the collection affected. If the the worst in the collection affected. If the preparation is too strong or too woak, the truth will be declared by the state of the plant within twenty-four hours, thus a little caution may save a great loss. Another good rule is to employ the several preparations rather less powerful than advised until experience has been gained, for we have not only the strength of the medicine to consider, but the management of the patient before and after it is administered. It is above all things important to be thorough in the deansing of plants, for they succumb rapidly to the attacks of insoots, and should be thoroughly and promptly cleaned, or consigned to the fire, for if left in a foul state, they spread the infection to all around.— Harper's Bazar.

A SENSIBLE PLACARD.

The French Minister of Finance has caused a placard to be posted, which it would be wise for citizens of all countries to have before their

Hedgehog-Lives on mice, small redents, singe, and grabe,—animals, artial to agriculture. Don't kil the hadgehog.

Tond—Farm-assistant destroys from twenty thirty insects an hour. Don't kill the toad Molo-Is continually destroying grubs, larve, palmer-warms, and insects injurious to aggirulture. No trace of regetation is ever found in its etomach. Does more good than harm. in its stomach. Does Don't kill the mole.

Mey Buy and its Lores on True Mortel county of agriculture; lays from seventy to eighty eggs. Kill the May Bug

-Kech dopartment loses lions annually through insents. Birds are the only entenness able to contend against them victoriously. They are the great eatinpillary killers and agricultural assistants. Children, don't disturb their nests.—Golden Rule.

Rememes Governor the Production or Mus.—I understand very well, as probably every men does who handles milk, that there is a wide difference in the composition of pure list a wide difference in the composition of pure milk, specially in the matter of the percentage of butter. All milk is richer in September than in Juno, and it varies in this respect in different seasons in the same hard or ow. The circumstances which lead to this are many. The now that is fleshy gives milk richer in butter than, the oow that is thin and poer. One that has reached her full maturity gives better milk than she did before she reached that age; a cow that is gaining firsh day by day gives richer milk that, a cow that is losing gradually. The conditions of the pastures have also much to do with the quality of the production. This condition is governed in turn by the season. Experience has taught me that a cow's milk very deficient in butter often faltensa finercalithan that of the first-class butter ow. When a man tollamo what a splendid tor cow When a man tolls me what a splendid fat calf his cow always rears, I do not wish to purchase her-for a butter cow. A man cannot produce milk profitably for any purpose without feeding his cows liberally with good, sound, highly nutritious food. The cow has been likened to a machine. It requires a certain amount of feed to supply the demands of nature: all above that amount which she of nature: all above that amount which she will take and assimulate will be converted into milk and firsh. The hord abould be kept warm in winter, and fed and watered with regularity Their diet should be rapied as much as convenience will allow Early out hav, shorts commeal, and vegetables, should be included in the bill of fate, and we shall then be rewardod with rollk rich in all the valuable compo-nents of the find. On the other hand, the her that is poorly fed, carelossly housed and care for, carnot give anything but watery milk almost worthless for butter or the table.—J. T Ellsvorth, in Scientific Farmer

Wask for Facts Tracks.—The following is

favorable to a particular kind, it will be scarce troyed by a free use of a combination of line and sulphur Take of quick or unslacked former generation. In the case of the turnip-line 4 parts, and of common flour of sulphur fly, feeding agreemally the cheapest and surest one part 14 pounds of sulphur to 1 peak of way of saving the crop. It is customary with lime, break up the lime in small bits, then inner, break to the fine in small old, then making the sulphur with it in a tight vessel (from best), pour boiling water to slake the lime to a powder, cover in the vessel close as soon as the water is poured on, this makes also a most excellent whitewash for orehard also a most excellent whitewash for ordinard trees, and is very useful as proventive of blight on pear trees, to cover wounds in the form of a paste when cutting away diseased parts; also for coating the trees in April. It may be considered as the one specific for many noxious insects and mildew in the orchard and noxious insects and mildew in the oreinst and nursery, its materials should always be ready at hand. it should be used quite fresh, as it would in time become sulphate of lime, and so lose its potency. Wherever dusting with lime is spoken of, this should be used. This preparation should be sprinkled over the young plants as soon as, or before, any trouble from aphides, thrips or mildew occurs, early in the morning when the dew is on the trees. This lime and sulphur combination is destructive sulphure acid gas, which is deadly poison to minute life, both animal and fungoid, and lime destroys by contact the same things, besides, its presence is noxious to them, neither is it injurious to common vegetable life except

Salitive for Welds.—Weeds may be destroyed by scattering a small quantity of salt regularly over the walk, but this should only be done when the weather is fine, or it may be washed to the wides and do much damage to the verges. By treating walks to a slight dressing of salt every spring and autumn, they may be kept free of weeds at a minimum of the amount of labor, and oos, that would be required to pull them up, and not only this, but it has such an effect in killing all mossy conferva as to render the gravel always bright and new-looking, nearly equaling in that respect any fresh raised from the pit and newly laid down. It may be remarked, however, that it does not do to use calt where the odgings are of box, as that is sine to suffer in-SALTING FOR WELDS .- Woods may be de that it does not do to use sait where the org-ings are of box, as that is sure to suffer in-jury, and perhaps be killed altogether, but grass verges will stand it well it not sown too close to soak the roots, or get washed to them, should rain by chance occuriumedistely afterwards. Many other remedies have been re-commended to extirpate weeds from walks such as the use of some of the mineral scids but there is nothing suchesp and simple, or that can be so readily and safely applied, as salt.—London Gardesen's Chronick.

salt.—London Garacara & Chronicle.

Electr Cor Hay.—It may not be generally known that some of the advanced farmers of the Eastern States have begun to cut their grass before the first bloom and to one it in light winrows as much as possible, thus asving the aroma and color and making simply cured grass. With each food as this for their cows they make "June butter" in midwintor and have grass-fed cows all the year. By taking off such an early once they give the grass a chance to make a still heavier outling later in the season. They also secure one crop before and the other after the usual grain harvest and are in shape to take all advantage of the weather as it comes. Analysis above that vest and are in shape to take all advantage of the weather as it comes. Analysis shows that there is much more nutriment in grass that contains all its natural junces than that which has turned to woody fibre, contains to a 'quite common belief that the latter contains more "aubstance." Besidee, if cut before the form stion of seed, will not the soil and the plant be less exhausted? It so, then we shall be subsisting our live stock largely from the ocean of air that surrounds us and the wealth of which we can never exhaust

- If an increase of eggs be dodred in the If an increase of eggs be desired in the pointry yard, before large sums of mounty are expended in the purchase of eventseing layers, the system of keeping no hens after the first, or, at the most, their second year, is recommended Early pullets give the increase, and the only wonder is that people periest as they do in keeping up a stock of old hens, which lay one day and stop three, instead of laying three days and stopping one. In sumoparts of England it is the invariable rule to keep the pullets only one year.

pullets only one year.

—General Froment in his report to Congress of his explorations of the Pacific Coast, anya that it is his opinion that the honey-hee could not exist west of the Sierra Nerada. He has, no doubt, long since been required of his error. Bees were first introduced in that country about nighteen years ago, and little or no attention was given to the honey interests until about three years ago. Since that time the progress of this industry has been most gratifying.

—If has been asserted that heacinths may

The product of wax in the United States stated to be 20,000,000 pounds annually and increasing -- worth in money at least \$0,000,-000. Of this about \$700,000 worth are exported, and about \$1,200,000 worth are exported, and about \$1,200,000 worth of honey also goes abroad. The total product of honey and wax is worth at present in the United States nearly \$15,000,000.

DOMESTIC.

POTATO SNOW Rub hot mashed potatoes quickly through a rather coaise sieve while another constantly strikes the sieve so as to break into short pieces. This is a fancy disl for delicate precius. Great pains should be taken to have it served warm.

STEAMED POTATOES Prepare them preced-ly as for beiling. If they are to be pared first let the skins be as thu, as possible, for just under the skin lies the best part. A closely-covered boiler with an inside perferated boiler let down into it, is better than a boiler with a steamer set on the top of it because more of the steam is likely to be preserved and utiliz-ad and the nearer they are to the water the ed, and the nearer they are to the water the hetter they will be likely to be, though the latter should not reach the potatoes. When done, dry them off and sorve them as recan mended above

SELY-STEAMED POTATOES. Have an iron SELY-STEAMED POTATORS. Have an iron kettle closely covered, fill it about two-thirds full of potatoes, washed and cut as in the first recipe above. Set it over a modernto fire, and let them cook entirely without water, a few minutes longer than for boiling or steaming with water. Test them in the same way, when done. This is not at fell difficult to do, the moisture from the tuber, as it is forced out by the Peat, falling down and creating steam enough to cook them thoroughly. It is one of the mest delicious and satisfactory methods of evolving the potate olong the potate

Mashed Polaross, -- The skins may be removed from these culter before or after boiling or swaming, though the pecing afterward leaves more nutrition and a better taste. ward leaves more nutrition and a better taste. If the quantity to be treated as small, let one mash up with a fork quickly in a hot dish, while another peel, of large, let both dish and pestle be warned, passing the dish in the oven and throwing the potatoes into it as fast as they are peeled. Then let them be very thoroughly mashed. The longer they are worked, the lighter and more creamy they will be. For moissure a small proportion of green corn cream or estimal proportion of ed. if desired. ed, if desired.

BAKED POTATOES Indontand cour oven and do not undertake to bake potators with-out you are sure of a good heat. It is not necessary to cut them in dressing, any further than to remove defective places. Be sure, however, to have them scrupplously clean so that the skins may be caten. Rinse freely, drain, and place the largest in the hottest place, keep watch of the more closely than in boding, because you can not so readily judge the heat. Try them by squeezing in a folded uspkin, and as soon as you am Ernsh them through remove them to a hot dish, breaking each one in the popular so as to allow the steam to occupe. Cover them with a large, clean, folded towel and serve warm. Cover them with Phrenological Journal

BOILED POTATOES. - Wash the tubers carefully, using a brush, if necessary, to clean them cut away every impericulum, and it there are none, have at least two cuts, on each tubur, on opposite sides. Some kinds are best put to cook in hot water, and some in cold. Try each kind for yourself, and proceed accordingly. Let there be just water enough to cover them, cover the kettle closely and boil without intermission until done. Note the time they require to cook. Probe with a fork, and take them off a minute before, rather than a minute after, the right time, and make thing a minute after, tho right time, and make it up by letting them stand longer in the kettle to dry. I our off the water completely and return them to the fire to dry int. Serve in a hot vegetable dish, and cover with a thinly-woven towel, folded in several thicknesses, uncovering only as you serve them

Poraro Pix — This is a plain family dish, familiar to English families, but not to be extremely reliabed, especially by children. It is a convenient way of using most the second day. Take as much cold reast beef as will helf fill a baking dish suited to the size of your family. Add cough grays, saved from the day before, or lacking that, escough butter and sater, in which to stew the beef antil quite tends. Then having trady enough Linch potatoes, belled, maked, and beautiful with butter, pepper, and salt, and made amooth with a little cream or rich milk; fill the dish with them to the top, and place in according to has a very irriting appearance. To materials at the same irriting appearance. Potato Pix -This is a plain family dish, oup or any nice store sauce may be beyond with it, but should be added at table, so in-dividual taste may suggest.

THE LOST CHILD RESTOR-these poor little children were used at Halle, in Germany :

churches or schools in the learned the hymns and prayers first condition he made was, "Do you recollect nothing by neighborhood, and he was compated to keep, the Sabbath at home with his family. instructing them himself to read the Bible and pray to God. He used very often to read the Scriptures to them, and always used first to say, "Now, my children, be still, and listen to what I am going to read, for it is God who speaks to'us in this Book."

In the year 1754 a dreadful war broke out in Canada between the French and the English. The Indians took part with the French, and made excursions as far as Pennsylvania, where they plundered and burned the houses they came to, and murdered the people. In 1755 they reached the dwelling of the poor family from Wirtemberg, while the wife and one of the sons were gone to a mill four miles distant to get some corn ground. The husband, the eldest son, and two little girls named Barbara and Regina, were at home. The father and his son were instantly killed by the savages, but they carried the two li tle girls away into captivity, with a great many other children who were taken in the same manner. They were led many miles through woods and thorny bushes, that nobody might follow them. In this condition they were brought to the habitations of the Indians,

The following account was when they did not bring her the Lord Jesus would some time to Carlisle; but, alas! her child taken from a narrative written enough to eat, she would beat bring them back to their Chris- had become a stranger to her.

REGINA RESTORED TO HER WOTHER

their finding them they should ED; OR, THE FAMILY forced to go into the forests to gather roots and other provisions for the old woman; and They constantly hoped that many other becaused parents, in Danish by Pastor Rone, them in so cruel a manner that tian friends.

They were nearly killed. The language of these ance and manner, as well as the little girl always kept close to children was realized. The language, of the natives. The man families came over and Regina, and when she knelt merciful providence of God poor mother went up and down settled in America, among whom down under a tree and repeated brought the English Colonel among the young persons assemwas a man from Wirtemberg, the prayers to the Lord Jesus, Boquet to the place where they bled, but by no efforts could she who, with his wife and a large and the hymns which her family, established himself in father had taught her, the little quered the Indians, and forced wept in bitter grief and disappears to the Lord Jesus, Boquet to the place where they bled, but by no efforts could she were in captivity. He condiscover her daughters. She family, established himself in father had taught her, the little quered the Indians, and forced wept in bitter grief and disappears to the Lord Jesus, Boquet to the place where they bled, but by no efforts could she were in captivity. He condiscover her daughters. She family, established himself in girl prayed with her, and them to ask for peace. The pointment. Colonel Boquet said,

> which your children might be discovered?" She answered that she recollected nothing but a hymn which she used to sing with them, and which was as follows:

"Alone, yet not alone am I,
Though in this solutudes o drear,
I feel my Saviour always nigh.
He comes the weary hours to cheer,
I am with Him, and He with me,
Even here alone I cannot be."

The Colonel desired her to sing this hymn. Scarcely had the mother sung two lines of it, when Regina rushed from the crowd, began to sing it also, and threw herself into her mother's arms. They both wept for joy, and the Colonel restored the daughter to her mother.

But there were no parents or friends in search of the other little girl; it is supposed that they were all murdered: and now the child clung to Regina and would not let her go; and Regina's mother though very poor, took her home with her. Regima repeatedly asked after " the book in which God speaks to us." But her mother did not possess a Bible; she had lost everything when the natives burnt her house. She re-solved to go to Philadelphia and buy one there, but the pastor Muhlenburg of that place gave her one.

It was remarkable that Regina still retained her early instructions, and was able to read it immediately.

And what reward did the habitations of the Indians, who divided among themselves by heart. In this melancholy all the children whom they had taken captive.

Barbara was at this time ten years old, and Regina nine. It was never known what became of Barbara, but Regina, hearts seem to have been drawn and a little girl of two years 'owards what was good. Regina old whom she had never seen before, were given to an old from the Bible, and the hymns before, were given to an old from the Bible, and the hymns woman. Her only son lived with her and maintained her to the little girl. They often papers, that all parents who had in case of to Him, to believe in Him, to the hymns for weeks together, and then one hymn from the hymn-book to this place, and in case of to Him, to believe in Him, to mother, who had diligently

always said when he was told of any of his bad habits, "I it;" because, we know well enough that we can every one of us "help" doing wrong if we try in the right way.

Once Harry came upon an old story in a worr soiled book which he routed out of a chest in the lumber-closet, and this story set him thinking, as it may, perhaps, set some other young folks thinking, about the reason why it is necessary to resist what is bad in its earliest beginning.

hermit who had left the busy a lesson." world for a cell in the desert, and who was reputed to be very

learned and wise.

the lonely man that they might for drink.
receive his advice, and once a What more does it require? youth came to him who begged to stay with him for a time as things as tendito bar injury. his pupil.

"The hermit consented, and for food or drinked the first day he led his young companion into a small wood near to their humble dwelling.

What do we call the poison in find a better.

"Pull up that sapling from the root," said he to his pupil, who obeyed without any difficulty. They went on a little farther, and the old man pointed from the old man pointed in the said, "They went on a little farther, and the old man pointed in the said, "So we said it that after me. What several flowers, such as porter, ale, and soming next.

"Go about your business won't stand mixing and mixing and

tall and strong, so that the injurious, and many thousands done!

youth was a long time before of precious souls are ruined by he could tear it up; but when them every year in our country his master pointed to a fourth, "And how," said he, "I will heartily and willingly, and that which was still herer and tall you a story. which was still larger and tell you a story.

is—eat. You are generally stronger, he found that, try as he might, it was impossible to strictor, which is an enormous not, White?"

them once guin firm root in your off, then a noise was lieard, and hungry lais who have "earned and then to make thee better.

mastering his temper, his idle-enemy. can't help it;" which really him was amiss. Though this is a enemy, very powerful, very meant, "I don't wish to help work that is not done in an dangerous. It is strong delication. work that is not done in an dangerous. It is strong drink, and that is play. Cricket, hour or a day, a month, or even One alone cannot do much marbles, tops, kites, every one a year, it will be effected at last toward destroying it. But, if of you care for some of these, (perhaps after many failures) we will all work together, it by prayer and by perseverance; can be done. And you will nake us play heartily—at proper times. nay, it must be done unless we help, us He will add His strength "Then there is work. Each

THE TEMPERANCE CATE-CHISM.

"Now, children," said Mr. Knox to his class, " come close "Long ago there lived an old jaround me; I want to teach you

> So he taught them this lesson: What is temperance?

Are intoxicating liquors good our minister,

"The third had grown quite untouched, for they are all will; get it done, and get it well milk in it, I like my coffee very

move it.

Now, remember and take and as he coiled arount and the rest of a laughed for White, and heed to what you have seen, crushed the poor animal its had a certain reputation amounts had a certain reputation amounts had a certain reputation amounts which had a certain reputation amounts had a certain reputation amounts which was equal to a good destruction of the imperiod of the property of the pr

love and obey Him, how, many soul, and no human strength is the monkeys were seen pushing their dinner may surely do with neglect these things! But what sufficient to get rid of them. At a rock that overhung the their might. But it ought to folly! For "what shall it Watch over your heart, and do serpent. By-and-by they sucprofit a man, if he shall gain not wait till your faults and ceeded in starting it, and down

of Intemperance."—Children's Friend.

MILK AND MUSTARD.

I go to the first class in our Sunday-school.

Perhaps some might think that the thoughts and opinions It is the moderate use of such of a mere "Sunday-school goer' "Many people used to visit things as are good for food or are not worthy of a corner in the Child's Companion. Well; but it is not my thoughts and Entire abstinence from such opinions which I am going to repeat but what I heard from

> This is what he said last Sun-No, for 2,000 medical men day, "Whatsoever thy hand have testified that they neither findeth to do, do it with thy nourish the body, nor remove might," That was his text,

is-eat. You are generally

be done at proper times.'

This was said significantly, the whole world, and lose his passions have grown strong it came, crushing the boa-conown soul? or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?"

That was the end of the story; "Now a single monkey could but, as I have said, it set Harry not have moved the rock, but the wise little creatures knew and passion of school discount that was what Harry Day thinking, and when "I the wise little creatures knew can't help it" was rising to his if all pushed together they sad perversion of school discount when he was ashamed to utter it. Would be able to move it, and the trial of more than one long-suffering teacher.

"There is another thing your faults and ceeded in starting upon the work of the starting to and undone or two of us hung our heads, for there had been fault found that afternoon with many who had brought apples and walnuts in their pockets, to the said the trial of more than one long-suffering teacher.

There is another thing your faults and ceeded in starting upon the whole was said significantly, and upon upon the boa-conheads it.

That was said significantly, and upon upon the boa-conheads it.

"Now a single monkey could be able to rock, but was little creatures knew walnuts in their pockets, to the said perversion of school discipline, and the trial of more than one long-suffering teacher.

There is another thing your faults and come or two of us hung our heads, for there had been fault found that afternoon with many who had brought apples and walnuts in their pockets, to the said perversion of school discipline, and the trial of more than one long-suffering teacher.

"There is another thing you "We, too, have a common do, boys; and do well without any urging or encouragement, and excel in one or other of

and the slaves of sin.—Child's to ours, and by-and-by the has some work; John Cole can Companion.

great rock will move, and fall, tell you how busy the care of and crush out the dreadful foe his master's cows keeps him. Bill Brown has a good long trudge of it every week-day to the foundry and back. You, Harry, don't get those shillings which support your mother without a good struggle to earn them, I know. And those of you who have not begun to earn money yet have also some kind of work. You have your lessons to learn at least, and you may tell me that is hard work enough.

"Po.eat, to play, to work—it is what you each may do, and should do, heartily. Remember what I said about proper times. There is a time for eating, a time for playing, and a time for working : take my advice, and Looking round, he pointed to a thirst, but are really injurious and for a good practical address, keep these times well divided very young oak tree just shoot to persons in health.

What do we call the poison in find a better.

What do we call the poison in find a better.

Spoil your eating, spoil your

> milky. I see you agree with me there, White Now just fancy the difference it would fancy the dinorence it would make if we mixed the milke and mustard, and used it both with beef and coffeer who as obtains for as the both to be the coffee who is the coffee



The Famuly Circle.

JESUS ONLY

BY THE AUTHOR OF "NOT KNOWING O thou, dear Lord, who stayest When all the guests are gone, When in its silent chambers
The soul, is down alone

Our gailands all are withered, Our sweetost songs are sung. The lamps which lit our feasing Have gone out, one by one.

The gladness and the beauty Have valuehed from our sight The for steps of our dear ones Have die away in night.

Yet thanks to Thee that ever Thou comest at our will.
Thy voice is heard the clearer
When all the house is still.

As in the Mount of Vision Anid the shining three,
The overawed distiples
Looked up—and saw but Thee,

So we, our brightness faded, Our sweet companions flown. Lift up our troubled faces To find Thou art not gone

Thanks to thy name that ever In grief thou dost appear.
That by each deep ning shadow,
We know thy sunshine near.

Be ruler of our feasting,
Thou Love of love alone.
O thou, dear Lord, who stavest
When all the gueste are gone
- Mary G. Brainard

WILLIE BENSON A STORY FOR MOTHERS

BY AMY S PTIER

Willie, said Mrs Benson, "you must not forget to fill the wood-box before you go to school"

I did bring in the wood ma." replied the

child, a boy of eight years

"Oh well all right then" But a few
minutes later when Mrs. Benson went into the
kitchen for something she wanted there, she

kitchen for something she wanted there, she saw that the wood-box was empty
"Why. Willie Benson" she exclaimed, in a whining tone of voice 'you told me you had brought in the wood. What is you mean by telling me a falsehood."

The boy laughed good naturedly and said, 'Oh, I was just in fun, ma."
"Well, I don't like such kind of fun. I can tell you and it you ever tell me another false.

tell you, and if you ever tell me another false-hood I'll whip you, see if I don't If Mis Benson had meant this last threaten

mg numerk it would have been a good thing both for herself and her child, but, like too many mothers, she was one of those week-minded women who find it much easier to ake threats than to perform them, and Willie make threats than so perform them, and while had become so accustomed to promises of future whippings that he did not allow the fear of them to shadow his present enjoyment in the least, knowing as he did that they were purely in his mother's imagination. Was it strange that he had thus early learned to equipose 2.7 at me and

vocate? Let us see

Mrs Benson, unstead of compelling Willie to bring in the wood, as she should have done, did it herself, rather than make any more words about it, and a few minutes afterwards the boy was off to school. On his was home at noon he was attracted by some toys displayed conspicuously in a store window and as one just pleased his youthful fancy he stopped to enquire the price. Only fire cents. "Ma, I want five cents to buy a whistle," was Wilhe's greeting, as he entered his home "may I have it? They're got some awful nice onesat Gole's. Say, ma, will you give me five cents. No, I haven't got five cents," replied the mother, "so you needn't toase me. Contrary to his usual custom under such curemstances, Willie did not tease, and there was a helf-defined bedid it herself, rather than make any mor did not touse, and there was a half-defined be-let in the rajed of Mrs. Benson that he was getting to be less annoying than he used to be. Had she been watching her boy just then she would undoubtedly have changed her

Willie went into his mother's bedroom, and ferling sione and secure, as his mother musily engaged in preparing dinner and his father had not yet come in he went to the arcau, opened one of the smaller drawers and

took out a portmonnate which he found there and carefully opened it. Yes, there was money in it, some large bills and considerable small hange among the res. two five cent pieces. Putting one of these in his pocket, Willie returned the purse to its piece, closed the drawer and went out to swing until dinner-time. Now why did not Mrs, Benson tell Willie the truth and say that she did not wish to spend money in such a way. This would have given her boy no room to question the integrity of his mother, and taught him to respect her word. mother, and taught him to respect her word. I do not think she meant to tell an untruth, or at least, she did not stop to consider what a sin she was committing. A member, in good standing, of one of the churches of the village wherein she resided, she was considered a wherein she resided, she was considered a weman of religious principles and unquestioned piety, and no doubt she meant to be all this, but the habit of putting her child off by deviating from the truth, rather than take the time and trouble to reason with him, had grown upon her, and, like all habits, was easier to continue than break off.

sasier to continue than break off.
Sitting by the open door that afternoon Mrs.
Benson was quietly engaged with her sewing and thinking over the sermon of the good paster the Sabbath provious. The text had been "Fred My Sheep," and as he dwelt elequently on the duty of all to labor for the cause they on the duty of all to labor for the cause they loved, Mrs. Benson had felt a yearning desire to make her life more useful. "Oh," she thought. "I could only do something for Christ. if I could go among the sick and the poor, like the rich Mrs. Abbott. or contribute to the missionary fund as largely assome do." and she sighed to think how narrow and useless her life seemed to her. Blind, mistaken woman! A noble work is already before you, and how are you performing it: The training of one capable of himmertal life is intrusted to your care, and are you true to the great trust? Are you feeding this little mind with the principles and truths which would make the principles and truths which would make his after life an honor to himself and a benefit to others? Why do we so often long for a great work to do while we have not yet learned to perform the little duties of life, as we ought?

ed to parform the little duties of life, as we ought?
While si'ting thus Mrs. Benson heard the sound of a whistle, it came nearer, and Willie bounded up the walk looking happy and pleased. Now what boy of eight years was ever known to walk quietly along the street, while he had a whistle in his pocket? Very few, I venture, and Willie Benson was no exception to the general rule, but true to the tendency of boyhood, he had whistled all the way home from school.

of boynoou, no
from school.
'Willie, who gave you that whutle?' ask

"Nine, who gave you that whithe asset his mother.

"Nobody."

"Then where did you get it? and a suspicion of the truth crossed her mind

"I bought it, ma."

Willie Benson, have you been stealing from my pocket-book?" exclaimed his mother. "No, ma, I sold my top to one of the boys

for five cents."

But Mrs. B. was not satisfied with thus ex planation, and going to her bureau, she took out her purse and examined its contents. Sur-enough, there was five cents gone, and there could be no doubt that Wilhe had taken it Now where was the whipping that morning threatened as a punishment for the next false-hood—was it forthcoming: Going back to

the atting-room, she said

'Willis, you did take five cents out of my
pocketbook, and you ought to be sahamed of
yourself. What kind of a boy are you getting
to be, and what are you coming to. I'd like to

to be, and what are you coming to, I'd like to know?"

Willio only laughed, in his good-natured way, and said to his mother.

"It's no worse for me to tell a lie than it is for you. You know you said you didn't have five cents, and I know botten, so I went and found it. I know you wouldn't soold much."

What a rebuke and what a lamentable expected the said of the said of the said of the said.

ample for a mother to set before her child; but it is not an exaggerated case, for we all know scores of families where the parents, instead of being the instructors, become the in-structed, albeit it is often too late to repair the mischiaf when the lesson is learned

Will Mrs. Beason heed the rebuke before these habits have become rooted and grounded in the character of her child?—N. F. Wilness.

THE COTTON-WOOD CAMP

BY LIZZIE BUET

Two little children once lived away on Two little children once lived away on the Western mane in a humoly log-house, where the snows foll so deep and the winds blew so hard and the dayswere so cold, that they very saldom west out of the door in winter-lamp. But there came a day in March when the snow was nearly all gone, and the sun shone brightly and there was but little wind. The children stood on a bench by the window, looking wistfully out at the frozen drifts the blay in patches over the unairia.

over the mairis.

I wish we or ald, "said little Bua. "I think lit is very, very warra, because the ice is running at off the windows like rain, and some ing.

Hen."

"Let us ask, said Ben "we could take the pung-caters," and slide on the crust "Yes, we could put on our mittens, and Turk could go"

"There, Sue, he knows what we are saying,

And the great black dog Turk got up slow ly, and came and put his pawe upon the such, and looked wisely out of the window; he then put his nose in Sue's small hand and wagged his tall, just as much as though he would say,

"What fun!"
Now, these two little people had a dear, kind mother who wished always that her children should be happy, and one way which she had of lielping them to be so was to try and not forgat that she had once herself been a not torgat that she had once herself been a tittle child. She dressed them up us warm as two little bears with their far jackets and caps and muttens, made of the skins of animals which their father had shot. Then she told them that they must not no very far away, and which their lather had shot. I had sho told them that they must not go very far away, and that she would blow the horn whon they were to come home. The very last thing she told furk was to be sure and take good care of Bennis and Sue. Them away they all ran to the top of a bluff not far off, where there was a the top of a bluff not far off, where there was a nice streak of hard snow which the sun had not melted away. Den tucked little Sue all nicely upon her "pung-eater" and gave her a push, and away she flew over the hard crust with Ben after her, and Turk running briskly behind with his long ears flying out. Oh, you never a v such inn! If they had been rich with Ben after her, and Turk running briskly behind with his long ears flying out. Oh, you never a v such fun! If they had been rich little cuildren with painted sleds, instead of those odd "pung-ea ers," they could have been no happier, I'm sur s. But perhaps you never saw a "pung-eate." I do not wonder, for I am not sure that saybody beside Sue and Benny ever had one so I will tell you that it was made of barrel stayes, two on top and two under, with the lads fastened to pieces of wood; and over the top was tacked a nice warm wolfskin.

"Oh, my" said Ben at last, after he had been several times down the bluff, "just see that piece of snow over there, Sue 'Let's 30." So away they ran again but every time that piece of snow over there, Sue Let's 70." So away they ran again but every time they found a new piece there was always more must a little wa, off" that was a great deal better. So they kept renning and sliding and laughing till they came to the fop of a bluff where they could see the frozen brook, gleaming and glittering away off for miles.

"Oh." said Sue, squeezing her mittened fingers in costasy, "it's like a great icicle dropped down off the roof of the sky!"

"We could run down there," said Ben with his eyes shining.

"No could rin a yen there, said Equ was his eyes shining.
"But it's far away, and mother said not."
"No, it ien't. We go there fifty times in the summer, and we can see our house plain as day, and mother has not hely the horn, we

can have just one alide well as not.

As they looked at the lonely log-house off in the distance they saw something coming toward them. Turk lifted his ears and wagged

toward them. Turk lifted his cars and wagged his tail.

"O Ben," said Sue, "there is Mr Hugh's dog Rob he has come alear to our house to have Turk go hunting with him. Ree."

And the great follow bounded up the bluff, and the two friends greeted each other gladly. Bob had come four whole miles ever the prairie he often did that, and the two would go off for a day's hunt. But to-day it was different. Turk hada charge, and although they held a long conference, and Bob tried all his powers of persuasion, still Turk was immovable.

able.

Bob went off alone quite sullenly, and Turke followed the children slowly down to the trook. The ice was like glass. They quite forget to count the number of slides, and the moments slipped away so fast that they never once thought of home until Ben felt a feathery snow-flake light upon his face.

"O Sue," he said, "it's snowing. I wonder if the horn blay."

"O Sue," he said, "it's mowing. I wonder if the horn blaw?"
"I don't know, Ben. perhaps we couldn't hosr perhaps we care in a different place, it don't look the way it did"
"Well, any way, we will get buck in a minute. You soo, we said this way all the time, now we'll go that way, and pretty soon we will see the house." will ser the bouse

Turk had been uneasy for a long time, so, when he saw the children turn homeward, he bounded joyfully, and ran on aload. But the sun had gone out of the sky, the flakes were falling, falling, and the glittering ice grew white under their feet. At last Ben thought white under their feet. At last Ben thought they had reached the place from which they had started. So they climbed up the bluff, but the air was so filled with snow that they could only see a lidle way in any direction, and somehow it happened at that moment that the gladness went quite away from two little hearts, and two brown eyes looked into two blue eyes and said, as plainly as rould be "What everghall we do! Which way shall we go?"

But there was no answer, because there wa nobody but Turk who knew, and he stood wait-ing. And I think he understood, for presently

days it is so thick that we can't see out at all, | he gave Ben a little push, then he caught the

he gave Ben a little push, then he caught the rope of one of the slods and started away. Se they followed him up the crock. But, somehow, since the gladness had gone out of their hearts the cold came creeping in, first through the furry mittens and the thick leggings, finally the wind bog. blowing, and then the cold was everywhere and the snow was everywhire, so that all the places looked alike and the night was coming. Each moment the snow grow dreper, and the wind was pushing, pushing like a living thing till the tired feet could scarcely move at all.

"I think we'll be dead very soon," Bue said at last. And the tears were frozen on her cheeks, and a great sob seemed frozen in her throat as she sank hop leesly down in the snow. "Oh don't do that, Sue. "e mustin t die Whit wor'd hey do at home?"

"Turk came back when he found the children were not following. He helped to lift Sue up with his teeth; then Ben took her by the hand and they struggled on a little way farther till they came to a cotton-wood tree which had fallen from the bank quite across the brook. Clinging to the roots was a great mass of earth, and, in trying to pass round it, the children found a sheltered place near the trunk where the storm did not strike. Suddenly it occurred to Ben that they might make a camp, for, although he had tried to comfort Sue, he

where the storm did not strike. Suddenly it occurred to Ben that they might make a camp, for, although he had tried to comfort Sue, he felt almost sure, that they could never reach home through so terrible a storm. He knew they were still on the crock, for he remembered the tree. All his life Ben had heard true storms. the tree All his life Ben had heard true stories of people who had been lost in the enow, so he knew some things to do. He stripped the wolf-skins from the two "pung-eaters," and spread one on the snow, and poor little frozen fins lay down upon it and he covered her with the other skin. He then leaned the two "pung-eaters" against the trunk of the tree, and pressed snow upagainst them to cover the cracks. Then he crept in beside Sne, and Turk lay down so near that they could hear his heart beat.
"Benny," whispered Sne softly, "I wonder if we will be very, very doad when they find us, like the man was last winter?"
"Perhaps not, because mother and father wouldn't have any little children them. And it wasn't their fault,—it was my fault; perhaps

"Perhaps not, because mother and father wouldn't have any little children then. And it wasn't their fault,—it was my fault; perhaps God will think of that."

"Let's tell Fim," said Sue.
And so with clasped hands, away in the heart of the desolate preirie, these little once told God, and through all the wild tempest the dear Father heard and did not forget.

While Turk kept guard by the lost children, the dog Bub was making his way home through the thick falling snow after a hard day's hunt. But his work was not yet done. He struck the trail which Turk and the children had made and followed it to the camp under the cotton-wood tree. Turk was on the alert for an enemy, but great was his rejoich z to see his friend Bob. The little tuff of the morning seemed forgotten or forgiven in this greater trouble. Turk, in his own dog language, made known what had happened, and shortly Bob was again on his way acrose the prairie.

was again on his way across the prairie.

In the lenely log-house the mother sat desolate, her—hite face rigid in its tearless agony.

The father had just come in from a fruitless search, and sat with his head between his hands as though he would crush out thought.

Suddenly above the heading of the ——2

Euthorian he would crush out thought.

Guddenly above the howling of the wind
they heard a piteous cry and then a dull thud
against the door. The father sprang up and
drew the bar and the dog Bob bounded in and
barkod joyously, as though be knew something
which be wanted to tell. The rigid face of

which be wanted to tell. The rigid face of the mother relaxed.
"Fether," she said, "it means something Bob was here this morning for our Turk to go hunting, but Turk had gone with the children Perhaps he has found thom. In a moment the father had wrapped him-self in his great coal and was out again in the night. The storn had somewhat abated, and night. The storn had somewhat abated, and somewhere in the sky there was a moon, so he could see always just before him the dim outline of the dog. Presently there was a glad bark and off in the distance he thought he heard an answer. This was repeated again and again, and he know it was the voice of the feithful Turk.

Need I tell you how he found them, Sue and Romer alegging swortly between the wolf-

Bonny, sleeping sweetly between the wolf-skins, with a soft white mow coverlet over all, or how he took them in his strong arms, ch. so tenderly, and carried them home through the storm.

Ah, truly the good God does never forge: His own little ones.—Ill Chris . rekly

D-PRESENTATION STATEMENT OF THE STATEMEN there will your heart be ulso. Matt. 6 : 21.

HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

At the meeting of the Social Science Convention hold in September, in Saratoga, this important subject received great attention. The discussion is thus reported in the Providence Journal .-

The next paper was by Dr. J. M. Gregory, President of the Illinois Industrial School, on "Half-Time Schools." This was a good paper, rather general in statement, yet con-taining many important suggestions and paper, rather general in statement, yet containing many important suggestions and testimony of teachers on the advantages of short-time schools. Then followed a paper by Dr. Nowell, of Providence, on the same subject, but more comprehensive, specific and definite then the previous one, and treated more from a physiological standpoint. The paper commoneed with this question.

What changes does physiology demand in our school system? That something should be done to improve the physical condition of the young is evident from the signs of a widespread degeneracy obvious among them.

young is evident from the signs of a wide-spread degeneracy obvious among them. Objections on our soha! system.—First. It fails to do its best to prepare children for use-fulness to themselves and the community and the State. It developes the brains of children and ignores the bodies. Mentally it has been and ignores the bodies. Mentally it has been a success, physically a failure. It tends to develop many physical evils in the young. The schools must take children as they are, and should educate them comprehensively,

and should educate them comprehensively, physically, mentally and morally. Second. The schools increase hereditary tendencies to disease, as consumption and insanity There is no more prolific cause of the former than the contaminated air of school-rooms, and went of exercise, especially at a period of life when rapid changes are going on in the bodies of children; and of the latter, than development of brain without muscle. musclo

muscio.

Third The long hours of school confinement or intellectual effort, are largely in excess of the capacity of children for bright profitable mental work, and are therefore in production of the conditions of true mental culture. The mind has cortain conditions of growth which ought to be carefully observed in order to adapt the amount of instruction to the power of receiving it. The capacity in order to adapt the amount of instruction to the power of receiving it. The capacity of attention grows with the body, and is increased by cultivation. The Doctor stated, as having been proved by the very best authority, that very young children can receive lessons of one or two minutes length only, that with increasing growth and cultivation the capaty of attention is increased to five minutes, ...sn to ten, then to fifteen minutes, and by the 10th year, to twenty minutes, and by the 12th to twenty-five, and so on a cleant and by the 19th year, to twenty minutes, and by the 12th to twenty-five, and so on; also at the age of 10 or 12 the espacity of bright and coluntary attention is exhausted by four varied lessons on subjects requiring mental offer of helf an hour each in the foreroon, with intervals of relief. In the afternoon, with intervals of relief. In the afternoon, the capacity of attention is reduced one-half. Many circumstances may vary this capacity for attention, as the offerts of a skilful teacher, the ventilition, lighting and warming of a school-room, the bodily strength and staming of children. These two hours in the formoon and one in the afternoon is as long a time as children can be profitably employed in schools.

z time as children can be profitably employed in schools.

The above general results were collected by Edwin Chadwick, C.B., of England, from the experience of schools comprising altogether between 10,000 and 12,000 pupils, during a period of from twelve to fifteen years.

Fourth. The present system of long hours of mental effort, beyond their proved ability for application is wantedly inversed by in-

of mental effort, beyond their proved ability for application, is mentally injurious by inducing weariness and disgust of matters taught, and by forming dilatory, diffused, slow habits of thought, and is productive of indecorum, insubordination, and trusney, not unfrequently provoking chastisement. By attempting to crowd the minds of children beyond their ability, they become exhausted and disheartened with study. They get thred of sitting and restless from confinement; they get drooting, dull and stands from had air: of sitting and resiless from confinement; they get drooping, dull and stapid from had air; theorder and neglect of lessons are the results, and sonatimes punishment follows, which only increases the ovil. Hence arise aversion to study, hatred to teachers and school, and a disposition to keep away from it. Is this not one great reason why so many children are not in regular attendance at school? Fifth. Kowever good the sanitary condition of a school, however well remiliated, lighted and warmed, the Tsual period of confinement of young, growing children is in direct violation of the teachings of nature and physiological laws. Movement is a natural characteristic of a healthy child. These movements are frequent

Movement is a natural characteristic of a healthy child. These movements are frequent at first, and longer as growth advances, attended with pisseure when allowed free scope, and described and mental irritation when long restrained. A child, long confined to its muscular movement, fluids relief to its overcharged nervous system in violent emblication; irritability, moughtiness, mariliness, or a flood of tears. The duties of a teacher are plainly at war with nature in his efforts to suppress the plainest demands of nature.

Sixth. Our school system is very injurious to teachers. This arises from the long confinement in bad air, the labor and drudgery of commanding the attention of pupils, and of

socuring proper decorum.

After noticing the prominent physiological After noticing the promuous position, they the objections to our school system, they the objection. What change doctor comes to the question . What change does physiology domand in our school system

does physiology domand in our school system? That the hours now devoted to mental outture be greatly shortened, and the time freed be given to systematized physical training, or, some industrial employment.

By this change the objectius to the school system will lessen in importance, or disappear, By this change what of success in mental training will a child lose? Nothing. It, having been proved by experience that three hours a day is the physiological limit of a child's capacity of mental culture, it follows having been proved by experience that three child's capacity of mental culture, it follows that a child will make as good intellectual progress in three hours a day as he will in

The half-time system has been in operation in England for over thirty years on a ver-large scale, in connection with physical train ing or some industrial employment, with this extraordinary and most unexpected result, that children who arent school only half-time, that children who are at school only half-time, in in-licetual attainments equal those who are at school all the time, which is the testimony of reliable and faithful school inspectors, distinguished and experienced teacher, head mesters, school superientendents, members of Parliament and olergymen who have observed and studied this system. Such is the success of the half-time schools of this and other

countries.

If a child will lose nothing of mental training by this change, what will be gain?

First. We have unquestionable testimony that a child will learn more in one-half time. that a child will learn more in one-half time in connection with physical training or industrial employment. This has been proved in the same schools, with the same teachers and scholars, who have been changed from full to half-time and vice versa Children relials physical exercises, and after these are over, brighter, fresher, they return to their studies. These exercises quicken the intellectual faculties, and pupils study with more spirit, energy and success. They thus form a more valuable habit of mind, of quick, concentrated thought.

centrated thought.

Second. This change is our school system would lessen or remove congenital defects or bodily weaknesses, and increase the physical ttemine, the working ability and productive industries of the State.

industries of the State.

It would secure co-ordinate development of all the organs of the body. It would not only produce beauty and symmetry of growth, expand the chest, invigorate the muscular system, but improve all the bearing, behavior, personal appearance—in short, the whole condition, and tend to form habits of prompt obedience.

ocodience.

Third. This change would be productive of decorum and happiness of a school, and add greatly to its attractions. It would render less by increasing its attractions, call back the truents. We are credibly informed relative

truents. We are credibly informed relative to some large schools in which physical training, having been practiced, was discontinued with the effect to make these schools quite different places, at that it had to be resumed. Fourth. The moral influence of the change would be salutary. It would elevate the moral tone of a school. There would be less temptation to deception, intrigue and disabodience. It would prevent sexual irritations, and tend to develop a vigorous population, loss inclined to run into all kinds of accesses.

Fifth. By this change our school system would be less liable to give rise to epidemic diseases. This would arise from the shorter

diseases. This would arise from the shorter school hours, the air of school-rooms remaining more pure, and the greatly improved physical condition of children.

Sixth. This change would impart actitudes for honest and sustained industry. It would make pupils better and more apt at business, more alers and groups at work. Boys from the half-time schools in England are generally at these admitted at other schools. the half-time schools in England are generally preferred to those educated at other schools. We are told that the efficiency of laborismormously increased by this system. It tends to form habits of life bearing on the realities of life—in short, to fix the young, both in body and mind, to get, an honest living. Seventh. This change would be very beneficial to teachers. Benefits would arise from their being relieved from the finding proper decorner, from the impersed strucenters in a school-room, from physical training, should they perticipate.

Eighth. This change would be expecially

training, should they perticipate.

Eighth. This change would be expecially beneficial to the girls of our selvols, insamuch as the present prolonged system of admirty confinement inflicts upon them more extensive and grievous bodily injury on account of their indoor life at home and their longer school life. The impertance of physical training in girls cannot be overestimated, and should go hand and hand with montal.

This paper was listened to with marked at-This paper was listened to with marked attention, and enthusiastic debate followed by Drs. Baker, of Michigan: O Sullivan, of New York, and J. M. Barnard, of Boston. The name and investigations of Edwin Chadwick having been referred to in the paper, Dr. Barnard remarked that he was just from the table of Min Chadwick and form and for the land of the chadwick and form and form the land of table of Mr. Chadwick, and from schools where this system was in successful operation, and could more than substantiate every woru that had been uttered in regard to it, and that the beneficial effects of physical training upon girls was "wonderful." The further remarked he did not see how the health of children or the physical part of education could be properly attended to till it fell into the hands of the medical profession, where it legitimately belonged, and then alluded to the importance of medical inspectors of schools in different

States. The last paper of the forencon session was read by Dr. O'Sullivan, a former school inspector of New York, on the "prevention of contagious diseases among school children." This was a very interesting paper, and was followed by debate. I was not able to attend the afternoon session. T. C. P.

HOW TO MAKE WAX FLOWERS.

DY MES. T. B. BARRINGER.

Any one who can crochet tidies, or make good bread, or a mything else which requires good bread, or a mything else which requires some patience, can make antainn leaves, or an ivy wreath, or a bunch of ferns, of wax, and not be much the peorer for it, either. First, get the materials: A dezen sheets of yellow, and a dezen of green wax, eighteen cents: a spool of wire, five cents; a small bottle of burnt number, and one of burnt carmine, twenty cents; a large rose leaf and an ivy leaf mold, each fifteen cents; in all, seventy-three cents. Then get a piece of glass—window glass—slarge knitting—needle, and some small three cents. Then get a piece of glass—window glass—a large knitting-needle, and some small selssors for trimning, although you can do without the latter. Out patterns from real leaves of the kind-of ivy you wish to make, or the forms, maple, chestnut, sunach, and so on. You want a variety of small and large. Lay your wax out in a warm room so that it will be pliable and not break easily. It should have said that the assist war to we have the said that the assist war to we have the said that the assist war to we have the said that the assist war to we have the said that the said that the said warm to we have the said that the said that the said warm to we have the said that the said the said the said the said that the said that the said the that it will be pliable and not break easily. I should have said that the easiest way to cut perfect patterns is to pin the leaf to paper, pencil, it, remove the leaf and cut. Put a piece of yellow wax or the glass after having breathed upon, or dampened it—the glass—so breathed upon, or dampened it—the glass—so if will not stick; lay on the nattern, and out the leaf with the needle. You must cut two pieces of wax after the pattern, for one leaf. With the waste pieces of wax cover the wire, taking a piece, perhaps four inches long, for With the waste pieces of wax cover the wire, sking a piece, perhaps four inches long, for one leaf. It will roll on easily if you do not take too large pieces. Lay the wire in the centre of one leaf, and prees the other one over it, having the wire come to nearly the top of the leaf, else the tip of it will be liable to break off. Now, lay the leaf on the glass, take out a little umber and carmine, sub it on dry, and the ball of enother to the umber, taking care not to mix the fingers. As soon as you commence to rub it on, you will see how it operates, and you will have to use your own taste and judgment in shading. It is better to shade from nature, but since nature takes all sorts of ways, and shows all sorts of warieties in the shading of her leaves, one can varieties in the shading of her leaves, one own

hardly go amiss.

After coloring one or two, you will see what is unnatural, and can correct yourself. The striped maple leaves cannot be shaded without is going brush. After milting yourself with the color, lay the shaded side of the leaf on the color, lay the shaded side of the leaf on the color, lay the shaded side of the leaf on the color, lay the shaded side of the leaf on the leaf of the brass leave mald, dampthe color, lay the shaded side or the ics: on the wrong side of the rese-leave mold, damp-ening the mold first, and press it down. This makes the voins. I say a rose-leaf mold, be-cause that can be used for all kinds of com-mon autumn leaves. If the leaf is larger than mon autumn leaves. If the less is targer man the mold, press it over the centre, and after-wards put the sides on. It is a needless ex-pense to get a mold for each different less. The ivy leaves are cut in the zame way, but as you can buy the wax the exact color of ivy, and not have to color them: and afteryou do not have to color them; and after wiring and pressing them ever the mold, they wiring and pressing them ever the moin, they are done. As you cannot use up all the waste pieces of wax in covering wird, you can make wintergroun berries of the yellow by rolling it in its little balls and coloring with the carmine. Your own ingenuity will suggest ways which I should not probably think of, of using all the bits which ar left.

Forms are simply out, and wired, but no mold used, that is, in most delicate, ones. After making eighteen or twenty leaves, a vine craty, and a bunch of it you can, if The crity, and a bunch of he year can, if you please, get a cross, and a description white wax with which to cover it. The cross and wax with which to cover it. The cross and wax will cost probably thirty-five cents. Arrange the leaves in sekille of vine, or greath, fasten to the back of the cross with a please of wax laid over the stein, and presented to the back of one are, pass it over the top, and hang it over the collect arm. A bunch of ferms lying at the topt of the cross is nice. You might make two sprays of the autumn leaves. Fastor their in the middle of the back, bending the leaves so it does not show and then have one run up over one arm, and theother down, quite over the standard of the cross. You can think of ways enough to arrange them after getting them once made A globe to cover them should not cost over one dollar and seventy-five cents. I fear it would in the country though.—Zion's

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Unquestionably, there is too much wild life in our country schools, and they must be harnessed into something like systematic work before they can properly be classed among educational institutions. New too aften the boy rule, the teacher, if he does not, his "daddy" does Bud will not be put back ten pages in ite Second Reader in order to form a class, he'll fight first. Sissy, having reached Long Division with the last teacher, does not want to go over "hard old" Multiplication again, and mother says she musa't either. Folly brings Pike's Arithmetic, Sam brings The Death of Abel, and little Joe brings no book at all. "Money is mighty hard to get, you must try to work along till times get better" The widow Smith, that is the weakeysed teacher, must not offend any body, be-Unquestionably, there is too much wild life

book at all. "Money is mighty hard to get, you must try to work along till times get better." The widow Smith, that is the weakeyed teacher, must not offend any body, because those little children at home must have bread. Dick Morrison, the teacher up Stony Run, isn't afraid of anybody, he storms and larrups and works,—Oh, how he works!—he hears eighty-five les uns a day, and they say he is a splendid teacher, because he believes that "lickin' and larnin' go together.

Now can all this be cured? Ics. Can Jerry Apple-jack and Sukey Swingskillet be made to know their places, even where their own brate are concerned? Yes. Can little Joe be made to bring a book, and the right book? Yes. Can order, civility, and system, be made to reign in the "bear-garden" up the hollow? Yes. Can the eighty-five repitations be reduced to one-fourth the number? Yes. And as good were to done? Yes, far better! How? That little word asks a large question,—too large to be answered to-day.—iv. E. Journal of Education.

A TEACHER'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

A TEACHEE'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

"I hold the teacher's position second to none. The Christian teacher of a band of children combines the office of the preacher and the parcut, and has more to do in shaping the mind and morals of the community them preacher and parent united. The teacher who spends six hours a day with my child, spends three times as many hours as I do, and twenty-fold more times than my paster does. I have no words to express my sense of the importance of your office. Still less have I words to express my sense of the importance of having no words to express my sense of the importance of your office. Still less have I words to express my sense of the importance of having that office filled by men and women of the purest motives, the noblest enthusiasin, the finest culture, the broadest chantes, and the most devoted Christian purpose. Why, sir, six accept should be the strongest and most sagelle man that breathes. No man living is entrusted with such precious materials. No man living can do so much to set human life to a noble tune. No man living peeds higher to a noble tune. No man living needs higher qualifications for his work. Are you "fitted for teaching?" I do not ask you this question to discourage you, but to stimulate you to an offert at properation which shall continue as long as you continue to teach."—J. G. Hel-

SCRIPTURE ENIGMA.

1. The coasin and wife of one of the page

2. A king of Bashan who fought against 8. A discbedint wife.
4. A beautiful girl who was the adopted child of her cousin.

5. A burden which we are to carry which is light and easy.

6. One who is mentioned by 8t. Patil as a

faithful and beloved brother.

7. Paul's helper in Christ, 5. A faithful daughter-in-law, 9. A high pricet who helped to rebuild Jeru-10 A captain of the Syrina army in the

reign of Benhaded. 11. The eldest brother of a great king of

12. The heathen god for whom Paul was mistaken.

13. Az archer who was the anoester of a great nation. 14. Cao who became greate, than his clien

14. Gao who became greate, than new-diar inother.

15. One who, with his daughters, built the well of a ruined city

The initial letters of the answers give one of our Lord's commands to those who follow Him.

KEEPING IN.

"Pupils are kept in at recess and after school to study." This is literally a crying evil. I is a custom handed down to us from the past is a custom handed down to us from the past and sanctioned by age; but toachers are perceiving its enormity, and are fast discarding the practice. It is both unnecessary and injurious. Scholars may be profitably directed to remain after school for the purpossof receiving suggestions, counsel, etc. from the teacher, but not to study, and at recess, never. The object of an intermission is to preserve the health of the pupil. Nature demands this and it is her right. No teacher should rob a child of logitimate exercise. It is a physical wrong Moreover in play the superabundant flow of the animal spirit is worked off, and that force is employed in throwing a ball, or punforce is employed in throwing a ball, or aing a race, which would otherwise find aing a race, which would otherwise and vascing as race, which would otherwise and vascing mischief or restlessness. The whole fifteen minutes usually given is demanded, and the thoughtful teacher, instead of depriving a pupil of any of those precious moments should urgo every one to use them in the best ranpupil of any of those precious moments surge every one to use them in the best manner possible. It is well to explain this object, especially to the few studious girls who are inclined to keep their deaks at that time, and to convince them of their duty to preserve their health, and that play-hours should be as ascredly devoted to recuperation as study hours to work. Even when the weather is unfavorable for outdoor sports the necessary relaxation should be secured by throwing open the windows far enough to obtain fresh air takthe windows far enough to obtain fresh air ing 'ns that no one shall receive the draug and them the light gymnastic , and then putting the school through

draug. , and then putting the school through the light symmastics.

Keeping a pupil after school to learn a lesson is wrong in principle. It begets a distike for the teacher, the school-room, the study, and all connected with it. What should be a delight is made a punishment. More over, it punishes the teacher is much as it does the pupil. It wearnes him unnecessarily, and sepring him of time for rest and study in site him for work, and so robe the behood of its right—his best services. The difficulty with the pupil is generally an inability to concentrate the mind upon the lesson. If that can not be secured during the fresh, vigorous hours of the day, under the inspiration of the class and the example of companious, the teacher may well despair of success under less favorable conditions.

I can not sum up the matter better than in

I can not sum up the matter better than in the words of Superintendent Harris. the words of Superintendent Marris. "The cure prescribed to retention after school) only aggravates the disease. Propare the lesson so that the pupil can carry it by storm and never allow him to make a dissipated, scattered attack upon it." The National Teashers' Monthly.

Grace is for Real Next.—The grace which God gives is for the roal occasions of life. To forget this is to make the whole of our moral and religious life morbid and unrest. For a man to ask himself deliberately on his wedding morning whether he is so resigned to the will of God that he is perfectly prepared to onsent to his bride's immediate death, is preposterous fo'ly. The grace he needs just then, is grace to make him heartily grafeful to God for the new brightness and toy which have come to him, and grace to grateful to God for the new hrightness and grace to loy which have come to him, and grace to enable him to treathe wife with the chivatrous devotion she has a right to claim, and grace, while he loves her with what seems all he heart, to love God still better. If we have honestly accepted the will of God as our supreme law, we shall receive strength from God to do God's will and submit to it as excasion demands. When God sends us work. He sends us atrought to do it, and when he sends us trouble. He sends us strength to bear For troubles which we imagine for our solves, and for work we imagine for ourselves we must go for strength to our imagination— not to Him. -Ros. R. H. Dale.

SCHOLARS' NOTES

(From the International Lessons for 1877 by Edwin W. Bice, as issued by American Sunday-School Prior.

LESSON XXII

JUNE 3.1

THE LANESTATION OF AMOS , About 787 B C.,

READ AMOS V 1-14. RECTTE TR. 4-8.

DAILT READINGS -M -Amos 1 7.—Jer. vil. 17
34. R -Deal attrik 59-68. 7%. Chron. 17. 16
F -Mosh vi. Sq. -Jas i 11 27. R - Amos. 1 15

GOLDENTEXT — If thouseek him, he will be found of the control to a constable him he will be constable of forever — I throw xxviii fi

CENTRAL TRUTH. The Lord in creations to those who seek him

CONNECTED HISTORY -Amos propt res king of Judah, and Jeroheam H. king of Israel sithin the twentpolic years between 810 and 784 B.C then then two kings ruled contemporaneously.

NOTES.—A'eston Rein'el, see Notes on Leason II Out-gal. Reli roless thin to the Gligalinthe mountains chtigal. Meil refers this to the Gligalinithe incursaling algebraic porthogens of liethel; chacks to the document of the light of the document of the light of the document of the light of the cath, or of sever, a, v. 6. Beer Rad document of the cath, or of sever, a place marking the extreme sevency limit of the Holy Land (2 Ram. 11. 10); the home of Ahraham and Lange (Gen. xxt. 31.34, xxt. 23.33), types type sides on the west of Helman, extensive rules are still found. lasso (ton. xxi. 3136, xxr) 33-39, 19039 319 dann nouth-wort of Hebran, nationally rules are still found there; three wells require, and there are traces of sove others. O-3'09, a hunter of the old Greek mythology, whose name weegipp to a group of stars south of Paurus and Gemini. See Job Jx. 11. xxxviii. 31.

EXPLANATION AND QUESTIONS. .

LESSON TOPICS.—(I.) THE LAMENTATION OVER IS RABL. (II.) THE CALL TO REPRETANCE (III.) THE REDUKE OF ISMARDS SINS.

RESERVE OF IGHER'S SIME.

II. THE LAMBET ATTON OVER ISBARL. (1.) WHICH
I TAKE DP, "as a beary weight to dast down upon you"
(Puccy): LAMBET ATTON, a director some of mourning.
see 2 fam. 1. 17: Bask xix. 1. xxvil. 2. xxxil. 2.
notte of Igrael, the ten 'ribos. (2.) tracin of Igrael,
tenderly guarded by the differ. ii. 2), and never yet cause
ty guided by a foreign prince. (43) west ... a there
same, sent out a thousand warriors, Leave a Bundred
nine-tenths should be desiroded to be but 'xxvill. 02.

IL THE CALL TO REPENTANCE. (BA BETTHE GLICAL, BETH-MINERA, seek not those seeks of idelinor ship, see Seies, Bether, the house of God phesalt cole to an accept the best of the first that the cole to accept the less give see Doue if 24, 16s the tabling mess! (B. Lies give see Doue if 24, 16s the table of the seek give see Doue if 1 uppersent to the powerful ciple, was Josepha sop. (I uppersent instead, seeks grants, to deaded bitter wrong. Seek. I? and compare Done trie, 18 (8) secks grants, the Peladea, Orion, see Notes, yourth the out as in the dainge, inundations and pain. (B.) fortrains, Samaria, the capital city, which was very strongly farified. IL THE CALL TO ESPENTANCE. (5A BRIENE

QUEST: 378 -State God's call to the house of land Whom were their cook I What not to seek I What was promised if they sought the Lord I What shreet end if they sought thole I Hav hid they sought thole I Hav hid they sought thole I Hav hid they sought thole I Have the force of "to-ning it to wormwood" justice I The force of "to-ning it to wormwood" you would not things which show God's spreeting power v 8. What was his name! Eow would be manifest his righteous judgments I v 9

manifest his righteous judgments 1 = 9

III. THE REBUKE OF ISHARIJE SINA 110.) HTM
THAT REBUKETH, the reprover, wherear repulsed lighted the Palvin 12, 12 that care, whereas the courts were
the Palvin 12, 12 that care, where the courts were
the Palvin 12, 12 that put judges, trippings, etc.
(11.) puredums of well at exacted bedgin justice would
be done, news true "racking spheadid but ings, the
ordinary buildings were of sun-dried beliefs iss to 10.
(12.) is sure, compare I fam at 113., sualt next
strunch, Prot it 7, Natt vill 6. (14.) is the nave
strunch, Prot it 7, Natt vill 6. (14.) is the nave
strunch, Prot it 7, Natt vill 6. (14.) is the nave
strunch, Prot it 7, Natt vill 6. (15.) tongainer
strunch, Inside in this bourt, and in the place of business, premare or Joseph, that a few may remain after
the great characteristic compare Josephil. The re 29

2.31 28, Rom with 75

III. Overtions.—Whom 6.6 they has a women about

231 28, Rom xi-4.75

111. Querious.—Whom the they hade? Whom abbox?
Why? What inside of affairs his this indicato?
How did they trust the poir? When indicate?
thomselves? Why should they not be permitted to copy them? Attack the special
size indicated in v. 12. How would the prodent not? By what means ware they becauted to
seek God'n farms? Whathops was bell-out to them? Rhow that God's character-parameted bion's logic Jepith 13. Az arris. Bid's crex a. Through whom may impireness be obtained by usi Amer. 51. xin. 28. xxxx 18; Rph. LT; Dal. 14.

What facts in this lesson teach ob-

(1.) How sorry we should golf for the price of 1 (2.) How hateful to God is been forth of total

.(S.) How certain and rerible will be the down of the

LESSON, XXIII. JENE 10.)

THE PROMISE OF REVIVAL FABORS 725 B C 1

READ ROSSE RIV. 1-0. RECITE TO 1-7.

READ HOPE RIV. 1-10. FRANCE.

DAILT RELDINGE. N.—Hoste vil. 1-R. T.—Let rate 31-48 H-1 Kings vil. 44-55. /k.—Ten teri P.—Pa lexii. 52.—1 Fet il. 1-12. R.—Boshirit.

GOLDEN TEXT .-- O leval, thou have Mastrop ed threath, but to well thise help. thee, will b CENTRAL TRUTH-The good Suggested costores Bicpsopis.

Musicar-Roses sousid usin Als so Connected Minical.—Horse course this disperi-positionises sower the clear of the reignet decoded H., and propingled disting the reigns, of fack lings of Lukes, th., United, Johan, Alea, 44 Headdel.—His ministry, probably expected over a period of abolit 10 years, 785-725 B. C. He mut have been depressed the will lasted, amos, and Micah, and probably with feet and Joneth.—

ITHE text of this itsebb and of Lesson XXII. Is "Hebreur parallelisms/"or poetry. 'This form has been relained in giving the English rousion.

To Yan Penonin .- Notice that the ball'to repositance and contention and the fronties of God blooding upon that condition, applies to all after a string as Italy to In-real.

real.

NOTER—HV s-a (deliverant), salvativa, see Concected Ristory. At share, one of the boas of shem (Ohd x 23), whose descendants peopled Assyrtis, kance Asshwr aigil! Six the Assyrians. Num. xxiv. 22, 22! Miv.y, a tregrant white flower upon a stalk three feet high, very common at Palestiae, and Pliny says "often producing fifty builds from a single root." Tristram would identify it will the searletaneous, "the most gargeously painted, the hoose conspissors in spring, and the most universally spread of all the floral tressure of the flory Land." Lett apan (schits), a opinitude of two parallel rieges arounding northwast end spoth-cast 'for old hundred miles; the western called Lobanon; the castern Anti-(opposite) Lebanon; called Lebanon, the easiery Anth (opposite) Lebanon; between them are railey etx to eight miles wide. Among the helping aliusions to the frequency of Lebanon are its trees tiss. In 13), streams (Jer xviit. 14), herds (Isa. It. 15), fragrance (Sol. Eng. [r. 11. 150s. Aiv. 3), wine (Isa. It. 15), fragrance (Sol. Eng. [r. 11. 150s. Aiv. 3), wine (Isa. It. 15), fragrance (Sol. Eng. [r. 11. 150s. Aiv. 3), wine (Isa. It. 15), fragrance (Sol. Eng. a tree yer; abundant in the 16), Land; the size of an apple tree, repy fraitful, of an ereigropa freehoos; an emblem of peace and plenty, food and gladness. A' phot-is, the tribe spraise from Joroph's evond and (Gen. xii. 50-52), a lerge, powerful ribe, containing the capital city and so the representative of the whole kindow of tirise). allol Lobanon, the eastern Anti- (opposite) Lebauon;

EXPLANATION , AND QUESTIONS.

Іприя Тогіск— 11.1 д Сель, то Вириндици Солгинам. 111.1 д Риский от сірою Оримина.

2. A CALL TO REPRITANCE AND CONFESSION (L) "TO THE LORD, HICKLY, "STOR LITE JSDOTES," BOOMS, 12: PALLEY BY THINK HIGHTY, HONEY, 3; xill 9. (2) Words, of repentance and confession, not only which excellers, see, Pa. Li (16, 1/; 1xix. 30, 3.; nos optupied sauditors, and Pa. Lit16, 1/2; ixiz. 30, 3; archive... quantonally, receive the good of what is sopiable, calver of our life. Receive the prayers of our lips, instead of bullocks, so offerings. (3) Assure a sile more with describe, and types types, rely open horsems, either their own (Roses 1 7, 18s. li 7) of these of Egypt, with which sittance was sorbidden. Deut. 2:11. 18, is a zeri. 1, 12. ... our doubling xill. 17. zil. 17.

1. Questions.—From what prophetio book is this iteratively of the total what 3.4 know about Hoses! Whom the total into rolyn of what kings Prophest! What does the prophet dell upon Isriel to do! The Why! What secribees to brigh! What confession why? What accuraces to sing? What comession to make? Stand the meaning of the pledge in the interpart of r. 2. What three sins do they disory in r. 3.1 The meaning of "Assion"? Of "ride upod harder" E-How did they disclaim dointry? Why did they hope to find mercy in God?

they dope to that morey in God?

II. A PROMISE OF GOD'S BLESSING. (4.) HEAD THERE EXCELLING. Caro their departure from God and the worship of Bigl. Repeat, comp. Rom. 1.8; 1 losh in .0. (5.) The part, is Palestine is very heavy, and supplies the wint of rang. Live, see Soles; Roote, at large and of rang. Live, see Soles; Roote, at large and of the departy-rooted mountains maken, without the foreign of the departy-rooted mountains the characters, comp. Right vi. 2 (6) outer party which constantly rotating the verdure. Pa III. 8; Jer. xl.) 3, 499 Rotes; sargil is Lemanon, Ingrant with odorflowed mode and flowers Sol, Song iv. II. (7) was by Lahmon, originated in the Best for its aroma and never. IS.) I. ociebrated in the East for its mrome and haven. (E.) I. Johnston Ratio and the Santa and the Phinting riddle do not see non-key, The transport of the presentation of the presentation with the presentation when the M. Johnston, In the S. Johnston and Co. (O.) with, faving chichual Insight, Ps.-ovil-43; wath op th one, his lawarend the course of his provide lond, distantiand the course of his providence, St. Evil 39,1007-1879-bearly pally therein, simplications to their finel mus, comp. 1.ket it T.S., 1 Cor., 1.1%

II drawing - Who prophes a blessing to the peal tent white will be had? How love them? Spice the three philes promised to "o". Show the force of the figure of the "dog" and the "lil". The three things use 6" beactive the olive tree. Describe Libbard Land. How the "root;" and! and "wite" of Lobescon. How would the took to mind of the control of the world in the control of stand God's ways to "Thot walls in them to Who fall t Why.! Howevery of this class will meet the falcof ATEMPOTRATORS !

What fedure this lies on teach as-

41) As to the kind of repentance and confession which will place the first

As to the piesning which dod all the to spore

Warrano,-Sometime in March a man calling himself C: E, Stuart, whose name is New-bold, virtied Lekefield, Millbrooke, Peterborn and Freserville, collecting subscriptions for the Wirms publications. We warn the publie against him, and so, id be obliged to any one who will give us information as to his whomebouts. Our friends are requested as asual, not to pay money to those where they do not know, unless they bear direct authority nom the part of the transfer

All surveneare nurtical against paying subscrip-Clone To the Manual Cours, or any office public estion, to persons they do not know, unless such persons are able to show the elegand specible evidence of being authorized so to collect.

to the example to sent remitting be particular to give the correct Post-Office address with the Province, and not the name of your residence, county, or township, as is frequently done, which brevents the receiving of the publication, until the correct address has been obtained. In forwarding remain tances register the letter, or procure a Post Office order (in all cases we prefer the latter, as it protects the sender and ourselves), which can be had at the following rates C1 to C1, 2c., and \$4 to \$10, Sc. When stamps are sent to make up the remittance, the only denomination's that are of practical use are 1 cent. Lents, and Scents of the Dominion of Canada. When changing address from one Post Office to another it is necessary to give he old address as well as the new If this is not done the change cannot 'e made, thereby couring disappointment, Address all letters concerning subscriptions. John Lengall d Son, Witness, Montroof.

Erra's Cocoa.—Some time since, in a series of criticles in these columns upon food, we spoke in terms of unqualified praise of Messratpps & Cha's "Prepared Cocoa." The opin ion we then expressed as to its purity and antititous qualities, has been fully endorsed by the public, as shown in its increased and steadily increasing consumption. We believe that Messra Epis'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 objounds annually. This result is not surprising. The dietetic properties of native coens are well-known, but in the form prepared by Mesers. Epps. Homeopathic Chemists, they are rendered additionally valuable, both on account of their increased, antitive power and digestible character. We rejoice to see the high opinion we originally held to have been so generally confirmed, and we again congratulate Alessrs. Epps of the sound and valuable addition they have made to our not over lengthy list of dietetic foods.—Civil Nervice Gazette.

advertisements.

The Twenty Arest Volume of the New Bonnston Montau begins with July. The present time, therefore, is the height followindors who down to take the Martine to begin with. Very great improvements have been made in this Martines during the past root, and alternated limits and the new York Aquarium. Amongal the pictures are runying the flats. Dumping the Winkin; Lonking at land while the Sas Horse; The Hell Bonden; the Skaret Welcome, The Angler; Taking a cost of the Angler; Taking a cost of the Angler; Taking a cost of the Angler; & & & & & & This Mogazine contains 16 pages each month. Price, 81.50 per year.

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Consultation, Bronchitts, General De-attlet. Carrion - Hypophorphites. Fellows Compound syrup of Hypophorphites. As this respection to anticipy filterest. In its combination and effects from all ethics remedies loaded Hypophorphites, the public arcarriogned that the granton has the arms of Fallows a Ca. blown on the bound. The inflation of the laven to James I Publicate it is the first in the life across each label, under the price is 6-LEO, per hottle. Fallows Com-pound syrup of Hypophorphiles is presented by the first mysiciates in every city and town where it has been into incode and it is a thoroughly orthogen; gropps ration.

MUCH ILLNESS AND PAIN is caused by ignormajor like and a superally a counsed by ignor-ing or disregard of the laws of health considered in re-gard to dress. The little book entitled "Dress and Health" gives much reluxed information or this soldent as though be read by over laky. The price is selected may be ob-tained from the Fublishers, Jone, Depears, & Sox, Mont-rest.

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was year general in the treatment of con, uption and
ther wasting classics, but its campiograms has been to a
surface of the formatised whorever the tyrap is
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strone which Agencylar values the massing gen and
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the course and estimilation, so that any healthy dist
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more; consortable and the tody stronger to avercoms
likelike.

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