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Crops and Live Stock In Ontario.

The following is a summary of the reports made to the Ontario Bureau of Industries by over 500 correspondents under date of May 1st.

The Weather—November and December of 1901 were a little colder than the average. January a little warmer, and February about the average, though five degrees warmer than a year ago. March was nearly ten degrees above the average, and April somewhat warmer than usual. The precipitation for the past six months was one and a half inches below the average.

FALL WHEAT—The November bulletin stated that there was a considerable decrease in the area sown to fall wheat, owing to the ravages of the Hessian fly. It is satisfactory, however, to note that the injury to the crop by the fly so far has been much less than was feared. While a year ago complaints of losses by Hessian fly were common in nearly all the countries south of a line drawn from Huron to Wentworth—very extensive damage having been done to the growing fall wheat in the counties bordering upon Lake Erie—only a few of the correspondents now reporting speak in a positive manner of actual injury traceable to the fly, and these reports are confined to odd sections of Lambton and the Lake Erie counties. A considerable amount of fall wheat was sown late to avoid the fly and this has not done as well as that got in earlier. Several correspondents remark that having sown fall wheat on oat stubble it has done poorly. The greatest injury to the crop so far appear to have been sustained from severe frosts and cold winds just after the snow left the ground, the exposed fields suffering considerably in some parts. Taking the crop as a whole, however, the prospect is better than was hoped for six months ago. The loss from Hessian fly, wire-worm and other insect pests has so far been comparatively small. There are some patchy places owing to trying spring weather and to local causes, and here and there portions of the crop have been plowed up or resown to barley; but, notwithstanding these drawbacks, there are many fields reported in excellent condition and in a number of sections a large yield per acre is looked for.

WINTER RYE—Although more winter rye is being raised than in recent years, the acreage is still comparatively small. That which was sown last fall came through the winter in good condition, nearly every reference to the growing crop being favorable.

CLOVER—Reports concerning clover are favorable generally, many of them being enthusiastically so. Here and there accounts come in of heaving during the winter or spring, but nothing general has been reported in the way of injury to the crop. As correspondents wrote the prospects for hay were never better, both old and new meadows promising well.

SPRING SEEDING—Most of the spring crops were got in somewhat earlier than usual. A number of correspondents reporting seeding as having been practically completed by the 1st of May. In most cases the seedbed was in excellent condition and the "catch" has been one of the best for years. As correspondents wrote a considerable amount of the spring grain was above ground, and gave promise of a first-class crop should nothing untoward intervene. The sowing of field peas, however, had been delayed in many instances in order to escape the "bug."

VEGETATION—Correspondents do not agree regarding the state of

vegetation on the first of May, some asserting that the growth in field and forest was then well advanced, and others that it was about normal, while the majority claimed that the season might be regarded as a rather backward one. In many quarters there was sufficient grass for pasturing sheep, but hardly enough for cattle; but it was considered that only a few warm days were needed to make a luxuriant growth, as the ground contained plenty of moisture, and bud and blade were ready to respond.

LIVE STOCK—All classes of live stock have come through the winter in good condition. A few comparatively light forms of distemper among horses are reported in several localities, and in the county of Lanark some cases of strangles occurred, but the majority of correspondents speak of horses as being in an unusual good condition for the time of the year, and spring work has had only a good effect upon them. Their chief drawback appears to have been a rather lighter ration of oats than ordinarily, owing to the scarcity of that grain. Cattle as a rule, are also in excellent form. Some report them as being rather thin, but none dispute their general good health. Ringworm appeared among several herds in some of the Parry Sound townships, and old cases of lumpy jaw occurred elsewhere, but with these exceptions there is a remarkable clean bill of health to be shown for cattle. Sheep have done exceedingly well a large number of lambs having been dropped, which have turned out healthy and vigorous. The dog is inveigled against by several correspondents as being a nuisance. Swine have also done well as a class. Cases of disease and death among young litters have been reported in several parts of the province, but these appear to have resulted from purely local conditions, and in no section have losses been general. In fact, references to the steady way in which bacon hogs have been fitted for the market is a feature of the reports. Fodder generally has been sufficient, although straw has been rather scarce, and the high prices prevailing for coarse grains and mill feed tempted many raisers of live stock to feed closer than usual. Several correspondents refer to the silo as having been an excellent aid in carrying cattle and other animals through the winter.

FARM SUPPLIES—There is nothing like unanimity in the reports received regarding farm supplies. Taking the province as a whole, however, there has been a sufficiency or more of hay, and a scarcity of oats. Many correspondents state that there is but little wheat left, although others claim that there is a fair surplus yet on hand. It is safe to say that while there is not as much hay or grain in farmers' hands as usual at this time of the year, other feeding stuffs such as ensilage, stover, etc., would enable them to put a fair amount of both hay and wheat on the market should extra high prices prevail. Fat cattle are scarce in nearly every section, the high prices ruling having cleared them out early. Many correspondents also regret a scarcity of store cattle, although some claim that there are still a considerable number on hand, more especially in the East Midland and Northern districts. In some of the western countries buyers from the Canadian Northwest bought up a lot of young stock for finishing off. The high price of grain and other feeding stuffs is also given by some correspondents as a reason for the comparatively small number of fat and store cattle kept on hand.

Though all I have and striven for be cast aside as having no worth, yet am I certain that failure, not less than success, serves God's purpose, if we but have good will.—Bishop Spalding.

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Household Notes

DRESS—At the present moment fashion is absorbed more particularly with the little whims, pretty fancies and small yet telling differences in details of dress rather than with any important changes. Therefore, if it were not for the excessive elaboration and extravagance in dress there would be a blissful satisfaction in the variety spread out before us.

Yet there are no end of pretty things which are not so expensive, and there is a range of styles to suit every purse. It is not the society woman with dozens of elaborate gowns who is most to be envied after all, for the materials are so pretty that the simple gowns can be very attractive.

One distinguishing feature of dress just at present conspicuously in sight is the varying shades of green which are worn. Emerald green is the leading order of color perhaps, but any shade of green seems to answer the purpose if it is rightly used.

Green wings on a dainty white lace hat show one of the pretty fancies, and then there are green sashes with white gowns, green silk slips to wear under them, green stitching on both black and white gowns and touches of green wherever green harmonizes prettily with the color of the gown. Green predominates in some of the embroideries, too.

Unquestionably it is to be one special note of color in dress throughout the summer. It is of all colors the most suitable for summer wear, being restful to the eye and cool in effect.

WALL PAPER—The recent unfortunate experience of a Brooklyn housekeeper may serve as a preventive to some one else, says a writer on domestic topics. Her home, bought this spring, was repapered from top to bottom before the family took possession. On the walls of the guest room was put a pink paper self-striped in two tones, and it was noticed on every visit of inspection, while the renovation was going on, that a peculiar smell came from this room. Comment to the decorator secured only the airy reply that the paste might have stood a little too long, and in any event the smell would soon go away. With this assurance the move was accomplished, and the room daintily fitted up with its pink draperies and other effects to correspond. A month's residence in the house, however, with the windows of this room open night and day has not lessened the disagreeable smell, which is indescribable, except that it is suggestive of mustiness and decay. Finally the advice of another decorator has been sought, and he explains that the condition is one that is occasionally met. The smell comes from the paper through some defect in the sizing used. There is a possibility that it may be lessened almost to the point of imperceptibility after months of airing, but removal of the paper is advised as the most satisfactory course. To do this now at the end of weeks of confusion seems impossible to the tired housekeeper, and, as the family leave almost at once for the summer, the experiment of shutting the room to the rest of the house, and leaving it open to the air, is to be tried until autumn. Decorators should know when a defect of this sort exists in the paper, and can be held responsible. The real annoyance, however, is in prolonging the confusion of the home, and it is in hope of possible prevention of this annoyance to some housekeeper that the paragraph is given.

A WHITE SAUCE that is excellent to serve with hot steamed puddings is made by dissolving in a half a cupful of cold water a tablespoonful of corn starch. When blended add a half a cupful of powdered sugar, a pinch of salt, and a cupful of boiling water. Put on the fire, in a double boiler and boil fifteen minutes, stirring constantly. Add the whites of two eggs beaten stiff, a teaspoonful of vanilla, and two tablespoonfuls of sherry. Remove from the fire and beat until cold.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

A COMMERCIAL UNIVERSITY—Mr. Ferdinand Pocconi has founded a commercial university and presented it to the city of Milan, endowing it with a million francs, (\$200,000). The curriculum will comprise courses in political economy, finance, state accounts, statistics, the history of commerce, commercial geography, constitutional, commercial and private law, international and industrial law, banking, as well as special courses not yet fixed upon. "University" is a large name for an establishment of so limited an endowment. Its object "is a scientific

preparation for commercial life." The scheme of study is interesting and suggests a programme for the professorships of commerce newly founded in several American universities.

THE COAL INDUSTRY—In 1900 output of coal throughout the world was about 757,000,000 tons. Of this amount 616,000,000 were furnished by three countries, viz.:—United States, 240,695,917; Great Britain, 225,181,800; Germany, 149,551,000 (metric tons).

Then follows in order, Austria-Hungary, France, Belgium, Russia, which produced, taken together, 111,000,000 tons. Canada furnished 4,760,197 tons. The increase since 1883 has been enormous, viz., 80 per cent. Great Britain about 1850 furnished about 56,000,000 tons; about 1870, nearly 125,000,000 tons; about 1890, nearly 182,000,000 tons, and finally in 1900, about 225,000,000 tons. The question arises, how long the world's supply is to last in the face of such expenditure.

EXPECTED COMETS—Two periodic comets are expected to return during the present year. The first was originally discovered by Temple at Marseilles in 1869, and revolves about the sun every five and a half years. It was independently discovered by Swift in California in 1880 and was again found by Barnard at the Lick Observatory in 1891. It was not seen in 1886 and in 1897, nor between 1869 and 1880. It is expected to return early in December, 1902. The second comet was discovered by Swift in California in 1895, and its period is about seven years. It is not improbably identical with the comet discovered by Messier at Marseilles in 1770. It was expected to return in 1775, but in passing close to Jupiter its orbit was greatly altered. It will return toward the end of November, 1902.

BUTTER OF AUSTRALIA—Australia has become an important exporter of butter and other dairy products. The Province of Victoria alone exported to Great Britain in 1889-1900, 17,000 tons of butter, representing a value of \$8,000,000. The butter export of Victoria was 369 tons in 1889 and 759 tons in 1890. For the last ten years the export has been not less than 80,000 tons.

A SILVER JUBILEE—Commenting upon the recently celebrated twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of the Right Rev. Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, the "Ave Maria" says:—

"The influence of his voice and pen has been so beneficent and far-reaching, he is so widely known and so highly esteemed, it was but natural that his Silver Jubilee should be regarded as an event of unusual interest and observed with more than ordinary enthusiasm. It drew together from all parts of the United States a large number of eminent priests and prelates, all eager to offer their congratulations and good wishes; and from distant lands came greetings no less cordial, and felicitations no less sincere."

And, after speaking of the deep affection in which Bishop Spalding is held by the people of his own diocese, our contemporary adds the following very just remark:—

"By his books the Bishop has multiplied himself, and in innumerable places outside of the city and diocese of Peoria they take his personal place, enunciating the highest truths, teaching the most useful lessons, inspiring the noblest enthusiasm. Let us hope that an influence so great and so ennobling may be exerted for many years to come."

While we most heartily join in the fervent wish expressed by the "Ave Maria" we may add that no organ, on this continent, has published more of Bishop Spalding's delightfully instructive writings than has the "Ave Maria." But we, in common with all Catholics in the English-speaking world, feel and owe a debt of gratitude to the grand prelate whose rich mind has been stored with treasures of knowledge and who has never stinted the world in the enjoyment of all he could bestow. The Catholic Church has produced so many great and learned, pious and zealous bishops that it would be an impossibility to form an estimate of all they have done, and are doing, in every sphere for the advancement of humanity and the glory of God. We can single them out from each other only when some special event arises that has particular reference to an individual member of that hierarchy. To-day it is Bishop Spalding's turn, and we trust and pray that he may live, in strength and health, to celebrate his golden jubilee of consecration, for such would not only be a reward, in his life, for so much virtue and good accomplished; but it would be still more a blessing to humanity, a boon to our Catholic literature, and a benefit beyond calculation to the Church in America.

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Society Directory.

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ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1863.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn, President, D. Gallery, M.P., Sec., J. F. Quinn, 625 St. Dominique street; M. J. Ryan, treasurer 18 St. Augustin street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3.30 p.m.

A.O.H. LADIES' AUXILIARY, Division No. 5. Organized Oct. 10th, 1901. Meeting on 1st Sunday of every month, at 4 p.m.; and 3rd Thursday, at 8 p.m. Miss Annie Donovan, president; Mrs. Sarah Allen, vice-president; Miss Nora Kavanaugh, recording secretary, 155 Inspector street; Miss Emma Doyle, financial secretary; Miss Charlotte Sparks, treasurer; Rev. Father McGrath, chaplain.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY—Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1863, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: P. P. Director, Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P. President, Hon. Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty; 1st Vice, F. E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd Vice, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Treasurer, Frank J. Green, Corresponding Secretary, John Kahala; Recording Secretary, T. P. Tansey.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY organized 1885—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe, C.S.S.R.; President, M. Casey; Treasurer, Thomas O'Connell; Secretary, W. Whitty.

ST. ANTHONY'S COURT, C. O. F., meets on the second and fourth Friday of every month in their hall, corner Selwyn and Notre Dame streets. A. T. O'Connell, G. R., T. W. Kane, secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY—Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. Rev. Father McGrath, Rev. President; W. P. Doyle, 1st Vice-President; Jno. P. Gunning, Secretary, 716 St. Antoine street, St. Henri.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26—(Organized, 13th November, 1873)—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan; Chancellor, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; President, Fred. J. Sears; Recording Secretary, J. J. Costigan; Financial Secretary, Robt. Warren; Treasurer, J. H. Foley, Jr.; Medical Adviser, Drs. H. J. Harrison, E. J. O'Connell and G. H. Merrill.

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NOTES

CATHOLIC SAILORS is not often that in all of the city special merit of the merits and deserv particular institution, tion. Yet such was the Sunday in regard to the Sailors' Club. However, surprising, as it is univ admitted that no more de establishment of its kind e city, or on this continen times numberless called the splendid work being that admirable club. It the very best talent and our zealous Catholic city had the unstinted approugement of the epis the clergy; and it has d rooms the flower of our city. In fact, there co more positive work o we might more properl work of religious propa lishment with mercy. It h lishment of a haven of seafaring men, whose posed to all the dang deep, and whose few h or recreation are fraugh more fearful dangers in temptations. It is the a second home for the s in which companionship ment and protection ar The wing of God's ang guardian spirit—hangs abode of peace and se yet it is the establish pleasant "rendezvous," sweet associations of h hallowed influences of r with opportunities for enjoyment and the most healthy recreation. No more in need of protect the sailor. From the n fers port he is the obje of evil traps that the scrupulous and even c tion. His strong spiri with his actual innocen signs against him, ten into dangers that too sult in moral and ph wreck. It is exactly t that the Club steps in him from the dangers and saves him for a t a temporal and in a s that must be of ultim It is a glorious work all should encourage in another.

LINCOLN'S LETTER days ago, in New York of historically inte were sold. The auction at 20 West 18th Street of John Anderson most interesting of a sold was one from F coln to General Grant "Executive Mansion, April 30th, 1864," an "Not expecting to see for the spring camp wish to express in th tire satisfaction with done up to this time lars of your plans I of or seek to know. I obtrude any constrai tains upon you." Th purchased by G. H. \$1,050. The document the next highest figur