HON. EDWARD BLAKE.

BANQUET AT THE WINDSOR HOTEL.

The members of the Young Men's Reform Club have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the decided success, in point of numbers, enthusia m, and the quality of the gather in the main corridor of the botel, and before half-past eight, when the doors of the dining hall were opened, there could not have been less than 500 persons present. Hon. Mr. Blake arrived shortly after eight c'clock, and a few minutes later a passage was cleared for him through the vociferating throng in the corridor, and he entered the dining hall, quickly followed by his admirers who crushed and tore their way after him with little regard

When the guests were seated the hall presented a gay appearance. Mr J C McLaren, Q C, President of the Young Men's Reform Club, presided, being supported on his right by the Hon Mr Blake, Hon Mr Laslamme, Mr J Scriver, M P, and Hon H G Joly, and on the left by Hon Mr Laurier, Hon L S Huntington, Senator Thibaudeau, and Mr Edward Holton, M. P. Among other well-known guests were Hon Mesers H Mercier, M. P. P. F Langevin, MPP, F Marchand, MPP, and Messrs J McShane, MPP, GF Bouthillier, MPP, HA Nelson, MPP, W Prevost, ex-M P, Aldermen Grenier, Proctor and Hagar, etc., etc. After the dinner had been fully dis-

The Chairman proposed the usual loyal enthusiasm to appropriate music. To the toast of "the Army and Navy, and Volun-

in French. The Secretary then read letters of apology for non-attendence from Hon A Mackenzie, Hon CF Fraser, Hon Senator Penny, Hon Mr. Anglin, Mr Bourassa and others. Also a letter of congratulation from the Reform Club of Quebec.

The CHAIRMAN arose to propose the toast of "Our Guest," and at the mention of the name of the Hon. Edward Blake the enthusiasm of those present found expression in the wildest demonstrations, and did not subside for some minutes, the band in the mean-

time playing "St. Patrick's Day." Hon, Mr. BLAKE rose to respond to the toast, and was received with loud and prolonged cheering. He begged to return his grateful and heartfelt thanks for the cordial manner in which the toast in compliment to him had been received. He was very conscious that it was to their kindness of heart the enthusiasm evoked was due, and he regarded the grand demonstration of that evening us un omen of victory for, and accession of strength to that band who had so gallantly fought out the great question of the session. He had during the afternoon reviewed at conmost interest to those who watched the course of political events, and under those circumstances he would then discuss them more briefly than he would otherwise have January a great public misfortune had beinterests to a Syndicate, and that away from the party in which they had been pledge had been fulfilled. He did not speak reared. without weighing his words when he said that there was a prependerance of opinion inside the House of Commons, as well as out- coupled with it the names of the Hon. H. G. side, against the contract. It was not for Joly and Mr. J. McShane. him but for the country to say (and the peo. ple had time and opportunities to discuss the question,) what influence or pressure had been brought to bear to remove that preponderance of opinion. (Cheers.) He then reviewed the action of the Government in the matter of the Pacific Railway contract, and referred to the offer made by the second Syndicate. This offer had been declined by the Government as being made too late. Why was it too late? The gentlemen composing the Syndicate had combined themselves, their proposal, and deposited their money before any decided step had been taken. The Government had not pledgthe contract. It was as free to reject as to accept. But they turned good to the evil, and chose the least advantageous bargain. It had been suggested that their honor was pledged to the contract, but, as he had told them, governments were not infallible, and the members of the Syndicate

knew from the outset that the contract had

first to be submitted to Parliament for ap-

stead of the contract had been accepted. Referring to the surplus which had been so only themselves to blame if it was needlessly less expenditure inaugurated by the Government would be seriously felt by the country whenever the present period of prosperity was interrupted by commercial depression, and he discussed at length the benefits derived from free trade as compared with a protection policy. He asserted that liberty of opinion, liberty of person, and liberty of property were the hereditary principles of the Liberal party. Amongst the most valuable liberties in connection with property was the privilege to sell or exchange it to the best advantage. He urged his friends of the Young Men's Reform Club to look at the questions he had referred to from all points of view, and judge them only after an impartial investigation. He ridiculed the claim of the Conservative party to be the heirs of Baldwin and Lafontaine. He remembered the days of Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine, when the reforms advocated by those gentiemen were strenuously opposed by the Conservatives, some of whom at the present time figured prominently in the Conservative ranks. As instances he might refer to the opposition offered by them to the King's College grant and the Rebellion Losses Bill. He asked what it was endeared to the people the constitutions under which they lived. It was because under a constitutional monarchy they believed they had in Canada full self-

isters of the Queen who decided for them. It was the Queen's ministers and the representatives of England who adjudged what was good for them all. They were not merely Queen's subjects, but they were subjects of the Queen's subjects. They ought to have a voice in the making of commercial treaties; they ought to have the voice in the making of commercial treaties directly of interest to them. They should take up this question as one of vital importance. He did not feel comfortable while that state of things existed. (Enthusiastic cheering.) If Canada had no part in the management of those affairs he would advocate the severance of the partnerspeeches made, which attended the dinner would advocate the severance of the partner-given by them, Tuesday night week, to the Hon ship in such matters. (Applause.) They Edward Blake, the leader of the Reform party. should refuse to be governed by another As early as 7 o'clock a large crowd began to people who had no interest in their internal affairs. The only question on a common ground was that of common defence. Did any body suppose that the Land Bill to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament would settle the Irish difficulty. No, there was a political question behind that. Local concerns should be intrusted to local bodies, otherwise he saw nothing but a calamitous and disastrous solution of the problem. Last session they were told that they were for the arrangement of their own attire or that on the eve of obtaining a most advantageous commercial treaty with France, but what the upshot? A forty-eight hours' consideration was necessary in the Foreign Office, and before that could be held the opportunity was gone and the treaty lost. He and will not yield to one of the most dannever in so short time heard of so strong an | gerous intrigues ever attempted by Engargument in favor of the policy of managing all our own affairs. We had not the power to close the bargain, the opportunity was lost, and we were now waiting for a recurrence of it. (Applause.) Hon. Mr. Blake then contended that the present election system did not fully reflect in Parliament the opinions of the people, for in the last election there was about an equal balance at the polls, while there was an overwhelming be the outcome of such an appointment. Sure majority in Parliament. He favored the limitation of the power of the Executive, and disaster, for Irish priests and people. It is toasts, which were drunk with considerable stated that the Government should be required to bring down measures at a suf- mooted, nor will it be the first time that the ficiently early period of the session to allow teers," Col. F. G. Marchand responded briefly them to be fully discussed. He concluded his speech by referring to the necessity of party organization to assure success at the general elections of 1883.

"The Senate and the House of Commons" was the next toast proposed, coupled with the names of the Hon. Senator Thibaudeau, Hon. Wilfred Laurier, and Hon. S. L. Hunting-

Hon. Senator THIBAUDEAU referred briefly to the success and magnificence of the demonstration, and congratulated the Young Men's Reform Club for the energy displayed. He eulogized the Hon. Mr. Blake, and alluded to the duties of sincere Reformers at the present time.

Hon. Mr. Laurier delivered a somewhat lengthy speech, during which he referred to the vitality displayed by the Reform party in Montreal, and alluded to the disasters suffered both in the elections of 1878, and by the removal by death of some of the most prominent and gifted Liberals. He spoke of the record of the Reform party, and paid the righest compliments to the talents and character of its present leader.

Hon. L S. Huntington congratulated the Young Men's Reform Club upon the success siderable length the topics which were of attending its demonstration, and called attention to the appropriateness of the honors paid to the Hon. Mr. Blake, whose revered father had so persistently defended the rights of Lower Canada in the House of Assembly done. Since he had visited Montreal last in 1849. He was of the opinion that the programme laid out by Mr. Thos. White, in a fallen them, or he might go further and say recent editorial, for Mr. Blake, had not been that a great public crime had been commit- | exactly followed by the latter gentleman, and (Cheers.) At that time he had he was certain there were very many Tories made a pledge to resist to the last who would gladly follow the leadership of the anticipated gift of the country's the Hon. Mr. Blake if they clared to break

> "The Local Legislature" was then proposed by Mr. D. Barry. in a neat speech

flon. Mr. John, in response, thanked the citizens of Montreal for the support they had given his Government when in power, and said he delighted to join in honoring the Hon. Edward Blake, whose qualities for leadership he fully recognized. Owing to the Inteness of the hour he declined to enter into a discussion of political subjects.

Mr. J. McSnane, M.P.P., also addressed the assemblage, oulogizing Hon. Mr. Joly, and predicting success in the near inture for the Reform party.

The other toasts proposed were "The Manufacturing Interests of Moutreal," "The Reform Association of Montreal," "Our Sised the country to the acceptance of ter Clubs," "The Press," and "The Ladies," each of which was responded to. Each of prive them of all influence in Ireland. This, the speakers were frequently interrupted with from the light to the dark, from the applause, and the assemblage did not disperse till a very late hour,

> ESCAPED FROM ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

> TWO PRISONERS DISAPPEAR MYSTERIOUSLY FROM THE CELLS.

proval. It would have been a relief both in-About 12 o'clock last Thursday morning the side and outside of the House if the offer incflicials of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary were thrown into great excitement by the discovery that two of the prisoners had loudly boasted by the Government, Hon. Mr. | succeeded in making their escape. It ap-Blake asserted that it had been raised by in- pears that the guard on duty on making the creased taxation. He had read of Finance | round of wards Nos. 1 and 3, found two of the Ministers who had put money in the public | cells without their accustomed occupants. An chest without taking it out of the public alarm was at once given, but the birds had pocket, and he thought the money would be flown and left no trace behind. Their prison Treasury, as it now furnished an excuse for a ently having made their escape in citizens' a large public charge. If the people clothes. There names are William Harwood paid in the money to the Treasury they had and Jack Williams. The former is a native of Montreal, having been sent down for five paid out. He argued that the system of reck. | years for a bold robbery. He had two years of his sentence to complete when he managed to escape from the prison. Williams is a came from all parts of the district. The body native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and was in for a term of four years for stabbing a man in F. J. Piche, cure of Terrebonne. During the Montreal. He had completed three out of afternoon the remains were viewed by thouhis four years. It is supposed that they have gone to Upper Unnada, the police of that section having little acquaintance with them. A reward is offered for their recapture.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment .- The most effectual cure for Gout and Rheumatism .- A frequent cause of these complaints is the inflammatory state of the blood, attended with bad digestion, lassitude, and great debility, showing the want of a proper circulation of the fluid, and that impurity of the blood greatly aggravates these disorders. Holloway's Pills are of so purifying a nature that a few doses taken in time are an effectual preventive against gout and rhoumatism, but any one that has an attack of either should use Holloway's Ointment also, the powerful properties of which, combined with the effects of the Pills, ensure a certain cure. The Ointment should be thoroughly rubbed into the parts affected at least twice a day, after they have been sufficiently fomented with warm water to open the pores to facilitate the introduction of the Ointment to the glands.

THE PROPOSED PAPAD NUNGIO IN LONDON.

ar en <u>led</u>eben alla utent (From the Dublin Freeman's Journal, 16th March.)

One of the largest and most representative meetings of the Irish Catholic Bishops ever held assembled yesterday in the Catholic University. We do not pretend to any authoritative knowledge of the proceedings, but if the information which has reached us be not inaccurate-and we believe that it is not the subject under consideration was one of the gravest and most important which ever occupied the attention of the Irish Catholic Hierarchy. It was no less than the proposal or suggestion which had come from certain officials in Rome for the appointment of a Papal Nuncio at the Court of St. James. It will be with a feeling of the most intense satisfaction and relief that the Irish people will learn that the opinion of the assembled | for a long while. Bishops, unanimous and emphatic, was against any change of the kind suggested, and that their views on the subject have been embodied in a most decided letter which will be forwarded at once to Rome. We earnestly trust and believe-in fact we cannot doubt-that His Holiness will recognize the wisdom of the decision of the Irish Prelater, land against the nationality and the faith of Cutholic Ireland. We have said faith as well as nationality, for we hold that if anything could shake the faith of Irish Catholics or weaken their allegiance to the Holy See, it would be the consequences which would inevitably result from the appointment of a Papal Nuncio at the English court. We dare scarce trust ourselves to forecast what might we are that it would be full of danger, if not not the first time such a project has been patriotism and good sense of the Irish Prelates have defeated the attempt. It was proposed in O'Connell's time, and O'Conneli, as good a Catholic as ever lived, condemned it empathatically. It was suggested in the time of Lucas and withdrawn. In fact it has been constantly a favorite dream of English statesmen anxious to sever that union between priests and people in Ireland which has been her sole mainstay during so many generations of trial and suffering. Nothing could be better calculated to bring about that severance, and never was there a more dangerous time to try such an experiment than this moment. We believe that the Irish people were never more devoted to their religion and to its ministers than now, but at the same time it must be recognized and acknowledged that they have of late assumed an unaccustomed independence of attitude in secular matters which is not wrong in itself, but which is not to be ignored. If they were once given cause to believe or suspect that the Irish Hierarchy were influenced or controlled by English statesmen, the Irish people would lose all confidence and respect for them as politicians and public leaders, and this certainly would tend to weaken their confidence and respect for them in every other capacity. This is the simple truth, and the occasion is too vitally important not to state it in plain language. The man who weakens in any way the bonds of sympathy between priests and people weakens them in all, and thus strikes a blow at religion which no outside enemy could deal. This, we believe, was the view of every Bishop, without exception, who attended the meeting yesterday. A Papal Nuncio in London could not avoid being the who gather his ideas and his impression clustering in our memories will be the light H. G. from English officials and English Catholic of those days spent beneath thy fostering Unfertunately, we know only too care. society. well that English Catholics of the better class have little sympathy with Ireland, and when her people placed confidence in English Catholic politicians that confidence was almost invariably betrayed. So well have the Irish people learned that lesson that at the last election they sent all those -good people home about their business, and a very good thing it was to get rid of the Bowyers, and Montagues, and suck like. Be that as it may, no matter whether the Papal Nuncio was or was not the creature of the English Government, the Irish people would believe him to be so, and thus the mischief would be done all the same. For such a man to control the Irish Prelacy would be to dewe say, would be the ineritable and most certain and evident result. It would be one equally disastrous to Ireland and to Catholicity. Therefore it is, we rejoice to know, that the Irish Bishops, ever faithful, patriotic, and wise, have spoken with no uncertain voice on this most important question, and that we earnestly trust that they will not have spoken in vain.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MGR PROULX

On Tuesday, 29th ult., the remains of the late Mgr. Proulx, Vicar-General of the Archof Terrebonne. After only a short sickness, he expired last Friday. The remains were at his brother's residence on Saturday and Sunday, and on Monday afternoon they were conveyed to the church amid an immense gathering of people who was received at the church door by the Rov. were held. A numerous gathering of clergy, faithful and friends of the deceased prelate filled the church, which had been appro-priately decorated with emblems of mourning. The chief mourners were Dr. Proulx, brother of the deceased, and his nephew, Mr. A. Lacoste, Q.C., of this city. A special train from Montreal carried numerous friends from this city.

His Grace Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, officiated, assisted by the Rev J Lonergan, P P of St Bridget's, Montreal; the Rev Father Vincent, Superior of St Mary's Colpresided at the sanctuary, attended by Rev Canon Lesage, Rev Father Huot, cure of St Paul l'Ermite, and the Rev M McCann, Chancellor of the Archbishopric of Toronto. Among those present in the sanctuary were the Rev Mesers Berrigan, P P, St Mary's, Toronto; Morris, of Thorold, Ont; McBride, P P, St Michael's, Toronto; Turgeon and

Convent of St Vincentide Paul Paris, and the Rev Sisters Scholastique and Veronique, of

the Hochelaga Convent. The choir was under the direction of Dr E Desjardins. After the Gospel the Archbishop of Toronto entered the pulpit, and amid general silence and sobbing of many present, delivered the sermon, recalling the many virtues of the late prelate and his good works, during his fifty years of ministry. Mgr. Fabre chanted the Libera, and after the conclusion of the services the remains were taken to Boucherville, where they were consigned to the church vaults.

A very touching scene occurred in the Boucherville Church, when the remains were lowered to the vault. The Archbishop, who lost in the deceased one of his most devoted missionaries and a dear friend, attempted to deliver his adieux over the open grave, but completely broke down overcome with emotion. The clergy all returned to the chapel, and the Venerable Archbishop of Toronto remained weeping over the grave

OBSEQUIES OF SENATOR DE LA-FAYETTE.

REMARKS OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER. Paris, March 29 .- The funeral of M. Oscar De Lafavette was celebrated with great pomp at St. Clothilde to-day. It was attended by several Ministers and a number of prominent members of the Legislature. The President of the Chamber of Deputies was represented at the ceremony. General Noyes, who was one of the pall-bearers, made a brief but affecting speech at the tomb in Pere La Chaise. In a few telling phrases he recalled the many personal virtues of the deceased Senasor and the never-to-be-forgotten services rendered to America by his great progenitor. The assembled crowd of Frenchmen was much gratified by the earnestness and appropriateness of this tribute on the part of the Ministor. M. D'Freycinet is likely to get the seat in the Senate which is left vacant by M. De Lafayette's death.

A PLEASANT EVENING.

On the evening of the 4th of February the pupils of School No. 3, St. Anicet, presided over by Miss Margaret Finn (teacher), after going through a very creditable examination in the different branches of elementary education, before a crowded school-room, entertained those present with a very amusing dramatic concert; at the close of which Miss Bridget Brady read the following address:-

To our beloved Teacher, Miss Finn Allow us to approach you in order that we may endeavour to make manifest our appreciation of the efforts you are making in the the dishes warm, and if one is very particular advancement of our education, that we may give expression to the tender feelings of endearment that binds us with you, to the gratitude we so fondly cherish and so heartily extend. Cold and callous we should be, devoid of feeling and affection, did not the studied kindness and gentle mieu (which are but the outward reflection of inward virtue) respond within our hearts and secure our warmest friendship. But words cannot adequately convey our thanks. We feel as though we should give other proof, to one who labors so earnestly to instill our youthful minds with knowledge, to impress our souls with virtue, the true boon of earthly and eternal happiness. We, therefore, hope you may be pleased to receive this humble tribute. (Here Miss Hannah Foren presented the teacher with a beautiful set of jewellery and silk kerchief.) Accept it as a token of our unfading friendship, our gratitude and esterm; accept it as the gift of those who will tool of the English Government. No matter ever treasure thy name, whose best wishes how well meaning he might be, the influences are for your welfare, and whom, when sepaby which he would be surrounded would be rated through the lapse of time from you, too strong for him to resist. He should our guiding star, the fondest recollections

> We have the honor to respectfully sign, Your pupils, School No. 3, ST. ANICET, No 2.

In response, Miss Finn said :- As this was altogether unexpected, she was not crepared of zinc in a tablespoonful of rain water. If to make a suitable reply; however, she thanked them and, as her term was not yet the light by shades. expired, she hoped that before its close she would have an opportunity of showing that she valued their edilying kindness. After this feature all repaired to their re-

spective homes, well pleased with the treat of the evening.

JOHN F. McGOWAN. St. Anicet, February, 1881.

THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.

The world occasionally witnesses the anpearance of a man pre-eminent among his

fellows, who leaves his mark upon the world either for good or for evil. Our century has been unusually fruitful in such men. have our military hero, our philosopher, our astronomer, our statesmen par excellence; wo have, also, our physician and philanthropist, par excellence. But now we have Professor Holloway, who, benefited by the long experience of long experiments and enlightened by deep study, has bestowed upon the world diocese of Toronto, who expired at Terre- one of the greatest treasures, in the form of bonne some days ago, were consigned to their | his celebrated Pills and Ointment. By their last resting-place amid general expressions | instrumentality health is placed within the of sorrow and mourning on all sides. The reach of all that will avail themselves of deceased prelate, feeling unwell, left Toronto | them. They have recommended themselves much better in our pockets than in the clothes were lying in their cells, they evid- and came on a visit to his brother, Dr. Proulx, everywhere by their beneficial effects, and are now known throughout the civilized world. We are glad to know that not only unbounded tame, but a considerable fortune, has rewarded Holloway for his philanthropic labours.

South and Central America, Mexico and Cuba, following the example of Spain, have become large consumers of these articles, and wherever the Spanish language is spoken they are now extensively used as a family sands. On Tuesday morning the services medicine. No region of the earth affords such opportunities for to fing the universality of a remedy as South America. From the enormous inequality of level between its different portions, it comprehends the climates of all the zones, and all the diseases peculiar to the varieties of temp rature known as frigid, temperate, and torrid are found among its inhabitants. A grander field for the employment of preparations adapted to the cure of every species of disorder, internal or external, cannot be conceived, and as their success has been uniform in all parts of the southern lege, Toronto, and the Rev J Primeau, cure continent, we may fairly regard these of Boucherville. His Lordship Mgr Fabre medicines as specifics for the maladius of every soil and clime.

We do not make these statements and express these opinions without having weighed them well. They are not founded merely upon common report, but upon the testimony of parties occupying high positions in society—men of umblemished reputation and matured judgment ithat, likewise, is con-Hudon, S J; Caisse, chaplain of the Hoche- firmed by circumstances, within our own imlaga Convent; Belanger, Cote St Louis; Gaudet, of L'Assomption College; Normandin, of less hesitation in declaring our predilections they believed they had in Canada full self-government. But they had not, for with reference to their foreign relations, with reference to commercial treaties, it was the min-sorbed in materialism.

Gen. Moltke writes to another Prussian det, of L'Assomption College; Normandin, of Laschenaie; Watier, of St Francois de Salles; for these remedies, inasmuch as it is shared by our brethren of the press in every quarter of the Paul; Viger, Terrebonne; Piche, of the press in every quarter de Paul; Viger, Terrebonne; Piche, of the the globe. The Pennsylvanian.

Agricultural.

VALUE OF LAUREL ROOTS .- There is no egularly market for these things. Their value depends wholly upon their fittness for making pipes, walking-canes, &c. Some are better than others for these purposes. The demand is so small and the business so unimportant: that a large supply suddenly coming in would be unsalable.

FLEAS IN .THE BARN .- Fleas may accumu inte in the barn from fowls that are kept there. When they have gathered in large quantities they may be removed by means of hot lime wash; they will be found gathered under cleats and in corners. These places should be thoroughly washed with the lime and the loose dust swept out. Rats are also infested with fleas, and will soon stock a barn with them.

IRON OR LEAD PIPE FOR WATER.-Iron pipe rustsand gives a disagreeable taste to water that stands in it; lead pipe is desolved by pure soft water, and the carbonate of lead thus formed is highly poisonous. But with either pipe, if the water be pumped away until it is fresh there will be neither the bad taste of the iron nor the danger from the lead. The iron flavour is not injurious, but, although it is not pleasant, is wholesome and is of tonic properties. But one may not like to take such medicine in all his food and drink, and it is easy to avoid it.

EFFECT OF LIME ON MANURE. - The effect of lime on fresh manure is to decompose it and drive off all the ammonia. This does not hurt it in the least if it is done in the soil, because the soil will catch all the ammonia: nor in compost heaps, because the compost will absorb it. But with manure alone it is ruinous. To leave manure rotting all the Winter, it must be kept from freezing. It would pay to have a cellar or a pit for the manure so that a good heat could be kept up, and if the manure is turned once, the whole heap could be kept hot and rotted sufficiently for use in the Spring.

Use of Bone for Corn and Potatoes .-Ground bone is most effective when it is very fine. Coarse bone is slow in its effect because it desolves very slowly. It is better for corn and potatoes when made into superphosphate, Dover, Delaware. and it is then very useful; the potatoes grown by it are clean, smooth, and very thin skinned. Been manure is apt to make scab by potatoes. Two hundred and fifty pounds per acre is a fair quantity to use when the soil is in good condition, but it will pay to use 500 pounds per acre when large crops are desired. It can be used by scattering it in the hill or drill, well mixing it with the soil.

How Table Mars are Made, -Table mats for placing under dishes may be made in a variety of ways. One use for them is to keep mats may be made for the plates. Very nice mats may be made of strips of different colored flannel woven in a frame by means of a packing needle, and bound with a broad strip of another color. The mats in which tea-chests are wrapped will make a good foundation for the flannel covering, or these mais may be cut into ovals and discs and bound with ribbon and lined with baize or flannel. Canton matting of the finer kinds may be purchased for 25 cents a yard and cut into proper shapes, lined with baize on the under side and bound, and will make excellent table mats for dishes or lamps.

DISEASED EYES .- A colt that is troubled with weak eyes should be carefully treated. The eye is a very delicate and tender organ, and is easily affected by rough treatment Sudden change from a dark stable to bright light is injurious; a side light in a stable is also hurtful; dust from hay given in elevated racks is apt to cause trouble by falling into the eyes, but the worst of all is the foul air that prevails in stables. This irritates the eyes and produces serious inflammation, the constant repetition of which in time destroys the sight. This should be prevented by the abundant use of ground plaster in the stubles and constant cleanliness. The other evils should be remedied. The eye may be treated with gentle stimulants to encourage discharge which will give relief, and strengthened by applications of cold water. Bathe the eyes with a lotion made of one grain of sulphate the eyes are very tender, protect them from

the light by shades.

ROUP IN FOWLS—Roup is a malignant catarrh and contagious. It is also infectious, as it may be communicated by means of the air and actual contact with the poisonous virus is not necessary. It consists of a purulent hammation of the nasal and bronchial membranes, and affects as it spreads, the eyes, and even the brain. It is always fatal if left to itself. It is sailly cured if taken in its enry stages. Whish the head with warm vinegar; swab out the nostrils and throat with fresh vinegar on the end of a small feather. Then wi h a small feather apply a solution of cholorate of potash to the throat and nostrils, and put a few drops down the throat. Feed warm milk and bread.

COTTON-SEED MEAL FOR MANURE.—Cotton-seed is a very rich fertilizer. It contains 4 per cent. of nitrogen equal to 89 pounds to the ton, and worth \$20 at the current rate of nitrogen in artificial fertilizers. It contains also 2 per cent. of phosphoric acid (worth \$6 to the ton.) The meal from the hulled seed after presting out the oil contains 7 per cent. of nitrogen, which is as much as most of the best guanos now contain. The meal would be an excellent mixture for Southern rock phosphates, either raw or made into superphosphates, or for composting with swamp mixe. If bone-dust be added the compost would be a perfect fertilizer, and veryactive and valuable.

post would be a perfect and valuable, and valuable, Sweet Corn for Forder.—From several years' experience with sweet corn grown for fodder, the writer is satisfied in at the most profitable crop that can be grown is planted in Attilisat such a distance apart significance pood ears. Evergreen corn is the best variety, the stales are tail and leafy, and the curs are large and long. When planted on good soil in rows 30 inches apart and 18 inches apart in the row, with 5 or 0 grain in a hill, there will be 11,000 hills to an acre and 3 or i fair-sized ears to a hill. The stocks alone will weigh about 6 to 8 pounds to the hill, which will give 3 to 40 tons of green fodder to two acre. There is more feeding value, counting inder and ears together, in this crop than any other that can be grown, and it is very productive of milk, too.

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We know of a man who is so talkat, ve that nothing but the toothache can make him hold his jaw.

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