

Our Boys and Girls.

MOTHER'S DUES.

By Mrs. M. E. Sangster.

If mother would listen to me, dears, she would freshen that faded gown; she would sometimes take an hour's rest, and sometimes a trip to town, and it shouldn't be all for the children. The fun and the cheer, and the play; with the patient droop to the tired mouth, and the "Mother has had her day!" True, mother has had her day, dears, when you were her babies three, and she stepped about the farm and the house, as busy as ever a bee; when she rocked you all to sleep, dears, and sent you all to school, and wore herself out, and did without.

And lived by the Golden Rule. And so your turn has come, dears; her hair is growing white, and her eyes are gaining the far-away look. That peers beyond the night, one of these days in the morning Mother will not be here. She will fade away into silence, the mother so true and dear.

Then, what will you do in the day-light, and what in the gloaming dim, and when, tired and lonesome, pray, what will you do for him? If you want to keep your mother, you must make her rest to-day. Must give her a share in the frolic, and draw her into play.

If your mother would listen to me, dears, she'd buy her a gown of silk, with buttons of royal velvet, and ruffles as white as milk, and she'd let you do the trotting. While she sat still in her chair; that mother should have it hard all through, it strikes me, isn't fair!

REVENGE. — Revenge is like badly-made preserves. It seems sweet, and delicious at first sight. We think of it with delight; we can wait for it, it will be the better for keeping. When we come to it finally, the delightful sweet has become a foul-smelling, evil-tasting thing, which disgusts and makes us ill if we persist in eating it. The young should carefully guard against this hideous monster lest its fangs and poisonous bite leave behind a chasm that engulfs them first into hatred, then into a step that may prove hurtful to body and soul.

KIND WORDS. — Kind words are the music of the soul. A kind word acts as balsam on a troubled soul, and it is remembered forever. A man was once saved by a very poor boy from drowning. After his restoration he said to him: "What can I do for you, my boy?" "Speak a kind word to me some times," replied the boy, the tears gushing from his eyes; "I ain't got a mother like some of them." A kind word! Think of it. The man had it in his power to give that boy money, clothes, playthings, but the little fellow craved nothing so much as a kind word now and then. If the man had ever so little heart, the boy must certainly have had the wish granted. A kind word. You have many such spoken to you daily, and you don't think much of their value; but that poor boy in the village, at whom everybody laughs, would think that he had found a treasure if someone spoke a kind word to him.

GOOD FOR NOTHING BOYS. — There are a large number of boys who seem to be good for nothing, that is, they are of no practical use to themselves, and consequently no good for others. When it comes to mischief-making, nonsense and spending their time in doing harm instead of doing good, such characters are to be found everywhere. I wonder under such circumstances what kind of young men will they make? At present they are only barnacles on a modern society, and afterwards a shame.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

HINTS ABOUT CREAM. — Many have trouble in not being able to beat cream properly; either it will not beat at all or it will turn into butter. In the first, the cream is not cold enough; and in the latter it is generally too warm or too cold. The vessel in which the cream is to be beaten should be placed in cracked ice, and if a little sugar is added to the cream—say about half a teaspoonful to a quart—the cream will not turn into butter. At first the beating should be done rather slowly, and the motion increased as the cream thickens; it should then be placed on ice for an hour or so before it is used. A delicious coffee mousse may be prepared of one pint whipped cream, mixed with three tablespoonsful sugar and four tablespoonsful vanilla. This is put in a mason jar, tightly covered, and a strip of butter paper pasted around the edge of cover, then packed for three hours in rock salt and ice.

TO COOK BEANS. — Beans are often spoiled in cooking, that is, the most highly colored of them lose their beauty and their flavor by the

and a dishonor to themselves and their parents. STUDY HARD. — Now that the scholastic year is beginning again, we would strongly advise the young to become diligent and persevering at study. "If you don't succeed at first, try again," is a good maxim, and one that should be followed to the letter. Don't spend your time aimlessly at school, try and have your plans cut out and follow them. Remember that for want of a good education there are thousands who are obliged to do hard and laborious work who otherwise could be enjoying a good position in an office. It is easier to carry a pen in your ear, than a pick and shovel on your back, and be a drudge all the time.

A BOY TO BE REMEMBERED. — "Sorry our elevator boy has left, Thompson," remarked my lawyer friend to his friend as we walked down the hallway. "Yes, nice little chap, wasn't he?" I quipped. "Why do you miss him?" I asked my friend as we turned into the street. "The boy in there seems to be able to run the elevator." "Oh, yes. Well, I don't know. What do you say, Thompson? Why do we miss the last boy more than we usually miss boys?" "Why, it's his bright 'Good-morning, sir,' that I miss. It was a pleasant beginning to the day. I came to look for it. This new chap is as dumb as an oyster; runs the elevator all right, though, and 'Good-morning,' is not in the bond, I suppose."

"Good-morning, sir." A small thing for a busy man with an important day's work ahead of him to notice, one might think, but it is just these courtesies, the things "not in the bond," that make life not only bearable but sweet.—Weekly Post.

FRANK'S DISOBEDIENCE. — "Oh, Frank! you know father said you were not to go out with that wicked boy, Joe Fenton. You know he did, and now you are going to disobey him."

Just you shut up, Nell: you don't know anything about it. Besides, Joe isn't wicked, he's one of the jolliest fellows I know," replied Frank, in a rage.

"Father ought to know," persisted Nellie; "he told you he was a very bad boy, and quite unfit for you to go with."

But her words fell on empty ears, for Frank had already gone. He made all haste until he knew he was out of sight of home, then slackened his pace to take breath.

"Hello, Frank! So here you are. I thought you were never coming."

Frank started; then seeing who it was, answered quickly:

"Whatever may be your case so near the house, Joe? If my father had seen you there would have been a row."

The other boy laughed, then replied:

"Oh, I had to risk that; but look here, I want to show you my friend. Hi! Bob, I want you!"

A seely-looking youth came forward at the call, and held out a grimy hand to Frank. Frank shook hands reluctantly, with an uncomfortable feeling that these were not at all the sort of boys his father would like him to have for friends.

Suddenly, as he stood thus, a well-known voice cried:

"Frank, what are you doing here? Come home at once."

"I—I was only—"

"Come at once," his father repeated, and Frank, with his head hanging with shame, obeyed.

His two companions slunk off, and Frank's father hurried his son home.

"Was father very angry with you? What did he say?" inquired Nellie, as her brother related the occurrence to her.

"He said," answered Frank, "that boys who wished me to disobey my father, and who helped me to do so, were not fit companions for me, and I told him I would never go with them again."

"Bravo!" cried Nellie.

R. J. LOUIS CUDDEY.

more ungraceful in faded calico than in lace trimmed silk, and more tart in temper now than when you saw her for an hour or two on her good behavior, do not forget that you, in your uncoated sleeves, unwashed face, and possibly not sunny humor, are not the noble being she took you to be. Therefore remember you have both something to bear as well as enjoy, and the bearing will make life happy.

POINTERS.—Don't put borders on carpets for small rooms. Don't hang chandeliers or lamps in low-ceiled rooms.

Don't be chary of rich, warm tints in northern rooms. Don't believe for a moment that expensiveness is essential to beautiful effects.

Don't make a narrow door narrower with a heavy drape. We drape too much.

Don't use large patterned wall paper in small rooms, or a deep border with low ceilings.

Don't have any fanciful fixed arrangement of window draperies in rooms in daily use.

Don't buy chairs that are not well made and comfortable or lounges that are not low and broad.

PROPER CARE OF THE FEET.—If the microbes that accumulate on a shoe in its journeyings and development in its use were visible to the naked eye what a show it would be! The variety and number would make a microscopic menagerie. And yet we wear the same shoes outdoors and indoors, day in and day out, so long as they hold together. The older they are the more we cling to them. Who would think of living in a garment to the extent shoes are lived in, and yet what garment is so dumb as shoes? Good shoes will keep the outside of shoes looking well. It should be the business of the wearer to see that shoes are frequently exposed to sun and air.

Perfectly clean hosiery should be worn. This can scarcely be changed too often. The ill that flesh is heir to would be mightily lessened if men and women were as careful, as fastidious, about their footwear as they are about their hats or collars.

Rheumatism and many other ailments would decrease, if not disappear. Buy a shoe snug enough to hold the heel and instep without slipping and long enough to afford spring and play with the rise and fall of the feet in locomotion. Proper walking should be taught in school and acquired early in life.

A thing of beauty is joy forever, and of all the beauties that adorn humanity there is nothing like a fine head of hair. The surest way of obtaining that is by the

use of the LUBY'S Hair Renewer. At all druggists. 50c a bottle.

NOTES FOR THE FARMER.

In the current number of the "Country Gentleman" a correspondent thus answers the question: why farm labor is scarce?

I have under my observation good, willing men, reared on a farm, who are working at \$1.75 a day at hard warehouse work, whose board costs \$4 a week, and a decent room for two \$8 to \$10 a month. Most of them pay street car fares, and married men must pay \$12 a month for any sort of a four or five-room house. They are constantly liable to a lay off if business is dull, and to discharge for errors; and a fair degree of intelligence is required. Many of these men start in at \$1 a day. I don't know how they live, or why. But they have regular hours, ten hours a day, and they know the evenings are theirs, and the band plays in the park, and Sunday is a holiday, and an excursion on the lake costs only 50 cents, and there is some color and music in life, and no one to begrudge the time to fill a pipe or read the evening paper.

How different was my farm experience! Up at 5.30 and an hour's work before breakfast. Not a minute for rest after dinner; up and off. Supper at 5. Back in 30 minutes to the field, and work as long as there was light enough. Then to a bed that had probably been made up for several days. And repeat the same routine day after day. While at home, every patch of weeds in the corn in the fall was attributed to the "running around to picnics and Fourth-of-July celebrations," and letting crops take care of themselves. Two days of this kind in one summer would bring out reminiscences all through the fall. So much for the boy with the hoe.

From 16 to 21 years of age I was "hired man" for farmers, who, with one exception, tried to work me to

death. Hiring out for eight months at a stipulated sum, every hour lost during the summer, through sickness, accident or pleasure, had to be made up by a good hard day in the fall, even including national holidays. Work done nights and Sundays did not count. And as to the amount of work required of the hired man, I was told to say that every furrow is wanted and every day's work criticized if there is room for criticism. Mr. Farmer or Mrs. Farmer will tell you just exactly how long the last hired man sat on the fence, or how long he staid in the barn some rainy day doing nothing. And that is not all. They will tell you how long it took him to dress, and how much he ate and how much butter he had been known to put on one piece of bread, etc.

These are some of the methods used to strengthen the ties that bind a young man to the farm. He is expected to spend hours on his horses in many cases, but it is an unwritten law that he must not have the use of one to carry him away from an evening or a Sunday hour for the sake of his drudgery! Even farmers' sons are rarely allowed that privilege. In the West, no washing is done for farm help as a rule, and in Dakota, at least, the transient "hobo," who is depended on for the harvest and threshing rush, is not provided with a bed, but catches a heavy blanket and a straw stack or a granary, and does not see a laundry or a bath during a whole season's campaign. He pays for his meals, rainy days and between jobs, and is looked upon and treated as a necessary evil. But even in the case of the regular "hired man," it is the writer's opinion that the life of the ordinary plantation slave was a summer vacation compared to that of the northern "regular help."

Now the one exception to the regular rule of farmer employers, mentioned before, will suggest the remedy for the help conditions. This farmer had the best of buildings and machinery, and was master of every labor-saving device. He was satisfied to get into the field at a reasonable hour in the morning, and we quit at six, and after supper we played croquet or read the papers. We went hunting or fishing occasionally, and were always up with our work.

This, then, is the remedy. Make life tolerable for a young man on a farm. Recognize the fact that he must have some sort of a chance to live his life. The farmer grows to have no other interest, and becomes willing that his life fences should circumscribe his life and his interests. This is natural. It is his. His family are these. The hired man is expected to give the farm the same undivided energy, with equal abstinence from everything that makes life worth living. And that is not all. The actual hard work and long hours necessary to satisfy the average farmer will bring a stoop to his shoulders and a stiffness to his joints, that, if given in other service, would make ground for a pension. Few men will consent to conditions of abject slavery for eight months at a time. And a man who will do his work and listen from day to day to tales of the worthlessness of his predecessor, and how much he used to eat, and will not burn to shake off and quit the whole slavish trade and try something else, has not the backbone to make a success of anything.

Your best friend can give you no better advice than this: "For impure blood, bad stomach and weak nerves take Hood's Sarsaparilla."

PACKING FRUIT. — There is a great art in knowing when and how to pack fruit that has to be sent away by parcel, post or rail. It should, if possible, be packed on a perfectly dry day. And in the case of hard-skinned fruit, such as apples and pears, should be well wiped with a dry towel. The fruit itself must be ripe, but not in the least degree over-ripe, or it will become unmarketable and spoil any good fruit that may be packed with just one degree from hardness, and allowed to ripen when they have reached their destination. In gathering peaches, nectarines, plums or grapes, great care should be taken not to destroy the bloom on them. Imperfect specimens of fruit should never be picked, and all fruit should be packed as it is gathered, never allowed to stand for hours before sent off, as this spoils the flavor and makes it flabby, especially in the case of small, delicate fruits. All fruit which has a bloom on it should be first rolled, each one separately, in thick cotton wool, and then put in a box with plenty of paper packed up about it, and firmly packed so that nothing can shake about. Fine, choice pears and plums can be treated the same way. Apples, plums and ordinary pears can be rolled separately in paper. All small fruits should be well packed in baskets or boxes, with layers of their own leaves between them and so well shaken down as to not shake about. Strong card and wood boxes or baskets can be used to pack them in. But each kind of fruit should go by itself, or, if room is an object, put only heavy fruit or light together. Never put light and heavy fruit in the same box. Write two legible labels and tie on firmly, and add the words, "Perishable Fruit." To be delivered at once." And be careful to send off at the proper time to catch the post or rail, not run the risk of having them lie in the office for hours before they are sent off.

The quality of our knowledge is more important than the quantity. Knowledge is of various kinds and produces various effects. Geography, for instance, is a nobler effort on the mind. The object of all knowledge is to influence action. All action is inspired by motive, and motive is supplied by knowledge. Knowledge, therefore, is the source of action, and according to the quality of our knowledge will be of large extent the purity and nobility of our actions.

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Society Directory.

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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 Howlett, 383 Wellington street. Application forms to 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, 312 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: Ald. D. Gallery, president; T. McCarthy, vice-president; E. J. Devlin, recording secretary, 1635 Ontario street; John Hughes, financial secretary; L. Brophy, treasurer; M. Fennel, chairman of Standing Committee; marshal, M. Stafford.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 9.—President, Wm. J. Clarke, 208 St. Antoine street; Rec-Secretary, Jno. F. Hogan, 86 St. George street. (to whom all communications should be addressed); Fin-Secretary, M. J. Doyle, 12 Mount St. Mary Ave.; Treasurer, A. J. Hanley, 796 Palace street; Chairman of Standing Committee, R. Diamond; Sentinel, M. Clarke; Marshal, J. Tivnan. Division meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month, in the York Chambers, 2444 St. Catherine street, at 8 p.m.

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. Scrubbs, C.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 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. Hallisey, Rev. President; James J. Costigan, 1st Vice-President; W. P. Doyle, Secretary, 220 St. Martin street.

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. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held 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, Hugh O'Connor; Secretary, Jas. O'Loughlin. All communications to be addressed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. Hinchey, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1893. — 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 8.30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.
No. 3066.

Dame Melina Cadieux, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Charles Desjardins, contractor, of the same place, has, this day, entered an action in separation as to property against her said husband.

Montreal, 18th August, 1906.

BEAUDIN, CARDINAL.
LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN,
7-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SAVE YOUR EMPTY BAGS. Used as DRUMS. SEE Self-Infusing Bags. They are made of rubber and are used in all cases where there is an overflow of liquid. They are used in the following cases: 1. In the case of a fire, they are used to collect the water. 2. In the case of a flood, they are used to collect the water. 3. In the case of a storm, they are used to collect the water. 4. In the case of a drought, they are used to collect the water. 5. In the case of a famine, they are used to collect the water. 6. In the case of a pestilence, they are used to collect the water. 7. In the case of a plague, they are used to collect the water. 8. In the case of a war, they are used to collect the water. 9. In the case of a revolution, they are used to collect the water. 10. In the case of a rebellion, they are used to collect the water. 11. In the case of a conspiracy, they are used to collect the water. 12. In the case of a treason, they are used to collect the water. 13. In the case of a crime, they are used to collect the water. 14. In the case of a sin, they are used to collect the water. 15. In the case of a fault, they are used to collect the water. 16. In the case of a mistake, they are used to collect the water. 17. In the case of a blunder, they are used to collect the water. 18. In the case of a slip, they are used to collect the water. 19. In the case of a fall, they are used to collect the water. 20. In the case of a knock, they are used to collect the water. 21. In the case of a bump, they are used to collect the water. 22. In the case of a bruise, they are used to collect the water. 23. In the case of a scratch, they are used to collect the water. 24. In the case of a cut, they are used to collect the water. 25. In the case of a wound, they are used to collect the water. 26. In the case of a burn, they are used to collect the water. 27. In the case of a scald, they are used to collect the water. 28. In the case of a frost, they are used to collect the water. 29. In the case of a snow, they are used to collect the water. 30. In the case of a hail, they are used to collect the water. 31. In the case of a rain, they are used to collect the water. 32. In the case of a dew, they are used to collect the water. 33. In the case of a fog, they are used to collect the water. 34. In the case of a mist, they are used to collect the water. 35. In the case of a cloud, they are used to collect the water. 36. In the case of a storm, they are used to collect the water. 37. In the case of a flood, they are used to collect the water. 38. In the case of a drought, they are used to collect the water. 39. In the case of a famine, they are used to collect the water. 40. In the case of a pestilence, they are used to collect the water. 41. In the case of a plague, they are used to collect the water. 42. In the case of a war, they are used to collect the water. 43. In the case of a revolution, they are used to collect the water. 44. In the case of a rebellion, they are used to collect the water. 45. In the case of a conspiracy, they are used to collect the water. 46. In the case of a treason, they are used to collect the water. 47. In the case of a crime, they are used to collect the water. 48. In the case of a sin, they are used to collect the water. 49. In the case of a fault, they are used to collect the water. 50. In the case of a mistake, they are used to collect the water. 51. In the case of a blunder, they are used to collect the water. 52. In the case of a slip, they are used to collect the water. 53. In the case of a fall, they are used to collect the water. 54. In the case of a knock, they are used to collect the water. 55. In the case of a bump, they are used to collect the water. 56. In the case of a bruise, they are used to collect the water. 57. In the case of a scratch, they are used to collect the water. 58. In the case of a cut, they are used to collect the water. 59. In the case of a wound, they are used to collect the water. 60. In the case of a burn, they are used to collect the water. 61. In the case of a scald, they are used to collect the water. 62. In the case of a frost, they are used to collect the water. 63. In the case of a snow, they are used to collect the water. 64. In the case of a hail, they are used to collect the water. 65. In the case of a rain, they are used to collect the water. 66. In the case of a dew, they are used to collect the water. 67. In the case of a fog, they are used to collect the water. 68. In the case of a mist, they are used to collect the water. 69. In the case