THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. APRIL 5, 1872

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 29 .- The police have arrested Lutz, the leader of incendiarism under the Commune.

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IN FRANCE .--- "What a grand thing it must be to belong to a people that has the fear of God, has faith in religion, and is not ashamed to show that faith." So commented a Frenchman on the magnificent spectacle in London on Thanksgiving Day. In reply to a question of the correspondent of a daily contemporary who narates the incident. as to whether Frenchmen would not be as loval-hearted under the same circumstances, the same thoughtful commentator replied : "We in France are very differently situated from you-thanks to our own stupid, wicked, and conceited folly. Our vanity has been so great | rises higher around the abode of the Sovereign that God has cursed us as a nation, and is Pontifi has probably given rise to the rumours of his punishing us for it. You have never had the approaching departure. The completed confiscation pernicious doctrines of Voltaire and Jean has been commenced, in defiance of international Jacques Rousseau taught and preached in your rights-would go far to deprive the Pope of the country. In France-God help us !- the very machinery by which the affairs of the Universal souls of our youth have been blighted by those evangelists of Revolution and of the Devil. Did you," he continued, " see much of the war between Prussia and ourselves?" "What do churches and streets of Rome, may soon become an you really believe," he asked, "was the reason | inability to guarantee safe access to the Vatican, or we lost battle after battle as we did ?" We have lost by degrees, in France, the habits of obedience. The propaganda of those who are pleased to 'call themselves 'free-thinkers' first doing what he did in 1848-seeking in some foreign corrupted a vast proportion of our higher classes. Then there came a certain amount of In his adoption of such a course he would simply be reaction among them, and numbers returned to the fear of God and the honour of the law. The Gospel of Voltaire was then preached to crime .- Tablet. the middle classes, and after that to the artisans ! and the result-the fruit of the sowing -has gradually cropped up."

That these words express a conviction which is gradually forcing its way in France, we have evidences on all sides. The Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says :- " A great religious revival has disturbed the face of them !" The monks, however, succeeded in escaping France within the last thirty or forty years. It from them after a few blows. began about the same time as the Tractarian movement of England, and it was led by de Lammenais, Lacordaire, and Montalembert. Such men led the revival of French Catholicity, Roman papers, the facts are, nevertheless, perfectly and the result strangely belies the English idea authentic. Near the Porta Pia three monks were that it is only the women who go to Confession and to Mass. Those who, a few years ago, would have been ashamed to kneel at the altar rails, or would have gone to the spot stealthily, now go openly, as if sure that their conduct is had no motive save that his victim was a priest. not only pious but respectable. In such prominent towns as Orleans or Tours the Church has won back so much of its old influence, that Monseigneur the Bishop or the Archbishop is to die of hunger, as they would have done had not as great a prince as the Prefect. Among the one of them managed to get free, and so liberated bourgeoisic it is no longer decorous to sneer at the others." holy things .- Catholic Opinion.

SUICIDE AND INSANITY IN FRANCE .- It is impossible, says the Pall Mall Gazette, not to be struck, in reading the faits dicers of French journals, with the perpetual suicides which are daily recorded by the press. The Morgue is too small to contain the bodies found in the Seine, and not a day passes without the announcement of deaths by charcoal in the lowest quarters of the capital, and even in the more aristocratic parts of the town. The yearly records also show that the lunatic asylums are overcrowded, and that their inmates have more than doubled in had the good sense to retuse to accept that portion the course of the last year. In fact, the Paris of the new constitution which prohibits the erection meisons de sante, taking into account the private of new or the restoration of abolished conventual establishments conducted by medical men, are barely establishments. On this question it is certain all sufficient to accommodate the overwhelming number of lunaties. Several distinguished mad doctors have been so struck by this increase of madness and snicide that an inquiry has been instituted, and most have bowed to the decision of the Council of the of these savants express the opinion that the greater | States. It is consolatory to learn that some idea of portion of the lunatics under their examination have | freedom does yet linger in the minds of a fiw people become deranged by the strain of the political misfortunes which have attlicted France. The tendency to insanity is especially remarkable among the Communist prisoners at Brest, Cherbourg Lorient, and elsewhere. Two per cent. of these have become lunatics since their imprisonment. Admiral Saisset showed that the gold of Bismarck has replaced the gold of Pitt, that enemy of the human race. He mentioned that he had been assured that M. de Bismarck had distributed 34,000,000 francs to gather together all the scoundrels of Europe for the affair of the Vendome Column. A more serious charge is that against Mr. Washburne, which is to be found in the evidence of M. Jules Favre. It has long been declared here that the American Minister facilitated the operations of the Prussians, and it would have been very curious if Mr. Washburne, who acted as German charge d'affaires during the war, had escaped suspicion. However, it is a grave matter when M. Jules Favre, in reply to a question on this subject, says. "That Mr. Washburne had relations with the Germans is certain, for he represented them in Paris;" "quil en soit ne des complaisances coupables j'en ai des soupgons, mais je n'en ai pas eu la preuve." Mr. Washburne declares that he does not intend to take any notice of this accusation.-Pall Mall Clazette.

gross outrage and persecution against the living .--Catholic Opinion. ITALY.

ROME, March 27 .- The Pope yesterday gave a long audience to the Prince and Princess of Wales. He desired them to convey to the Queen of England his thanks for her constant evidence of sympathy, and praised the people of Great Britain for their piety.

As the Pope has now remained for 18 months a virtual prisoner in the Vatican, it is clear that he docs not desire to quit it merely for the sake of striking a blow at the usurping Government. No doubt his departure would be a blow to it, and a heavy one: but as long as his remaining in Rome is morally possible, so long will the Pope refuse to sacrifice the obvious ecclesiastical advantages of a residence in his own city. How long it may be that His Holiness's personal safety and freedom of action within the walls of the Vatican Palace are in any fashion secured to him, no man dares to predict. The tide of aggression and danger which every day of the houses of the great Religious Orders-which Church are administered. The increasing impotence of the Italian Government; its inability-on the most charitable assumption-to prevent priests from being daily beaten, stabbed or murdered, in the even the safety of its august inhabitant. When that happens-and it may happen any day-then the Pope cannot reasonably be expected out of regard for the convenience of his despoilers to refrain from country or other a refuge from violence at home. acting in obedience to a Divine command, and in charity to his persecutors; who would be prevented by this flight from loading their souls with a new

OUTRAGE TO ECCLESIASTICS IN ROME .--- A Garibaldian demonstration took place lately at the Porta Pia. After singing Garibaldi's hymn, the band of ruffians took up the cries of-" Death to the Monks!" " Death to the Priests !" " Death to the Pope !" &c. Unfortunately three religious happened to pass within sight, and the wretches rushed upon them crying out, " Amazza! Amazza!" "Kill them! Kill

OUTRAGES AGAINST PRIESTS AND MONKS .- " The following list of crimes committed within the last few days on priests and religious, is taken from the intelligence supplied to me. If not all reported in the assaulted and maltreated by buzzarri. Several Piedmontese Carabinieri looked on, and did not interfere. No steps have, of course, been taken to bring the delinquents to justice. In the street delle Cinque Lune, a priest was murdered by a ruffian, who Near the Piazza Barberini, a bishop was attacked and beaten. The other day twenty-two robbers broke into a Monastery, where they found a few poor monks, whom they bound with cords, and left

THE WAR ON THE CATHOLAO PRESS .- " The uncompromising Catholic Roman newspaper, the Observatore Romano, has received another heavy blow from Government. In consequence of a Crown prosecution, the publisher has been condemned to undergo five month's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 1,000 lire, with the costs of the process.

SWITZERLAND:

A CHECK TO SWISS LIBERALISM .--- It appears after all that the Reds are not to have it all their own way in Switzerland. The Council of the States has the Catholic cantons would be of one mind, and probably dreading a civil war as the result of their religious tyranny, the National Council at Berne in Switzerland. CANTON BEEN AND THE BISHOP OF BALE, - "The Liberte of Fribourg records the last incident of the campaign against the Church which is being carried on by the Government of Canton Bern. The Bishop of Bale hesitates to appoint a certain clergyman to the cure of a certain parish where a majority of inhabitants have voted in his favour, and wishes to re-open the concursus for the post. The local government have thereupon written him an incredibly bumptions letter, talking about the hishop's 'daring to dispute' this, and 'daring to refuse' that, and 'requiring' him immediately to settle the matter by appointing the particular priest whom he desires not to appoint."

of contract with the dead, no less than an act of Court, the superintending torturer. Two thousand victims are doomed. Iwakura, head of the Western Embassy, is ordering the torture and sacrifice of these unhappy people in batches. Sixty-seven had perished. Crucifixion and boiling alive, the original forms of execution for Christians have given place to starvation, imprisonment without light or clothing, exposure on frozen ponds, or forcing a burning coal into the mouth. The foreign Consuls have already the British Government will interfere.

> SALT AND ASHES FOR HORSES AND COWS .- Some years since I was engaged in work that required the use of a great number of horses. I was always treating one or another for colic. My men said the horses had the botts, but I greatly doubted this alleged cause of the trouble. However, I used all the usual bott remedies, such as treacle and milk, and physic afterwards; but the evil still continued. One of our men always had his team in a useful state of health, and we all thought it proceeded more from the non-liability of his horses to the disorder than from any specific he used. He had, however, his remedy, which he had been constantly using and this consisted simply in salt and ashes; a handful every few days was all that was necessary. When the treatment became known, I caused a triangular division to be made in each horse's manger and this was kept supplied with rock, or Liverpool salt, mixed with ashes, about one-fourth ashes, to threefourths salt, and sometimes a little sulphur and rosin. I do not imagine any particular specifie existed in the Liverpool salt ; but I found it better, on account of its being more coarse in its crystals, and consequently less liable to dissolve with the horse's saliva. However, I have no doubt any salt is equally good in effect, but the mechanical action of the coarse salt is certainly best.

From that time all colic ceased, and I had no more trouble with it. The horses were worked very hard, and had very little time to feed, especialnoon and from some cause I felt convinced y at that there was too much acidity in the stomach, and state into the bowels, and hence caused the disorder. Where this ailment only occasionally attack never pull out the tongue, as the horse may choke; hold up his head, and pour down about a half a tumblerful at a time. One old team of mine were always subject to it in summer time, when on a journey-rarely otherwise; and the disease always

vielded to about half a pound of salt, and as much water as would make it palatable to drench, so as to avoid choking. Sometimes 1 found the use of the enema, or clyster of thin water gruel, thrown up in quantities of a pailful at a time, very useful. The dung passed freely, and no bad effect could arise from its use. I frequently used it in obstinate cases. Horses unused to travelling long journeys are very subject to this disorder, though as long as they are kept on the farm at slow work, you would never observe any symptoms of it. The same remody is excellent for hoven or blown cattle

I had a most excellent cow, that would blow at any time when she ate too much clover or grass, especially when taken into the stomach wet, as well as when young and succulent ; and this remedy was always at hand, and always successful.

I generally followed the treatment with a pist of melted lard, a remedy that never hurts horned stock and is often most excellent in its effects. Cows must never be bled if it is possible to avoid it. In grave.-Richmond Guardian. former years, cows were often bled by ignorant amateur farmers, but it is hardly over necessary in ordinary cases ; and to bleed a milking cow is to destroy her dairy properties for some time at least. Strong stimulants generally answer much better especially after calving, and in milk fever.-Cor. of Canada Farmer.

WINE AND SOCIAL PRESSURE .- One who makes a careful study of the drinking customs of America, and the phenomena of intemperance in general, will soon discover that the mp-root of the evil tree of drunkenness is the fashion, old but not venerable, of regarding alcohol in some form as the established and proper symbol of hospitality and social good fellowship. Subtract the social element from the drinking usages of our own country, leaving each and shut up, that he might not find his way to his

tical seizure of consecrated ground would be a breach is the instigator, and a high official from the Mikado it has been able to hold its place so long is surprising to one who has seen the ruin it has wrought. Not hundreds but thousands of vanquished, helpless inebriates can trace their downfall to a round of New Year calls, in which they drank, and drank again-not because they wanted the wine, but because it was proffered by the hand of woman. Here is a field in which woman is supreme. She can banish alcohol forever from the holiday festivities, if she will, and thus do more than a thousand sufapprised their Governments of these acts, and trust frage conventions to elevate womanhood, purify manhood, and bless our common humanity. " Lead us not into temptation."-Richmond Guardian.

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MARK TWAIN AS A REPORTER.-I reported on a morning newspaper three years, and it was pretty hard work. But I enjoyed its attractions. Reporting is the best school in the world to get a knowledge of human beings, human nature, and human ways. A nice, gentlemanly reporter-I make no references- is well treated by everybody. Just think of the wide range of his acquaintanceship, his experience of life and society. No other occupation brings a man into such familiar social relationswith all the grades and classes of people. The last thing at night-midnight-he goes browsing around after items anmong the police and jail-birds, in the lock-up, questioning the prisoners, and making pleasant and lasting friendships among some of the worst people in the world. And the very next evening he gets himself up regardless of expense, puts on all the good clothes his friends have got goes and takes dinner with the Governor or the Commander-in-Chief of the District, the United States Senator, and some more of the upper crust of society. He is on good terms with all of them, and is present at every gathering, and has easy access to every variety of people. Why I breakfasted almost every morning with the Governor, dined with the principal clergyman, and slept in the stationhouse.

A reporter has to lie a little, of course, or they would discharge him. That is the only drawback to the profession. That is why I left it. 1 am different from Washington; I have a higher and that the food consequently passed in an offending grander standard of principle. Washington could not lie. I can lie, but I wont. Reporting is fascinating, but then it is so distressing to have to lie so. horses, I have found the use of salt and water, given | Lying is bad-lying is very bad. Every individual from a black bottle, and carefully administered to knows that by experience. I think that for a man avoid choking, very efficacious. In giving a drench, to tell a fie when he can't make anything by it, is W: OHG.

> STOP! Young Man .- Do you know the character of that house you are about to enter? That is a dram shop-a fashionable dram shop-a place where you may take the first step in your downward career. There thousands have tallen to rise no more in honor -thousands who were surrounded by brilliant prospects, the sons of doating parents, the hope of fond hearts, the support of trembling age. They went there as you are about to go, to enjoy the social hour, and salute the sparkling wine cup. Then the fated cord was twined about them and they found themselves every day being possessed of less and less power to sever it, until disgraced and almost pennyless, they were ejected from the altar, on which they had sacrificed all-reputation, wealth, friends, parental hopes-and turned over to those underground hells where the sunlight is not permitted to look misery in the face. Such, young man, if you enter, may be your career. Think not that you have more power to resist temptation than others. The strongest have fallen. There is no safety but in retreat. Shun the first glass and you are safe. Drink it, and you will fill a drunkard's

> A few years ago a butcher of Gaen bought a calf of a cattle-jobber in the environs. Half a gallon of cider was to clench the bargain, and the butcher jocosely observed, in conversation, among other things, that he meant to smuggle the calf into town in broad daylight, and to pass the octroi, or customs barrier, publicly, without paying. The cattle-dealer declared this to be impossible, and a wager was accordingly laid between him and the butcher, who mercly made this condition, that the dealer should lend him his dog for half an hour. He put the dog into a large sack, which he threw over his shoulder, and away he trudged to the city. On reaching the octroi, he declared he had nothing to pay, as there was only a dog in the sack, which he had just bought former master. The officers of the octroi would not take this story on trust, but insisted on scoing the dog. The butcher was therefore obliged to open his sack, and the dog naturally availed himself of the opportunity to run away. Off scampered the butcher after him, scolding and swearing all the way, In a quarter of an hour he was again at the octroi with a sack on his shoulder as before. "You have given me a pretty chase," said he, peevishly, walking through. Next day he invited the officers to partake of a veal cutlet, to which, having won the vager, he treated them and the cattle-dealer.

and appetite. It is not to be expected that a Coching and a Bantam will prove equal in feeding capacity. A great yield of eggs is accompanied by a great con. A great yield of eggs is accompanied by a Breat con-sumption of food; hence fowls of prolific breeds may, though of small size, cat more than large hens that though of small size, cat hole that large nens that lay sparingly. Also a breed which, like the Brahmas, tend to fatten, will, if given all they will eat, consume more, in proportion to their size, when not sume more, in proportion to start, such not lay, such not laying, than a less plump variety, like the Spanish will under the same circumstances.

DEFTH TO PLANT SEEDS.—The proper depth to plant seeds is a question of considerable importance and one which, like many other similar questions relating to plant growth, cannot receive a definita answer that would be of general or universal applieation. In dry, sandy soils, situated in dry climates a deeper covering would be required than would be a deeper covering would be judicious where both soil and climate indicate the reverse of these conditions. For instance, it has been shown that peas continue longer in bearing condition, on sandy soils, when sown at a depth of six inches, than they do when placed nearer the surface; and it is said that the Indians upon the table lands of the Colorado, plant corn ten to twelve inches below the surface, with the best results; and inches below the bulling, the bull of the solution, and if planted with only one or two inches of covering, the crop fails. Seeds also vary in their ability to penetrate depths of soil in germinating. Leguminous seeds, and some of the largest seeding gramine. can be planted deeper than those of a lighter character. It has been given as a general rule that seeds germinate most speedily when covered with a depth of soil equal to their own thickness, and where the constant presence of sufficient moisture for germination ; this rule is, perhaps, as nearly correct as can be given.

SPRING WORK .- The first work in the spring, when the snow begins to melt, is to let off any water that accumulates on the surface. No matter how carefully the dead furrows and outlets may have been made in the fail, there is always more or less to be done in the spring, to provide free cgress for the water. A few hoar's work with hoe and spade, at this season, will often let off thousands of gallons of water, which otherwise would soak into the soil and keep it wet and cold for several weeks. In letting of a shallow pool of water, the easiest and quickest plan is to commence at the pool and make a little furrow with a hoe, letting the water follow you. But where the water is in a deep basin, with little apparent fall from it to the outlet, a better plan is to commance at the outlet and dig with a spade up to the basin ; and in order to be sure that you lose no fall, dig the ditch deep enough to let the water follow you up to the basin. In this way we have mrely found a basin that could not be drained. There is nothing that people are so often deceived about as the amount of fall to land .-Agriculturist.

THE GRATEFUL CLIENT .- A New York lawyer, who procured the acquittal of a man who was under arrest for assault and battery, was waited upon the next day by his client and most gratefully thanked for his services. "What can I do for you?" asked the elient. "Nothing," replied the lawyer. " Don't you want an office ? I control any number of votes." "I "But ain't there some man you want to have licked." rejoined the client. The poor lawyer has not jet recovered from this powerful exhibition of gratitude. -Exchange.

REMEDY FOR CATARRH. - Take half a teacup of blood-warm water, and dissolve sufficient sult init so that it can be tasted. Then pour in the paim of the hand and snuff into the nostrils. Two applications a day will soon produce good results.

'To WASH CALICO .- To prevent calico from fading while washing, infuse three gills of salt in four quarts of water; put the calico in while hot, and leave it till cold. In this way the colors are rendered permanent, and will not fade by subsequent washings.

HRLEN CAKE .- Two cups of sugar, three cups of flour, one cup of sweet milk, half a cup of butter. three eggs, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, one teaspoonful of soda. Beat the whites of eggs sop-rately. Make half into fruit by adding spices and fruit.

TREATMENT OF SOFT CORNS .--- A small-piece of salamoniac dissolved in two tabluspoonfuls of spirits of wine, and the same quntity of water. Saturate a small piece of linen rag, and place it between he toes, changing it twice day. is will cause the skin to harden, and the corn may be easily extracted. A good remedy for soft corns is common chalk rubbed on the corn every day, and a piece of cotton wool worn between the toes affected, to prevent pressure ; the chalk appears to dry up the corn. A. Riddle asked the Club whether it would injun pear trees to cut of the top when they grow too high. A. S. Fuller said it would not injure them any more than cutting off a limb. Mr. Smith said he had severely injured a pear tree by cutting off the top in the spring, after the growth had started, but since then had topped others in the winter without injury. Trees should be pruned when young, so as to prevent this unsightly and inconvenient growth

BELGIUM.

The so-called Liberals have failed, after a severe Parliamentary struggle in carrying their Bill to abolish clerical inspection of communal schools. This inspection was a part of the Belgian Constitution, and was enacted by the law of 1842 on primary education. They now propose to agitate the constituencies for the abolition of all religious education whatsoever, given at the expense or with the Very little fear is expressed as to aid of the State. the result of the agitation as the vast majority in Belgium is soundly Catholic at heart.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 29.---A Republican Society, La Varguardi, Advance Guard, having for its object the influencing of the policy of the kingdom, has been formed in the city, and is already energetically engaged in making preparations for carrying out its purpose. The Republicans in one quarter of Madrid openly express their dissent from the views entertained by the chiefs of their party.

Following invariable Catholic custom, the ecclesiastical authorities in Spain have been compelled from time to time to refuse permission for the burial of heretics and infidels in consecrated ground. A Ministerial circular has been published which orders the reservation of a portion of all cometeries tor the interment of non-Catholics. The circular, or rather the telegraphic summary of it, is delightfully vague on a most important point. Is the "order" to override "vested interests" and to apply to portions of existing consecrated cemeteries, in which Catholics are already interred; or has it reference only to the extension of existing burial grounds, or the allotment of such new ones as may be required in the future? If only the latter it may be a measure calculated to prevent scandal ; but the prac-

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 29.-The Prince Imperial of Germany will visit Queen Victoria at Baden, where she is stopping, after Easter.

THE ANTI-CATHOLIC CAMPAIGN IN SANONY .- One of the Saxon deputies a Herr Ludwig has asked the Minister for Religious Affairs to order the expulsion of the Catholic Sisterhood from the Orphanage of St. Joseph at Dresden, an institution under the protection of the Queen Dowager. Herr Von Gerber explained that, although the law prohibited the establishment of religious houses with a legal status, it was powerless in the matter of insolated religious or of religious living in community without legalisation. The majority of the chamber, however, supported the proposition of Herr Ludwig, and the matter will come on for discussion at an early period.

LEARNING FROM AN ENEMY .- Professor von Sybel terminated his lecture at Bonn on what the Germans may learn from the French by saying :-" It would be most dangerous for our safety not to appreciate the valor of our neighbors, and to look upon them as a used-up people. The French are laborious, spirituel, full of taste. They surpass us in several respects. They are different from us, but quito as well endowed. It would be very fortunate for the world if they gave us the possibility of reciprocal complement, as before the war, by the interchange of our mutual advantages, and by rivalry on the field of peaceful labour. But as long as they remain hostile it would be a fatal folly on our part to forget for a single moment that we have reason for keeping our forces closely united. The greatest disadvantages of the French comes from their institutions and their ideas on State and Church, which, unable to reconcile authority with liberty, waver unceasingly between arbitrary power and revolution. If we wish to be superior to them, we must, above all, carry our efforts into this field. We can be the strongest people of the earth, if we know how to learn from the French in many respects-in social relations, industry, science, art, and if at the same time wo resist the temptation of falling into their wonknesses and faults in polities and religion."

JAPAN.

of stimulation, or not at all, and you remove a system of social pressure without which few men or women would contract drinking habits.

The young American usually learns to use wine and spirits, not because of any instinctive appetite for alcohol, not because of its pleasant taste, not hecause of any need for artificial stimulant, but simply because he finds himself in company where social drinking is fashionable, and he wishes to imitate, or fears to offend, his associates and superiors. An occasional glass, accepted under social pressure, or ostentationsly quatted as an evidence of budding manliness, speedily breaks down all earthly scruples, and engenders the alcoholic appetite. forward no outside pressure is required to maintain the drinking habit. A fire has been kindled within; our young American has joined the ranks of the steady drinkers, and in his turn helps to perpetuate and extend the social custom, which has entrapped himself.

Thus do drinking usages descend from generation to generation. Thus does drunkenness propagate itself.

But how can this shell be broken? How can this fountain of drunkenness be sealed-this social pressure be removed? How can alcohol be displaced from the position it has so long held as the accepted emblem of hospitality and social cheer, and remanded to its proper place on the druggist's shelf? A practical answer to these questions is given by a vast and daily increasing number of thoughtful men and women, in this and in other countries, who, without ostentation, but with conscientious firmness, make it a rule of life never to offer or accept, as a beverage, anything that can intoxicate. Steadily and surely the Christian sontiment of America is coming to regard entire abstinence from alcoholic deinks as essential to purety of life. Fifty years

ago the rum-decanter was the usual ornament of New England sideboards; and friends, whether church members or acknowledged worldlings, rarely met without drinking together some intoxicating beverage. To-day, with our better knowledge of what is domanded by Christian charity, hygiene and good morals, the winc-glass on the dinner-tables in Christian homes is the rare exception, and not the rule. The practice of habitually offering wine to

guests, and encouraging its use in the family, has been tried at the bar of common sense and private conscience, and after a quarter of a century of agitation, has been abandoned in America by a great majority of thoughtful and conscientious people. The change in public sentiment in this regard has been wonderful. The situation is most encouraging ; and we sincerely believe the reform should not and will not pause until, among all classes, it shall be considered not only unfashionable but disreputable to put the bottle to a neighbor's lips.

Of all the devices for exerting social pressure in favor of the formation; of drinking habits, none is day to masculine callers. If the women of each household where this is done were to conspire to debauch the morals of their own and their neighbor's husbands, brothers, and sons, they could not invent | of wide application. a more effective plan. The oustom, we are glad to

The most barbarous persecutions of Christians are really refined, and a monopoly of it will soon be per cent added to this is the cost in case of confine-

HORTICULTURAL HINTS.

1. When fruit trees occupy the ground, nothing else should-except very short grass.

2 Fruitfulness and growth of the tree cannot be expected the same year.

3. There is no kind of plumb that the curoulio will not take, though any kind may sometimes escape for one year in one place

4. Peach borers will not do much damage when stiff clay is heaped up round the tree a feot high. The

5. Pear blight still puzzles the greatest men. best remedy known is to plant two for every one that dies.

6. If you don't know how to prune, don't hire a man from the other side of the sea, who knows less than you do.

7. Don't cut off a big lower limb unless you are renter, and don't care what becomes of the tree when your time is out.

8. A tree with the limbs coming out near the ground is worth two trees trimmed up live feet, and s worth four trimmed up ten feet, and so on until they are not worth anything.

9. Trim down, not up.

10. Shorten in, not lengthen up. 11. When anybody tells you of a gardenor that understands all about horticulture and agriculture, and that can be hired, don't believe a word of it, for there are no such to be hired. Such a man can make more than you can afford to give him ; and if he has senses enough to understand the business, he will also have enough to know this,

Cosr of Foon for HENS .- Repeated experiments by ourselves and others show that one bushel of corn per year is sufficient to keep one fowl which runs at large, in addition to the insects and other things obtained by foraging. Hens that are shut up should be allowed no more grain than those at free range, but they should be given grass in summer, inawed often so as to keep short and tender, and in the winter raw cabbage or boiled potatocs, or fresh vegetables of some kind. Also, as an equivalent to the insects they are deprived of by confinement, give a small daily ration of animal food, such as sheep's lights and livers, either raw or cooked, finely minced. The value of a year's allowance of vegetables and meat per head will be just about equal to one-half a more cruelly ingenious than that of offering wine and liquors at the hands of ladies on New Year's times, or in parts of the country, when or where corn is remarkably cheap or dear, the price of potatoes, etc., and of animal food also, will be correspondingly high or low, so that the above estimate is

Therefore the price of one bushel of corn repreknow, is falling into deserved disrepute among the sents the keeping of a fowl running at large, and 50 reported from Fagasaki, Japan. The Prince of Saga | cujeyed by the dissipated and the vulgar rich. How ment. We are speaking of a breed of average size

WANTED

Immediately for the Male Separate School of Belle-ville, A FIRST CLASS R. C. MALE TEACHER, must be of good moral character, and be well recommended by his Priest. Salary \$400 per annum. Application (if by letter, post paid) to be made

P. P. LYNGH, Sec. R. C. S. S. Trustees. Belleville Out., Dec, 18th 1871.

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