A Strong Plea for more Commercial and Industrial Schools in Canada,

The following address was delivered by Mr. T. M. Reynolds at the annual distribution of prizes at the Mount Boyal College, one hundred and twenty, an increase of fifty. on Friday, the 23rd instant:

Mr. Principal, Ladies and Gentlemen:-I shall confine my remarks to the saying of a institutions of this kind, and to the offering of a few suggestions to the graduates. It is a fact familiar to all those who have given any attention to the educational affairs of this Province, that, in the past, we have had too many institutions where Latin, Greek and scholastic philosophy were the principal subjects taught, and the principal mental equipment furnished to our stu-dents and young men wherewith to enter on the battle of life. We had too many purely classical colleges, and not enough commercial and industrial schools. The result has been that the professions notably those of law and medicine—have been disastrously prowded. The supply has been far in excess of the demand, inasmuch as the young men leaving those colleges to live in the world were absolutely unfit for other occupa-

Many farmers' sons—young men of very mediocre ability-after spending seven or eight years in college, were thus obliged to study law or medicine, whether they liked it or not, whether or not they possessed the nasural aptitudes for the study. The consequence, in too many instances, was that semistarvation, misery and life-long suffering were entailed upon them. Not a few of them had to come down to manual labor for a living, or become once more a burden on the resources of their parents.

The Hon. Judge Loranger, in a public address delivered a few years ago, speaking of the condition of education in our province, took occasion to say that we had, perhaps, the best classical colleges on the continent; but we had begun at the wreng end of the educational ladder; we began at the top, with the luxuries of education, and now we had to come down and begin at the bottom where we should have started at the commencement. And the Hon. Judge was right, Dscause most people will admit that for a new country, education, like agriculture, should begin with what is necessary, then proceed to what is useful, and lastly go to what is ornamental. Few] indeed, will be found to advocate the adoption of an opposite system; and yet this opposite system is what we have been following all along until within a very recent period.

Nor are we the only people who have made mistakes of this kind. Older countries tell into the same error. Speaking of the quality of college education given in England, Mr. Froude tells us that "graduates from the highest educational institutions in England-Combridge wranglers and Oxford double firsts -after learning faithfully all that those uni- its immense war indemnity after its defeat by versities undertook to teach them, have been seen, of late years, breaking stones on the public highways of Australia, or tending sheep for an employer who could neither read nor write. This was all they were found to be fit for when brought into contact with the actual reslities of life."

Not long ago a paragraph in the New York Herald announced the significant fact that Donis Kelley, an honor graduate from Trinity College, Dublin, had obtained a position from the corporation of New York as street sweeper at a salary of ninety cents a day. A short time ago twenty young men graduated from an Esstern College in the United States, where education is supposed to be eminently practical. Of those seven are employed in auction rooms at a salary of \$14 a month; three are employed as conductors on street cars; three are supported by widowed mothers; two are tramps and the others are waiting, loafer-like, for something to turn up. To borrow an idea, if not the language, expressed by the Hon. J. J. Curran, in an address delivered some years ago to the gradu-ates of the College of Ottawa: that education is a very defective one, and sadiy out of harmony with the requirements of nineteeth contury civilization, which causes a youth to grow enthusiastic over the hexameters of Virgil, or the lambics of Homer whilet leaving him ignorant of the multiplication table.

Happily a reaction has set in for some time past, against the unpracticableness of this kind of education; and nowhere is this reaction more marked than in our own province. Commercial and industrial schools are being established everywhere, and the Government are making praiseworthy efforts to foster and encourage their growth. Many of our classical colleges seeing the necessity of changlug, or, at least, modifying their programme, have added commercial courses to their curriculum, and employed lay teachers of known ability and experience to conduct them. One of those abie commercial teachers employed for several years in some of the leading colleges of this Province, is, as you are aware, the present principal of this institution, Prof. Russell, Knowing that a wider field of usetulness lay before him, and yielding to the repeated wishes of several friends, he came and established himself in Montreal last year with the splendid success which we all witnessed this morning. One year ago last August this large building, with its thirty-two apartments, was rented, furnished and fitted up for the work intended. Competent teachers were secured and the class rooms thrown open. The fact was made known to the public through the press. Naint-hearted people predicted the speedy collapse of the enterprise; but Mr. Russell is not a man to be discouraged by difficulties. The classes opened with about twenty pupils, but before the end of the year more than three times that number were enrolled on the College register. Enlarged accommodations were made; the work of organization went on, until at present the institution possesses facilities for the acquisition of a full commercial education inferior to no other in the city. Its departments are all now in efficient working order. Arithmetic, mental and written: book-keeping, commercial correspondence, commercial law, telegraphy, shorthand, the French language and literature, banking, brokerage, business forms, agencies, forwarding, commission; in short, every branch of a full commercial education is taught here with unremitting care and attention. The banking department on the second floor is so complete that it will well repay the trouble of going up to see it.

But before and above all in importance is the care bestowed on the religious education of the students. In all the primary and intermediate classes, catechism is taught every day; and every morning throughout the year. except when the weather is unusually inclement, all the boarders, headed by the worthy Principal, go to Mess every morning, and to confession and Holy Communion every month. In this respect, as in others, the College has the confidence of the clergy of the city; whilst Senators, members of Parsony here to be educated.

But the greatest proof of the work which the College has done, and of the satisfaction which it has given, is this:—that all those who were here last year returned and brought others with, them. This necessitated the renting of another building of about the same size as this one and these two have been size as this one, and these two have been jointly occupied since last September. The number of students on the register last year was sixty-seven; this year it is three students in one year. No facts speak louder than figures, and if this number goes on increasing in the same ratio for ten years, few words on the necessity for educational there will be over five hundred and thirty buildings like this one, but a whole suite, of university dimensions, will be required to accommodate them. This to my mind is a convincing proof of the necessity that existed for an institution of this kind, as well as an encouraging prospect for the hopes of Mr. Bussell. Now, a few words to the graduates. Gen-

tlemen, you have made a commercial course of studies, and you are about to enter on a commercial career. Some of you may go into business immediately with your fathers or friends; others may have to seek employment for some time; to the latter I would say, if you find not at first the sort of employment you want, don't waste time in waiting for congenial employment and trusting to luck. Luck is a fool and a coward; but Pluck is a hero and a conqueror. Luck lies late a-bed in the morning hoping that the letter-carrier may bring him news of some friend having died and left him a legacy, or of some soft Government situation tinue to teach their lesson, whether men heed having been obtained for him by the influence of some political friend. But Pluck turns out at 6 o'clock in the morning, and goes to work like a man with his hands or his brains, or both combined. And while Luck is loitering and loading around the street corners, or in worse places, Pluch is going ahead forging his way to the front rank in his trade, profession or occupation. Take, then, the first honst employment that offers, even though it be manual labor; and if your hands get blistered the first day, the second they will become used to it, and the third they will be all right. And if you have the pluck and energy characteristic of go-shead young men, you will not remain long in an inferior position. As a rule, men just occups the position in the world which they deserve, neither better nor worse. To all I would ery-

BE INDUSTRIOUS.

Labor ic one of the conditions of our existence, and it is well that it is so. "He that works not," says the Apostie, "neither shall he eat." All men—lunatics, drones and, perhaps, "dudes" excepted—are laborers. All progress in arts, science and literature is the result of successive accumulations of labor. Labor is the origin and source of all wealth, whether individual or national. And in proportion as an individual or nation is industrious, in the same proportion is it wealthy and powerful. As an instance of this, witness the promptitude with which France paid off Germany in 1870. Health of body, happiness of mind, peace and prosperity are the natural accompaniments of labor. It is even a cure for many of the "ills to which flesh is beir," for Dryden tells us

The wise for cure on exercise depend, God never made his work for man to mend. It was Franklin who said

Plough deep while sluggards sleep, And you will have corn to sell and to keep,"

BE EELF-RELIANT. Plough your own furrow; hoe your own tow. Every herring must hang by its own tail. Every man is the architect of his own fortune. It is somewhat dangerous now-adays to quote from ancient classics-seeing they are to be thrown overboard, and it not ing hand to save them from their fate. Yet we have much to learn from those sturdy old Greeks and Romans, and that much we cannot learn except through the medium of the languages which they spoke and wrote. One of the practical proveres of the latter was: Fortuna favet fortibus; which means in modern English: God helps those who help themselves. Thus ask no man to assist you so long as you have health and strength to assist yourselves.

The work that should to-day be wrought, Defer not till to-morrow; The help that should within be sought Scorn from without to borrow.

Be persuaded that the world cores nothing about you until you have achieved what it calls success, and then it will worship you. In the business world of today, where competition in every department is so fierce, you must strike out boldly for yourselves, always alming a little higher than the mark you intend to hit, taking "Excelsior" for your mette, and for your watchward "No Sur-render." The history of the succession financlers and business men of this continent is one uniform record of self-reliance and selfhelp. The millionsires of Ban Franciscothe Floods, the Mackays and the O'Briensthe Astore, the A.T. Stewarts and the Vanderblits, of New York, started in life with no such educational advantages as you possess. And yet the achieved a success and left a record behind them of which their country feels justly proud. On this point an American poet gives sound advice which, if not expressed in elegant language, is, at least, pithy and practical :-

In battle or business, whatever the came. In law or in love it is ever the game, in law or in love it is ever the same; in the struggle for power or scramble for pelf, Let this be your motto: "Rely on yourself." For whether the prize be a ribbon or throne, The victor is he who can go it alone.

Yet be not too ambitious, and set not your heart upon money for its own sake, but for the sake of the good you may do with it. "Man liveth not by bread alone," and life has higher purposes than those of mere money getting.

BE PAINSTAKING,

That is to say—pay attention to matters of detail and do not affect to despise trifles. The divinely inspired Word tells us that "he who despiseth small things shall fall by little and little." A story is told of Michael Angelo that while engaged in finishing one of his statues, a friend called to see him and found him paying the most scrupulous attention to the point of the little finger. Several days after the friend called again and found him etill working at the little finger. "Why, Angelo," said the friend, "I am surprised that a man of your genius should waste your time upon such triflee." "My dear sir," said Angelo, "trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle."

Life is made up of a series of little things, and little things neglected may lead to very serious consequences. You remember the story of the horse-shoe nail. For want of a unil the shoe was lost, for want of a shoe the horse was lost, for want of a horse the rider, who was general of an army, fell into the Ray. Father Sauve, supplied some very good bands of his enemies and was killed. For music. The various prizes were handed to want of a general the army was dispersed and the winners by His Lordship and consisted routed and the fate of a nation decided. And for the most part in well bound standard

one cent a day is \$3.13 in a year; and this sum would pay your annual subscription to some deserving charity or benevolent association. Little things, then, are not to be de-spised, for, in the aggregate

Little drops of water and little grains of sand Make the mighty ocean and the solid land.

BE HONEST. It is not only the best policy, but it is the investment which pays the best interest, both here and hereafter. Honesty is the "arithmetic which must keep all the books of life." Do not, then, take undue advantage of any man, and seek not to possess or retain that for which you have not given a just equivalstudents clamouring for admission at the ent. The Divine Wisdom here as in other doors of this institution. And then not two things, has laid down the rule for our guidance: "Do unto others as you would wish others to do unto you." Do not keep false weights and measures; do not sell adulterated goods for the genuine article, and be persuaded that "there is no profit made by the man who gains the whole world, but suffers the loss of his own soul." Meet your obligations as they become due, and never let it be said of you that, through your own fault, you ever paid your creditors less than 100c on the dollar. Oherish throughout life a fond remembrance of your Alma Mater, and forget not the youthful friendships formed under the shadow of kindly Mount Boyal.

Gentlemen, it is said there is nothing new under the sun, and the principles underlying the suggestion I have made to you, certainly contain nothing new. They are as old as the Book of Proverbs, or the Sermon on the Mount; but they have been consecrated by the practice of just and righteous men through many generations, and they will con-

it or not, so long as the world lasts. All 1 have here said to you, gentlemen, may be summed up in one sentence: "Know your duty, and do it." Your duty is threefold: your duty to God, to your neighbor and to yourselves. Your duty to God is to love Him, adore Him and give Him thanks fer the favors He has conferred on you. Your duty to your neighbor is to love him as yourself—to take an active interest in everything that concerns the welfare of the community in which you live-making it an adequate return for the advantages you receive from it, for the protection it affords you in your person and property—exercising the franchise according to the dictates of your conscience, and voting for him whom you believe to be the best man, irrespective of the pressure which may be brought to bear on you by party hacks or political time-servers. Your duty to yourselves is to lead upright, pure and honorable lives—faithfully doing what you know to be right, and fearlessly re-

fusing to do what you know to be wrong. Acting in accordance with these principles and illustrating them in your daily lives, you will prove yourselves to be good men and good citizens here, and prepare yourselves for a happy reward hereafter,

THE WORST CASES of weakness, exhapstion, impotency, and all diseases and weakness of the generative organs can be cured by Mack's Magnetic Medicine. See advertisement in another column.

THE NEW ST. THERESE COLLEGE

AWARD OF PRIZES.

The Benediction of the new College at St. Therese took place Tuesday week. It will be remembered that the old college building was completely destroyed by fire some eighteen months ago. The present edifice is a really fine structure, being five stories high, with mansard roof; total length, 250 feet; centre transept, 85 feet deep and main body | working for comb honoy should furnish abun-65 feet. The principal entrance is surmounted by a handsome tower and spire room. Crowding at this season means swarmthey are to be thrown overboard, and it not actually drowned, at least allowed to struggle ending with a golden cross. The style ing and loss. If the finest honey is desired, are no wiser. Each sitting and the style of architecture is modern Gothic. the sections must be removed as 600n as a coop by herself, and each coop should have they are them from their fate. Yet plets and convenient. In the basement, which is light and lofty, are situated the refectory, caliais, servants' offices and store rooms. The first floor contains the main Extracted honey should always be kept in a corridor, the recreation rooms, parlors and dry, warm atmosphere, and then even thin the private spartments of the Superior. In the second story, which is reached by a wide and handsome stairway, is the temporary chapel, the oratory and the rooms of the Seminaristes. The third story is devoted to class rooms and studies, and the fourth, or manaard story, to the dormitories. The architects for the building were Mesers. Poitras & Roy, and the following the contractors for the various works: Stone work-Messrs. St. Louis & Pro. Carpentering-Messrs. Lepage & Pepin. Roofing, heating, etc., Messis. Drapeau & Sevignac. Plastering— Francis Descarries. The total cost when fully completed will be about \$80,000.

DECORATIONS. Among other decorations were a number of pretty arches bearing appropriate mottoes and devices such as "Love to our Bishop," "To our benefactors," "To His Honor the Lieutenant Governor," " To the first Thereeian Blahop," "In memory of the happy day," &c. The invited guests who participated in the ceremonies attending the benediction and distribution of prizes included Monseigneur Fabro, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, attended by Captain Sheppard, A.D.C, the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Hon. J. A. Mousseau, His Honor Mr. Justice Routhler and others. On the allow the animal heat to pass off. A therarrival of the train the Rev. Cure Charlebois, parish priest, extended a welcome to the hon. gentlemen, and, entering carriages, they were driven to the Parish Church, where the "Obant du Veni Crestor" was sung, Monseigneur Fabre officiating, assisted by Monseigneur Lorrain, Bishop of Pontiac, Grand Vicar Bouthier of Ottawa, and a number of the clergy, amongst whom were the Bevs. Fis. Labelle of St. Jerome, Nantel, Principal of the College, Sentenne of Notre Dame Church, S. Lonergan and others. The music was under the direction of the organist, the Bev. Father Sauve.

After His Lordship Monseigneur Fabre had concluded the solemn ceremony of blessing the edifice, he bestowed his benediction, and the proceedings were brought to a close by the consecration of the temporary chapel.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The large hall, where the prizes were to be distributed, was literally packed with the friends and parents of the pupils. Monsigneur Fabre presided, having on his right Ris Bonor the Lieutenant-Governor, and on his left Monselgneur Lorrain. On the other front seats were the Taillon and Gedeon Onimet, Superintendent of Public Instruction, His Honor Mr Justice Routhler, Capt Sheppard, A D C, Mr Nantel MPP, Grand Vioar Routhier, of Ottawa, Rev Oure Charlebols, PP, Sev Father Labelle, Rev Father Sentenne, Mr. Victor Boy, the architect, Messrs St Louis Brothers, and others. The college band, under the lesdership of horse shoe. So a leakage in your business of tata, composed for the occasion by Ray

being by the Rev. Father Sachs, a late protessor of music at the institution.

The Hon. J. A. Chapleau was received with loud applause. He spoke elequently of the pleasure he felt when looking back to the days he had spent in the college, and closed by referring to the duties devolving on the State in the matter of education.

Judge Routher also referred to the days hehad passed within the walls of his alma

maier. At the conclusion of the distribution the Bev. Principal Nantel referred to the conflagration which had destroyed the college and to the noble response for assistance on the part of their friends when solicited to contribute to the erection of the new building. He also acknowledged the valuable services rendered by the Lieut.-Governor, the bishops and clergy and the old pupils of the college.

Monseigneur Fabre, who spoke next, briefly referred to the kind assistance given by the friends of the college after the disastrous fire, closing his address by saying that under the management of the present able directors, the college, with the blessing of the Almighty, would surely prosper.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor on rising, was received with applause. He said the memory of the old college would always be dear to him, and he could never forget the reception tendered him when, as Lieutenant-Governor, he had revisited his alma mater. The fire had in a few hours destroyed the work of fifty years; but thanks to the noble aid given by the people of St. Therese and the triends of the college, a beautiful edifice had risen from the ashes of the old building. Monseigneur Lorrain, in a few well chosen words, expressed the hope that the day would be blessed and full of happy memories.

The Hon J A Mousseau, said that as the First Minister of the Province, he had great pleasure in being present, and went on to speak of the work done by St. Therese College. Concluding a brief address, the hon. gentleman referred to the cordiality with which the French and English were working out the progress of their common country, and closed with a few words of congratulation to the Directors on the success of their efforts in regard to the rebuilding of the College.

Hon. Messrs. Taillon and Onlinet also addressed the meeting, after which the visitors adjourned to the refectory hall to enjoy a sumptuous repast; after which the grounds attached to the college were inspected. About four o'clook the distinguished guests returned to the city highly pleased with their visit.

> 'NOTES ON INGERSOLL." BY REV. LOUIS A. LAMBERT.

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AGRICULTURAL.

[American Agriculturist for July.] BEE NOTES FOR JULY.

Apjarists are now in the midst of the honey harvest. The white clover is hardly gone, the incomparable sweet clover is yet in bloom and the baswood flowers are opening stores of enticing nectar. Beekeepers who are dant sections, that the bees will not lack filled and capped over. If extracted honey is a lath run. The critical period is the formthe aim it should be extracted frequently. ing of the feathers, which calls for frequent In no case should this be deferred longer than feeding, and when they have passed that stage when the bees begin to cap over the honey. dry, warm atmosphere, and then even thin honoy will ripen and be equal to that which was capped over by the bees. The different grades of extracted boney should be kept separate. Clover, raspberry and basswood honey are all so much alike that, to mix them, will do no harm; but never should the dark nectar of autumn be mixed with the light honey of summer. Higher prices will be obtained by keeping each kind of honey by itself.

THE FARM DAIRY.

Mr. J. W. Darrow writes as follows on this important topic: In the average farm dairy too little attention is given to the management of milk. The introduction of what may be termed "the home made creamer" system," has proved a wonderful boon to many farmers. Such as do not invest in the patented creameries, need some artificial method for keeping the milk and cream at a proper temperature. A neighboring farmer for several years kept milk in a cellar-tank, which is supplied from an adjoining pond of pure water. Into this water tank, cans, 20 inches deep, are set so that the water comes to within two inches those who understand thoroughly the meting of the top, and they are left uncovered, to mometer occasionally plunged into the water enables him to regulate the temperature, which should be at about 62 degrees, and as a result, the cream rises, to a depth of from two to three inches, in the can. The tank was built and water conducted to it at a small exponse, which has been amply repaid, as the quantity of cream greatly exceeds that produced by the old method, of setting in shallow pans. By some such means as this the farm dairy may be made a profitable adjunct to general farming.

CUTTING GRASS FOR HAY.

It was once a saying among farmers, and may be so still to some extent, that grass ought to be cut as close as possible to the ground, for it was so much thicker at the bottom that an inch there was worth two or more at the top. This may be true or not, according to circumstances, and the kind and quality of the grass to be cut. If it be the natural growth on the broad meadows of the Connecticut, or similar river bottoms, or a very fine-stalked variety, like June grass, or the short-growing white clover, then an inch at the base may be worth two at the top. If On the other front seats were the at the base may be worth two at the top. If sons are so favored by circumstances, or so Hons J A Chapleau, J A Mousseau, L O it is Timothy, orchard, or any other coarse. fortified by nature, as to enable them to pass at the top, especially if left standing until form,

Coarse, rank grasses are usually divested the stubs are left so short as to be no protection against the hot summer sun. If dry it will greatly injure the grass, and someensured, which if not sufficient by autumn, for Both remedies act admirably together.

Father Sicatori, a former director, the words rowen or pasture, it will be at least a good being by the Rev. Father Sache, a late progive an earlier start in spring and a better crop in haying time.

The invention of mowing machines has given the farmers a great sdvantage in har-vesting their grass, for they can so set the bars and cutting knives, etc., of these, as to cut high or low, as desired. There is a considerable difference of opinion still existing among farmers as to the best time for cutting their grass for hay. Some contend, if for milch cows, it should be cut before the grass begins to blossom, if for other kinds of stock, at the time of flowering, while some contend that for houses the seed should be nearly ripe. In order to settle this point "satisfactorily, it would be well for the agricultural colleges to extend their careful experiments with the various grasses and clover cut at three to four different stages of growth.

THE SHEEP SOAB. Scab in sheep is one of the most trouble-

some diseases with which the shepherd has to contend. The cause of the disease is a minute insect, Acaris scabiei, which burrows under the epidermis, producing irritation of the skin. Small watery blisters soon form, which finally become dry and encrusted forming the scab proper. These being produced in various parts of the body, cause the wool to become matted, and the sheep, to relieve the itching or initiation, rub against iences, posts, etc., and tear their wool into shreds, giving them a wretched appearance. The disease is rapidly epread in a flock where healthy sheep come in contact with these fences, posts, etc., for the eggs of the mite, or the mite itself, may be readily transferred from the sheep to the fence and from the tence to sheep again. Hence it will hardly be necessary to caution against allowing healthy sheep to be in the same pen or field with scabby ones. The only method of ridding the diseased sheep of the scab is, to dip them into a liquid which will penetrate and soften the soabby portions, and even then it is often necessary to rub these places with something rough, to open the scaps, and let the liquid take effect. A sheep dip made of one ounce of sulphur and four of tobacco to a gallon of water, has been found very effective. In the water, which should be at the boiling point, steep tobacco stems or leaves, and add the sulphur later; then allow the liquid to cool down, when the sheep may be immersed.

POULTRY RAISING AS A BUSINESS.

Mr. P. H. Jacobs, a practical poultry man, writes as follows in the American Agriculturist for July: A flock of ten hens can be comfortably kept in a yard 20 feet wide by 50 feet deep. An acre of ground will contain forty such yards, or 400 hens. No cocks are necessary unless the eggs are desired for incubation. To estimate \$1.50 as clear profit from each hen, is not the maximum limit, but the profit accrues according to management given. Poultry thrives best when running at large, but this applies only to small flocks. Hens kept by the hundred become too crowded while at large, no matter how wide the range, and sickness and loss occur. Large flocks must be divided, and the size of the yard required for a flock is of but little importance compared with that of the management. There is much profit to be derived from the sale of young chicks-and, where one pays attention to the business—they receive the greatest care. Each brood

like the adult, is kept separate from the others, in a little coop, which prevents quarreling among the hens, and enables the manager to count and know all about the chicks. This is very important, as there are many farmers who hatch scores of broods and vet cannot tell what became of two-thirds of them. Hawks, crows, cats, rats, and other depredators take their choice, and the owners are no wiser. Each sitting hen should be in the chicks become hardy. The houses need not be more than 8 feet square for each family and can be doubled. If possible, it is best to have changeable yards, but, if used, a less number can be kept to an acre. If the yards are kept clean by an occasional spading, however, green stuff may be grown elsewhere and thrown over to tnem. This may consist | medicines it did not amount to anything, but of cabbage, grass, turnip tops, kale, mustard, at last concluded to try a bottle, which she lettuce, etc. Watering must not be neg-lected, or the meals given irregularly. Oare to show its effect in a marked improvement, must be observed not to feed too much, as and two bottles cured her. Yours etc., over-fat fowls will lay but few eggs, and such eggs will not hatch. A good poultry manager is a ways among his fowle, and observes everything. The breeds have special characteristics also. The large fowls must be hatched in March, if early pullets are desired for winter laying. This applies to Brahmas, Cochins and Plymouth Rocks. If the manager finds this impossible, he should at once substitute cooks of the Leghorn breed, which, crossed with large hens, make good marketable chicks, and produce pullets that mature early. A knowledge of the characteristics of the several breeds is indispensable to success. Crossing pure-bred cooks with common hens is excellent, but "fancy poultry" is not profitable to any but

and selection of the several breeds. THE FINEST PRESENT YOU CAN MAKE

YOUR DAUGHTER, On her return from school, is one of those fine planes to be found at the stores of the N. Y. Piano Company. These instruments are among the finest in the world, including the celebrated N. Y. Weber, and all these planes and organs are sold at very reasonable

nrices. Country dealers are supplied at the usual discount. Send postal card, for large illustrated catalogue, addressed to

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The removal of the Cherokees to the Indian Territory took place 45 years ago this month. Of the company of 104 men mustered into service by General Boots at Calhoun, on the Tennessee Biver, to remove these Indians, only fourteen survive, and they have just held reunion at Bolivar, Tennessee.

Helloway's Contment and Pills .- Few per-

stalked gress, or red clover, then two or four unscathed the sore trials of an inclement seainches at the bottom may not be worth one son. With catarrhs, coughs and influenzas everywhere abounding, it should be univerpassed blossoming and the seed begins to saily known that Holloway's Ointment, diligently rubbed upon the chest, checks the worst assaults of these maladies, and securely of leaves near the ground when attaining wards off more grave and dangerous diseases their full growth; and if they are out close, of the throat and lungs. The truth of this assertion must remain unquestioned in the face of thousands of unimpeachable living, weather follows for a few weeks subsequently, witnesses, who have personally derived the it will greatly injure the grass, and some utmost possible benefits from this treatment of the city; whilst Senators, members of Par- all this because such a trifling thing as a works. A pleasing feature in connection with times kill it. When protection is left by not when their present sufferings were appalling, liament and leading business men send their little nail had not been properly fastened in a the proceedings was the rendering of a can-

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly. TO CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000 TEN Tickets only 85, Shares in proportion



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Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legistature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$3,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A.D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Kumber Brawings take place monthly. A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS 6., AT NEW ORLEANS, TUSBAY, July 10th, 1883—158th Monthly Drawing. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

100.000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each

Eractions, in Fillus in Proportion.					
LIST OF PRIZES.					
1 CAPITAL PRIZE\$75,000					
1	Qυ	qo			25 000
1	do	фo			10 000
2	PRIZES OF	S (000			12 000
5	do	2000		*********	10 000
10	do	1000		**********	10.000
20	do	50U		****	
100	дo	200			
800	ďО	100			30,000
500	do	50		******* *****	25,000
1000	do	25			
			TION 1	RIZES.	
9 Approximation Prizes of \$750 \$6,750					
9	do		do	500	4.500

1967 Prizes, amounting to......\$265,500 Application for rates to clubs should be nade only to the office of the Company in New

made only to the same and only to the same.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order, addressed only to M. A. DAUPHIN,

New Orleans, La., A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C.

The Best External Remedy for

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. --. Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle. SOLD EVERYWHERE,

Frank Hess of St. Louis has tolled the church bell for the dead for a quarter of a century. He died while ringing it, tolling, as it was, his own knell.

"DRAGGING PAINS."

Dr R V Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y: Dear Sir-My wife had suffered with female weeknesses for nearly three years. At times she could hardly move, she had such dragging pains. We often saw your " Favorite Prescription " advertised, but supposed like most patent A. J. HUYCK, Deposit, N.Y. TF

The Lidy Godiva procession at Coventry is to be ravived. It will take place this year on the August Bank Holiday.

It seems impossible that a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dande ion, &c., should make so many and such great cures as Hop Bitters do; but when old and young, rich and poor, pastor and doctor, lawyer and editor, all testiiy to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt no

longer. CONSUMPTION CUREB. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 15-13 eow

During three days of last week one firm at Jacksonville shipped North 225,000 cigars. The firm employs 120 men, and have sent North for 100 more.

FLIES AND BUGS.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, lophers, chipmunks, cleared out by " Rough, on Rate." 150."

A new invisible ink has been introduced by Dr. Widemann. It is made by intimately mixing linseed oil 1 part, water of ammonia 20 parts, and water 100 parts. The mixture must be agitated each time the pen is dipped into it, as a little of the oil may separate and float, on the surface, from which if taken up by the pen a stain would be left upon the paper. To make the writing appear all that is needed is to dip the manuscript in water; when the paper dries the writing will grant and authorized vanish.

DECLINE OF MAN Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsis, Impotence ... Bexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1.