

# Random Notes For Busy Households.

**NEURALGIA.**—Pain in a nerve may be due to many causes, such as inflammation of the nerve itself or of the parts around it, pressure by a tumor or swelling somewhere along the course of the nerve, disease at the point of origin of the nerve in the brain or spinal cord, and the like, says the medical editor of the "Youths' Companion."

When no cause can be discovered for the pain it is called neuralgia; but the term is becoming more and more restricted in its application as medical science advances and new means of detecting disease in formerly inaccessible parts of the body are devised.

Children do not, as a rule, suffer from neuralgia in any part of the body; they may have headaches; it is true, but those are usually due to eye-strain or to some distinct nervous trouble.

The pain of neuralgia is usually very acute and cutting, and is constantly varying in intensity, now dying down for a time, so as to be scarcely noticeable, and again becoming almost unendurable, stabbing the poor sufferer with ferocious malignity.

The character of the pain serves to distinguish neuralgia from so-called muscular rheumatism, the pain of which is a steady dull ache rather than a sharp, boring and paroxysmal agony.

There is a curious form of neuralgia which is called "reminiscent." It occurs in persons, usually of a nervous type, who have suffered from nerve-pain due to inflammation, the pressure of a tumor, or some other removable cause, and in whom the pain persists after the cause has been removed. The nerve seems to have acquired a habit of hurting, which continues independently of the original cause.

The treatment of neuralgia is often most difficult and unsatisfactory, for if the cause cannot be determined, the physician must work at random. The first step must be to relieve the pain during an attack, which is often possible only by means of powerful analgesics.

A neuralgic sufferer is usually below par physically, and therefore tonics, nourishing food and a change of air, when possible, almost always do good.—Catholic Standard and Times.

**THE FAMILY PEW.**—The "Syra-cuse Sun" says:—It goes without argument that every family should have a place in the parish church where they can go unmolested and undisturbed to fulfill their Christian obligations, and it is an edifying sight to see father, mother and chil-

dren gather together in the family pew Sunday after Sunday serving God. The pew is a testimony to the family and ought to be maintained. The church is solicitous that each family has at least its sitting. There is no reason in the world why the rich man should not pay a handsome sum for his church home. And we have never been able to understand why the poor man should not give something for his church home also. Surely every man wishes to do what is right in the direction of the church. Every self-respecting man likes to pay for his home whether it be large or small, and it touches a man's honor to live in a workhouse where he pays no rent and depends on the public. There is no necessity that this home feeling and this just independence should be denied in the House of God, but it rather seems a good thing that the man who works and gives to provide a house where he and his family can live together in comfort and self-respect six days of the week, should do his part to sustain the house where they worship God on the other day. He is a poor creature who will allow another to pay his rent for him on week days, and we have never been able to see where there is any difference between being a beggar on Sunday and a beggar on Monday.

**WASHING CHILDREN'S EARS.**—Few ailments are more common among children than earache, and mothers, though unconscious of the fact, are themselves the cause of much suffering from this painful malady in their children. In her anxiety to have the child's ears clean a mother will sometimes endeavor to remove every particle of ear wax from the inner portion of the ear, and to accomplish this to her own satisfaction will sometimes use a hairpin covered with the towel or the towel itself twisted to a point.

It is unnecessary and wrong to remove every particle of this wax. The membrane lining the canal of the ear contains a great number of little glands which secrete this waxy substance, and the purpose of this is to prevent the entrance of insects and keep the ear clean. The layers of wax dry in scales, which rapidly fall away and remove with them any particle of dust or other foreign matter which may have found entrance to the ear.

Be contented when you have made the child's ears thoroughly dry and leave nature to attend to her own business. In a case of earache nothing more irritating than a few drops of olive oil warmed to a temperature of blood heat should ever be placed in the ear.

Becker of Savannah, Ga., at Baltimore in 1868."

Another unique point recorded on the archives of the see is the fact that Archbishop Hughes received his pallium, or distinctive badge of metropolitan rank, directly from the Pope in 1850.

On July 8, 1863, his bosom friend, Archbishop Kenrick, of Baltimore, suddenly expired of apoplexy, and despite illness, Dr. Hughes contrived to attend the obsequies. On January 3, 1864, the bells of New York announced his own death.

Bishop McCloskey, of Albany, formerly his auxiliary prelate, succeeded him, according to his desire, and governed the archdiocese for twenty-one years. Under his guidance the Gothic cathedral was dedicated in 1875, although the finishing touches to its beauty awaited the advent of his successor. Whoever enters its precincts to-day will observe a scarlet hat of odd design suspended from the chancel roof, directly before the grand high altar, which denotes the fact that a Cardinal rests in death beneath it. This hat was conferred by Pope Pius IX. at Rome upon Dr. McCloskey, twenty-five years ago, when he was declared a Prince of the Church—the first Cardinal ever created in the United States.

In 1880 the burdens of his station prompted Cardinal McCloskey to secure Pope Leo's consent to appoint a coadjutor prelate in New York, and the Right Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan, Bishop of Newark, N. J., was duly preconized. At the third Plenary Council of Baltimore, in 1884, Dr. Corrigan represented his superior, and following the Cardinal's death, in 1885, succeeded him as Archbishop of New York. The coming jubilee will bring out the many salient features of Dr. Corrigan's incumbency during the past fifteen years.

"Quick lunch" is one of the commonest of city signs. The sign doesn't say "a healthy lunch of good food"—the character of the food apparently is not considered. It's just a quick lunch,—eat and get away. Is it any wonder that the stomach breaks down? Food is thrown at it, sloppy, indigestible and immiterious food, very often, and the stomach has to do the best it can. Normally there should be no need for medical assistance for the stomach. But the average method of life is abnormal and while this continues there will always be a demand for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the one medicine which can be relied on to cure diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It is not a cure-all. It is a medicine designed for the stomach, and to cure through the stomach remote diseases which have their cause in the derangement of the stomach and digestive and nutritive system. It cures when all else fails.

## CHATS WITH THE FARMERS.

Continued from page Six.

quire, to a greater or less degree, the temperature of the area over which they pass, thus modifying the climate of every new district touched. Hence a strong wind from an open body of water will raise the winter temperature of the adjoining land, while wind from a colder area may have a disastrous effect. Wind is a powerful agent in the evaporation of moisture, and, apart from the more rapid evaporation in an open country during the summer, a strong dry wind may have an appreciable bad effect on fruit trees by evaporating the moisture in dormant twigs during winter. The value of a windbreak evidently, therefore, depends on the direction and character of the prevailing winds. Where strong land winds are of frequent occurrence, a windbreak is clearly advisable. To quote from Bailey: "The benefits derived from windbreaks are, lessening of evaporation from soil and plants; protection from cold; lessening of windfalls; lessening of liability to mechanical injuries of trees; retention of snow and leaves; the enabling of trees to grow more erect; lessening of injury from the drying up of small fruits; retention of sand in certain localities; hastening of maturity of fruits in some cases; encouragement of birds; ornamentation."

The injuries from windbreaks are

as follows: "Preventing the free circulation of warm winds and consequent exposure to cold; injuries from insects and fungous diseases; injuries from the encroachment of the windbreak itself; increased liability to late spring frosts in rare cases." This is a clear statement of the advantages and disadvantages of windbreaks, and the evidence is strongly in favor of windbreaks, unless they are unwisely planted so as to exclude warm winds that are often a fruit grower's salvation during a severe winter. The common objection to windbreaks, viz., that they harbor all kinds of bad insects and tend to encourage fungous diseases such as mildew, scab, etc., has some strength but with the intelligent use of a proper spraying apparatus this objection loses its chief force, and care can also be taken that such trees are especially infested by injurious insects and fungi are left out of the plantation. As a general rule a mixed windbreak is advisable of two or even three rows. It should usually be not too dense, checking the violence of the wind rather than excluding it altogether. Norway spruce, Austrian and Scotch pines are effective; and amongst the deciduous trees those should be used which are most healthy and thrifty in the locality.

## A Woman's Advice.

TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUSNESS AND HEADACHES.

Mrs. Robins, of Port Colborne, Tells How She Found a Cure and Asserts the Belief That the Same Remedy Will Cure Other Sufferers.

Mrs. Daniel Robins, of Port Colborne, Ont., is one of those who believe that when a remedy for disease has been found, it is the duty of the person benefited to make it known, in order that other sufferers may also find the road to renewed health. Mrs. Robins says: "In the spring of 1897 my health gave way and I became completely prostrated. Nervousness, palpitation of the heart and severe headaches were the chief symptoms. The nervous trouble was so severe as to border almost upon St. Vitus' dance. The least exertion, such as going up stairs for example, would leave me almost breathless, and my heart would palpitate violently. My appetite was very fickle and I was much reduced in flesh. The usual remedies were tried, but did not help me, and eventually I became so weak that I was unable to perform my household duties, and the headaches I suffered from at times made me feel as though my head would burst. I was feeling very discouraged when a cure in a case much resembling mine through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills came to my notice and I decided to give them a trial. After using two boxes I found so much relief that I was greatly rejoiced to know that I had found a medicine that would cure me. I continued using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills until I had taken eight or nine boxes, when I considered my cure complete. The palpitation of the heart, nervousness and headaches had disappeared; my appetite was again good, and I had gained in weight nicely. I regard myself as completely restored and I would urge other women suffering as I did to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and I am sure they will have equally good reason to sound their praise.

There are thousands of women throughout the country who suffer as Mrs. Robins did, who are pale, subject to headaches, heart palpitation and dizziness, who drag along frequently feeling that life is a burden. To all such we would say give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. These pills make rich, red blood, strengthen the nerves, bring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks, and make the feeble and despondent feel that life is once more worth living. The genuine are sold only in boxes, the wrapper bearing the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." May be had from all dealers or by mail at 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### MILK BUSINESS.

The Board of Agriculture of Great Britain has recently appointed a committee to investigate and report relative to regulations for the sale of milk and cream. The particular business of the committee is to consider standards of quality, as there has been no little difficulty in legal proceedings under the sale of food and drugs act to differentiate between abnormal milk or milk which had been watered, and milk from which the cream had been abstracted.

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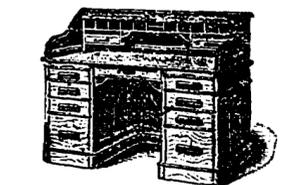
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## Society Directory.

**LADIES' AUXILIARY** to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.—Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on the first Sunday, at 4 p.m., and third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of each month. President Sarah Allen; Vice-President, Statia Mack; Financial Secretary, Mary McMahon; treasurer, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Lizzie Howlitt, 383 Wellington street.—Application forms can be had from members, or at the hall before meetings.

**A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.**—Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, Michael Lynch; Recording Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 812 Hibernian street.—to whom all communications should be addressed; Peter Doyle, Financial Secretary; E. J. Colfer, Treasurer. Delegates to St. Patrick's League.—J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

**A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 3.**—Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: D. Gallery, President; W. McFolrick, Vice-President; Pm. Hufley, Rec. Secretary, 78 Mansfield street; John Hughes, Fin. Secretary; L. Brophy, Treasurer; M. Fennel, Chairman of Standing Committee, Marshal, Mr. John Kennedy.

**A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 9.**—President, H. J. Hummel, 28 Visitation street; Rec. Secretary, W. J. Clarke, 25 Lyburner ave., St. Cuneognde, (to whom all communications should be addressed); Fin. Secretary, M. J. Doyle, 19a Balmoral street; Treasurer, A. J. Hanley, 794 Palace street; Chairman of Standing Committee, H. Diamond; Marshal, J. J. Tivnan. Division meets on the second and fourth Fridays of every month, in the York Chambers, 241 1/2 St. Catherine street, at 8 p.m.

**C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.**—(Organized, 13th November, 1883.)—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month, on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers:—Jas. J. Costigan, President; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary; Robt. Warren, Financial Secretary; Jas. H. Maiden, Treasurer.

**YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. ASSOCIATION,** organized, April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875.—Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 19 Dupre street, first Wednesday of every month, at 8 o'clock. p. m. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President Geo. A. Grace; Secretary, M. J. Power; all communications to be addressed to the Hall, Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. Hinphy, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

**ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY** organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe C.S.S.R.; President, D. J. O'Neill; Secretary, J. Murray; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

**ST. PATRICK'S COURT, NO. 95** C.O.F.—Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Ringer, James F. Fosbre, Recording Secretary, Alex. Patterson, 197 Ottawa street.

**ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY** Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month, at 8 p.m. Rev. S. C. Hallissey, Rev. President; James J. Costigan, 1st Vice-President; W. P. Doyle, Secretary, 254 St. Martin street.

**ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY,** established 1863.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn, President, John Killfeather; Secretary, James Brady, No. 97 Rosel Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3.30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen.

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# A GOLDEN JUBILEE.

On the 19th July next the Archdiocese of New York will celebrate its golden jubilee. According to its records, New York became an archdiocese on July 19, 1850; but the see is in reality ninety-two years old, having been declared "a bishopric forever" by Pope Pius VII. on April 8, 1808. In conjunction with the sees of Philadelphia, Boston and Louisville, it was then founded as a suffragan bishopric of Baltimore, which at the same time became the first archdiocese of the country. With the exception of New York's incumbent, all the prelates appointed to the see received consecration at Baltimore during the fall of 1810. These four sees were the earliest divisions of Baltimore; and the suffragan prelates of New York in succession attended the various provincial councils held at Baltimore from October, 1829, until May, 1849.

The first Bishop of New York was the Rev. Luke Concanen, a Dominican of Rome, who died suddenly at Naples, just as he was about to sail for America. Following his death, four years intervened before the appointment of another prelate, the Rev. John Connolly, who, like his predecessor, was chosen from the Dominican cloister at Rome, and consecrated in 1814. Coming hither at once he governed the diocese of New York with zeal and ability for eleven years, making the present St. Patrick's Church at Mulberry and Prince street his cathedral.

The Rev. John Dubois, president of Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., succeeded him in 1826, by Papal enactment, and ruled the see for many years. Unlike his predecessors, Drs. Concanen and Connolly, who were natives of Ireland, Dr. Dubois was a Frenchman, who, imitating the example of many more, migrated to this country during the French Revolution, and became an American citizen.

The crowning event of his incumbency was the elevation of New York from its position as a simply suffragan see to metropolitan dignity. After the conciliatory decree of May, 1849, uplifting it, which Pope Pius IX. sanctioned on July 19, 1850, the diocese was detached at once from the province of Baltimore and became the head of a province itself, with the bishoprics of Boston, Hartford, Buffalo and Albany as suffragan sees. Three years later, in conformity with the action of the first Plenary Council held at Baltimore in 1852, the new bishoprics of Brooklyn, Newark and Burlington were created, and their incumbents received consecration together from the hand of Dr. Cajetan Bedini, Papal Nuncio then visiting New York in 1853. Dr. Hughes preaching the sermon. This triple consecration at old St. Patrick's has never been duplicated in the history of American Catholicism, the nearest approach to it being the double consecration of Cardinal Gibbons and the late Bishop

Dr. Dubois governed this vast extent of territory unaided by any other prelate, but finding the labor too severe, he petitioned Pope Gregory XVI. in 1838 for a coadjutor with the right of succession, and the Rev. John Hughes, a priest of Philadelphia, was assigned to him as an assistant. After the consecration of Dr. Hughes at St. Patrick's, New York, he relieved Dr. Dubois of much episcopal toil, as this celebrated churchman was then at the zenith of his strength and power, ranking, indeed, among the most ardent, eloquent and devoted prelates of the United States.

Soon after his installation as Dr. Dubois' successor, he had the satisfaction of consecrating the Rev. John McCloskey, a priest stationed at St. Joseph's Church, New York, as his coadjutor—a post which the latter filled from 1844 until 1847, when he was transferred to Albany as its first Bishop.

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