

The World of Rome

Rome, May 20.—The attitude of the French Government towards the Holy See, which is assuming day by day a more marked hostility, is occupying the most serious attention of Catholics in Rome. The protest which the Holy Father made against the visit of M. Loubet to Rome supplies the occasion which the government was seeking in order to carry out its designs. If this had not occurred it would have found its excuse in some other event. The more thoughtful Catholics in Rome have felt relieved when they knew that Pius X. had spoken with vigor, and it is believed here by many that the Catholics of France—if really they are so numerous as people think and say—will feel braced up in spirit by the words of the Holy Father. Wild threats abound in the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the withdrawal of the French Ambassador to the Vatican, and the complete rupture of diplomatic relations between the two powers.

A few days ago, in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Signor Fani, Deputy from Perugia, said in his speech: "It has been said that Pius X. cherishes the idea of an approach to the Italian State. Well, if he so desire it, let him come, poor old man. The important thing is that it is not we who go to him." It is, as has been noted by the able "Unita Cattolica" of Florence, "first of all, false that Pius X. cherishes the idea of an approach to the Italian State." That the Pope, as Father of all the Faithful, might desire to see all his children around him is easily understood; but the Pope has quite another idea in his mind than that of betraying the Church and himself into the hands of the enemy. He may be a "poor old man," but all the forces of the power of the earth are not capable of bending him. "The Pope is called in the stranger to help you," says the "Unita," "and the barbarian has come down amongst you with great and noisy airs of importance, but the 'poor old man' has not yielded. Rather did he raise his voice and protested against those who outraged his dignity, not heeding their power of doing evil over the head, because he is afraid, only of that which works mischief to the soul. He has no fear, neither of a Loubet, nor of a Combes, nor of a Delcasse, nor of a Giolitti, nor . . . of others. He fears the Lord, and from this fear counsel and wisdom come to him. The whole press of the revolutionary Europe conspires and blames him, because he dares to resist the so powerless—the mighty ones of the earth. For them, accustomed to bow down and crawl before whosoever holds in his hand the sword or the purse, it was an unpardonable error of Pius X. not to have done reverence to a Loubet and not to have about him lying smiles and cowardly salutations. The Pontiff's detractors are so small that they do not reach the capacity of comprehending the grandeur of that man, who defies the pride and arrogance of the impious so as not to fall in the duties of his own conscience. The protest of the Pope is his just and natural vindication of the rights of the Holy See. It is scarcely possible to believe that there was anyone concerned with politics in France who for a moment imagined that the Pope would say nothing to the Loubet visit. He had already described it as "a most grave offence" to the Pontiff. No one, therefore, should be surprised that Pius X. would take the opportunity of denouncing it in the manner usual in such cases. The Pope may not abdicate his rights even to please the atheists that now rule the destinies of France. A writer in the "Civilta Cattolica" notes that France attained no other object by the coming of M. Loubet to Rome than that of adjusting in a triumphal way her anti-clericalism with that of Italy in order to insult the Pope and despise his authority. Who would ever have thought, continued this writer, that a day would come in which France, the armed guardian of the liberty of the Church, filled with benefits by Pius IX., caressed by Leo XIII., that France would forget her traditions, her right, her faith, her own very interests, to come, in the person of her head, to tell Italy that she engages not to return back any more upon her sacred soil, that she abandons herself definitely from the Pope, that she has ceased to be a Catholic nation, and that in consequence neither the interests of the Pope nor the interests of the Church concern her any longer? And yet this is the significance of the visit of Loubet, and of the frenzy which from the 24th to the 27th of April exalted that visit. France has lost more in three or four days than she did in the war of 1870. She has uncrowned herself in the presence of the Christian and non-Christian world; she has denied her whole history and all her glories, and she has given such confirmation of her ruin, intellectually and morally, that one may well understand how the Caesar of Germany struck home when he said: "We do not think of attacking France, because France destroys herself!"

The rumor runs to-day that the French Ambassador to the Vatican, M. Nisard, a worthy representative of his Government, is on the eve of being recalled as a preliminary to the denunciation of the Concordat. It is probable enough that this final act will be concluded, and that the rulers of France will then have achieved "the desolate freedom of the wild ass," which they seem to desire so much. The Catholic element in the country may then be driven into united concerted action—the lack of which is their weakness—and a new and less complicated duty open before them.

The ancient subterranean Church of St. Clement at Rome, in possession of the Irish Dominican Fathers, has been for many years a site to which travellers from many lands visiting Rome have eagerly thronged. As Commendatore Rodolfo Lanciani, the Roman archaeologist who has rendered the science of antiquity almost as attractive as a popular novel to the ordinary reader, has pointed out in one of his later works—"New Tales of Old Rome"—that the only interesting works in the way of discovering ancient underground churches in Rome were the re-discovery of the Constantinian Church of St. Clement, and of the House of St. John and Paul, which were un-

deraken in 1857 and 1887, respectively, by such private lovers of past memories as Father Joseph Mullooly, of the Irish Dominicans, and Padre Germano di S. Stanislao, a Polish Priest. The lower portions of the marvellous discoveries of Father Mullooly have for several years past been invaded by water, and were, therefore, quite unapproachable by the numerous visitors who flock from all lands to St. Clement's. A project is now on foot to make a strenuous effort to remove the water, and render these ancient memorials of a very distant past accessible to visitors to the Eternal City. In a brief space of time a circular, embracing the proposals adopted to reach this most laudable object, will be drawn up and published. Two committees, one at Rome—the acting committee—and the other abroad—the honorary committee—will be appointed; and the members of them will include many shades of thought, in the hope of inspiring confidence in all sections of Christianity who take an interest in Pagan or Christian remains. His Eminence Cardinal Satolli, Bishop of Frascati, will leave Rome next week for the United States, to which he has been invited by many distinguished persons, ecclesiastics and laymen. He will visit many of the larger cities, and will bless the marriage of Miss Maloney, sister of the Marquis Maloney, of Philadelphia, which will take place near that city on June 22nd. The Cardinal will remain in the United States close upon two months.

The Holy See and France

The "Osservatore Romano," the Vatican organ, to-day publishes the following note. Some newspapers persist in stating that the motive for the leave of absence of M. Nisard, the French Ambassador to the Vatican, was the refusal of Cardinal Merry Del Val to reply to questions which were put to him by orders of the French Government with regard to the note sent to the other Roman Catholic powers. We know from a good source that Cardinal Merry Del Val, far from refusing to reply, did so in writing, and undertook that the reply should also be given in a written form in an hour. The Vatican has raised a very serious question by its Note, or rather Notes, regarding the visit of President Loubet to Rome. The intention of the Pope was to affirm or to confirm the fact that he could not receive the heads of Catholic states who might intend to pay their respects at the same time to the King of Italy and to the Pontiff. On previous occasions the Vatican had made protests in the form of allocutions to the Cardinals at the solemnity of Concoctories or other ceremonies, or encyclicals to the archbishops and bishops. In the present case either Pope Pius or the new Secretary of State uttered his protest in a new form, namely, that of diplomacy. This is clearly an error, which appears to confirm the prevalent opinion in diplomatic circles at the Vatican that Monsignor Merry Del Val is too young and lacking in experience of political affairs. The error is aggravated by the fact that the Note communicated to France is not identical with that communicated by Cardinal Merry Del Val to the representatives of Austria-Hungary, Bavaria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Spain, Nicaragua, Peru and Portugal, that is to say the Catholic states which have representatives accredited to the Vatican. In effect the Note communicated by the Papal Nuncio to M. Delcasse does not contain the phrase: "If, notwithstanding this, the Papal Nuncio has remained in Paris the fact is due solely to grave motives of an altogether special nature." Why, it is asked, is this important sentence omitted in the Note to France? Is it because its importance was not realized at the Vatican? Did the Vatican, on the contrary, realize its importance and desire to threaten other states with a rupture of relations in similar cases? Was it hoped that the document would remain secret, or did the Vatican rely on its publication to admonish France indirectly? It is not easy to say which of these hypotheses is the correct one, but it is easy (to Reuter) to see that the Vatican's Note will produce consequences precisely the opposite to those contemplated by the Pope. As a matter of fact, France and all the other Catholic states (says Reuter, who professes to know all about it) intend to declare categorically that the Pope's interpretation of the situation is completely erroneous, and that the question of the temporal powers of the Papacy is for ever closed. Reuter knows also what the Pope himself thinks, and adds: "The case is all the stranger because the Pope sincerely desires not to disturb the relations of Italy and France, and would certainly have received M. Loubet in one way or another if M. Combes had consented. His Holiness does justice to the efforts of the Italian Government to maintain a prudent course, unaffected by any anti-clerical movement."

Catholics

The late Mr. Lecky, when taken to task for the use of the word Catholic without the prefix Roman in a letter which was published in the "Times," he said that in all his writings he had used the word Catholic in the sense in which it was perfectly understood; that he had never qualified it in a manner which the professors of the Catholic Faith would regard as offensive; and that he would never change what had been his invariable practice with regard to a word which had acquired a distinct meaning both in the religious and political world. By way of illustration, he mentioned that the terms "Catholic Association," "Catholic Disabilities," "Catholic Emancipation," were all understood, and that the prefix before them would favour either of bigotry or pedantry, or both.

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Irish Representation

Strong Condemnation of Present Proposals by Mr. John Morley

Mr. John Morley was the principal speaker at a Manchester meeting held in connection with the annual gathering of the Council of the National Liberal Federation.

Mr. Morley, on rising to speak, was loudly cheered. He described the Government as political insolvents, but the official receiver had his eye upon them (cheers). When Sir Robert Peel was advocating a great change he did not take the ignoble line that Mr. Balfour had taken. Sir Robert Peel said that as long as he held his great position he would hold it by no servile tenure (cheers). There was a great deal of manoeuvring going on about what would be known as the Black Resolution. The London correspondents more or less accurately described these manoeuvres. Was that a worthy position for the Government to put themselves in? He thought not (cheers). Now, coming to other matters, he was glad to know that those present had made up their minds that the so-called settlement of the Education question was simply a monstrous unsentimental. Then, to the Temperance question, it was said that there should be in equity some compensation to the licence-holder. Well, he would not allow that to stand in the way of a settlement. But it really afforded no settlement. Then, as to the question of Chinese labor, it had been complained that it had been made the sport of party. He noticed that the Colonies were opposed to Chinese labor, and in Australia the phrase of "pro-Boer" had now turned into "pro-Chow." In his opinion, the tide which was now running against the introduction of Chinese labor into South Africa was due to two things, first, of all sired, against the thing itself, and, secondly, to disgust and indignation at the exposure which this resort to Chinese labor made of all the pleas and pretenses that were used for the recent war (cheers). It was said that if the Liberals were to come in they could not be trusted to look after the military defenses, but he asked, in view of recent charges against the army, had the present government anything to be proud of? He was not in favor of Germanising our methods—he used the word in no disrespectful way—but the German system was not suitable to this country. The great Oxford movement, the supreme overture of the present Legislature, secondly, it had weakened the respect for the House of Commons; thirdly, it gave protection to favored interests; and, thirdly, it handed over the military affairs from civil control to the soldiers (hear, hear). Then, as to expenditure, it had enormously increased in the last few years. Where was all this expenditure to stop? It was fatal to stand with folded arms and say, "You cannot retrench." Where there was a will there was a way. Now, as to Ireland, there were indications that the Unionists were desirous of making a compromise with the representation of Ireland. They said it was a monstrous anomaly that Irishmen should hold so many seats; but was it not an anomaly also that every law affecting Ireland had got to receive the consent of the House of Lords, where there was not a single representative of the Irish national sentiment? Mr. Bright once said that if we reduce the representation of Ireland we should be violating the Act of Union. However, whether the Irish Nationalists were represented by 80 members or by 60 members they might just as effectively turn the balance between office and election from one side to the other. He proposed that by any of these shabby devices they would get rid of what was called the Irish spectre. Frankly for his part he would not object to the reduction of the number of Irish members provided that it was part and parcel of a great national settlement, which settlement, of course, they might have, and he thought it would be far safer and wiser to have a full settlement. Whether it were that or not, he, for his part, would always advocate it. Whether they had that or a settlement which had been called by name of administrative Home Rule, in either case he would be glad to see the members of the Liberal Party who were saying for that great assembly representing so much—that when the Liberal Party was asked to unsay all it had been saying with such vehemence, fortitude, steadfastness and constancy for all these years, to unsay all these things was that not a brave and noble thing to be (loud cheers). He hoped they all realized the forces against them in the coming election. No mere blowing of trumpets would fetch the wall of that Jericho down. They must take all the help that they could get, and as for the notion of rejecting a United Free Ireland because of some vote or speech it was simply suicide. The question for every Free Trade voter was—whom is my vote going to place in power? If the Unionists were returned once more there would be no reforms. Everything depended upon defeating the men who had betrayed the cause of the best interests of the country. There were, no doubt, disputes between labor candidates and Liberal candidates. Well, he did not pay much attention to them, because he knew that when the Labor candidate came into the House of Commons he would be a Liberal. He was not a Liberal, but he was welcoming that night a new candidate for the representation of Manchester. It was a very significant thing, and very honorable to Mr. Churchill, in facing the terrible wrenches which must accompany separation from one's political friends, and he hoped they would welcome the man who would carry on the lamp when older hands had let it fall (cheers). They must look at these political questions seriously and earnestly, forget the mere cavils of party, and remember that we were all common citizens of a great country, and that we were the heirs of a noble tradition. We believed that human progress could only be won by human effort, and that effort he hoped that all of us in our different degrees, ages, and situations, would pursue with determination, with unselfishness, and with a resolute directness and simplicity that must win (cheers).



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THE D'YOUVILLE READING CIRCLE

Ottawa, May 26, 1904.

Editor of The Register:
The Reading Circle held the last meeting of the season Tuesday evening, the 24th. The President spoke on general lines, reviewing the work of the past year, and showing its relation to that of the two previous ones. The historical study took in the reactions of the 19th century, political and religious, with the exception of the great Oxford movement which will constitute the special theme of study for next year. The literary study was at first confined to the later Victorian poets, but it gradually branched out so as to take in some of our own sweet Canadian poets of to-day. The current events study was a very interesting and important item; this, together with the review work among the books and magazines, was a feature of every meeting. The course of reading is not at all compulsory; its value lies just as much in its power of suggestion to take up wider and deeper things as in the actual amount of reading that is done. The past year, very fittingly, has been the most encouraging and successful of the three which have passed since the inauguration of the Reading Circle. What was at first hoped for has become a certainty, viz., that there will be no halting in, nor vague ending to, the work so auspiciously begun. The course for next year takes in the Oxford movement, considered chiefly from a literary point of view. It is very likely that two lectures will be given in connection with it, one of Cardinal Newman and the other on the movement proper. Some time will be devoted to the consideration of the Gaelic revival and note will be taken from time to time of the progress of the great and worthy movement in the United Kingdom and Wales. The work in connection with the I.C.T.S. that is the mailing of literature to the Catholic poor of the Northwest and Labrador, will be carried on during the vacation, and it is hoped that in the autumn we may be able to add fifty new names to the one hundred and fifty now on our list. Reports of the fifth annual meeting of this flourishing society were distributed to the members. A vote of thanks was passed to the newspapers and magazines for their kindness in the matter of space for our reports, particular mention being made of "The Register," "The Champion Educator," "The Pilot" and "The Record."

President Loubet's second son was born last week in the Church of Saint Philippe du Roule, under the auspices of his mother, whom some of the Boulevard papers satirically refer to as Madame de Montelimar, alluding to the place where her respected ancestors were profitably engaged in the useful ironmongery trade. Madame Loubet's son is said to have been very attentive to his catechism while preparing for Confirmation. In honor of the Confirmation of her son she is reported to have made large donations to the Congregation of St. Sulpice, to churches in her native department, and to the Vatican. The "Cri de Paris" says, ironically, that the "Republican nobility" do not want the people to have any religion, but they remain in the Church because it is not fashionable to be among the uncivilized. Anyhow, the point is established that respect for the Sacraments of the Church still prevails in the Presidential household, and that the Loubet family still believe with that famous writer, Comte Joseph de Maistre, that "l'irreligion est anathème." The Redemptorist Fathers were formally expelled from the cemetery of the Cemetery of the Holy Land, where they had erected a new church only a few weeks since. The eviction took place at five o'clock in the morning. The Superior, Father Bethune, was allowed by the chief policeman conducting the eviction to carry the Blessed Sacrament to a convent school in the neighborhood. The Redemptorists were taken quite unawares, and the young men of the district, who had intended to defend them, were too late in arriving. Three of these young men, who came up after the expulsions, were arrested on account of their protests against the treatment of the Redemptorists, who have always been honored throughout the whole district near the great northern metropolis of Paris.

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Meat on the Farm

Much valuable information regarding the butchering, curing and keeping of meat is given in Farmers' Bulletin No. 183 of the United States Department of Agriculture, entitled "Meat on the Farm." The many illustrations enable anyone to follow closely the directions for killing and cutting up cattle, sheep and swine. The general advice given is worthy of close attention by all farmers who do not depend on the butcher for their meat supply.

SELECTION OF ANIMALS.

The author of the bulletin points out that in the selection of animals for meat health should be given first consideration. No matter how fat an animal may be or how good its form, if it is not in perfect health the best quality of meat cannot be obtained. If suffering from fever, or any serious derangement of the system, the flesh will not be wholesome food. Flesh of animals that have recovered from the ravages of disease before slaughter is not likely to cure well and is very difficult to keep after curing. Bruises, broken limbs, or like accidents all have the same effect on the meat as ill health, and unless the animal can be killed and dressed immediately after such accident, it is not best to use the meat for food. A rise of two degrees or more in the animal's temperature at or just previous to slaughtering, is almost sure to result in stringy, gluey meat and to create a tendency to sour in curing. Condition. First-class meat cannot be obtained from animals that are poor in flesh. A reasonable amount of flesh must be present to give juiciness and flavor to the flesh, and the animal must be in good health. The presence of large amounts of fat is not essential, however, to wholesome meat and it is far more important that an animal be in good health than that it be extremely fat. It is not wise to kill an animal that is losing flesh, as the muscle fibres are shrinking in volume and contain correspondingly less water. As a consequence the meat is tougher and dryer. When an animal is gaining in flesh the opposite condition obtains and a better quality of meat is the result. Also a better product will be obtained from an animal in which the medium flesh is gaining rapidly than from a very fat animal that is at a standstill or losing in flesh.

BREEDING AND QUALITY.

Quality in meat is largely dependent on the health and condition of the animals slaughtered, and yet the best quality of meat is rarely, if ever, obtained from poorly bred stock. The desired "marbling" or admixture of fat and lean is never of the best in scrub stock, nor do the over-fed show-ring animals furnish the ideal in quality of meat. There seems to be a connection between a smooth, even and deeply fleshed animal and nicely marbled meat that is not easily explained. Fine bones, soft luxuriant hair and mellow flesh are always desirable in an animal to be used for meat, as they are indications of small waste and good quality of meat.

AGE FOR KILLING.

Age affects the flavor and texture of the meat to quite an extent. It is a well-known fact that meat from old animals is more likely to be tough than that from young ones. The flesh from very young animals lacks flavor and is watery. An old animal, properly fattened and in good health would be preferred to a younger one in poor condition. Cattle are fit for beef at eighteen to twenty months if properly fed, though meat from such animals lacks in flavor. The best beef will be obtained from animals from twenty to forty months old. A calf should not be used for veal under six weeks of age, and is at its best when about ten weeks old and raised on the cow. Hogs may be used at any age after six weeks, but the most profitable age at which to slaughter is eight to twelve months. Sheep may be used when two to three months old and at any time thereafter. They will be at their best previous to reaching two years of age, usually at eight to twelve months.

PREPARATION OF ANIMALS FOR SLAUGHTER.

An animal intended for slaughter should be kept off feed from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, otherwise it is impossible to thoroughly drain out the veins when the animal is bled, and a reddish colored unattractive carcass will be the result. Water should be given freely up to the time of slaughter, as it keeps the temperature normal and helps to wash the effete matter out of the system, resulting in a nicely colored carcass.

The care of animals previous to slaughter has a considerable effect on the keeping qualities of the meat. In no instance should an animal be killed immediately after a long drive or after a rapid run about the pasture. The flesh of an animal that has been overheated is usually of a pale color and very often develops a sour or putrid odor within three or four days after being dressed. Bruises cause blood to settle in that portion of the body affected, presenting an uninviting appearance, and often cause the loss of a considerable portion of the carcass. Therefore, a thirty-six hour fast, plenty of water, careful handling and rest before slaughter are all important in securing meat in the best condition for use.

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