Chats With the Children.

In all the world go where you will-You'll never find another Who'll stick to you through good or ill And love you like a mother.

In all the world—where o'er you ream-With sister, wife or brother, You'll never know so sweet a home As that one made by—mother.

In all the world-though wealth com

For you the work of others— You it never flud a pair of hands To toil for you like—mother's.

In all the world—although you should In riches nearly smother— You'll taste no cooking half so good As that prepared by—mother,

In all the world—though friends sine
And more to you than brothers—
You'll never for a moment hear
A voice so kind as—mother s.

In all the world—although you broak
'The tender heart of otbocs,
There is no heart can ever acho
For you as much as—mother's.

In all the world—though you create A pleasure for another, You can give none a joy so great As you can give to—mother.

In all the world—although a wife May you in goodness smother. There's none whe'll sacrifice a life For you as quick as—mother.

In all the world—where you in bliss May soon forget another, There is no one whom you will miss, When she is gone, like—mother.

AN ELEPHANT'S FOOT.

Anyone who has even glanced at the foot of an elephant must be aware that it is a ponderous piece of anatomy, but its actual size is best illustrated

by an ancodota.

Two men in the Central Park Zoo
were speaking on this subject, and one
of them thought the circumference of the foot must measure at least fou

the foot must measure at least four feet.

His friend laughed at this, but the younger man, after a second time gauging the size, insisted that his guess was correct.

"Nonsense—quite impossible!" exclaimed his friend.

And then, as the younger man still claimed that he was right, they laid a wager and referred the matter to the keeper.

keeper.
"What is the circumference of the fore feet of that big elephant?" they

asked.

"The circumfer.ncs of an elephant's foot is very nearly half the animal's height," replied the keeper.

"Will you be so good as to measure it?" asked the amazed visitor.

And the keeper got a long cord and went in beside the monster, Bazzie, who stands 8 feet 5 inches in

Bazzie, who stands 8 feet 6 inches in height.

"Of course I measure while the animal is standing equarely on all fours," he said. "If I were to take the foot from the floor, it would not be quite so large; a small part of that size is caused by the spreading out of the soft matter of the foot by the pressure of the suimit's own weight."

He drow the cord around the monster foot, held it tuy and measured it with a tape line. The figures showed 4 feet 2 inothes.

The man who had lost the bet paid it, with the remark that he did not think he was paying too dearly for that curious bit of knowledge.—Golden Days.

WORTH SAVING.

WORTH SAVING.

The people of Belgium evidently believe in training their children in habits of economy. Possibly nobetics method of convincing the young folks of the wisdom of locking after small things could have been found than that resorted to in the public schools of Brussels. The Outlook gives the result of the experiment:

Some time ago the children were requested by their teachers to gather up all the waste and apparently useless articles that they could find on their way to and from school, and to delivation them to their respective teachers.

For eight months the work of collection wont on. Such objects as tin foil, tin cans, paint tubs, bottle capsules and rofus metal were especially looked after. The result was astonishing. Nincteen hundred and twenty-five pounds of tin foil rewarded the children's efforts, together with twelve hundred pounds of metal ecraps, four thousand four hundred pounds of the control of the city.—Youth's Companion.

You fight a man by facing him; a

You fight a man by facing him; a oman by turning your back on her.

Our or Sonra.—Sympious, Ilcadacho, loss of appetite, furred tongue, and general indisposition. These sympious, in regiected, develop into acute disease. It is a trite saying that an "ounce of provention is worth a pound of curo," and a little attention at this point may save months of sickness and large doctor's bills. For this complaint take from two to three of Parmoleo's Vegetable Pills on going to bed, and one or two for three nights in succession, and a curo will be effected.

PARM AND GARDEN.

Tuberoulosis, which is treated in a special bulletin issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, is one of the diseases of animals which in many countries inflots great loss on those constal in the property of the countries in the countries of the countries in the countries of the countrie engaged in agriculture.

So gradually has the disease progressed in Europe, and so widespread inas it become, that it has come to be looked upon as a necessary or at least an unavoidable condition against which there is no use struggling. During the past ten years, however, a more correct knowledge of the disease and its manner of spreading has been obtained, and now it is generally conceded that the disease can be completely wiped out and healthy herds obtained and kept for the future. It is to help the Canadian farmers to keep their herds free from this disease that this buildtin is issued. Those who will carefully study what is here presented will acquire a clear knowledge of tuberculosis, the manner in which it afflets the individuals of a herd, and how its ravages may be uccessfully prevented. By proper management, as here directed, cattle owners may succeed in keeping healtly herds without the great loss entailed by the indiscriminate sleughter of all animals showing traces of tuberculosis.

The disease, as discovered by Koch, is due to a germ or bacillus which enters the stomach with the food, and is due to a germ or bacillus which cines the stomach with the food, and finds its way eventually into the circulation, or enters the lungs with the air, and lodging in the tissue begins its work. Thus it is seen that the disease is contagious, and not hereditary; that is, it is acquired, and not transmitted, except in very rare instances, directly from the parents to the offspring. Mr. II. L. Russell, Bacteriologist to the Agricultural College, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., says: "Tuberoulosis is rarely hereditary. It is contracted, in almost all cases, after birth, by breathing contaminated air, or contaming diseased food. If the source of contagion be removed the young stock will remain healthy."

It is thus against contagion that all efforts to stamp out the disease should be directed. The spread of the bacillus is largely caused by animals being put together in the same stable. The discharge from the lungs of an affected animal is spread around it in the bed ding and mangers, during its fits of coughing, and becoming dry it is reduced to powder and doats in the air, and is then inhaled by the animals in the same stable, although come distance removed, are not free from danger. When it is remembered that millions of these small germs are coughed out with a small quantity of the secretion it may be seen how easily a whole stable may be affected from one animal. one animal.

Now since contagion is the principal cause of the spreading and keeping alive of the disease, it is necessary, in order to put an end to it, that all the healthy animals should be separated from the unhealthy. Up to this time this has been a very difficult undertaking, as it was almost impossible to say with certainty which animals were affected and which not, as some may be considerably diseased (enough to spread the contagion), and yet not show any signs of sickness—in fact, look to be in almost perfect health. These facts are made known particular ly by the study and experiments of Prof. Bang, of Copenhagen, Prof. Nocard, of France, and Prof. H. L. Russell, of Madison, Wis.

To-day by the use of tuberculin it is possible to telt a diseased animal even if it is in the earliest stages and the parts affected very insignificant. In this connection Mr. H. L. Russell, Bacteriologist to the Agricultural College, University of Wisconsin, says: "The efficiency of the tuberculin test in recognizing tuberculosis, both in its incipient and well developed stages, is now unquestioned. As a means of diagnosis, it is so far superior to any previous method, that its use is now regarded as essential by all progressive veterinarians. It detects a diseased condition long before any physical symptoms are apparent."

The summarized results of the The summarized results of the best methods for using tuberculin are; First, test the herd with tuberculin. Second, separate the reacting animals, as far as possible, from the healthy. Third, carefully disinfect the stable. Fourth, kill the evidently sick animals (as above stated), either at once or after rapid fattening. Fifth, rear the calves of the cows which react but otherwise appear healthy or at least only slightly attacked. Sixth, remove the same immediately after birth from the infected stable, place them in the healthy division and protect them from further infection, especially from feeding suspected milk. Seventh, inoculate with tuberculin the animals of the healthy division once or twice yearly.

What causes bad dreams is a question that has nover been satisfactorily answered; but, in hine cases out of tenfrightful dreams are the result of imperfect digestion, which a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will effectually remedy. Den't delay—try it to-day.

DOMESTIC READING.

Honesty is a warrant of far more safety than fame

There are possibilities which our ainds shrink from too completely for

minds shrink from too completely for us to fear them.

He who reigns within himself, and rules passion, desires and fears, is more than a king.

It is true that the busiest man is the happiest man, but he often doesn't have time to realize it.

Have time to realize it.
Have you a hot temper? Practice silence. If you say nothing you will have nothing to unsay.
There is nothing that a man can less afford to leave at home than his conscience and a good manner.

Self-love is a cup without any bottom; you might pour all the great lakes into it and never flu it up.

The best cure for sorrow is work, and the daily demands of life leave but scant room for sentiment.

reant room for sontiment.

The humble eploy continued peace, but in the heart of the proud is envy and frequent indignation.

Our grand business is not to see what lies dimly in the distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand.

The difficult part of good temper consists in forbearance and accommodation to the ill-humor of others.

modation to the ill-humor of others,
The man who has begun to live
more seriously within begins to live
more simply without.—Bishop Brocks.
Peace in this life springs from acquiescence even in the disagreeable
things, not in an exemption from
bearing them.

bearing them.

A man is relieved and gay when he has put his heart into his work and done his best, but what he has said or done otherwise shall give him no

peace.

Joy and pain are very often so closely allied that it is impossible to point out the line of demarcation. It is an acknowledged fact that the value of our deeds depends on the metives which prompt them.

which prompt them.

So deeply inhorent is it in this life of curs that men inave to suffer for each other's sins, so inevitably diffusive is human suffering, that even justice makes its victims, and we can conceive no retribution that does not spread boyend its mark into pulsations of unmerited pain. — George Eliot.

tions of unmerited pain.—George Eliot.

Not a day passes in which Our Lady does not interest herself for us. A thousand times and more has she mentioned our names to God, in such a sweet, porsuasive way that the heart of Jesus sought not to resist it, though the things she asked were very great for such as we are.—Father Faber.

Great and hely thoughts of the future, shadow, yet bold conceptions of the Infinite, float past you dimly, and your hold is never strong enough to grapple them to you. They fly, like eagles, too near the sun; and there lies game below for your vulture beak to feed upon.—Donald G. Mitchell.

what gives breadth and expansive mess to sympathy is not the readiness to go out in every direction and put one's self in the place of everybody, but that habit of mind by which, in all relation, our attention is ready to pass from one set of claims to their opposites.—Julia Wedgewood, "Ethics and Interaction." opposites.—... and Literature."

Noither can I apprehend such horror in desth as rome do that render their lives miserable to avoid it, meeting it oftentimes by the same way they take to shun it. Death, if he may be guessed by his elder brother, Sleep (born before he was thought of, and fell upon Adam ere he fell from his maker), caunot be so terrible a messenger, being not without much sease, if not some voluptuousness. Besides, nothing in this world is worth coming from the house-top to fetch; much less from the deep grave, furnished with all things because empryof desires.—Francis Osborne, "Advice a to Son."

Knights of Maccabees Delighted.

SIR WHIGHT JAMES OSBORNE, OF BARTON TENT, No. 2, CURED OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

"Footenay" was the Remedy.

Word was received by Barton Tent, to. 2, of Hamilton, Ont., that Sir Knight ames Osborne was very ill, and the sick committee" was instructed to wait

Word was received by Barton Tent, No. 2, of Hamilton, Ont., that Sir Knight James Osborne was very ill, and the "sick committee" was instructed to wait upon him.

Bright's Disease, a disease heretofore of the month of the profession, and it was accepted as a matter of course that death was inevitable, and his lodge insurance would have to shortly be paid. What was their surprised bave him enter the lodge some time afterwards in the control of the paid. What was their surprised bave him enter the lodge some time afterwards in the control of the control of

FIRESUDE FUN.

The Laundress' Motto: " Let's scap for the best "

The largest circulation of any paper in the country—Ourl paper.

The Best Cough Mixture—Thick boots and plenty of air and exercise.

There are fifty-one metals, but if you have gold you will not worry about the other fifty.

Why does the washing come home on a Saturday? Because it is the close (clothes) of the week.

Teacher "Define 'gentleman.'"
Boy: "Gentleman is a growed up boy wet used to mind his mother."

The average cab-horse is a tenuer-hearted animal. He is always ready to stop and listen to a tale of whos.

Judges of baby shows in Kentucky wear masks. It saves unpleasantness with the dear women after the prizes have been awarded.

have been awarded.

"What do the coal men do in the hot weather, page?" "It takes them all the summer to count up their profits, my son."

"Mamma, I saw a dog to day that had only three legs." "Weren't you awfully sorry for him?" "No m; he had one more leg than I had."

he had one more leg than I lad."
At a dinner-party, in France, a
toast was given: "The land we live
in." "With all my soul," responded
Pat; "here's to poor ould Ireland."
Oity Cousin: "Do you think for
an instant that I could go out in the
street without my glores?" Country
Cousin: "Why, aren't your hands
clean?"

Mrs. Trivvet: "Miss Eldor is try ing to make a now woman of berself." Mrs. Dicer: "Is she?" "Yes, she has shready knocked fifteen years off her age."

has already knocked fifteen years off her ago."

Ikey: "Fader, vot vould you call de necessities of life?" Fader: "Vell, I vould say enough to eat undt drink, undt clothes to vear, undt all der mone; you can get."

"What did you stop that clock in your room for, wane?" "Because, mum, the plaguey thing has some sort of a fit every mornin', mum, jest when I want to sleep."

Teacher: "Bobby, can you tell me what the word 'respect' means?' Bobby: "Yes, ma'am; it's the feeling a fellow only eight years old has for one who is cleven."

"What can I do for my little boy," asked mamma, "so that he won't want to cat between meals?" "Have the meals ficker together," replied the young hopeful.

young hopeful.

young hopeful.

Sceno—Polico Court. Magisirato (to witness): "You say that you saw the altereation?" Witness: "No, sorr. Oi didn't see that! Oi was busy lcokin' at the foight."

Huband: "What did you think when you heard the chandelier fall in the night?" Wife: "I thought you had been detained on 'business' again and were getting upstairs as quietly as you could."

Beh: "Dieks do you believe in

as you could."

Bob: "Dick, do you believe in putting a tax on bachelors?" Dick: "Rather! Give it to 'em; nail 'em to the mast! They've no business to be having so much saier a time than us your married wretches."

us poor married wretches."
"My daughter is entirely too young
to marry," snorted Goldbrick. "Woll,"
replied the rejected suitor, "what
would you say to my taking her marriage portion now and waiting a few
years for her?"

years for her?"
"Henry," said Mr. Woodle, "I hear Willy's voice. Please step to the door and tell him I want him." But Willy was two miles away, disputing a point with the football referee.

Willy was two miles away, disputing a point with the football referee.

"This is an insult," declared the prisoner in the police court. "What do you mean, sit?" roared the judge.

"I'm a professional rider, your honor, and here I'm charged with scorobing at the rate of eight miles an hour."

Agent: "Here's a cyclometer I can recommend. It is positively accurate—not at all like some cyclometers, which register two miles, porhaps, when you have only ridden one."

Young Lady: "Have you any of that kind left?"

Prayer Extinct in Protestant Homes

Prayer Extinct in Protestant Homes.

"Is family prayer declining?" is a question discussed in the July number of The Quiver. Representative men of different churches, including the Archibishop of Armagh, the Bishops of Gloucester and of Ripon, Dean Farrar, Dr. Parker, "Ian Maclaren," Dr. Macmillan, Hugh Price Hughes, Mark Guy Pearse, Dr. Barrett and Dr. William Wright, in answer to an inquiry on the subject, have replied, with the result that out of nincteen cleven respond in the affirmative, six are neutral, and two only, Dr. Barrett and Dr. Wright, state that the practice is not, in their opinion, dying out. Dr. Parker goes so far as to say, "In my opinion, it is almost extinet."

The book to read is not the one that thinks for you, but the one which makes you think.

Why will allow a cough to lacorate your throat or lungs and run the risk of illing a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of likely a Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, otc., etc.

***************** "A little more than a year ago, my heir began turning gray, and filling out, and although I tried ever so tasiny things to prevent a continuance of these conditions, I obtained no switefaction until tried Agert. Hirt Victor. After sking out bottle, no half was to tored to.

It makes no difference whether you answer or

Ayer Hilt vicer. After asing one bottle, we half was re tored to ... not. It is always true that "n woman is as old as she looks." Nothing sets the seal of age upon a woman's beauty so deeply, as gray hair. The hair loses its color generally from lack of nutrition. If you nourish the hair, the original color will come back. That is the way that the normal color of the hair is restored by

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

* This testimontal will be found in full in Ayer's "Curchook" with a hundred others. Prec. Address J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. *********************



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