Dedicated to friends who are about to em-

The Better Part.

Silent at the feet of Jesus,
The sainted Mary Magdalen kneels
In estacy of love sublime;
Nor thinks to serve their Guest Divine—
Though soon the hour of evening meal,
Yet, at His feet she still doth kneel.

And kneeling loves, and loving kneels, Nor e'en the flight of time she feels
Till Martha comes, with sad complaint,—
Less perfect soul, but yet a saint,—
That she, of household toil and care
Meanwhile must all the burden bear.

Ah, not work most doth Jesus prize!
He speaks, but not to bid her rise
Whom love, in chains e'er light and sweet,
Holds willing captive at His feet;
"Mary the better part hath chosen
And from her it shall not be taken."

Ye, who now the choice are making, Falt'ring not, though fond hearts breaking; Ye, who too choose that "better part"—Sweet commune with the Sacred Heart, Oh! pray that I, with Martha's care, Still Mary's love may humbly share.

Hamilton, Feb. 11, 1884.

#### ABBE TANGUAY AND HIS GENEA-LOGICAL DICTIONARY.

As the Dominion of Canada advances in age, influence and prosperity so do the people feel more ambitious that their country should become renowned, not only on account of her internal resources and wealth, but her literary and scientific men. With pride and delight do we learn that some author or scholar has arisen among us, who can be honorably classed among the eminent men of the world whom we can claim as our countryman, no guay, it matter whether he be an English or plished, French or Irish or Scotch Canadian.

Therefore, the following, which is a translation of an article which appeared some time ago in a French Canadian journal, written by B. Sulte Esq., with a few introductory and concluding com-ments by the translator, will be read with interest not only by Canadians but by all students of literature.

A poem composed by Mr. Luis Honore Frehette, Poet Laureate, French Academy, Paris, and dedicated to Abbe Tanguay-"auteur du dictionnaire genealogique des fa-milles Canadiennes"—which appeared in L'Opinion Publique some years ago and attracted much attention, suggested to the mind of Mr. Sulte the appropriateness of an article in prose, which would explain the poem and do further honor to the subject of it.

The following verses will explain, in some degree, the character of the poem and show the poet's appreciation of the work of Abbe Tanguay at that time when it was only in its embryo. The extract must be read in its original form, lest a translation might not do justice to its force and elegance:

Ils furent grands pourtant, ces paysans hardis
Qui. sur ces bords lointains, deficient jadis
L'entant des bois dans ses repaires,
Et percant la foret l'arquebuse a la main,
Au progres a venir ouvrirent le chemin....
Et ces homnes urent nos peres!

Quand la France peuplait ces rivages nou-Que d'exploits etonnants, que d'immortels

travaux,
Que de legendes homeriques,
N'eurent pour tous heros que ces preux

inconnus, Soldats et laboureurs, cœurs de bronze, Du fond des vieilles Armoriques!

Le temps les a plonges dans son gouffre beant..... Mais d'exhumer au moins leurs beaux noms du neant Qui fera l'œuvre expiatoire ?..... C'est vous, savant abbe! c'est votre livre,

poets understand the secret of ennobling every subject which they take up!" In this instance, how extravagant is the enthusiasm. But, pardon me, reader, in upholding the poet in his eulogy in this case, as the subject, you will perceive, really

In our limited world of Canadian historians, archeologists, annalists, and annotators, there is no more conspicuous character and more worthy of a high rank in it than Abbe Tanguay. He made his entry into it at a most opportune time, and it well becomes us to welcome and honor

him according to his merits.

There was a period when French Canadians had no books to inform them about the history of their forefathers, and when the past was almost forgotten, but this is not their condition at the present time, Within the last half century there have appeared Perreault, Roland, Labrie, Garneau, Ferland, &c., learned and scientific men, who devoted their latter days towards erecting, by their researches and labors, a monument which peculiar circumstances demanded. The great blocks in history, if I may so express myself, had been quarried by them from a mountain of chaotic oblivion, hewed and prepared for the national edifice; and it remained for 'their successors in literature to place each part and block of this structure, to dress, ornament, and produce the innumerable figure which the true history of an and patriotic men employed in this work. Of these, according to my personal knowlancestors, and also has already given us a history of the Hurons. Casgrain has devoted himself to the study of the old walls of Quebec, and elequently interprets past events with which they were associated. Gerin Lajoie, whose decease we have recently had to mourn, during his active life as Librarian of the Parliamentary Library, was an author of several important liter-

Verreau has made important discoveries embracing that period of twenty-one years which followed the conquest.

Chauvean has succeeded in finding out old works, of whose existence no one had any idea. L'Abbe Bois has compiled copies of ancient acts, which had become very rare and from which he occasionally in Hesquotations to enrich anonymous articles which, however, are traced to him. Lemoine shows himself in intimate relations with the personages contemporary with the ending of the last and the beginning of the present century. Tasse revives in our memory the founders of many western towns, who had been all children of

(Alfred) in his historical and literary researches has come across many observations most important in the history of Canada and several original manuscrass, which he sometimes shows to his friend, but which he has not yet made public. Doutre seeks the sources of Canadian laws. Lareau collects into one volume all our writers. Turcotte has compiled a book on Parliamentary life during the period between 1841 and 1867, which he now revises.

Malouin has collected historical souvenirs and secrets which were passing away with the old men of the preceding generation, which he sometimes publishes."

The translator here takes the liberty of adding to the list of literary French Canadians, the name of Mr. B. Sulte, who has recently published a book entitled L'Histoire des Trois Rivieres, and is also the author of many poems and Brochures.

"But of all these learned and patriotic men there is none possessing a character so distinctive as the Abbe Tanguay. He undertook a task apparently most unfeasable and rash, which he is at last bringing to a successful end.

Imagine a man awakening one fine mcrning with the resolve to produce a genealogical tree of all the families of a country, beginning three centuries back from the present time; to trace out the respective generations or ancestors of a posterity, which embraces to-day 1,500,-000 individuals, the families of whom had been lost sight of for a long period.

The realization of such a work appeared

twenty-one years ago, an impossibility. But, in the hands of a man with the pecu liar gifts and qualifications of Abbe Tan-guay, it has been at last nearly accom-

When a nation becomes deeply interested in her history during a particular epoch, her historians and artists search diligently through dusty old books, sealed manuscripts and documents-filed away for ages as rubbish—and from these, there issues forth at last new, fresh, attractive pages full of pleasing reminiscences and narratives of an honorable and glorious

There arrived such a time in our case. when, as a new nation, we were seized with the longing to gather information about ourselves, our infancy, our youth-ful days, and about the traditions of our forefathers.

In the whole history of Canada there has never prevailed a greater spirit of research, a more ardent love of historic studies, a deeper interest in compiling books from the archives than exists at the present time.

By persevering study and research true history begins to send forth here and there, slowly but steadily, its luminous rays, throwing light at last on this corner or part of the picture which had faled or been obscured. There is now no longer any doubt but that we will succeed in discovering the most minute facts worthy of being introduced into our history, in bring-ing to light the details of numerous secondary events-which had at first escaped the observations of the pioneers of our literature, which explains many chapters otherwise unintelligible.

Did not the Abbe Verrean discover

while at London about three hundred documents which strangely comprise papers on the administration of Haldimand. Has there not been recently discovered in France certain documents which prove that in 1775 England was willing to give up Canada again to France if the latter would have agreed at the time not to assist the Americans. By the aid of documents, brought to light by Mr. Margry, have we not been enabled to follow the

To accomplish tasks of this kind, those who engage in them must be learned, active, patriotic, and provided with special

qualifications and pecuniary resources.

There are those who have these qualities combined in them and others who have even more than these. The devotion of oneself in this manner to the good of the country is characteristic of the age. In former times, a man gave his time, employed his riches, shed his blood for the good of his country, but now, with the same object, a good Canadian consecrates his days, nights, money, and intellect in order to advance science, and promote the spiritual and intellectual happiness of his fellow-creatures. We see this exemplified in the life of him to whom this article has especial reference; a short sketch of whose life will show his adaptation to the work he has accomplished.

Abbe Tanguay was born in Quebec in 1819, is not old in appearance, nor is he the thin, yellow-complexioned or dried up little man, such as one would imagine a student to be who has been pouring over old dusty papers during many years of his life, and associating himself with our ancestors who lived three centuries He graduated at the Seminary of Quebec in 1839. Among his fellow-students at that time were E. J. Horan, afterwards Bishop of Kingston, Ontario the Honorable Joseph Cauchon, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba; Berage requires. There are several learned | nard O'Reilly, the Jesuit; B. Bolduc, who became missionary of Oregon, and Abbe Marquis, colonizer of the Eastern Town-ships. M. Tanguay was ordained priest edge, may be mentioned Tache, who is completing a voluminous work embracing on the 14th of May, 1843. He was Gurr statistics connected with the lives of our ancestors, and also has already given us a missionary of the parishes of Saint Raymond and Saint Basile, Portneuf County, Rimouski, St. Michael of Bellechasse and Sainte Henedine, County of Dorchester. Abbe Tanguay's first publication of

his writings was in the year 1842, just before his ordination to the priesthood. had reference to the correspondence of his confrere, M. Bolduc, a missionary in Oregon, and was entitled "An Account of

Natural history was a subject which had great attractions for him; he obtained many interesting things from different parts of the world bearing upon this science. One of his curiosities in this respect was the fossil of a sea-elephant, which he presented to the University of Laval. This fossil was found in 1853 in the field of a farmer at Rimouski, about 200 feet above the level of the St. Lawrence, and five miles in the interior of Pointe au Pere, of Rimouski. This fossil was sent

There are many memorials of the activity and patriotism of Abbe Tanguay at to New France. Canada. Drapeau gives us an historical catalogue of the charitable institutions of the country from its foundation. Garneau day used as the Cathedral of the diocese; that the examining these registers was like

talent of his boyhood. When very young he was remarked for his curiosity and interest in finding out the names of his neighbors and their ancestors. These facts would be so impressed on his mind that in conversation he would, to the astonishment of all, correct errors made by aged persons with regard to the names of their relatives or ancestors of two or three generations back. This peculiar talent was nature. He was regarded by his family his fellow-students. He was sent to the tion. College of St. Anne de la Pocatiere at the In age of nine years, and was the youngest pupil there. It was the year when this educational institution was first opened. About twenty years from that time, it happened that a list of the pupils who first entered this College, was required, and those interested in the matter were astonished to find that M. Tanguay possessed a complete list. It appeared also, that during the three months which he spent at the college, he had made a note of many little circumstances, which were afterwards interesting in connection with the history

This peculiar characteristic was also observed in him whilst he was a student in the Seminary of Quebec, and developed itself more and more in one way and ancharge, he made himself familiar with the old parochial registers and documents referring to the oldest families of each place. Hence he became to the clergy what he had been to his fellow students. membrancer and genealogist at everbody's service. Persons in different parts began to write to him for information. He was thus pushed on to extend his researches in order that he might satisfy all who would be interested in the results; and this one, honors both the pioneers of our counfinally led him to undertake the great and try and their descendants. arduous work of compiling a dictionary of all the French Canadian families.

In 1865 the Census Branch of the department of Agriculture of the Federal Govment of Agriculture of the Federal Government at Ottawa secured the services of ciates itself with all classes of people. Abbe Tanguay, who, since that time has rendered valuable assistance to this branch not only by his experience and labours but by the important and numerous notes

he had and has since accumulated.

The dictionary, which he is compiling, is based upon the following circum-

There were four distinct groups constituting the French population found in Canada during the 17th century, viz:— 1st, that of Acadia in 1604; 2nd, of Quebec in 1608; 3rd, of Three Rivers in 1635; and 4th, of Montreal in 1641. In 1700 the Canadians (embracing only 3 groups) had spread themselves over a large extens of country, around the great lakes, towards the South-West, and had begun to lay foundations of large establishments which coundations of large establishments which the south-West, and had begun to lay genealogical register is called "Livre d'or" or "Golden Book," because in it are only or "Golden Book," because in it are only foundations of large establishments which have ever since been continually increasing. To keep track of these groups, it was necessary to follow them over an extent of tarmitary which in a direct line. But the "Livre d'or" of the French the Abbe, at the same time presenting him Quise fait leur vengeur, et repare a demi L'ingratitude de l'histoire.

L'ingratitude de l'histoire.

"These verses," says Mr. Sulte, "are, no doubt, familiar to many. On reading them some, perhaps, have exclaimed, "how well some fait leur vengeur, et repare a demi the Abbe, at the same time presenting in the Abbe, would you like to doubt the line of territory, which in a direct line which embraces track of the explorers of the North-west during the twenty years, or more, that the distinct families, their descent from generation had to be carefully traced. For example a man born in the Abbe, at the same time presenting in the Abbe, would you like to during the twenty years, or more, that the distinct families, their descent from generation had to be carefully traced. The lower and the Abbe, would you like to the Abbe, would exceed 3,000 miles; and to classify the distinct families, their descent from generation had to be carefully traced. The interior of the Index in general, which embraces at the high born, of the peasant as well as at the high born, of the peasant as well as at the high born, of the peasant as well as at the high born, of the peasant as well as at the high born, of the peasant as well as at the high born, of the city of the interior, which embraces that the "Mosteau I'Abbe, would you like to be the Abbe, at the Succession of the Lower and the Abbe, at the Succession of the North-west at the individual to the Individ France was married in Acadia, went to reside in Quebec, where his children were baptised; removed afterwards to Montreal where his wife died; he married again in Detroit, and at last he himself died in some parish on the banks of the Ohio or Mississippi, where some of his children settled, while others had remained in the valley of the St. Lawrence.

Circumstances such as the foregoing show the ground which had oftentimes to be travelled over in connection with the Genealogical Dictionary which Abbe Tanguay undertook to complete.

It is generally supposed that the Canadians, constituting the groups referred to, were all directly from France, but this was not the case. There were also Spaniards, Germans, Italians and Irish constituting There were also Spaniards. a considerable portion of this population. There were also some English, several of whom had been taken prisoners during the war preceding the cession of Canada to England. All these foreigners had gradually become French in language, manners, and religion. All that remained to show their origin were their names, which could not always be adapted to the French ac-

The work which Abbe Tanguay undertook comprised a variety of labors; he had to read, decipher, compare, comment on the books which had been published on Canada since the days of Jacques Cartier, of which there existed more than 300 volumes; also to study numerous maps; consult minutely manuscripts of the Parliament library at Ottawa, those of the historical society at Quebec and Montreal, those of the University of Laval, and to examine the registers of all the parishes in the Province of Quebee, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and those of the city of Detroit, Michigan State, and of the towns and villages situated on the tributaries of the Mississippi. He also found it necessary to make a memo, of the acts of the notaries of Canada, to become acquainted with the deliberations of a Voyage from Quebec to Oregon around courts of Justice, with the laws of both South America."

Again, "as the Catholic families of Canada originally come from France, Italy, Spain and Great Britain and Ireland, the Abbe found that he must personally communicate with these various countries. Therefore, he visited Europe in . 867 and went to places where lived the forefathers of the first Canadian settlers, travelling through Belgium, France, Germany, Prussia, Switzerland, Italy, Great Britain and Ireland. At Paris, Rouen and St. Malo he examined the registers of the oldest parishes and the records relating to emigrations, of which were many referring

also the College established there was reading the newspapers. On the contrary, founded by him, which, since 1855 has re- | they were attended with many difficulties, ceived a government subsidy; as well as for registers are oftentimes composed of the Convent of the Ladies of the Congre-gation at that place. writings peculiar and quaint in style, faded and obscure, with leaves mutilated gation at that place.

One might naturally ask, when and how and soiled, with names illegibly written did the idea of a Genealogical Dictionary and improperly spelt. But these obstacles come to enter his mind? It was an idea which, we might say, was stamped in his mind when his existence began, which was in keeping with the peculiar taste and method which he had adopted in the pursuance of his work. Thus, an abridgment was made of information from registers in different parishes, dioceses and countries, whereby was seen at a glance the birth. baptism, marriage, offspring and decease of individuals in whom the proposed genealogical dictionary was concerned; the origin of the first European settlers in Canada, their forefathers' place of residence, their descendants scattered abroad on the concombined with the qualification of being | tinent of America. Statesmen, politicable to rapidly arrange catalogues, clear lians, lawyers, merchants, farmers and perand concise, giving the information he sons of all classes and occupations, belorg-had obtained; he was a statistician by population of the Dominion of Canada of in the light of a walking ductionary, and he had the same reputation at college among genealogy of themselves without distincgenealogy of themselves without distinc-

In 1868 the Abbe published a work entitled "Repertoire Genéral du Clergè Canadien," it was a prelude to the Genealogical Dictionary. It displayed very forcibly the Abbe's powers of research and classification; it gives an account of the first and succeeding priests and missionaries of Canada, including a biographical sketch of these noble and good men. This is the only work of its kind, excepting that of M. Noiseux, which was published in 1833, and is incomplete and unreliable in some respects. Hence the "Repertoire" is a valuable work in several respects.

In 1871 there appeared the first volume of the Genealogical Dictionary; its publication was considered an important event in connection with the history of Canada, interesting not only French Canadians but

Europe, the learned Abbe had drawn his information, and he manifested the patriotic character of his dictionary, which be-

The dictionary is not intended to be a biography; it is entirely genealogical, containing reliable information in this respect.

present time. Therefore, its author writes: "The chosen people of God prepared religiously their genealogical tables, which they were unable to preserve from destruction when they became the captives of and in the Indian village of Hochelagathe world. Among European nations, the Icelanders are the only people who have at all carefully preserved their lineal des-cent and they have been enabled to do so, owing to their isolation in a cold and unattractive country, unexposed to ravages by hostile nations. In Europe generally it has usually been the royal family or French Canadians are, therefore, to be especially congratulated, for they are the only people who possess a genealogical dictionary, such as it ought to be. Their clergy, historians, councillors at-law, public officials, and indeed all intelligent and literary Canadians must feel an interest in this dictionary—some to satisfy a curiosity in the matter of lineage; others, on account of important documents to which it testifies and all from the intimate relations which it holds with the past, present

and future of this country. The learned Abbe, who has patiently surmounted all the difficulties which met him at every step in the progress of this work, continues to devote himself towards

its completion.

The dictionary, so far as it is advanced, embraces one hundred years in volume, the first which has been published. The 2nd and 3rd volumes will soon appear, comprising another period of sixty years, and these will be followed by three more volumes, which will extend to the present century; its completion is, therefore, being rapidly realized.

With this end in view, and to leave no stone unturned, the Abbe has been examining and noting the registers of parishes founded about or since the year 1696, by French Canadians, along the banks of the Ohio, the Missouri and the Upper Mississippi, which will en-able him to unite the bold pioneers, who spread the name, influence and honor of the French blood in the West and South-West of this continent, to the primitive stock of the present generation of Canada.

The more the Dictionary advances, the

more interesting and important will it be. There are very few works of which so much can be predicted.

To write daily articles, dissertations, fic-

tions in order to captivate the attention of the public for a few hours or moments seems to be the highest ambition of many modern writers; present success satisfies their hopes. But this is not the object of all who take up the pen, we are happy to say. There are other kinds of composition which some only aim at, more difficult to prepare, and, consequently more rare, which has in view a lasting publicity and effect. Such is the character of Abbe Tanguay's work. When our public archives will be destroyed by the rust or moth, when time will have caused many books and authors to be forgotten, it will be found that the work of Abbe Tanguay can never grow old, nor be forgotten, but will from generation to generation be preserving the history of our families from sinking into oblivion. Hence this work will increase in importance, ac cording as time removes from us the present materials, from which its patient and patriotic author knew how to extract the marrow and preserve it.

In concluding this sketch of our distin-

guished countryman, it will be appropriate to refer to some expressions by literary men in the United States of America, of Abbe Tanguay's labors.

The Abbe had occasion to visit certain parts of that country where there was to be found traces of families of French origin or Canadian emigrants. He, therefore, went to St. Louis, Missouri State, in 1874, where he received much sympathy and encouragement in the prosecution of his work. The newspapers of that city alluded to this visit in a complimentary manner. The St. Louis Republican said: "The Abbe Cyprian Tanguay was entertained by a select party of the citizens of St. Louis, on which occasion points of public interest in connection with the Abbe's literary efforts were brought out. The indefatigable antiquarian has now spent ten years in collecting the data of a complete genealogical table of all the families of Canada of French origin, from the first settlement of the Colony in 1608. This compilation—a genealogical dictionary of a whole people—is the most remarkable of its class that has ever been undertaken, and is entirely unique. In no other country than Canada in fact, is such a work possible. The early settlers of that colony were almost exclusively French. They brought with them the disciplinary regulations of the Church respecting the registration of births, deaths, and marriages and the French law which regulated and enforced that registration. This has been enforced through the changes of government ever since. Hence in every hamlet, village, town or mission are to be found consecutive registers from the beginning to our own day. Canada, moreover, has never been ravaged by war in such a way as to lay waste the country or pillage and burn the churches and missions. Hence the work of Abbe Tanguay, though long and laborious, was possible in Canada, though impossible in any other country.' In the St. Louis Democrat and the

Western Watchman of St. Louis there appeared at that time similar articles complimenting the Abbe in his literary productions; also, in the Catholic Mirror published in Baltimore, Wilmington State, in 1874 there was the following reference to the Genealogical Dictionary: "It is unquestionably the most remarkable work that ever issued from any press; it stands unique and alone of its kind. The courageous and indefatigable Abbe conceived and carried to a successful termination the idea of preparing the genealogical history of every individual of a whole nation The genealogy of the royalty of certain families of the nobility has been pub-lished, but it was reserved to Canada to ciates itself with all classes of people.

A work of this kind is very seldom, if ever, met with among other nations at the ful work, find the parentage, date, place of birth, name, age, condition, &c., of his ancestor, who, 250 years ago, left an obscure hamlet in Bretagne and became a colonist on the banks of the St. Lawrence, other nations and scattered throughout afterwards the city of Montreal. He may then trace the lineage of the eight genera-tions which preceded him, until he finds his own name, together with the date and place of his baptism."

The foregoing articles, extracted from the American Press, explain very forcibly the distinctive character and importance of Abbe Tanguay's work, and as an individual appreciation of it, during his stay in St. Louis, we cannot overlook the ex-

It is natural that the French Canadian portion of the population of Canada should highly appreciate their countryman, Abbe Tanguay, to whom they are in so special a manner indebted, his literary labors having been wholly directed to their benefit and honor, and it must be most gratifying to them as well as to their benefactor to find that the literary men of the English speaking population of Canada as well as of America are not insensible to the important and valuable services, in a literary and historical point of need, which Abbe Tanguay has rendered to society They view with envy contained with ad miration, the Genealogical Dictionary, and their regret is that peculiar circumstances should exist which make it impossible for the Dictionary to embrace generally the ancestry of the English, Irish and Scotch Canadians. One of these circumstances in particular is owing to the fact that the registers of births, baptisms and marriages connected with the Protestant families, who first emigrated to this continent, were not so carefully preserved or so minute in details as those of the French Canadian Catholic families, Expressions of the appreciation of

Abbe Tanguay and his literary labors were recently manifested in the city of Ottawa on two occasions in particular first on his having been chosen a member of the Royal Society of Canada, which was founded by His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, the Governor General of Canada; again on his having been elected Vice President of the Historical Society—the formation of which took place last winter in the Capital. Since writing the above, we are pleased to learn that the University of Laval, Quebec, has conferred the degree of L. L. D.—
"Docteur es Lettres"—on the Abbe, on account of his successful labors in our National history, his profound learning and his remarkable works, so highly appreciated by this ancient and distinguished C. F. STREET. Iniversity.

## Health is Wealth.

It is worth more than riches, for without it riches cannot be enjoyed. How many people are without health who might regain it by using Kidney-Wort. It acis upon the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys, cleansing and stimulating them to healthy action. It cures all disorders of these important organs, purifies the blood and promotes the general health. Sold by all druggists. See advt.

## A Double Benefit.

James Moore, a prominent resident of Leamington, writes that he cured himself of Dyspepsia of a year's duration by one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and two bottles cured his wife who had been for years a sufferer from the same disease. He conscientiously recommends it to all suf-fering from similar troubles.

#### DOM BOSCO.

THERE WAS METHOD IN HIS MADNESS.

The name of Dom Bosco, the Vincent de Paul of the present century, which is a familiar sound on the Continent, is little known amongst us Catholics at home. Yet thousands already venerate Dom Bosco as a saint, the splendid success of whose undertakings in the cause of charity has forced him into a notoriety from which his natural simplicity and humility would shrink. A comparison between him and St. Vin-

cent de Paul has just been suggested; and, indeed a curious similarity does exist in many details of their lives and vocations. Both were of humble birth, their early years had been passed as shepherds—a peaceful pursuit, well calculated to foster the spirit of piety and contemplation, which, in so many instances in the lives of the saints we know to have accompanied the most vigorous and generous dispositions. Both received their great inspiration to devote themselves to the cause of charity from the experience they acquired in visiting prisons, and witnessing the fearful corruption and deep misery of those frightful abodes. We all know that it was the ardent pity he felt for the sufferings of the poor galley slaves which awoke the deep Christian philanthropy of Vincent de Paul, and, in the same manner, Dom Bosco's warm heart was prompted to devote itself to the reclamation of poor abandoned children from the sad sights he witnessed when, immediately after his ordination, he was appointed to the prison mission of Turin. Painfully struck by the utterly forlorn and desolate condition of the juvenile criminals, who, for the most part, were abandoned by their friends, and delivered over to the worst influences and impressions, the young priest felt an immense compassion for them, and a great longing to help them. And, though at the time poor, obscure priest that he was, he was entirely resourceless, and the apostolate to which he felt himself called seemed utterly beyond his reach, its project never left his mind, and all his prayers and hopes were fixed upon its accomplishment.

Dom Bosco was at one time supposed to be deranged. He planned the building of an Oratory, capable of accommodating an immense number of children, with workshops of all kinds, study-rooms, large

courts, a chapel, etc.
Such an undertaking would require large sums of money, and it was known that he had no resources. Evidently such a project could only come from the illusions of a disordered brain.

Some of his friends deserted him; others

were of opinion that he ought to be placed under a doctor's care, and it seemed to them most advisable that he should be placed for a short time in an insane retreat. He might compromise the clergy, or at least expose himself to ridicule; then

he-itation was no longer possible.

The director of the retreat was forewarned, and was told to be very gentle, but, if necessary, very firm with the poor

It only remained to bring him to the retreat, and this is the way it was accomplished: Two ecclesiastics procured a closed car-

riage, and sought Dom Bosco in his little

room, where they found him.

They talked with him for a while and did not find it difficult to draw him out on the subject in which he was most particularly interested.

In a few minutes the two ecclesiastics

exchanged significant glances, which plainly said, "There is no longer any doubt of it; he is really crazy."

"Monsieur l'Abbe, we have below a nice carriage; will you take a drive with us?"

Dom Bosco appeared not to have the least suspicion of their intention, and when they repeated their invitation he finally accepted. The carriage was at the

"Enter Monsieur l'Abbe." "Not at all; after you, gentlemen." "We beg you will enter first," "I will do nothing of the kind. I know

too well the respect I owe you; after you." Thred of this formality, the two ecclesiastics entered the carriage; but, instead of following them, Dom Bosco quickly slammed the door, and called out to the driver in stentorian voice, "To the re-

The coachman had his instructions, and safely deposited Dom Bosco's victims where they intended to put him, and whence, after much rage, they were with difficulty rescued.

# Twenty-five Per Cent. Stronger than any other Butter Color.

BURLINGTON, VT., May 3d, 1882. Thereby certify that I have examined the Butter Color prepared by Wells, Richardson & Co., and that the same is free from alkali or any other substance injurious to health; that I have compared it with some of the best of the other Butter Colors in the market and find it to be more than twenty-five per cent. stronger in color than the best of the others.

I am satisfied that it is not liable to become rancid, or in any way to injure the butter. I have examined it after two months' free exposure to the air in a place liable to large changes of temperature, and found no trace of rancidity, while other kinds similarly exposed became ran-cid. A. H. Sabin,

Prof. Chemistry, University of Vermont.

## Danger Traps.

Neglected colds are the fatal traps that ensnare many a victim beyond possibility Take a cold or cough in time of rescue. and it is easily conquered by that safe and pleasant vegetable remedy, Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. Asthma, Bronchitis and pulmonary complaints generally soon yield to its healing influence.

Dr. W. Armstrong, Toronto, writes: "I have been using Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for Chronic Bronchitis with the best results. I believe it is the best Emulsion in the market. Having tested the different kinds, I unhesitatingly give it the preference when prescribing for my consumptive patients, or for Throat and Lung affec-