

Directory SOCIETY—Established 1856, incorporated 1864. Meets in hall, 92 St. Alexander street, Monday of the week. Rev. Director, P.P. President, 1st Vic, T. J. O'Leary; Corresponding Secretary, T. P. ...

NO. 2.—Meets of St. Gabriel New street and Laprairie street and 4th Friday 8 p.m. President, Mrs. J. J. McCarthy and J. J. ...

NO. 3.—Meets Wednesday of No. 1863 Notre McGill Officers: President, T. McCann; Secretary, F. J. Devine; Treasurer, M. ...

MEN'S SOCIETY—Meets in its street, on the second month, at 12 o'clock, every Tuesday of every Rev. Father McEntee; James J. Murray; Patrick's League; O'Neill and M. ...

ADA BRANCH—13th November, meets at St. Patrick's, of each month. Applicants for the transfer of each of the Branch with the following: J. P. Curran, B. J. McDonagh, J. J. Robertson; Jno. H. ...

W. B. SOCIETY.—Rev. Director, President, D. J. Curran, B. J. McDonagh, J. J. Robertson; Jno. H. ...

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HIS SOUL'S SALVATION

Never a cry of passion or of pity, Never a wail of weakness or of wrong, Has not its archive in the angels' city, Finds not its echo in the angels' song.

You must give him up, my child, He is not fit to come near you. The girl raised her drooping eyelids and glanced up at the stern face of her mentor with a somewhat mutinous expression in the curves of her lips.

It was an April morning in Italy. Overhead stretched the cloudless southern sky, blue, unapproachable. On the right their ridges clearly defined, rose the purple crested mountains and in the distance the sunbeams glittered on the gray roofs and lofty towers in the little town of B.

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impressed upon her untutored mind the necessity of self-control. "What do I want?" he echoed indignantly. "Is this all the greeting you give me when I waste my time waiting for you? Madonna Benedetta! What the meaning of this?"

Bianca raised her dark eyes to his angry face. Her heart was beating at twice its usual speed, and her recently acquired self-control was ebbing away from her as the tide recedes from the shore.

"I must not meet with you any more," she faltered with a half-suppressed sob in her voice. "I am going to make a Novena for you, and Padre Anselmo."

Here she was interrupted by his scornful laugh. "Padre Anselmo!" he repeated mockingly. "Finalment! Now we have the whole story! He has been blackening my character I suppose, as the priests do when one's back is turned? Telling you I am a malcontent, a big bone, not fit to touch you? E'vero? Listen to me, Bianca!"

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that good-for-nothing Antonio went to Rome,—the saints give him a better heart,—she has gone twice a week to communion, and spends hours every day in the Church."

"But Rosina, her mother, says she is a much better daughter than she was before," put in one of Maruccia's audience tentatively. "And why not?" was the indignant rejoinder. "Madonna mia! If she prays well and serves God faithfully, she will do everything well; it follows naturally, and with these words of wisdom on her lips, handkerchiefs arranged her gaily tinted dress, and she went in and out to Benediction, feeling that she had had the best of the argument, as indeed she had.

Adversity which hardens many natures acts upon others as a softener with Bianca. Just at first, after her parting with Antonio, it had seemed that the sunshine had lost half its glory and the earth its charm. He had gone to Rome, as he received no tidings of him, and she loved her with that earthly passion which passes for love with men of his calibre, but he had resolved to punish her for her obedience to her confessor, and so, for the time being, he put her altogether out of his mind. And Bianca, who had so lately resigned, remained passive under the hand of sorrow, and prayed almost unceasingly, with that lively faith which compels an answer, that her poor sinful "Tonio" might be rescued from the hands of the evil one.

The little church with its half-effaced frescoes was filled to overflowing on that fair June evening, and the more or less harmonious strains of a hymn in honor of the Sacred Heart chanted lustily by highly pitched Italian voices.

"Dolce Cuor" del mio Gesù. Far mi l'amo sempre più! The oft-repeated refrain rose and fell on the incense laden air, and the setting sun's last kisses rested languidly on the picture over the high altar. It was a modern painting of our Saviour representing His Sacred Heart. Not a work of art, perhaps, in the usually accepted sense of the term, but it was a picture which inspired devotion, and eyes whose divine depths seemed filled with tenderest compassion for the woes of His creatures. It brought vividly before the mind the Humanity of the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity. "A Man of Sorrows" and acquainted with grief, and as Bianca knelt before it, a sense of exultation, and of fervent, almost personal affection took possession of her entire being. It seemed to her as though at that very instant her prayers for Antonio were actually granted, and that her faith at last met with its reward. Again she bowed her head on her hands in a fervent act of thanksgiving, and when Benediction was over she waited in the Church until Padre Anselmo came out, and that her eyes shined with spiritual exaltation.

"Antonio's soul has been given to me in answer to my Novena. He is safe now. I am certain of it." The priest looked at her for an instant with an expression of intense compassion softening his usually somewhat stern features. "He is safe my child," he answered gravely. "I have just received news of him; he died this morning after having received the last sacraments, and with the help of the Sacred Heart upon his breast."

"Dead! Madonna mia!" The rosy cheek ebbed away from Bianca's cheeks and lips leaving her almost as white as a marble statue. And with this she fell on a child in distress, and burst into a storm of tears. Who shall say how, and in what manner, God speaks to the soul in those moments of mental agony which leave such an indelible impression on the heart? When Bianca rose to her feet and followed the priest into the sacristy her features were drawn with suffering and her eyes were tear stained, but the peace which invariably follows upon a sorrow willingly accepted lingered in every line of her face. Antonio was lost to her forever in this world, but the Sacred Heart had heard and answered her prayers in his behalf and had secured his soul's salvation. — Grace V. Christmas, in the Rosary Magazine.

NOTES FOR FARMERS. Prof. William Saunders, director of Dominion Experimental Farms, at a series of meetings of the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization held during the course of the last session of Parliament gave some very interesting evidence regarding the organization and workings of Experimental Farms in this country, from which we take the following extracts:— Prior to 1884 agriculture was in a depressed condition and in that year the House of Commons appointed a select committee to inquire into the best means of encouraging and developing the farming interests of Canada, of which Mr. G. A. Giguault was chairman. This committee made a careful inquiry into the subject, also as to the advantages and wants existing among agriculturists in Canada, taking evidence from various persons who had made a special study of the different branches of the industry included under the general term agriculture, and from others having scientific knowledge on this subject. In the report afterwards submitted to the House of Commons the substance of the evidence gathered is thus summarized:— "Notwithstanding the great progress made in recent years it appears that there is a large amount of defective farming in this country. In

the cultivation of cereals, roots and grasses there is want of periodical change of seed, selection of improved varieties, a proper rotation of crops with a lack of thorough tillage, and a knowledge of the value and suitability of manures. The value of manures is in many cases unheeded, and much fertilizing power is lost through negligent exposure and the waste of liquid manures. In stock-raising the chief deficiencies are, the want of pure bred males, lack of knowledge of the adaptability of breeds to particular conditions throughout the Dominion, the want of better pasture, and more abundant tree shelter. In the production of butter the milk is frequently not properly cared for, and the selection of attention paid to the selection of milk cows, and the food given, is often deficient in nutriment and in milk-producing qualities. Low grades of butter are attributable to want of skill in its manufacture and want of improved varieties. In cheese-making the need of greater skill and want of scientific knowledge is also felt. In the cultivation of fruit a great want is experienced in many sections of improved keeping qualities. There is also a deplorable want of knowledge regarding the insects and diseases injurious to fruit trees."

Five experimental farms were established, the central one at Ottawa and the four branch farms at Nappan, in Nova Scotia; at Brandon, in Manitoba; at Indian Head, in the Northwest Territories; and at Agassiz, in British Columbia. The sites chosen in each case were such as to be fairly representative of the larger settled areas in the provinces in which the farms were placed. The great aim of those who have been engaged in this work from its commencement has been to furnish such information to the agricultural community as would enable farmers to conduct all their work more skilfully and to make it more profitable, and in the arrangement of the work such experiments as were likely to be the most immediately beneficial to the farmer were among the first to engage the attention of the officers in charge.

Thirteen years have elapsed since this work was begun, and during that time agriculture in Canada has made great advances. While it is not claimed that this progress has been due to the work and influence of the Dominion Experimental Farms, much credit is justly due to the various measures carried on by the useful organizations which have been established by the several provinces. There is, however, no doubt that the institutions established by the Federal Government have been a most important factor in this connection. The progress referred to has resulted in improving the condition of the farmer all over the country, and in a vast increase in the exports of agricultural products. Fourteen years of solid and persistent experimental work has been done, and fourteen annual reports given to the country, each containing a mass of valuable information, bearing directly on the work which daily occupies the farmer's attention. The farmer need not be ignorant of the value of the information he can get, for there is probably no employment which requires man's attention, which requires more skill and more general information than that of farming. Competition has been throughout the civilized world, and the farmer must turn to practical account every advantage within his reach, bearing on improvement in the quality of his products and in lessening the cost of their production, if he is to maintain and improve his position.

It was intended at the outset that the experimental farms should become bureaus of information to which farmers could apply to aid them in the solution of difficulties which frequently present themselves in the course of farm work. Evidence of the usefulness of the farms, in this respect, is furnished in the rapid increase of the correspondence carried on with farmers in all parts of the Dominion. In 1889, the year after the farms had become fairly organized, the number of letters received was about 8,000. During the past four years there has been received at the Central Experimental Farm alone a yearly average of 50,271 letters, to 27,839 of which written replies have been sent each year. The remainder being answered by printed circulars. Of reports and bulletins there have been sent out an annual average of 204,542, and of printed circulars 69,180. The correspondence which daily occupies the farmer's attention has been a constant flow of information going to Canadian farmers from all the experimental farms which is producing excellent results.

The principles which underlie successful crop growing in Canada may be thus summarized:— 1. Maintaining the fertility of the land, mainly by the proper care and use of barn-yard manure, and the ploughing under of green clover, thus adding fertility and humus. 2. Adopting a judicious rotation of crops. 3. Following the best methods of preparing the land. 4. Early sowing. 5. Choosing the best and most productive varieties for growing. 6. The selection of plump and well ripened seed for planting. 7. Along these several lines many experiments have been conducted. Continued efforts have been made to gain knowledge as to the best methods of maintaining and adding to the fertility of the land, which is so essential to the continuance of good crops. Special attention has been given to investigations to determine the best methods of handling and using barn-yard manure, the use of less valuable fertilizers which is more or less available everywhere in the Canadian farmer. Experiments continued for eleven years have shown that a given weight of manure taken fresh from the barn-yard is equal in crop producing power to the same weight

of rotted manure. It has also been shown by repeated tests that fresh manure loses during the process of rotting from 50 to 60 per cent. of its weight. The effective use of barn-yard manure, so as to obtain the best results with the least waste, is one of the most important problems connected with agriculture, for on this material the fertility of his land and thus providing for a succession of good crops are mainly based.

WEAK FROM INFANCY.

THE UNFORTUNATE CONDITION OF MISS ERNESTINE CLOUTIER. As she grew older her troubles became more pronounced—Doctors said her case was one of general debility, and held out small hope of recovery—she is now well and strong—A Lesson for Parents.

From the Telegraph, Quebec. No discovery in medicine in modern times has done so much to bring back the rich glow of health and the natural activity of healthy young womanhood to weak and ailing girls as has Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Girls who have suffered from childhood have used these pills with remarkable beneficial effects, and the cherished daughter of many a household has been transformed from a pale and sickly girl into a happy and robust condition by their use.

Among the many who have regained health and strength through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Miss Ernestine Cloutier, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Mr. G. A. Cloutier, residing at No. 8 Lallemand street, Quebec city. Mr. Cloutier in an interview with a representative of the "Telegraph" gave the following account of his daughter's illness and recovery: "Almost from infancy my daughter had not enjoyed good health, her constitution being of a frail character. We did not pay much attention to her weakness as we thought that she would outgrow it. Unfortunately this was not the case, and as she grew older she became so weak that I got alarmed at her condition. For days at a time she was unable to take out of doors exercise, she became listless, her appetite failed her, and as time went on she could not stand without supporting herself against something and at times she would fall in a faint. I called in a doctor, but his medicine did not help her and she was growing weaker than ever. Another physician was then consulted who pronounced her case one of general debility, and gave me very little hope for her recovery. Some months ago while reading one of the daily papers I came across the case of a young woman cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, so I determined to give them a trial. After she had used about three boxes the color began to come back to her cheeks and she began to grow stronger. Greatly encouraged by this, she continued to use the pills for several months and now she is as well as any girl of her age. Her appetite is good and she has gained thirty-five pounds in weight. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have built up her system and have made her healthy and active after doctors failed to benefit her. I believe that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest known medicine for growing girls and I would advise their use in all cases similar to that of my daughter's."

Miss Cloutier's story should bring hope to many thousands of other young girls who suffer as she did. Those who are pale, lack appetite, suffer from headaches and palpitation of the heart, dizziness, or a feeling of constant weariness, will find renewed health and strength in the use of a few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A PROGRESSIVE COUNTRY.

They say that Japan has made giant strides along the highway of modern progress. The Japanese have become quite civilized of late, and have adopted European names of every kind. However, in one respect they seem to outstrip all other countries—in that of labor strikes. In America we have periodic strikes in almost every branch of industry, but it has been reserved for Japan to exhibit a strike of judges. Almost all the judges in Japan have gone out for higher salaries. If the judges of our courts were to make such an attempt to have their salaries raised (and it would not be out of the way if such were granted) we can readily understand the row that would follow. Yet in Japan they closed up all the civil courts, informing the Government, that unless they were allowed to govern themselves there would be no administration of justice this year. A serious threat and one they mean to put into execution.

A single lie destroys that absolute confidence which for certain souls is the foundation of love.

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