Besides, nothing is easier than to verify its correctness. It matters little whether your personal experience be long or short, or whether your field of observation be large or small. Do not your recollections un fortunately bring to your mind too many instances of ruin caused by al cehol? Have you not seen power-fully built bodies waste away, the choicest intellects get out of balance, strong wills collapse, hearts naturally tender and kind get so perverted and hardened as to become cruel? In most cases, were not those catastrophies a manifestation of the work of

the alcoholic poison?
Still, if the sad effects of intemper ance reached only the individual who renders himself guilty thereof, the habitual drinker! But such is not the case. Alcoholism has terrible reper cussions. Here one is unwillingly cussions. Here one is unwillingly brought to think of the unavoidable and so painful consequences of the sin of our first parents on the whole of human nature. Oh! how often have you not wept over that initial vice, over that corruption and those disordinate concupiscences deposited within us by the sin of Adam and Eve?

The person addicted to alcohol does not set otherwise. Chairling the control of the cont

not act otherwise. Christian parents and young men addicted to drink, you poison the children to be born from you. You will approach before Colfe You will answer before God for you. You will answer before God for the evil which you cause them. Does not your crime, in certain respects, re-semble the fault committed in the garden of Eden? Your sons and your daughters were redeemed in the blood of Christ. Is it not, in some way, that blood which you profane? It is the price thereof, anyhow, which you dis-

regard and contemp.

Can any one conceive more complete aberration? Thus to compromise the future of one's own children, their health, their honor and even their eter nal salvation, rather than give up a miserable habit, rather than deprive one's self of a passing satisfaction Prefer to drink drop by drop one's own ruin and that of one's family, rather than practise the rules of Christian sobriety, rather than slightly mortify

one's self every day?

If, at least, one could dery the laws
of inheritance, if one could fail to see and understand the lessons of experi Vain efforts! Atavism exists, experiments are no longer needed. No body now contests the ravages of alco holism in the family, and as a rigorous consequence its deleterious effects on

consequence its deleterious effects on society and on the race.

The children of drinkers are down fallen beings. With life they receive in their organs the germs of disease and of death. A terrible thing to say, before being born they have been poisoned by their father. Of course, the agent of degeneracy and of destruction which circulates in the veins of those poor children, is more or less those poor children, is more or less active according to the degree of in-temperance of the parents; but it is there, it does its murderous work. What a subject for reflection, dearly beloved brethren, what a subject for meditation! With what gloomy re remorse such a thought must torture the conscience of a man addicted to alcohol! Is there a more odious crime

and one more against nature?

What generations will those sickly, infirm, anomalous, physically and mentdiseased beings produce in their turn unless an exceptional grace gives them the courage to re act?

For the honor of our race and of our For the honor of our race and of our religion, we want sound and robust families, a strong and vigorous society. I pray you, let us no longer exhaust within ourselves the sources of life, let us no longer contaminate them with the habit of alcohol. Let us avoid all exin the use of liquors. The sac rifle, if sacrifice there be, is worth while

quences appear much more disastrous when considered in a moral sense.

All vices lower and degrade man, they soil and disgrace his existence; often they blemish his honor and the often they blemish his honor and the name of his family, they always debase his dignity. None of them, it strikes us, is viler than intemperance. That vice carries with it such humiliating ugliness that it sometimes renders its victims instferable to themselves and contemptible in the eyes of their fellow

beings.
We will not go any further with that
the will not go any familiar with it. picture. You are familiar with it. Preachers have more than once placed it before your eyes in retreats and mis-

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Let us simply recall to your mind that alcoholism, as well as ebriety and that alcoholism, as well as ebricty and drunkenness, in the ordinary sense of the word, is by its nature a very active ferment of bad instincts, of vile passions, of impure lust, of criminal sug gestions. Well! what is there to wonder at that a drinker, even if he never got intoxicated, should fail an easy prey to so many p'agues! Is it not well known that the habitual use of alcoholdistrable the normal working of our disturbs the normal working of our organs, dims the intellect, weakens the will and deadens the moral sense. The union between soul and body is too close, too intimate to prevent those two portions of our being from having reciprocal influence one upon the other, and that is one of the main reasons of

and that is one of the main reasons of Christian mortification.

When not properly regulated and when satiated, the lusts of the flesh rebel against the soul and reduce it to slavery. The saints were well aware of this phenomenon, and that is the reason why they subdued their body and uncrasingly preached penance, self-denial, sobriety in all things.

There would be no end to it. dearly

eloquent. The registers of insane asylums, of prisons and of peniten-tiaries have been patiently gone over, the records of civil and criminal courts have been honestly studied. Well! The mind is literally stupefied when

examining the results of such investi-gations. The proportion of judicial senterces and sequestrations brought on by the abuse of liquor is such that, a disappearance of said abuse occurring, two thirds of the courts would no longer work, for want of clients and most of the prisons and asylums would be completely deprived of their inmates,

as shown by most correct calculations Everywhere in our dear country, as in other lands, would come a happy re-generation, a recrudence of physical health and of intellectual and moral vigor, the almost uninterrupted reign peace, of concord, of honesty and of

Political economists have asserted that, with temperance, we would also see great public and private prosperity flourish on the whole surface of the globe. Pauperism would be a thing of the past. To save would become an be past. To save would be provided with shelter, clothing and food. Stoppage of work would be unknown. Strikes would hardly exist. Children would attend school more assiduously. instead of fading away in the atmosphere of factories. Fathers of family and young men being no longer enticed by clubs or saloons, would gayly hasten to reach the home in the evening, and mothers and maidens would greet them with a smile or kind word.

This would be a return towards patri archal customs, a return to Christian traditions, because the empire of evangelical sobriety would have taken the place of the empire of alcoholism, and the Lord blesses all those who obey His precepts. Thus, in accordance with the teaching of Leo XIII., repeated by Pius X., the great social question would be solved. A lovely picture, pleasant promises, some will say perhaps — but idle fancies of utopists and dreams of

theorists.
Not at all. Let the drinking cease, let alcoholism be banished, and those

promises will soon become realities. The economists have not simply made assertions, they have also furnished un questionable proof of the correctness of such assertions. Intemperance collects from both the wealthy and the poorer classes fantastic amounts. Would one believe it? the alcohol consumed in our cities and country districts costs more than both meat and bread com bined. Add now to this foolish squan-dering of millions the enormous amount of salaries lost each year by drinkers, of sataries lost each year by drinkers, the sums of money which alcoholism ingulfs in insane asylums, prisons, hospitals, doctors' offices and drug stores. To this tremendous heap of millions, and again so many other millions shamefully eaten up by all those vices to which alcoholism fatally leads, and calculate whether it is exaggeration to state, with the statis ticians, that three fourths of the poor are or become so through their own intemperance or that of others.

own intemperance or that of others. Then go on with another operation. Place all those lost or squandered millions in active service, distribute them in salaries. Is it not evident that you thereby at once restore new and more active life to trade and interest and and more active ine to trace and in flustry; you introduce comfort and happiness in the homes; you furnish beneficial employment to both mental and manual energy. The health of the body is restored, the health of the soul is restored, and as a blessing for both the holy law of labor which is respected, and for sobriety which is observed, comes forth the prosperity which you had some hesitation to ex-

The word of God does not away, dearly beloved brethren. Fulfil the maxims of the gospel, be sober, be mortified, do not squander His gifts, never allow the poison of alcohol to destroy or weaken the precious faculties which He has placed within you, do not defile that heavenly image of Himself which beams on your forehead, and you a thousand times.

Yet, as terrible as they are, the physical distribution which beams on your forenead, and you will stand which beams on your forenead, and you will ever be blessed. You will stand the physical distribution of the physical distribution of the physical distribution. sical ravages are the least among those in need of nothing. He has promised produced by alcoholism. Its conse it to you; serve Him, keep His commandments, all the rest shall be added

We will not insist on the develop-We will not insist on the developments that those truths and those exhortations admit of. Both will be presented to you in your respective parishes by missionaries who will act as our mouthpieces. Hear their preaching with an attentive mind and a docile heart. They will be for you the envoys of the Lord. It is in the name of your very best interests that they will beseech you to be temperate at d of your very best interests that they will be eech you to be temperate and even to use your efforts and your influence to stop the surge of alc hotism, which spreads everywhere physical, intellectual and moral ruin. Fol lowing the example of our venerable predecessor, Bishop Bourget, our watchword will be to found temperance societies in every locality, without exception. Those local societies will form together a holy league, endowed with precious indulgences. The cross—that black and bare wooden cross with precious indalgences. The cross—that black and bare wooden cross—which is still found in the old families, which is still found in the old families, and which, in its truly evangelical poverty and austerity, preaches mortification with such persuasion that cross where Christ was offered vinegar and gall to drink, for the remission of our sins, such will be the new rallying sign of the Christians who will choose to culist in the holy league against into enlist in the holy league against intemperance.

temperance.
Please God that this cross may occupy a place of honor in every Catholic home! It is a great battle that we when not properly regulated and when satisted, the lusts of the flesh rebel against the scul and reduce it to slavery. The saints were well aware of this phenomenor, and that is the reason why they subdued their body and unceasingly preached penance, self-denial, schriety in all things.

There would be no end to it, dearly beloved brethren, all things allowed brethren, if we undertook to describe all the evils produced by alcoholism. Jointly with the documents furnished by medical men and moralists, we would bring up the statistics prepared by economists and magistrates.

Those figures would be sinisterly are about to undertake, with one consents of the class rooms, and to adopt all possible means to inspire the pupils with the class rooms, and to adopt all possible means to inspire the pupils with the class rooms, and to adopt all possible means to inspire the pupils with the class rooms, and to adopt all possible means to inspire the pupils with the class rooms, and to adopt all possible means to inspire the pupils with the class rooms, and to adopt all possible means to inspire the pupils with the class rooms, and to adopt all possible means to inspire the pupils with the class rooms, and to adopt all possible means to inspire the pupils with the class rooms, and to adopt all possible means to inspire the pupils with the class rooms, and to adopt all possible means to inspire the pupils with the class rooms, and to adopt all possible means to inspire the pupils with the class rooms, and to adopt all possible means to inspire the pupils with the class rooms, and to adopt all possible means to inspire the pupils with the class rooms, and to adopt all possible means to inspire the pupils with the class rooms, and to adopt all possible means to inspire the pupils with the class rooms, and to adopt all possible means to inspire the pupils with the class rooms, and to adopt all possible means to inspire the pupils with the class rooms, and to adopt all possible means to inspire the pupils with the class rooms, and are about to undertake, with one con-sent, dearly beloved brethren, a pitched

more especially to the active and per-severing support of the constituted authorities.

In such a work of moralizing and pre-

serving the masses, those authorities can do much, provided they have a

The church will do her part, the best and most efficient part, by using the supernatural teachings, remedies and assistance which she has received from heaven and which it is her mission to dispense to men. Private initiative will display its

zeal in a number of instances, either by example, apostleship, lectures on the dangers of alcoholism, anti-alcoholic teaching in the schools or elsewhere. In this latter connection, we deem it advisable to recommend the excellent manual of Rev. Canon Silvain. That small pamphlet deserves the many praises given it, and the lessons contained therein are within the reach of

all intellects.
The civil authorities know what measures to adopt in order to fight that plague and avert its terrible Their dispositions are known results. to us, they will not hesitate in the face of duty. Limitations in the number of hotels, restaurants, salcons and all retail liquor shops; sufficiently high taxes on such establishments, license taxes and sale taxes; rules and regulations calculated to maintain therein order and morals; vigilant and active control over the daily observance of such rules; efficient represthe sale of spiritous liquors on Sun-days and to minors; and, above all, absolute refusal of a license to persons not having a perfect reputation pectability and honesty; such are, dearly beloved brethren, the principal preventive and repressive measures which it would be desirable to see in force everywhere, in the country municinalities as well as in the cities. lready exist to a large extent at least. in our laws.

But it strikes us that they are Lo always observed, that they are not even always applied. That is a great misfortune for society, and we entreat you all to repress those offences every time you can do so. First of all, give charitable warnings, and if need be, complain to the authorities. Your energy and constancy will finally triumph. The public authorities are triumph. The public authorities are fully interested to see that they are

supported for we repeat it that they have at heart that work of purifying.

But, dearly beloved brethren, a thinker has said with much appropriateness: "Legal as well as tax remedies will remain powerless to stop the evil of intemperance and the plague of alco holism; if they are not supported by moral and religious remedies. It is not sufficient that the drinker should find it more difficult to satisfy his passion; he will overcome such obstacles, and he will deprive himself of everything rather than give up drinking. He must be brought on to have a desire to

We will close with this and sum up. The will close with this and sain the transfer of the will, therefore, is what must be acted upon first of all. How can this be done? By the two first means which we have mentioned; considerations of the state of tion of the disastrous effects of alcoho lism in the individual, consideration of its disastrous effects in the family and in society. But we will reach that end much more surely by means of considerations of a religious nature, the teaching of the truths of the gospel, the awakening of Christian feeling, the preaching of penance and mortification, the stimulant of good example, so many things which the temperance missions and the holy league against alcoholism are going to permanently establish in each parish of our diocese. May the Immaculate Virgin Mary

grant her all powerful protection to those missions and to that holy league, which we place under the guardianship of the regenerating cross of her divine

After invoking the holy name of God and consulting with our Venerable Brethren, the canons of our Cathedral we have decided upon the following regulations:

set an example of the temperance which set an example of the companies, in the presbyteries and religious communities, on the occasion of pastoral visits, of gatherings for retreats and missions, visits from priests or laymen, before after meals, no alcoholic liquors shall

2. We request all families to do the same thing, to entirely give up the deplorable habit of offering and of tak-ing spiritous liquors such as brandy, ing spiritous liquors such as brandy, gin, rum, whiskey, etc., on the occasion of gatherings, soirces, dinners, visits, and especially the visits and festivities of New Year's Day. Let all kinds of alcohol disappear from our homes, let us use it only in cases of necessity and upon the doctor's order. The pastors will not fail to refer to that subject when giving advice to that subject when giving advice to their parishioners.
3. We implore young men and

fathers of family not to enter saloons and bar rooms except for serious reasons; not to drink there intoxicating liquors. not to drink there intoxicating liquors, and especially to give up the, alas! too common practice of "treating." We would feel happy to see all honest men league together against that social disorder which brings so many evils both to the fauily and to individuals. We particularly entreat the citizens who form the leading classes and the members of the liberal professions to members of the liberal professions to preach by their example in this res

4. We request the priests, the principals of colleges and teachers in gen-

ties already exist in some parishes and do the greatest amount of good. Their rules and regulations, as well as the spiritual favors secured for them, will be made known in the near future. We simply mention for the present what is most essential and what should call forth the effort and zeal of all, of

the people as well as of the clergy.
6. We particularly entrust 6. We particularly entrust the preaching of temperance to the Rev erend Franciscan Fathers whom we hereby appoint apostles of that great work in our diocese. The pastors will invite them to come and preach to their parishioners at such dates as seem to them most favorable, but will not wait until they come to establish the societies we have referred to. Each pastor must commence to establish these societies without delay, by making an appeal to the good will of his parish-They may for this purpose take of the Sacred Heart, and especially of

the retreats and missions.
We specially and urgently request the greatest zeal in attending to the children and young men, upon whom we must rely to form the sober gene-

ration of the future.
7. It is also our will that those temperance societies be founded in college and our University. tudents of those important institutions are, they know it, the subject of our greatest solicitude and our deepest affection. It is our ardent desire that they may become one day men of charthey may become one day men of clear acter and of principle, men of science and of virtue, for the glory of the Church and of their country. They will become all this in as much only as they are really temperate. Let them to mind the number of fine talents maturely destroyed by the poison of ohol. We do not wish them to have the a sad fate, and that is the reason y we are so anxious to see schriety and temperance honored in our colleges and in our University.

The present pastoral letter and the

esent mandement shall be read and blished from the pulpits in all the rches and chapels where public ship is held, on the first Sanday ter they are received.

at Montreal, under our hand Chancellor, the 20th day of December

PAUL, Arch. of Montreal. By order of His Grace, EMILE CANON ROY,

Chancellor.
P. S.—This pastoral letter can be ead in two sections, but the enacting art thereof must be read at all the asses as early as next Sunday.

ST. FRANCIS BORGIA, S. J.

The Book of Wisdom rises in certain sages to a wonderful height of solemnwhen it describes the nothingness of arthly things, and we can almost hear the cry of despair wrung from the heart after a misspent life: "What hath pride profiteth us? For all these things are passed away like a shadow, or as when a bird flight brough the air, of the passage of which no mark can be found, but only the sound of the wings, beating the light air. For the hope of the wicked is as dust which is blown away with the wind. But not so the hope of the just, for they shall live forevermore, and their reward is with the Lord and the care of

them with the Most High. The great Jesuit, St. Francis Bor-gia, was penetrated with a sense of the quick passing of this life, with the emptiness of its aims and the vanity of its desires; but instead of sinking under the weight of despair, he rose to great eminence by devoting his life and its best energies to the Divice service.

Dr William Barry, in an article (n St. Ignatius in the current issue of The Catholic World, after speaking of the early daye of the Society of Jesus, and of the great man who aided the founder in his work, says: "Yet a second St. Francis adorns this opening history so fertile in marked and resolute char acters. . . . By the total surrender of rank, honors and estates, he made up for the scandal associated with his up for the scandal associated with his time, and his virtues entitled it to a place in the calendar." St. Francis came of distinguished Spanish lineage, and was related to the Emperor Charles V., and in the first period of his life was prominent in the brilliant life of the then most brilliant court of the world. But nothing ever drew his heart from heavenly things—no glamor of the world blinded him to those beauties of the Church and the soul, which thes world binded man to those beau-ties of the Church and the soul, which his mind knew to be the only lasting and true ones. He entered the Jesuit Society and became the third general of the order and was appointed by Pins V. papal legate to visit the courts of Portugal, Spain and France, and rouse their united action against the Turks,

which resulted in the vistory of Lepanto.
St. Francis Borgia was one of the most humble of men—the Cardinal's rank was refused by him, and only the call of duty induced him to accept the position of General of the so ciety. He was always filled with great zeal-zeal for the spread of his great order, for the honor of the Christian zeal for the betterment of name— zeal for the betterment of the individual—in a word the star of his life was the motto of his father, St. Ignatius, "the honor at d glory of God." In his life he ever toiled and prayed for this great end, and to day his memory

effects far more this generation, what his living presence did for one for long since gone, lifting it above sense, to an acknowledgement of the Supreme. When all is said of St. Francis Bor gia, and his life passes in review, the best word that can be said of is is that he was always a faithful priest, as God make to the high priest, of old: "I will raise me up a faithful priest who shall do according to my heart and my soul and I will build him a faithful house, and he shall walk all the days before my anointed."

CHRISTINE SEVIER.

He who begins the new year in the friendship of Jesus, its Lord and Master, need have no fear of what the

A MINISTER'S PRAISE OF THE PRIESTS OF MEXICO.

"Strong Men" was the keynote of the peeches at the recent annual dinner of the Church Club, an organization composed of the Episcopal clergymen of the city of Wilmington, Del. Bishop Leighton Coleman, Judge of Superior Court, Ignatius C. Grubb, Mayor Horace Wilson, Archdeacon Hail and several prominent public men of the city were among the speakers

But an utterance of Rev. David M. teele is especially worthy of remark. In deprecating the lack of strong men in his courch he took occasion to land the condition of the Catholic church in Mexico, a tributing it to the strength and earnestness of the priests who labor there for the salvation of the souls intrusted to their care. He said that zeal and enthusism had made Mexico a great country in a religious sense, so far as the growth of the Catholic church is concerned. He went back to the days of Cortez, and his twenty-three intrepid followers, the founders of the present regime in Mexico, and he declared that it was their zeal and the zeal of the priests who came later which has made Mexico the great country which it is to-day.

"There are over fifty churches in that which far surpass any to be seen in this country." He said that too many this country." He said that too many people kept going to Europe to see novel and strange things, totally overlooking the interesting aspects of the foreign country on our southern border. Victor B. Wooley, a prominent attorney, in addressing the club, took the opportunity to remark the devition

Catholic priest whom it was his good fortune to meet while on a trip to the West. This priest, according to Mr. Wooley, by the earnestness and zeal which he displayed, succeeded in onverting a blasphemous, ungodly bining carp into a model vilage. The whole tone of the speeches was kindly to the Catholic church.

CHILDHOOD INDIGESTION.

Nothing is more common in childhood than indigestion. Nothing is more dangerous to proper growth, more weakening to the constitution, or more likely to anyothe more than the constitution. likely to have the way to dangerous likely to have the way to dangerous disease. Nothing is more easy to keep under control, for proper food and Baby's Own Tablets will cover the whole ground. Here is strong proof: Mrs. G. G. Irving, Trout Brook, Que, says: "My baby boy was troubled with chronic indigestion and was a constant sufferer. Nothing helped him until I tried Baby's Own Tablets, but these promptly cured him and he is now as healthy a little lad as you would care to see. I al ways keep the Tablets in the house and they quickly cure all the the house and they quickly cure all the troubles of childhood." Every mother should keep these Tablets on hand. They cure all the minor ailments of children, and their prompt administration when trouble comes may save a precious little life. They are guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. You can get Baby's Onn Tablets from any druggist or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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