

ready to respond with profusion to the touch of peace, Rome's granary, and the foundation, later, of the temporal power of the popes, are dwelt upon. "There is probably not to be found anywhere," says the author, "an equal area of land of the same value not containing mines of diamonds, gold or silver." Two crops a year for some plants have not exhausted the soil cultivated for three thousand years. Sicilian life to-day is "almost wholly commercial." But—

"Sicily's native strength is beginning to show itself again, and if there is a resurrection in store for Italian architecture and Italian art, I venture to say that it will begin in Palermo or some Sicilian city, and not in Florence . . . nor in Rome . . . and if any such renewal of life is to come, I think it will proceed from Saracen or Norman beginnings."

Mr. Crawford's work is an unexcelled resume for the historical scholar, the student of history, or for the lover of good literature.—Exchange.

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To a person who can't be cured of constipation by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, the above reward will be paid. No cathartic medicine gives such lasting satisfaction or effects such marvellous cures as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Relief immediately follows for headache, biliousness and stomach disorders. No gripping pains, no burning sensations, nothing but the most pleasant relief attends the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills—others not so good. Price 25c. a box at all dealers.

THE MAKING OF A JESUIT

The course of studies according to the rule of the order, never varies. The novitiate at Poughkeepsie is the preliminary training school for all candidates for the order who enter from the eastern part of the United States. It is a new institution, having been established only a few years ago. For many years the novitiate was located at Frederick, Md., one of the oldest settlements of the Jesuits in America.

In the novitiate the postulants spend two years which are devoted to a training in ascetics or a life of spirituality. They are taught numerous 'useful arts, and as a part of their routine work are required to perform certain labors simply to impress upon them that they must ever be humble.

The lesson of humility and equality is emphasized especially by their system of retiring prominent members from their offices at the end of stated periods to other positions to which no prominence is attached. The most distinguished churchman or educator as a member of the order is put upon the same ground of equality as the humblest priest who follows the rule.

After finishing his novitiate training the postulant enters what is called the juniorate. This usually requires two years, during which he reviews the studies of the usual college courses and becomes proficient in those branches. At the completion of the juniorate a course of three years in philosophy and sciences is pursued.

At this juncture a change of proceeding takes place, and the candidate retires from active routine study and spends the following five years as a scholastic teacher in the various collegiate grades in the Jesuit colleges.

Following the five years of scholastic teaching the candidate returns to study exclusively, and spends three years in the study of theology. At the conclusion he is ordained to the priesthood. After ordination he may return immediately to his studies, and spend another year in higher philosophical work. Then he generally goes into active teaching for some time, being assigned to professorships in leading branches in the Jesuit colleges and universities. After this experience he spends still one more year in the exercises of the novitiate, and this is known as his period of tertianship.

Now the course of preparation is completed, and the priest takes his solemn vows, receives his final degrees and becomes a professed Jesuit.

The vows of the order are of two kinds—perpetual and solemn. The perpetual vows consist of pledges of poverty, chastity and obedience. They are taken at the end of the two years' course in the novitiate. These vows are perpetual only on the part of him who takes them. If later in his course the candidate should be found unworthy or unfit, he may be dispensed from the perpetual vows. The solemn vows are taken at the time of final profession and are therefore preceded by nearly a score of years in the order. They are regarded as far more important

BLOOD HUMORS

PIMPLES BLOTCHES ERUPTIONS FLESHWORMS HUMORS

Many an otherwise beautiful and attractive face is sadly marred by unseemly blotches, pimples, eruptions, fleshworms and humors, and various other blood diseases.

Their presence is a source of embarrassment to those afflicted, as well as pain and regret to their friends.

Many a cheek and brow—cast in the mould of grace and beauty—have been sadly defaced, their attractiveness lost, and their possessor rendered unhappy for years.

Why, then, consent to rest under this cloud of embarrassment?

There is an effectual remedy for all these defects, it is,

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

This remedy will drive out all the impurities from the blood and leave the complexion healthy and clear.

Miss Annie Tobin, Madoc, Ont., writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending your Burdock Blood Bitters to any one who may be troubled with pimples on the face. I paid out money to doctors, but could not get cured, and was almost discouraged, and despaired of ever getting rid of them. I thought I would give B.B.B. a trial, so got two bottles, and before I had taken them I was completely cured and have had no sign of pimples since."

Burdock Blood Bitters has been manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, for over 30 years, and has cured thousands in that time. Do not accept a substitute which unscrupulous dealers say is "just as good." "It can't be."

than the earlier vows, and according to the laws of the Society and the Church, they are very binding upon the subject.

After profession the life of the Jesuit is one of entire uncertainty as regards the scene of his labors. The actions of members are guided solely by the orders of their religious superiors, and these orders are issued solely with a view to the best interests of the order and its work.—Catholic Columbian.

REORGANIZING THE CHURCH IN FRANCE

It has been decided at the Vatican to encourage the members of the several parishes in France to organize the associations, which, according to the provisions of the new law, are to take over the title to all the property of the Church in France, and great caution has been recommended to the bishops and clergy to see that no unworthy or doubtful Catholics should join such associations.

Every one of the desirable members has been made to sign an agreement which specifically states that no administrative acts of the associations to be formed would be valid without the consent of the bishop of the diocese or of the priests duly authorized by him and in communion with the head of the Church in Rome. This has already been done to prevent the possibility of laymen getting absolute control of the Church property and being placed in a position to dictate to the Church authorities.

The tremendous financial loss which the French Church will sustain by the active operation of the new law which will ultimately deprive the Church in France of a yearly income of nearly \$8,000,000, has been already partially remedied by the Vatican authorities, who have advised that every Catholic joining the new associations in each of the French parishes should pledge himself to contribute a certain amount every year to the support of the clergy of his parish. In several dioceses the amount pledged has already proved to be much more than the clergy of the parish received from the state, and then there is to be considered the fact that nearly all the priests of France will be in receipt of pensions, some for four or eight years, according to the provisions of the new law, and others during the time of their natural life. The financial condition of the Church in France, after the withdrawal of the state salaries takes place, does not worry the Vatican in the least, as in the present age the Church is most prosperous in the countries where it does not receive any assistance from the state.

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A STARTLING RECORD OF BRUTALITY

At last the authorities of the leading secular colleges of the country have become aroused to the necessity of reforming the football game as it is played nowadays. Every year has had its record of injuries inflicted on the gridiron. But this season's list of casualties appears to be more startling than ever before. The other day in a game in this city a youth of nineteen was killed. On all sides the brutality of the players has been denounced. So necessary is reform that the Chicago Tribune sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt:

"The 1905 football season practically closed to-day with two dead on the field of battle. To-day's fatalities bring the total of slain to nineteen, and the injured (record only being made of accidents out of the ordinary) to 137. This year's record of deaths is more than double that of the yearly average for the last five years, the total for that period being forty-five. A significant fact is that the teams playing an open game have escaped with less than the usual quota of accidents."
The Tribune's list shows the following: Of those killed eleven were high

No Sanatoria "more judiciously . . . and economically" managed.

<p>CANADIAN OPINION DR. R. W. BRUCE SMITH, Inspector of Public Charities, Province of Ontario. Official Report: "I was specially pleased with the attention paid to conduct the institution carefully and economically. The patients I found cheerful, happy and evidently well looked after by those in charge. I found particular attention is paid to provide nourishing dietary, carefully prepared, and the quality of the food served was excellent. This hospital depends for its maintenance largely upon the voluntary contributions of the public."</p>	<p>FOREIGN OPINION DR. H. L. RUSSELL, President of the Advisory Board of the Wisconsin State Sanatorium: "We have just recently returned from our eastern trip, in which we had an opportunity of inspecting practically all the sanatoria in the east that are designed for the treatment of tuberculosis. I am very glad to be able to write you that the very favorable impressions that we received at Gravenhurst have continued with us after this round trip. We have found no place in our travels in which money seems to have been expended more judiciously and economically than in connection with the two institutions that are under the control of the National Sanitarium Association."</p>
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The Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives

Increases the Accommodation by Twenty-five Beds . . .

This means twenty-five extra beds to be furnished; twenty-five additional patients to be fed every day (three regular meals and three lunches is the bill of fare daily); twenty-five extra patients to be cared for by physicians and nurses, calling for increase of staff.

The entire cost of management is increased one-third.

But so pressing are the calls of those on the waiting list, and increasingly urgent the new applications received each day, that the trustees have decided upon the step indicated, confident that the Canadian people will see that these new beds are furnished and maintained.

\$50.00 Furnishes a Bed Complete

—Contributions may be sent to SIR WM. R. MEREDITH, Kt., Chief Justice, Osgoode Hall, or W. J. GAGE, Esq., 54 Front St. W., Toronto.

PATIENT UNDER EXAMINATION.

school players, and ten of the killed were immature boys of seventeen and under. Three hardened, seasoned and presumably physically fit college men were slain. The others were non-collegiate players. Body blows, producing internal injuries were responsible for four deaths, concussion of the brain claimed six victims, injuries to the spine resulted fatally in three cases, blood poisoning carried off two gridiron warriors, and other injuries caused four deaths. Among the injuries that have not resulted fatally are: Broken collar bones and shoulders, 19; broken legs, 31; broken arms, 9; fractures of some portions of head, 19; broken ribs, 3; spinal injuries, 3; concussion of brain, 3.
These statistics indicate plainly that what passes for a manly sport is a grave menace to young lives that should give promise of usefulness to the community. Our Catholic colleges, we are glad to say, have all along frowned on football brutality and have quickly put a stop to it whenever it appeared among any of their students. If other colleges are as strict the needed reformation will be speedily accomplished.—N.Y. Catholic News.