Farm and Garden nereneasoaousaaaaaa

Methods of Sewage Disposal.—By running it through drains into a creek or ditch, or on top of the ground in a neighboring farm, swamp or waste land.

a neighboring farm, awamp or waste land.

At the Black Creek factory, near Stratford, the waste water is forced through pump-logs into a ditch come distance from the factory, at which place the water filters through the natural soil into a creek. This plan is said to work very well. The danger of polluting the water or grass if dairy cown have access to the stream or pasture makes this plan, without filtering, very objectionable, although experiments made at Rugby farm, England, showed that the productive capacity of an acre of grass was increased three or four fold by applying sewage, and no bad recets on the milk given by the cows was reported.

By Irrigating a Field near the Factory or Oreamery.—To do this properly a storage fault is needed in order that the sewage may be applied when needed by the crop. In cases where the building is above a sloping, sandy or gravelly field the sewage may be profitably applied for the growing of such crope as corn, potatoes, mangels, best grain, fruit trees, nursery stock, gras, hay and garden truck. Italian xye grass is said to be specially benefited by the application of sewage, and this grass has the power of absorbing large quantities of it.

The sewage may be run into a tank and thence be pumped and applied to the soil. In most cases this is to expensive. Where the soil is sandy or gravelly much of the liquid may soak away, but owing to the danger of polluting the water in the well, and the sir about the factory, this plan is not to be recommended. Makers should be very careful not to use impure water for setting the vate, washing butter, or for any other purpose, if it can be avoided. It is a safe plan to have the sides of the well comented, to guard age nst possible pollution from impure water in the surface soil. If there is any doubt about the purity of the water send a sample to Guelph or Ottawa to be analyzed.

The sub-earth system works well for private houses and is used at some public institutions. A portion of land is thoroughly underlaid with a system of drain tiling. The sewage is conducted into these tiles, and allowed to dusted into these liles, and allowed to soak away in the sub-soil. As there is danger of polluting the well, unless the tiling is a long distance from the building, this plan can be recommend-ed only where the water supply comes from a distant spring through iron piping, or where the water supply ormes from town or city waterworks.

The filter bed system seems to be the best and most practicable plan where drainage from the bed can be obtained. After the sewage has been properly filtered it is safe for animals to drink. Town sewage water, after properly filtered it is safe for animals to drink. Town sewage water, after being filtered, has been found to be purer than the water in wells of the same town which was used for drinking purposes by some of the people. A properly constructed filter bed is more than a strainer. In addition to causing mechanical changes in the sawage, the process of filtration involves biological and chemical changes whereby the water becomes purified. The intermittent downward filtration system has been proved to be a success.

A SHORT ROAD to health was opened to those suffering from chronic coughs, asthma, brouchilds, catarth, lumbago, tumore, rieduments, excerisate nipples, or inflamed breast, kidney complaints, by the introduction of the inexpensive remedy, Dz. Thomas' Eclec-

"Now I'm ready to treat you," said the doctor, emerging from his private office. "A little whisty, with soluer on the side, please," returned the patient, absent-mindedly.

ngooauapuaanaanaanaanaaga g Domestie Reading ធ្វី ឧទ្ធិឧត្តនាធាននេះបានបានពេលនេះពេលនេះពេល

The great sea, faultless as a flow The sea complains upon a thousan

The spirit of the changeful sec.
Andrew Lang.

The washing of the oternal seas.-

The bine and heaving plain. -- William Morris. A full sea glazed with muiled moon-light.—Tennyson.

light.—Tennyson.
The crashing thunder of the rolling wave.—O. J. Armstrong.
Where fleres rain flashed, mingling with dimlit sea.—Aubrey de Vere.
He who has too good opinion of himself drives all others away from

him.

Let the men who despise religion learn first to know it; let them see it as it is—the inward happy crists by which human life is transformed and an issue opened up towards the ideal life. All human development eprings from it and ends in it.

from it and onds in it.

The happiness of the winner involves the misery of the loser. This kind of action is therefore essentially anticopial, sears the sympathies, cultivates a hard agoism, and so produces a general deterioration of character and conduct.—Herbert Spencer.

The sunlight falls upon a clod, and the clod drinks it in, is warmed by it itself, but lies as black as ever, and sheds out no light. But the sun touches a diamond, and the diamond almost chills itself as it sends out in radiance on every eide the light that has fallen upon it.

The communicating of a man's self to his friend works two contrary effects, for it redoubleth joys and cuttath grief in half; for there is no man that imparteth his joys to his friend, but he joyeth the more, and no man that imparteth his griefs to his friend, but he grieveth the less.—Bacon.

I submit that duty is a power which rises with us in the morning and goes to rest with us at night. It is co-extensive with the action of our intelligence; it is the shadow which cleaves to us, go where we will, and which outly leaves us when we leave the light of life.—W. E. Gladetone.

There is a certain limit to be observed on the head of the light of life.—W. E. Gladetone.

It is one of the misfortunes of our age that we have performed our weighty and important affairs.—Cicero.

It is one of the misfortunes of our age that we have so little leisure. The haste of life brings many disadvantages; it hinders thoroughness of work, it destroys largely our reverence for life, since we hardly cherish much respect for that we do hurriedly. The result is that the world is fall of heaty judgments; men are driven to decide almost before they have had leisure to deliberate. The spirit of this haste infectious; people ask for rapid conditioning; those who counced de hiberation are ablowed out of the way. In the multilude of oracles there is confusion. Men grow bewildered; they drift one saide or the other, having lost their vantage ground of the surface and immediately announced oracle

A Montrealer Claims an Earldom

A Montrealer Claims an Barldom.

Mr. John Dillon of 868 Sherbrooke
St. Montreal, lays claim to the earldom
of Roscommon. Mr. Dillon is a genial
Iriahman of the old school. He is sittl
quite active despite his seventy-eight
quars. He spends considerable time at
his devotions. Mr. Dillon displays an
antuberance over his prospective good
fortune, but facetionally observe that the
Dillons will haste very thing the are
entitled to. The old gentleman was
born in County Longdord, Ireland, and
after removing to Digland, finally
entity and the control of the control
active removing to Digland, finally
entity acts ago to crossed over to Canada
and has resided in Montreal ever since,
Its wife died wessely-four years ago,
leaving eleven children. His eldest son
John lett here twonty three years ago,
and has not been heard from since.

There are cases of consumption so far advanced that Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Compared to the Consumption of the Consumption of

The following advertisement appeared in the "Record" newspaper:
"Wanted a second-hand set of commandments. Old fashlomed ones painted on wood would do."

Mr. Balfour and the Irish Famine,

In the House of Commons, on May 16, Mr. John Dillon in a foreible address chancuged the administration of Mr. Balfour in connection with the famine in the west and south of Ive land. He quoted an article written by the editor of The Mark Lane Ex by the editor of The Mark I are Express, after a visit to Iroland, in which the writer said he folt ashamed of himself and his country, and express ed the hope that some strong man with a claim to be a statesman and a philanthropist would be found to come forward and remove this stain (Nationalist cheers). The honorable member quoted an extract from the agricultural excremendant of the ner quoted an extract from the agri-cultural correspondent of the Man-chester Courier, which was practically to the same effect. He stated that he was ashamed and dispusted at what he had seen, and that unless he had seen

to the same effect. He stated that he was ashamed and disgusted at what he had seen, and that unless he had seen the condition of the starving people he could not have believed that such a state of things existed. That, he (Mr. Dillon) need not say, was testimony from an entirely imparital source.

Mr. MacNeill said that he understood the object of the Union was to promote the prosperity of Ircland, but certainly, considering the condition of things that existed in the West and South of Ireland as proceen; it did not look as if the Act of Union was doing much in the way of promoting prosperity (Nationalist cheers.)

Major Racch, Conservative member for South Essex, England, said he had some idea of the country alluded to by the honorable member for Mayo. He regretted that on the cocasion when the honorable member fore the comment of the House the Government did not acquiesce in his suggestion, because exceptional distress, whether it took place in Essex or in the West of Ireland, required exceptional remedies (Nationalist cheers). Whenever English members from Irelan, had given them a sympathetic hearing and all the support they could (hear, hear). With reference to the attack made on the Ohief Secretary for Ireland with regard to what had been characterised as the Ohief Secretary for Ireland with regard to what had been characterised as the Ohief Secretary for Ireland with regard to what had been characterised as the Ohief Secretary for Ireland with regard to what had been characterised as the Ohief Secretary for Ireland with regard to what had been characterised as the Ohief Secretary for Ireland with regard to what had been characterised as the Ohief Secretary for Ireland with regard to what had been characterised as the Ohief Secretary for Ireland with regard to what had been characterised as the Ohief Secretary for Ireland with regard to what had been characterised as the Ohief Secretary for Ireland with regard to what had been characterised as the Ohief Secretary for Ireland with regard to what had been c

when has assess why are not aske.

The Chief Secretary—Has my honorable and gallant friend read the report of the repect P Major Rasch—I have read it.

The Chief Secretary—In what

report of the resech?

Major Rasch.—I have read it.
The Ohief Secretary—In what paper?

Major Rasch.—The Times (loud Nationalist cheers).
The Chief Secretary seemed greatly taken aback by the rep., and after an awkward pause said something the exact purport of which did not reach the Press gallery.

Major Rasch.—All I have ventured to say was that I thought he had been somewhat unfairly attacked, and that those statements should not have weight attached to them.

The Ohief Secretary—had in the meantime risen and faced Major Rasch, who occupied one of the benches directly behind him. Speaking in reply to the Major's last observation with passionale vehemence and deliberation, while the natural pallor of his countenance disappeared to give place to a heated fluch, he said, "What he said was that it was impossible that I should have really meant what I read. I state most distinctly that I did mean what I said (ironical Irish cheers), and that there was nothing in what I said in the least degree calculated to he in any way offensive to anyone (ironical Irish cheers).

Major Rasch—If the right honorable gentleman meant what he said, all I can say is that I am sorry for him (loud Irish cheers). I should not have intervened in this cleate at all except to express recognition for the sympathy that we have received from the Irish therews.

Mr. S. Smith was astified from evidence in his possession that the distress in the West of Ireland was intense, and considered it a disgreed to things should exist close to their own doors.

Mr. Carson, (Unionist)—said he wished to disasvoy joining in any

of things should exist close to their own doors.

Mr. Uarson, (Unionist)—said he wished to disavow joining in any statesk upon the Chief Scoretary. So far as he could judge, there was negenoral scoeptional distress in Ireland at the present time, but as regarded certain districts and certain portions of the west and south-west, so far as his information went the distress was of a most exceptional kind (Irish cheers). When these people or those interested in them had to put before the House of Commons or before the British nation what they called exceptional distress, unhappy indeed must be the lot of those poor people. At the best of times their living was of

the lowest order, a class of living which could only be called an existence, and what they were crying out for now was only that they might be allowed to have their mere existence. They should deal with the immediate necessities of the case (Irish cheers) If this distress continued for any length of time it would oreat once il-feding towards the English Government in these particular quarters than any amount of polities sould ever do. He poined in the serious appeal to ber Mejesty's Government to take this matter at once in their hands. The general problem of the distress had also to be dealt with, and he thought a reat deal more might be done through the Congested Districts Board if they were given more means (cheers).

Mr. W. Redmoud thought the speech of the member for Doblin University must bring conviction to the minds of honorable gentium in that there did exist in Ireland an exceptional state of distress which called for exceptional treatment.

The Ohlof Scorciary said he had already explained the phrase which had been alluded to. He had aiready explained the phrase which had been alluded to. He had aiready explained that he meant no sort finent or sooff against anybody in Yreland or out of Ireland, and the only regret he had was that what he had aiready explained that he was held the said should have been the subject of so much miere, resentation. The honorable member for Mayo complained that he had shown no sympathy, but it was difficult when being attacked for being callous and hard-hearted to give any expressions of sympathy.

The Ohlef Scorciary, continuing, said he had had to defend himself. It

for being callous and hard-hearted to give any expressions of sympathy. Mr. Wm. Redmond.— You need not talk about champagne (Nationalist obsers).

The Chief Secretary, continuing, said he had had to defend himself. It had not been a pleasant task for him, but a necessary one. Relief was given in every case where the relieving officers eame to the conclusion that relief was necessary. He mentioned a few in which persons were said to be needing relief, but who had cattle or pigs, or whose stook of potatoes were not given relief. As a matter of fact, the majority of those who were receiving relief had one or two head of eattle. Mr. McBride.—Which they caunot sell. (Nationalist obsers). The Chief Secretary.—That may be Mr. Flavin.—is the right honorable gentleman aware that the man Griffin, who died of starvation, yet had one head of cattle which he was obliged to keep in order to pay his rent?

The Chief Secretary.—I am not aware he died of starvation. (Nationalist cheers).

The Chief Secretary—I am holding a sworn inquiry into that. Until I know the result I am not going to state what he died of starvation. (Nationalist cheers).

The Chief Secretary—I am holding a sworn inquiry into that. Until I know the result I am not going to state what he died of starvation in minimising the extent of the complained of was not the language of the Chief Secretary, but his deliberate action in minimising the extent of the distress.

Mr. Homphill said the Chief Secretary would be received in Ire-

action in minimising and executed distress.

Mr. Homphill said the Chief Secretary's speech would be received in Ireland with the moet intense feelings of disappointment and bitterness. It could not be coubsed that there were hundreds of families starving on the Wast Coast.

could not be doubled that there were hundreds of families starring on the West Coast.

Mr. Duckworth appealed to the Chief Secretary to take some means to alleviate the distress.

Ool. Saunderson admitted that there was much exceptional distress in the South and West of Ireland. Seed potatoes had been given by the Government, but they should go further by providing spraying machines.

Major Jameson said the Ohier Secretary might say that this distress was exaggerated, but he could tell him from his own personal observation that he had unfortunate people in his own division absolutely starving.

Mr. Davitt said at the present time

ints own personal observation that he had unfortunate people in his own division absolutely starving.

Mr. Davitt said at the present time the British people were sending their subscriptions to the West and South West of Ireland, and the landlord in his (Mr. Davitt's) own native county were threatening the people with eviction in order that they might get some of the English subscriptions for their rent. He need hardly remind the Chief Becretary that the flatress at present prevailing in Ireland was a small question compared with the necessity of applying a permanent remedy. (Nationalist cheers) He had beard with great satisfaction that the Chief Secretary had promised to try and think out some kind of permanent remedy. In doing so he (Mr. Davitt) could assure him he would have the hearty sympathy of his political opponents. (Hear, hear.) His contention was that the recurring troubles had their source in economic causes. (Hear, hear.) Wat was the obvious remedy? Until those poor people were given enough land to cultivate on which they would be able to grow vegetable food they must invitably have these recurring famines. (Hear, hear.) He believed that if the Chief Secretary came before the House, and before the British people with a sebame that would over this problem once and for ever, there would be no difficulty in getting the necessariar summed districts would have a very strong objection to being bought out provided they were fair.

ly dealt with. If that was done then the Congested Districts Board could be allowed to dealt with the land in the way of cultarging the holdings, and also employing skilled agricultural instructors to teach the people. (Oheren, Mr. Horace Plunkett said the speech which they had just heard was one of the most helpful in connection with the distress that they had hitherto listence to. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Kilbride warned the Ohiof Secretary not to place too much reliance in the reports of his oliceals. (Nationalist cheers.)

Alt. Flavin said surely the Irish member had no interest in eaying people were starving if they were not starving.

pic word starving it they were not starving.

The Chief Secretary said he admit-ted that there was distress in Iroland, but there was no famine, and there was no starvation, and no case of death from storvation could be pointed

death from storvation could be pointed out.

Mr. Kilbride—Is that what you want?

The Ohicf Secretary—No, sir, that is not what I want, and I have taken, I believe, adequate mease to prevent it. I have taken the responsibility upon myself and won't throw the responsibility on anybody else. I won't throw it upon the Treasury, and I believe the system I have adopted will preve successful in the end. (Ministerial chosers.)

Mr. I flon's rection to reduce the salary of the Ohief Secretary was voted down by the Government majority.

Against an Anglo-Saxon Alliance.

Against an Anglo-Saxon Alliance.

Under the capiton, "An Anglo-Saxon Alliance Not in Order," Dr. Albert Shaw wites in the current number of the Review of Reviews: The plain people, it is true, who constitute the bone and sinew of the British nation, are to-day, as they almost always have been, in sympathy with the United Strees. But it is about the to a very great extent that the intelligent citizenship of Germany is friendly to America. The Germans are in moch closer relationship with American life than are the English. We have millions upon millions of people in this country who, if no tora in Germany themselves, are descended from parents or grandparents of German birth. The naturalized Americans born in England, on the other hand, are a very limited number indeed. The plain people of Germany have nothing in common with the theople of Spain, while they feel that America, where all of them have relatives, is their second home. France, it is true, has many traditional and intimate itse with the neighborin Spatiards; but neither the French people nor the French Government—specially the existing republican regime—would willingly abandon the tradition of friendliness toward the American republic. As for Russis, the maintenance of a throughly good understanding with the United States has for more than a generation been one of the fixed principles of har im perial policy. On our part, we have no possible consision to develop any friction or ill-will in our relations with any of the great European powers. An of fensive and delenive alliance with England the principles of our old-time policy. In order to play our particular part in the affaits of the world, it does not now seen either necessary or desirable that we should bind ourselves by any alliance whateover.

The Best Pills.—Mr. Wm. Vander yoot, Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes "We have been using Parmelee's Pills and find them by far the best pills we over used." For Delicate And Dantillara And Dantillara and Constitutions these pills ach like a charm. Taken in small doses, the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant mildly acciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

A Big Spanish War Fund.

London, May 27.—The Chronicle this morning says, under reserve, that France has loaned Spain 400,000,000 france, of which amount 40,000,000 france have already been furnished. The paper suggeste that Spain has possibly given the Canary Islat: s as security. It is mosent to be a re-echo of the report that the Bank of Paris and the Netherlands had advanced a largosum to the Spanish reseaury.

St. Patrick's Literary and Tem ance Society debated "Did Champ act wisely in allying himself with Algonquies against the frequest?" J. Dunbar upbeld the negative side Rev. Father Minnehan used his I as the affirmative. Mrs. Rose, president, president

A note from the offices of Mr. C. R. Devlin, Canadian Commissioner in Iroland, informs us that the address has been change to 14 Westmoreland street, Dublin.

Coverangeton Cared.

An old physician, retired roce practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple regeable removely for the speedy and permanent care of Cosempton, Bronchitti, and an india section of the present of the speedy and permanent care of Cosempton, Bronchitti, and all Norvous Complaints, after having tested the act of the care of the control of the con

Chats with the Children Ensunnonanaschoomerase

ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA.

St. ANHONY OF UADUA.

Have you over saked St. Anthony to find something you had lost?

If you had faith in his power he would be sure to grant your request. Ho is called the Wondor-worker because so many miracles are worked through his into-cession.

St. Anthony is cepscially fond of children; there is a heautiful legond about him which tells that on one cession while he ves staying at a gantleman's house the host saw a regist light under the door of the saint's room, and, fearing fire he peeped through a crack in the door and saw St. Anthony kneeling beside a small table on which lay an open book, and upon the book stood a lovely little boy who was etroking Bt. Anthony face with his little hands. The great light came from the child, and the gentleman knew it was a vision of the Infant Jesus that he was privileged to see.

So St. Anthony of Padua is always represented with the child Jesus standing on an open book held in the hands of the saint.

Little boys should sak the protection of St. Anthony through the love he bears for the little Saviour, and if ever they are tempted to do anything wrong they should say; "Dear St. Anthony, help me to be like the little Jesus whom you love so much."

St. Anthony of Padua is a very beautiful saint, and one of the most powerful with God, Who will grant him anything he sake.

You must not forgot to tell the saint that you only sak for anything to be given you if it is the will of God, because God knows what is teet for any and he always gives us the best thing, though it is not always exactly what we ask for.

CUSIN FLO.

TOP DOLUGO

THE FRIZES.

The second prize in the puzzle contest won by Cousin Camilla Casserly is a prayer book; "The Crown of Mary." The third prize, which has gone to Cousin Martina McGoey, is a pretty story book; "The Hop Bloesoms," by Canon Schmid, I will tell you next week what Cousin John Doyle has selected for first prize. I should like the cousins to tell me what books they like to read and who are their favorite authors. The standard books as they are called, the works of such authors as Charles Diokens, Sir Walter Scott, Lytton Bulwer, Macsulay, etc., everyone reads, and the principal Cabbolio writers like Mrs. Sadlier, Roes Mulholland, Katharine Tynan, Hannah Lynch, etc., are well known. Therers many more of course but excepting Miss Ellis Loraine Dorsey, Father Finn, and two or three others who write for young people the rest write only for the "grown ups."

I want the cousins to tell me what books they like best, and what book has influenced them the most, and it they wish to know what are the nicest books to read I will tell them.

Cousin Flo.

PHZZLES CHARADES.

My first is a domestic animal; my second is a beast of burden; my third is a name for a prize; my whole is a serious accident.

serious accident.

My first is is human; my second is a amail word; my third all natious try to avoid; my whole is found at see. 8

My first is worn by every lady; my second is one who fashions anything; my whole is the person who makes my first. WORD REBUS.

If the B m t put: , if the B. putting: . DIAMOND ACROSTIC.

A letter; a bad boy; a domestic animal; a quarter of the globe; a decorating liquid; a letter.

Cousin Tom Matthews sent replies to the last puzzles in the first series but of course it is no use recording the marks as we began a new series of puzzles last week. But Tom began well, and he must persevere. So must the other cousins who make a start, send your replies regularly, no matter whether you can enter all the puzzles or not, because you sannot be sure whether you have the correct answers, and even one mark is better than none at all.

A Wife Equal to a Gold Mine.

My husband was in debt, and I being anxious to holp him thought I would sell self-beating fishirons and I am doing sploudidly. A cent's worth of finel will heat the iron for 0 bours, so you have a particulty even heat. You can iron in heat the iron sell all nearly every had been as the first sell at nearly every thouse, as the iron saves so much fuel overy had we had not a first sell at nearly every hole with iron saves so much fuel over year and have not sold less than the sell and it with anyone can make loss a made I will anyone to the first selling real and I shink anyone can make loss a made and I shink anyone can make loss at the shink anyone can be beatness, as they did made and the shink anyone can be beatness.