## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

TOUR THROUGH IRELAND.

We have much pleasure in reproducing the following from the Irish correspondence of our local contemporary the Witness. It will show that there is one person in the world at least which differs from the editor of that paper, and that is its Irish correspondent :--

> Donegal, near Killmacrenan { March 25th, 1881.

Sis,-To make excursions to a short distance from this pretty town of Ramelton and to return again has been my occupation for the last week. It was arranged that on Monday, 21st, I was to go with some kind friends to see life up among the mountains of Donegal, but down came another storm. Snow. hail, sleet, rain, hail, sleet and rain again, Storms rule and reign among these hills this March, destroying all prospect of March dust, I am afraid. Nothing could be done but wait till the storm was over, going to the windows once in a while to watch the snow driving past, or to notice that it had changed to sleet rain. The mountain tops are are white again, and look wild and wintry. To-day it rains with a will. The cold here at present is more chilly and penetrating than Canadian cold. I have put on more, and yet more clothing, and I am cold. Many, very miny, people during the past dreary winter have had no bed clothes at all. I am afraid from what I see and hear that the famine was more dreadful here in Donegal than we in Canada imagined. Plenty of people even now are living on Indian meal stirabout, without milk or anything else to take with it. This, three times a day, and thankful to have enough of it to satisfy hunger. It was pitiful to see little children and aged women, with but thin clothing on, walking barefoot through the snowy slush of yesterday. My attention was drawn yesterday to a ballad singer, almost blind, "whose

LOOPED AND WINDOWED RAGGEDNESS."

was picturesque. His dreary attempts at singing with his teeth chattering, the rain and sleet searching out every corner of his rags, was pitiful. He was hardly able to stand against the cutting wind. I sent out and bought his ballad as an excuse to give him the Queen's picture. The songs were clever for local poetry. They were treasonous too, but then loyalty is the song of the well-fed, well clad, well-to-do citizen. Treason and wretchedness fit well together, in a helpless, harmless way.

Your London correspondent of February 11th remarks: "Even Ireland has nothing left but to settle down and attend to putting in the crops." This is an English and com-fortable view; the remark of a man who was not there to see. It is far otherwise here in County Donegal.

#### EVICTIONS ARE FLYING ABOUT

as thick as "the leaves of the forest when autumn hath blown." This wild second winter is the time selected for these evictions. Every local paper has notices of evictions here and there. One of the speakers at Enniskillen said he had never seen so many ejectments in his life; never knew such havoc made among the Irish tenantry. Purposely evictions are kept very secret. It is, in general, aiterward and from the local papers that anything about evictions are known. I am told credibly, and I can well believe it. UP AMONG THE CATEOLIC PEOPLE OF THE HILLS. that any one who has seen evictions does not | I have felt quite at home with these kindly forget them in a hurry. I have been told of folk ..... They remind me of the kindliness of retired policemen who could not bear to speak the Celtic population of another and far-of scenes in which duty compelled them to off land. I like the sound of the Irish take part when in the force. Captain Dobbin | tongue, which is spoken all round me. I has gone to France again for the purpose of further eviction. This gentleman travels in on the hearth. The house where I am great state, with a body guard of police. The staying is that of a farmer of the better heriff of this place, who was officially to carry out these evictions, goes about without but and a ben. any body guard. Either he is able to do his bare rafters, black and shining with concenhard duty so as not to make himself personally obnoxicus, or, as the people here say, the above and has a board floor. Among the agent is putting the coupty to unnecessary expense in this matter. It has been said that | wall are two engravings, in gilt frames, of reviction is a sentence of denth," by no less a Bright and Gladstone, bought when the Land person than Mr. Gladstone. Well, these Bill of 1870 was passed. This Bill, by the sentences of death are passed upon our fel- way has been evaded with great care for low-creatures here and carried out without the law breakers were the great who mercy. They tell me that the reason of these knew the law, and the wronged great evictions at present is to prevent the wrethe poor who were ignorant of it. The wretched tenants from having any benefit under the promised Land Bill. If they are to make me welcome. She had the kind evicted now and readmitted as caretakers, and comely faces and pleasant tongue that they can be sent off again at a week's notice, and have no claim under the Ulster custom ago. Their name of Murrey, which is a prefor past improvements. I think any can- valent name on these hills, had a Highland did person can see that these people are not in a position to pay back rent, or even present rent at the high rate to which it is In some instances they are not able to pay any rent at all. There had been some years of bad seasons ending in one of absolute famine. The report of the Re-lief Committee for northern Donegal was published on 28th of October, 1880. I met hushand's clothes. In noticing this I was with a member of that Committee, which was composed of sixteen Protestants and eleven the people were better off, but it was Catholics, including the Catholic Bishop of Baphoe and the Presbyterian member of Par-merly. In the lifetime of the good Earl liament. This gentleman informed me that the waste hills were common property, and a food was given in such quantities as to preserve life only. Seed was also given. Many people of respectable standing, whose need urgent, applied for relief secretly, not wishing their want to be known. Helped in this careful way the amount given, exclusive the heather, 25 cents for each sheep, and when of expenses, in North Donegal was £33,- | a lamb came 121 cents additional. Of course 660.17.1. Of which amount the New York Herald gave £2,000 besides £203 to an emigration fund enabling 115 persons to leave the country. Surely we must think that mail. before these people applied for public charity, and every case was examined into by some cf the committee or their agents-they had exhausted all their means, and sold all they had to sell. How then could they possibly be able to pay back rent in March, 1881. I see that the Land Leaguers of Magherafelt have determined to petition the Queen to use her infinence to get redress for their grievances. There is a strong feeling of distrust in some minds

They are a low, Donegal woman. vicked set." "Why, what have they done?" "They would do anything; nothing is too

mean,

bad for them, after what they did to good Lord Hamilton." What did they do to this good Lord." "Why, only think, at last election, under

cover of this nasty ballot system, they put him out of Parliament; him that was so good to them, did so much for them, and put in a dirty old Presbyterian minister in his place, to their lasting disgrace. There was ingratitude. I'm sure I only wonder that the Government let the old fellow into Parliament. They should have sent him home to his preaching."

Mentioning this to another lady she said with a smile:

"Aye, Lord Hamilton was relieved of his duties, and a few more of his relations were left at home too. Thank God for it. Since we got the ballot the voter is not intimidated into voting as his landlord bids him. Old things are passing away. The tenant does not now pull off his hat to every landlord and agent he meets. The poor creatures are beginning to feel that they are men and not seris or Francis Mary Paul Libermann; the Poems slaves.

These two ladies are samples of the differences of opinion which prevail here. It is not only the rent but his absolute authority | First Communicants; the Longfellow Birththat the landlord is defending. The land is much, but the lordship is more.

In the middle of my letter 1 got the longwaited for opportunity to leave Ramelton be hind and go up

#### INTO THE DONEGAL HILLS.

The sky was blue, although the wind was cold, and it was blowing quite a gale. We had not left the town far behind when the storm recommenced in all its fury. The hail beat in our faces until we were obliged to cover up our heads. Finally the pony refused to go a step farther, but turned his ob stinute shoulder to the storm and stood there, where there was no shelter of any kind, and there he stood till the storm moderated a little, only to recommence again. Up one hill, down another, along a bleak road through a bog, past the waters of Lough Fern, up more hills, round other hills, across other bleak bogs, through the little town of Kilmacrennan, up other hills, the storm meanwhile raging in all its fury until we drew up on the lea side of a little mountain chapel. The clergyman, who happened to be there, received us most courteously, and conducted us to his house. We were offered refreshments, and treated with the greatest kindness. Owing to this priest's courtesy and kindness I was provided with a room in the house of one of his parishioners, a mountain side farmer. I parted with my friends with great regret. They returned to Ramelton through the storm, which increased in fury every moment. I, in the safe shelter of the farm-house, looked out of the window, hoping the storm would moderate, but it increased until every thing a few yards from the house, every mountain top and hill side were blotted out, and nothing could be seen but the flurrying snow driven past by the winds.

I could not help feeling extremely anxious for the safe return to town of these friends. Their assistance, wise coupsel, and Christian kindness to me and interest in my work, will always make Ramelton a place of temembrance to me. I have now left the Presbyterians of the rich, low-lying lands behind, and am

low thatched house divide into a

motherhood, and every effort in this direction should be welcomed. Physicians will know how to prize the work of a specialist in this particular branch of medicine.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD .- This magazine for April contains :- Dr. Tyng's Sermon on "The Mountain-Movers," the Bev. George M. Searle; A Northern April's Stratagem (Sonnet), John Acton; Heathendom and Revelation, the Rev. Henry A. Brann, D.D.; Dies Ir.E., a new translation, John D. Van Buren Thomas Carlyle, the Reverend J. V. O'Conor; The Tomb of the Conquis-tador; "Young Ireland" and the Iretador; "Young Ireland" and the Ire-land of To-day, John MacCarthy; In a Graveyard (Poem), from the Gorman, Mary . Mannix; The Dance of Death, M. P. Thompson; The Anglican Church and the Courts of Law, Henry Bellingham, M.P.; Revelations of Divine Love, the second chapter (Poem), the Rev. Alfred Young; A Woman of Culture, chap. xv., xvii., John Tal-bot Smith; The Life of Christ-II., the Rev. A. F. Hewit; The Present State of the Belgian School Question; The Prussian Anti-Semitic League, Thomas Dun Danion; New and Stories of Fitz-James O'Brien; seventythree Catholic Tracts on various subjects; Foregleams of the Desired ; Instructions for day Book; Frederick the Great and the Seven Years' War; Nouvelle-France, Colonie libre de Port-Breton (Oceanie); the Lands of Holy Scripture; Select Works of the Venerable Father Nicholas Lancicius, S.J.; the Mission of Woman; Ernestine. Price \$4 per annum, 35 cents the copy. D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal.

THE ABBOT OF BELLEFONTAINE.

NTERVIEW WITH AN EXPELLED TRAPPIST ---- FRANCE AND THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS-CANADA AND THE TRAPPISTS.

A representative of THE Post called at the Seminary of St. Sulpice to request an interview with one of the Trappists who have lately arrived in our city from France, and who are, during their visit, the guests of the Seminary. It was cordially granted, and the pleasure of an introduction to the very reverend Father Jean Marie was at once afforded. He is the Abbot of the Monastry of Bellefontaine, situated in the Province of Vendee.

Bep --- Was it the will of the French people that your Order should be attacked and expelled?

In answer to this question the Rev. Aubot said emphatically No. On the contrary, the people were wild with indignation when they were forced to realize that the authorities of the land were bound on wielding the baton of despotism and on unsheathing the sword of persecution. On the morning of the 6th of November last, when the Pretect, Louis Assiot, with his subordinates and with the soldiery, marched to the Monastery of Bellefontaine to expel and cast them on the roadside, over ten thousand French citizens surrounded the walls of the Abbey to protest against such acts of vandalism. Many of them were armed and would have protested with their blood but for the powerful appeals of Mgr. Freppel of the Trappists, and several distinguished citizens to oppose this undignified injustice but a passive resistance and an indignant protest.

Rep .- To whom or to what can this expulsion of the religious orders be attributed?

Rev. Abbot .--- This open and armed violation of all the laws which protect the citizen, is but one of the acts of the gloomy drama which is being enacted in France at the present time, one of the episodes of the bitter war declared against the Catholic Church by the votaries of Free Masonry. Free Masonry is the avowed enemy of all religion; its secret influence is being felt in all our laws; it has canished religious training from the schools; it has deprived the Jesuits of the right of intermediate education, and it is now rooting out the religious orders; in the future we may expect the abrogation of the Concordat: the separation of State and Church; the Churches closed or in the hands of schismatics, in fact an attempt at annihilation ; its programme of destruction is progressive and systematic.

Agricultural.

WATER FROM GALVANIZED PIPES .- Galvanized pipes are covered with a coating of zinc, and zinc is very little subject to oxidation or solution except by water containing free acids. Pure water will not be injured by galvanized or lead pipes unless it stands in them for a long time. Flowing water will pass through without injury.

CELEBY CULTURE .- The whole description of the culture of celery is given in Henderson's "Gardening for Profit," Celery thrives best on low, moist, rich soil; the plants are grown in a seed-bed and transplanted in July or August into rows, placed four feet apart, and as the plants grow they are earthed up so that only the leaves appear above the surface.

SEEDING WITH TURNIPS .- It would not do to seed timothy with sowed corn; the corn would smother the grass. But the grass can be very well sown with turnips. or even alone. If sown with turnips, mix one pound of turnip-seed with the grass-seed, (six or eight pounds,) and sow half one way of the field and have the other way, so as to get an even seeding.

CROPS FOR A BLACK LOAM .-- A black loam full of vegetable matter should be a good soil for potatoes unless potash is lacking; if they fail on such land a liberal dressing of wood ashes would probably be beneficial. Such soil is favorable for onions, but to have good sized bulbs plenty of manure or fertilizer will be required. Potash is particularly necessary for potatoes, and forty bushels peracre of wood ashes would perhaps supply the defect in the soil.

SMUTTY OATS. - Smutty seed, whether oats, corn or wheat, should be steeped in a solution of sulphate of copper, four ounces to a gallon of water, or in strong brine. This will till the spores of smut. The solution is poured over the seed in a barrel and the seed stirred; or the seed is placed in a barrel with a hole in the bottom, closed with a plug, and the solution poured over it, and after an hour the residue not absorbed is drawn off and more seed is then treated This should be done a few hours before the seed is sown.

HOW TO USE MANURE ECONOMICALLY .---With a small lot of cow manure and 10 barrels of hen-manure you have enough for half an acre of corn by managing as follows: Mix the cow-manure and the hen-manure together very thoroughly, adding a barrel or two of plaster. Keep it in a heap, and turn and remix it once before using it. Then put it in the hill with the seed at planting. Divide it by estimating the number of bushels; 100 bushels will give a full quart to a hill for half an acre.

FERTILIZER FOR CORN. - A mixture of night soil, earth, salt, and ashes would doubtless be useless for corn if applied in the hill; but the ashes should be mixed until immediately before using the manure. The following method might be used, vix., mix the earth and nightsoil, stirring it well with a rake until it is made fine, put this in a heap and keep it dry; the day it is used add the salt and the ashes, mix thoroughly, and use it immediatly while it is dry.

A FARROW COW .- Some cows rarely show any signs of coming into breeding condition, and your cow is probably still farrow. A cow that is expected to calve in a month will exhibit very evident indications of the calf; the calf should be seen to move very distinctly on the right side of the cow; milk will dry off and the body of the cow enlarge considerably. If these indications do not appear, it may be concluded that the cow is not in calf.

the common grains oats has the most lime: the all the names at once. They will fulfil all grain has 1 pound of lime in the 1,000; the the conditions by forwarding the names and straw has 31 pounds, and the chaff 7 pounds. amounts until the club is completed. We

feeding value is not considered; but there is

no doubt horse owners are justified in pre-

ferring such hay on account of its freedom

PRESERVING EGGS IN LINE .- In packing

eggs away in lime, the lime may be prepared

in any convenient way, but it should be at

least as thick as whitewash that is used for

walls; that is, as white as milk, and some-

what thicker. This is called cream of lime,

and not lime water. The fresher the eggs the

better they are kept. One bad egg will spoil

a whole package, so that care should be taken

eat the shell, for the shell is lime. Half

barrels, pails, jars, or anything that will hold

water, will serve to hold the eggs. Any kind

INFLAMED UDDER - A cow that has lost the

use of a portion of the udder by an attack of

garget may regain it in coming in the next

quarter this should be milked out.

and the udder becomes full and hard.

CAUSE OF BLACK KNOT IN CHERRIES. - The

Black knot begins by a bursting of the bark

and the exudation of gum, and insects lay

their eggs in this decaying matter very

soturally. As it can easily be cured by cut-

ting away the discussed bark or limbs and

to have only fresh ones. The lime will not

peculiar ideas and habits.

of lime will do.

### TRUE WITNESS FOR

THE

The TRUE WITNESS has within the past year made an immense stride in circulation, and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also claim a stride in general improvement. This is the age of general improvement

and the TRUE WITNESS will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may criticise Darwins theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enter-

prises, it is the fittest which survives. The TRUE WITNESS has survived a generation of men all but two years, and it is now what we may term an established fact.

But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still further, and we want its friends to assist us if they believe this journal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon their memories that the TRUE WITNESS is without exception the cheapest paper of its class on this continent.

It was formerly two dollars per annum in the country and two dollars and a half in the city, but the present proprietors having taken charge of it in the hardest of times, and knowing that to many poor people -a reduction of twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to

enroll themselves under the reduction, they have no reason to regret it. For what they lost one way they gained in another, and they assisted the introduction into Catholic families throughout Canada and the United States of a Catholic paper which would defend their religion and their rights.

The TRUE WITNESS is too cheap to offer premiums or "chromos" as an inducement to subscribers, even if they believed in their efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a ournal, and it is for the people to judge

whether they are right or wrong. But as we have stated we want our circulation doubled in 1881, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public generally is to promise them that, if our efforts are seconded by our friends, this paper will be still flogun enlarged and improved during the coming year.

On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS from the 1st December, 1880, to the 31st December 1881 (thirteen months), including the one back number.

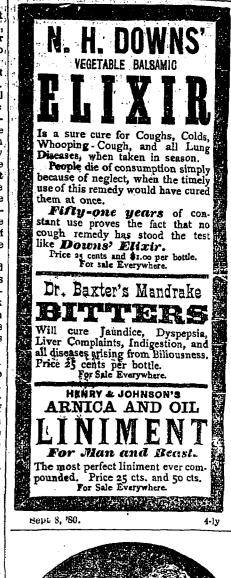
Any one sending us the names of 5 new subscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.50 each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 cash; or 10 new names, with the cash, one copy free and \$2.50.

All the above subscriptions are for the term ending December 31st, 1881 (13 months). Our readers will oblige by informing their friends of the above very liberal inducements to subscribe for the TRUE WITNESS.

We want active intelligent agents through out Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfering with their legitimate business.

The TRUE WITNESS will be mailed to clergymen, school teachers and postmasters at \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, but can work up their quota from different WHICH GRAIN HAS THE MOST LIME ?-- Ot towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send



April 20, '81

Medical.



# Ayer's Hair Vigor,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The VIGOR cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp,

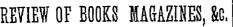
#### ABOUT THE COMING LAND BILL.

They say there never will be justice done to the people by a Parliament of landholders. Others hope everything from it. Others again say that there is no need of reform in the land laws, that everything is right if people were not stirred up by agitators, and made discontented. These last are not tenant farmers; neither they nor those dear to them have suffered eviction. On the post car between Letterkenny end Ramelton as we were noticing that the whins were budded out yellow in spite of the cold, a lady on the car told us of a beautiful whin hedge that had been on the road side on a certain ferm, but had been maliciously burned. Whins are dry at certain seasons, was remarked, and there are so many smokers it

bad people in Donegal." "Are they bad?" we enquired.

The kitchen end has the trated smoke. The parlor end is floored colored prints of the Saviour which adorn the ago. Their name of Murrey, which is a presound. Feeling welcome, and safe under the care that has led me thus far, I fell asleep in the best bed, with its ancient blue and white haugings, and slept soundly.

These people are very thrifty. The blankets of the bed were homespun, the fine linen towel was the same. The mistress's dress was home-made, and so was the cloth of her told that where they could keep a few sheep sheep or a goat might wander there, and pick among the heather. With the advent to power of the late Earl, this was all changed. He began with compelling payment for every on the better lands the price is more. This regulation made it impossible for the very poor to have sheep. I must stop now for the



THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW CONtains Carlyle's reminiscenes, Lowson and the French Army, the Holy Scriptures and the Catholic Church, the true story of Don Carlos, Mr. Froude on Cardinal Newman and other splendid articles. D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal.

How we fed the Baby, to make her healthy and happy; with health hints. By C. E. Page, M.D., 144 pages. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents. New York: Fowler & Wells, 753 Broadway.

alimentation of infants, and gives every evidence of conscientious and intelligent study | ascertain what kind of agriculture will be best on the part of an author of broad experience, familiar with all the details of the nursery. The central feature of the work represents the intancy of the author's own daughter, whose first months were happly made free from the common inconveniences, not to say horrors, popularly supposed to be unavoidably connected with this period of life. Our author makes plain how infantile diseases may, in great measure, be avoided, and infant life made as free and ioyous as that of the most fortunate among the lower animals. We might have been done by accident. "It was no accident, it was done know this manual will be welcomed by many maliciously," she answered, " there are very mother ain all parts of the land, as one of the most important questions with parents is how

to feed the baby, to promote its health, its

Rep .- Do you think that this programme will be carried out or that the people will meekly submit to it?

Rev. Abbot .-- It certainly will not in the near future, for there is a wide difference of opinion between the people and their rulers as to this uncalled for persecution; and already a strong reaction has set in. The Govequal quantity of fish guano or dried blood ernment itself has requested, and even prayed with it to provide the needed ammonia me to return with my brother monks to my Abhev at Bellefontaine: it could no longer These fertilizers can be procured in small resist the determined will or refuse to accede quantities wherever seeds or agricultural im to the wishes of the noble people of Vendee. plements are kept. Rep.-How many Monasteries are under

the control of the Trappists, and were the decrees of the 29th March executed against all ?

Rev. Abbot.-In France there are 23 Abbeys under our regime ; of that number the authorities dared only to disturb eight, three of which have since been re-opened and occupied by the expelled monks.

from dust, which is injurious to the breathing Rep.-Is it in your discretion to inform me apparatus of horses fed on clover or unripe of the object of your visit to this side of the timothy. American timothy hay is unsalable Atlantic? in England because it does not suit their

Rev. Abbot .-- Certainly; and it affords me great pleasure to have this opportunity to make known our object to the general public. We came to Canada, and to Montreal especially, on a tour of inspection; the Seminary of St. Sulpice has offered to the Trappist Order a grant of land situated at the Lake of Two Mountains, and which consists of some 800 acres. This generous offer has not been made yesterday but is one which dates back some nine years. At that time we were unable to accept, but under the present circumstances we may find ourselves in a position to avail ourselves of it and to establish a Monastery on the banks of the Ottawa. It is our intention to commence work in the summer when the foundations of the Monastery will be laid. Of course our beginning will be small; but with time and labor we shall enter into larger developments.

Rep .- What is the object of the Order of the Trappists?

Rev. Abbot .- Our raison d'etre is twofoldthat of prayer and labor. After the hour of prayer we devote all our time to agriculture, which constitutes the principal object of all our work, and demands our special attention This treatise heralds a new departure in the in all its forms. I intend visiting the Lake of Two Mountains to examine the land and suited to it. We also give special care to the raising of cattle.

Rep.-Do not the Trappists also engage in other pursuits?

cause of black knot in cherrics and plum trees is not an insect. Insects may be found Rev. Abbot-Yes, their rule allows them to take charge of penitentiaries, to form agriin the "fungous growth," as you term it, but cultural classes, and to devote themselves they are no more the cause of the growth to certain manufactures; their grand object is than the maggets in cheese or putrid flesh to prove thomselves useful to the community are the cause of the cheese or the flesh, wherein they reside.

Our representative then took leave of the Rev. Abbot, thanking him for his information and assuring him that the Trappists would be welcome to Uanada.

applying potesh and lime or wood ashes to the sell, there is only waste of time in Aborther Extraprise --- Mr. Legra, just re-"Oh, very bad, treacherors, ungrateful, growth, and its happlness. The hope of the turned tream Poistis school to start a new trying to discover how and what insects everything. I am ashamed of heisg a children must be found in an enlightened been root sugar manufactury at Betther.

Bones have 33 pounds of lime in the 100, and | have observed that our paper is, if possible, oyster shells about 49 pounds. Crushed more popular with the ladies than with the bone would be digested very readily by fowls, other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, thereand all the more readily because it consists of organic matter, and contains some other nutritive elements as gelatine, and considerable phosphoric acid. take subscriptions from themselves and their PHOSPHATE FOR GARDEN CROPS .- Fine bone

sisters and cousins as well. flour or bone superphosphate of lime is an In conclusion, we thank those of our friends excellent fertilizer for onions or cabbage, or who have responded so promptly and so indeed for any garden crops. Raw bone flour cheerfully to our call for amounts due, and is better than the superphosphate, because it request those of them who have not, to follow contains some ammonia; if the superphostheir example at once. phate is used, it would be better to use an

POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

A new disease is said to have broken out among the Chinamen employed on the Pacific Railway in British Columbia. It is said to take the form of a sudden swelling of the VALUE OF HAY. --- The reason why coarse legs, chest and abdomen, and causes death in ripe timothy hay sells for a higher price than a very short time. Over a hundred Chinaother hav in the city markets is because such men are reported to be already dead. hay is considered better for horses than clover hay or green timothy. The actually inferior

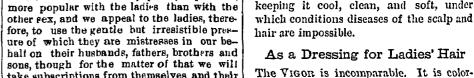
Safes, Vault Doors, &c.

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FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF

SAFES

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less, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

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GOLDIE & MCCULLOCH, Is correquired of the best Remedies, proven by an extended of years. Purely Vegetable. Will not harm the most delicate woman or child.

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CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Cures Liver and Kidney Comparints and all diseases of the Bladder sure and certain.

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Is the greatest Blood Cleanser in the world; it literally digs up and carries from the system all Humors, Pimples, Scabs and Blotches.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS

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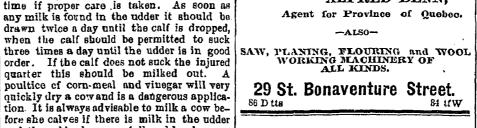
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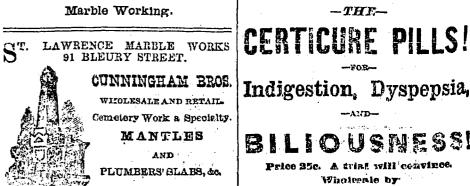
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