

COLONIZATION.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,—Trusting that you will find space in your worthy publication for the following, I again venture to give further details of this vast and encouraging district. Soil is a feature of vital interest to the farmer and upon this important subject I shall devote this letter. Muskoka, and other parts of the free grant lands, as regards its soil, is composed of every variety, very light sand, sand loam, clay loam, and heavy clay etc. The country in general is a very lilly nature with a great variety of timber, such as hemlock, pine, birch, maple, rosewood, bass, elm, spruce, tamarac, balsam, beech, white and black ash and cedar, and in many places thick underbrush. There are large flats called Beaver Meadows, almost treeless, generally with small creeks running through them, which give a heavy crop of grass called blue joint that makes excellent feed for rough stock during the winter. Some of the flats are covered with a dense growth of alder, which require clearing and partially draining before they could be of much use. There are some large flats lightly sprinkled with tamarac and small spruce, if reclaimed they could be worked to advantage. In travelling along one of our colonization roads, the land seeker will pass over nearly every variety of soil, rocky ridges, flat rock, swamps and marshes, extensively interspersed with fine rolling land covered with hardwood timber, extensive tracks of comparatively level land, clay loam or heavy clay soil, with scarcely a stone on it; large valleys with rich deposits of soil; flats with a growth of ash, cedar and spruce, a slight sprinkling of birch and hemlock, slightly even, but with a deep rich soil of sandy loam, and easily drained; large tracts of level land, but easily reclaimable—for in most cases an outlet can be obtained sufficient for draining purposes, and when drained they form excellent grazing or tillage farms. The soil, as a rule, is deep and of excellent quality and capable of producing heavy crops. All hardwood lands where the timber is of a fine healthy growth make good farms, the soil being of a sandy or clay loam of a favorable character, mellow and rich. Its capacity for producing is a sure test of its richness, crop after crop without change, and without an atom of manure, is taken off and the yield still remains very fair. What would a proper rotation of cropping do? The returns would be wonderful. In the lowlands a heavy clay or clay loam is generally the soil. Where much beech grows the land for the most part is of a gravelly nature. Some spots have a good deal of rolling stone, but the soil is very often good and rich, and, when cultivated, in a great many cases has good results. As an instance of the value of this kind of land which came under my notice last summer, I shall let the settler speak for himself.

"What do you think of my field of vegetables, do you think they can be beaten anywhere around?"

"They are really excellent and in good healthy condition."

"Yes, considering the amount of attention I have given them, I have no reason at all to complain."

"But doesn't so much rolling stone impede the growth and cause much annoyance in the cultivation?"

"No, I don't mind that, especially, as you see, when I get such good crops out of the ground."

Rich deep soil often runs up to the very foot of high ledges or rock. Rocky land, when cleared, as it often is, for the purpose of letting air and sun into the valleys, gives good pastures for sheep, because the small deposits of soil on its surface grow a delightfully sweet grass. When passing through different townships, and conversing with settlers on the varieties of soil and general features of the several clearings, some having a very rocky frontage, leaving me under the impression that such were not encouraging to the settler, I remarked on one occasion to a farmer, having planted himself, to all appearance, on an unprofitable clearing, that I thought he had a very poor lot. "Not at all." But it is all rock. "What you see is not good, but I have a fine flat of sandy loam, several feet deep, at the back, which I have commenced to clear, and when cleared I shall be all right and able to get on well." This is the case, I'm informed, all over the free grants. There are very few lots, if any, without considerable available land; some are nearly all good, and

again there are whole districts of good farming land, splendid tillable and grazing land, a prize to get hold of, considering land at its real value. There is in many places in Muskoka as good land as ever plough entered, and when cleared and seeded down the results are exceeding promising. Hay is a first rate crop, of good quality, and abundant, and the grass is most succulent and meat producing. Cattle thrive well here, even in the woods. I have seen this and heard its praise sounded in many quarters. Potatoes, too, with regard both to their size, quantity and quality, are fully as good, if not better, than any I have seen in the old countries. Oats is a grand crop. One place in particular drew my attention this summer, where I noticed a fine field of oats of a uniform height, vigorous in growth, with a full plump, bright and heavy yield of grain, and my surprise was the greater in consequence of its locality not being by any means one of the best in Muskoka, but it strongly convinced me that even in poor looking places the capacity of soil is not to be despised. Peas and barley, and all roots, yield well, both in quantity and quality. The soil, in a word, is fruitful, and at the same time so diversified as to suit the most fastidious. Let good husbandry be bestowed upon it; let the tiller put his hand energetically to the plough, and with a will, and a bountiful harvest will reward him for his toil. Do not be in too great a hurry, let a proper and judicious selection be made, and good results will be obtained. There are many clearings well known to me in and around Kearney, and in many other townships, where, either from observation in passing them, or by knowing the settlers, or from inquiries made of those in a position to inform me correctly, I can safely recommend to any desiring settler, and of the virtue of the soil of many of those places I have had ocular demonstration, seen crops put down, grown and gathered, and I say it candidly that it has been a pleasure to me to witness such fruitful results.

T. F. FLEMING, priest.

Bracebridge, Muskoka, Dec. 16, 1898.

Permanently Established.

For some time past the attention of the public has been drawn, in different ways, to the new and popular invention, or rather discovery, called Cottolene. The methods of advertising and selling this useful, and almost indispensable commodity, are as varied as they are unique; and already have they worked quite a revolution in certain branches of our local trade. We desire to state that these remarks are not merely *pro forma*, nor is this a paid notice to advertise Cottolene; it is simply the spontaneous expression of our pleasure on learning that the N. K. Fairbank, Co., having registered at the Tutelle office here, declares the head-quarters of the firm to be in Chicago, and that Mr. Wm. J. McMillan is agent and general manager for Canada. Mr. McMillan's methods of doing business have won for him not only the confidence of the commercial, but also the esteem and respect of the social world in Montreal. The exhibits given, during the last few months, in the different stores of the city have done more to lend an impetus to trade—in the retail houses—than any movement made within the past several years. We heartily wish Mr. McMillan a Happy New Year and a truly prosperous one for his business. In expressing this wish we are simply wishing success to the Cottolene exhibits and trade—for we know the great benefit the public, on the one hand, and the family on the other, must derive from the fulfillment of that wish.

SCRAPED WITH A RASP.

Sirs,—I had such a severe cough that my throat felt as if scraped with a rasp. On taking Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup I found the first dose gave relief, and the second bottle completely cured me. Miss A. A. DOWNEY, Manotick, Ont.

Mrs. Jay: I understand that she married one of the landed gentry. Mr. Jay He was, when she landed him.

A POSTMASTER'S OPINION.

"I have great pleasure in certifying to the usefulness of Hagyard's Yellow Oil," writes D. Kavanagh, postmaster of Umfraville, Ont., "having used it for soreness of the throat, burns, colds, etc., I find nothing equal to it."

FROM THE ETERNAL CITY.

(Notes by the Washington Catholic News.)

The Rev. Father Cre, of the White Fathers of our Lady of Africa, publishes an interesting account in the Revue Biblique of the discovery of the tomb of St. Anne, the mother of the Blessed Virgin. General opinion had placed the tomb under the Church of the Assumption at Jerusalem, but Father Cre, who serves the sanctuary of St. Anne at Jerusalem, was convinced there was an error. The White Fathers then determined on a subterranean search of the basilica of St. Anne, and after much patience and effort they were rewarded with success. Yards of rock and masonry had to be pierced before they discovered the chamber, which documentary evidence and inscriptions pointed out indubitably as the veritable tomb of St. Anne. The vault, however, was empty, the relics having been taken away by the Benedictine monks of St. Anne on their expulsion by Saladin. The exact locality of the tomb had been lost sight of since the year 1666.

On Wednesday, November 15th, the solemn distribution of medals to the schools of Propaganda Fide and the inauguration of the statue of Leo XIII took place in the church attached to the Urban College, sumptuously draped; the throne for the Cardinal-prefect was placed beneath the portrait of the Sovereign Pontiff above the high altar. Cardinal Ledochowski, attended by the rector and vice rector of the Urban College, by the two secretaries of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda for the Latin and Oriental rites, by the prefect of studies and the faculty of the college, entered the church at 9:30 a.m., and after a full orchestral symphony thirty-three doctors in theology were created, including eleven students of the North American College; Revs. Patrick Horan, of the diocese of Little Rock; Andrew Breen and Andrew Meehan, of Rochester; Hubert Behr, of Newark; Thomas McGee, of Providence; Simon Orf, of St. Louis; William Turner, of St. Augustine, Florida; Francis Dolan, and Edmund Shanahan, of Boston; Patrick Kelly and Richard Cotter, of Ogdensburg. Of the thirty-three licentiates in theology, six were alumni of the American College—Revs. Edward Keough, of Chicago; Robert Fitzgerald, of Hartford; Emilius Wolfstyn, William Donahue, James O'Brien, and Daniel Curley; whilst amongst the thirty-eight baccalaureates, Thomas McGrath, Michael Nolan, Emilius Gelfell, Joseph Gallagher, Victor Brucker, Bernard Stolte, Stephen Blake, William Temple, Charles Smith, and Edward Devlin belong to the North American College. In philosophy but twelve alumni received the degree of doctor, including John Spensley, Bonaventure Broderick, and John McLaughlin, of the American College; they likewise, with John Brannan, of the same college, were amongst the twenty-one licentiates, whilst Timothy Deasy, of the diocese of Cincinnati, was one of the twenty-two baccalaureates.

The latest move of "Father" Hyacinthe, says the Roman correspondent of our esteemed contemporary, the Catholic Times, is a shock to those of his former friends, who "hoped against hope" for his ultimate reconciliation with the Church. The attempt to establish the "old Catholic" house in France proved an utter failure, in spite of M. Loyson's attractive eloquence. Driven to despair by the paucity of his following, he made over his chapel to the Dutch Jansenists, and since then Pere Hyacinthe seems to have developed into a peripatetic Protestant minister. The English Protestants are trying hard to raise him a pension of \$1,000 per annum, but it is doubtful whether the effort will be attended with success. For the first time in his chequered career M. Loyson made his appearance in a Protestant pulpit last Sunday in the little conventicle of the Rue Tailbout, Paris, where he will preach during Advent. The surplice was discarded. M. Loyson began by reading a portion of the Scriptures, and then proceeded with a long and eloquent discourse on the millions of non-practising Catholics, whom he modestly declared he wishes to gather into the fold of "old" Catholicism. It was a pitiful sight to witness the once famous Carmelite monk, whose eloquence drew immense throngs to Notre Dame, reduced in his old age to the impotent utterance of vast and extravagant schemes for the religious betterment of

mankind before a group of non-Catholics, whose principal motives for listening to him at all was, perhaps, idle curiosity. A short time ago M. Loyson paid a visit of several days to the Trappists. The reports of his conversion, in consequence, are now dispelled by his recent attitude.

C. M. B. A.

New Officers.

At a meeting held December 7th the following officers were elected for the ensuing year by C.M.B.A. Branch 12, Saginaw, E.S., Mich.

Chancellor, Henry S. Doran; President, Wm. Ryan; 1st Vice-President, N. J. Kern; 2nd Vice-President, B. J. Gilbride; Recording Secretary, Walter E. Whelan; Asst. Recording Secretary, P. J. Redmond; Treasurer, Wm. Drennan; Financial Secretary, Wm. H. Ryan; Marshall, J. P. Bannon; Guard, Morris King; Trustees, Michael Casey, Thos. Hines and John Heffernan; Representative to Grand Council, James H. Davitt; Alternate, Hon. T. E. Tarney.

Canada Grand Council.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Dec. 28, 1898.

To the Deputies and Installing Officers of the C.M.B.A. in Canada:

Brothers,—When installing the officers for 1899, do not neglect to instal the representatives to Grand Council and alternates.

Fraternally yours,

O. K. FRASER,
Grand President.

HACKING COUGH CURED.

Gentlemen,—My little boy had a severe hacking cough, and could not sleep at night. I tried Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam for him and he was cured at once. MRS. J. HACKETT, Linwood, Ont.

NOTRE DAME COLLEGE,

Cote des Neiges.

Following is the result of the monthly examinations (English course) and order of merit for December:

THIRD YEAR.—W. Feeny, A. Stuart, A. Carignan, R. Graham, G. Kelly, J. Fox, J. P. Lamar.

SECOND YEAR.—J. V. Higgins, F. Street, H. Levesque, J. Cartier, L. Ortiz, A. Beaulieu, H. Ortiz, H. Capdeleine, F. Goyer, G. Dervach, J. Doran, E. Charette, E. Callahan, A. Dion, A. Blanchard, W. S. Maroon, A. Stuart, E. Fontaine.

FIRST YEAR.—C. McKenna, J. P. O'Neil, H. Payette, J. Coburn, L. Palmer, G. Gescon, H. Delage, C. Millard, E. Quinn, J. Hurtubise, E. O'Reilly, F. Donnelly, F. O'Reilly, D. Dineen, E. Berard, L. Scott, E. O'Reilly, C. Brodeur, L. St. Arnaud, F. St. Arnaud, E. Muraud, E. Dechatelet, H. Leclerc.

FIRST PREPARATORY.—R. Berard, M. Kelly, E. Tlouin, A. Bonnehomme, L. Guion, A. Lapierre, L. St. Arnaud, F. Stuart, H. Hetu, E. Dube, A. Buchanan, L. Dion, Arm. Lapierre, E. Mayer, J. B. Payette, C. Tobin, P. Carroll, E. Delage, F. Hetherston, J. Quinn, O. Walsh, O. Simor, A. Brazeau, J. St. Marie, J. Finn, C. Gesnor.

SECOND PREPARATORY.—A. St. Louis, E. Raymond, H. Beaudonin, R. Labrecque, M. Cartier, H. Goyer, D. Sigouin, P. Delorme, A. Arcand, H. Lacroix, V. Marquis, J. Sigouin, A. Malboen, E. Malboen, L. Dansereau.

ROLL OF EXCELLENCE FOR CONDUCT AND APPLICATION.—A. Beaulieu, G. Dervach, J. Cartier, E. Charette, H. Chapdelaine, F. Goyer, W. Higgins, A. Dufort, C. McKenna, L. Ortiz, F. Street, A. Stuart, A. Carignan, G. Kelly, Arthur Stuart, — Lamar, E. Berard, H. Delage, D. Dineen, F. Foster, J. D. Herby, T. Leblanc, F. McKenna, J. O'Neil, L. Palmer, P. Rohland, E. O'Reilly, L. Scott, J. Hurtubise, H. Payette, R. Berard, A. Bonnehomme, L. Guion, L. St. Armand, E. Tlouin, A. Desmarchais, E. Lacroix, J. St. Marie, J. Legare, P. Carroll, E. Mayer, J. St. Jermains, F. Stuart, C. Tobin, H. Hetu, E. Dube, A. Brazeau, C. Gesnor, T. St. Armand, L. St. Armand.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, the king of medicines, conquers scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, and all other blood diseases. Hood and only Hood's.

Love may be stone blind in some respects, but not in the matter of engagement rings.