

Education and Good Advice.

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 Royal College, on Friday, the 23rd instant:

Mr. Principal, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I shall confine my remarks to the saying of a few words on the necessity for educational 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 students and young men wherewith to enter on the battle of life.

Many farmers' sons—young men of very mediocre ability—after spending seven or eight years of college, were thus obliged to study law or medicine, whether they liked it or not, whether or not they possessed the natural aptitudes for the study. The consequence, in too many instances, was that semiprofessionals, misery and life-long suffering were entailed upon them.

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 wrong 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.

Not long ago a paragraph in the New York Herald announced the significant fact that Denis Esley, 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.

Plough your own furrow; hoe your own row. Every herring must hang by its own tail. Every man is the architect of his own fortune. It is somewhat dangerous nowadays to quote from ancient classics—seeing they are to be thrown overboard, and it not actually drowned, at least allowed to struggle for their lives without anyone to lend a helping hand to save them from their fate.

Be prepared that the world cares 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 aiming a little higher than the mark you intend to hit, taking "Excellor" for your motto, and for your watchword "No Surrender."

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.

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 their worthy Principal, go to Mass every morning, and to confession and Holy Communion every month.

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 jointly occupied since last September.

Now, a few words to the graduates. Gentlemen, 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.

Labor is one of the conditions of our existence, and it is well that it is so. "He that works not," says the Apostle, "neither shall he eat." All men—lunatics, drones and, perhaps, "duces" excepted—are laborers.

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."

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one cent a day, is \$3.18 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 despised, for, in the aggregate

It is not only the best policy, but it is the investment which pays the best interest, both here and hereafter. Honesty is the "arithmetical 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 equivalent.

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 continue to teach their lesson, whether men heed it or not, so long as the world lasts.

All I 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 for 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.

THE WORST CAUSES of weakness, exhaustion, 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. Theres 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 65 feet. The principal entrance is surrounded by a handsome tower and spire ending with a golden cross.

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 Theresian Bishop," "In memory of the happy day," &c. The invited guests who participated in the ceremonies attending the benediction and distribution of prizes included Monsiegnor Fabre, 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 Routhier and others.

After His Lordship Monsiegnor 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.

The large hall, where the prizes were to be distributed, was literally packed with the friends and parents of the pupils. Monsiegnor Fabre presided, having on his right His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, and on his left Monsiegnor Lorrain. On the other front seats were the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, J. A. Mousseau, L. O. Tallon and Gedeon Outinet, Superintendent of Public Instruction, His Honor Mr. Justice Routhier, Capt. Sheppard, A. D. C., Mr. Nantel M.P., Grand Vicar Routhier, of Ottawa, Rev. Ours Charlebois, P.P., Rev. Father Labelle, Rev. Father Senteau, Mr. Victor Roy, the architect, Messrs St. Louis Brothers, and others.

Father Sicard, a former director, the words being by the Rev. Father Saohie, a late professor of music at the institution.

The Hon. J. A. Chapleau was received with loud applause. He spoke eloquently 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.

At the conclusion of the distribution the Rev. Principal Nantel referred to the congratulatory 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.

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. Theres 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. Tallon and Outinet 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'clock the distinguished guests returned to the city highly pleased with their visit.

NOTES ON INGERSOLL. BY REV. LOUIS A. LAMBERT. The latest and most crushing answer to Ingersoll's infidel arguments. It pleases all; Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile, are equally delighted with Father Lambert's terrible extinguishment of the "Modern Voltair." Three editions in three months; the fourth now in press. Clergymen of all denominations are ordering large numbers for distribution amongst their flocks. Price, elegantly bound in cloth, 50 cents; paper, 25 cents. Address, Buffalo Catholic Publication Co., St. Stephen's Hall, Buffalo, N. Y.

AGRICULTURAL. BEE NOTES FOR JULY.

Apiarists are now in the midst of the honey harvest. The white clover is hardly gone, the trefoil sweet clover is yet in bloom, and the baywood flowers are opening stores of enticing nectar. Beekeepers who are working for comb honey should furnish abundant sections, that the bees will not lack room. Crowding at this season means swarming and loss. If the finest honey is desired, the sections must be removed as soon as filled and capped over. If extracted honey is the aim it should be extracted frequently. In no case should this be deferred longer than when the bees begin to cap over the honey. Extracted honey should always be kept in a dry, warm atmosphere, and then even thin honey will ripen and be equal to that which was capped over by the bees.

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 creamery system," has proved a wonderful boon to many farmers.

Country dealers are supplied at the usual discount. Send postal card, for large illustrated catalogue, addressed to N. Y. PIANO CO., St. James street, Montreal, Agents for Weber, Decker & Son, Voss, Hale, Williams, and other Pianos.

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 Scott at Cahoon, on the Tennessee River, to remove these Indians, only fourteen survive, and they have just held a reunion at Holly, Tennessee.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Few persons are so favored by circumstances, or so fortified by nature, as to enable them to pass unscathed the sore trials of an inclement season. With catarrhs, coughs and influenza everywhere abounding, it should be universally known that Holloway's Ointment, diligently rubbed upon the chest, checks the worst assaults of these maladies, and securely wards off more grave and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs.

rowen or pasture, it will be at least a good protection for the roots during winter, and give an earlier start in spring and a better crop in haying time.

The invention of mowing machines has given the farmers a great advantage in harvesting their grass, for they can 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 that 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 horses 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 out at three to four different stages of growth.

THE SHEEP SCAB.

Scab in sheep is one of the most troublesome 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 this sheep, to relieve the itching or irritation, rub against fences, posts, etc., and tear their wool into shreds, giving them a wretched appearance. The disease is rapidly spread 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 fence 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 scabby portions, and even then it is often necessary to rub these places with something rough, to open the scabs, 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 60 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 the 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 quarrelling 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 yet 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 a coop by herself, and each coop should have a latch run. The critical period is the forming of the feathers, which calls for frequent feeding, and when they have passed that stage 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 them. This may consist of cabbage, grass, turnip tops, kale, mustard, lettuce, etc. Watering must not be neglected, or the meals given irregularly. Care must be observed not to feed too much, as over-fat fowls will lay but few eggs, and such eggs will not hatch. A good poultry manager is always among his fowls, 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 cocks 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 cocks with common hens is excellent, but "fancy poultry" is not profitable to any but those who understand thoroughly the mating and selection of the several breeds.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

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 his wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-creatures, and 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. NORRIS 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

DRAGGING FAINS.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Dear Sir—My wife had suffered with female weakness for nearly three years. At times she could hardly move, she had such dragging pains. We often saw your "Favorita Prescription" advertised, but supposed like most patent medicines it did not amount to anything, but at last concluded to try a bottle, which she did. It made her sick at first, but it began to show its effect in a marked improvement, and two bottles cured her. Yours etc., A. J. BURCK, Deposit, N. Y.

THE LADY GODIVA PROCESSION AT COVENTRY IS TO BE REVIVED.

The Lady Godiva procession at Coventry is to be revived. It will take place this year on the August Bank Holiday. It seems impossible that a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hop, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &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 testify to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt no longer.

FILES AND BUGS.

Flies, tobes, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, loppers, chipmunks, cleared-up by "Rough on Rats," 15c.

DEOLINE OF MAN.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1.

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme, to be drawn Monthly.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. Tickets only 25c, shares in proportion.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

We do hereby certify that we supervise the drawings for all the Monthly and Semi-Monthly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with accuracy, fairness, and in strict accordance with the laws of the State. We are authorized to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisement.

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, with a capital of \$1,000,000 to which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 20, A.D. 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly. A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS 4th, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JULY 10th, 1893. Monthly Drawing. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Prizes, in Fifths in proportion.

Table with 2 columns: Prize Type and Amount. Includes 1st Prize of \$75,000, 2nd Prize of \$10,000, etc.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. Approximation Prizes of \$70,000, \$4,500, \$2,500, \$1,000.

Prizes, amounting to \$265,500. Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans. For further information write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order.

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

ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT. The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Frost 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. 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.

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