oor te balutat, erin :

[BY FATHER GRAHAM.] In olden times, ere from the pregnant East Updawned the Light, in Greece an altar stood, With this inscription :- "To the God un-

known!" Power, beauty, bright intelligence and mind Passed by the lonely shrine, with heart co-

rupt And darkened eye. No tongue could speak the word

That might explain the voiceless mystery Of Truth enwrapped in solemn silence there, Until the vessel of election spake And Christ was born in Athens' haughty soul! High in the Pantheon.

When earth kept eye submissive on great Bome, One statue stood all veiled from mortal glance Amid the monsters who did picture forth

Passions of lust, of violence and death! Pure Pudicitia! sweet Modesty! A stranger she amid the awful gloom That did enfold a thousand nameless crimes Etin! thy altar hath been long unknown To the betrayers of thine ancient faith. But, Hope! a voice of thunder soon shall

And with Heaven's light thine enemies disarm !

And thou has stood E'en as sweet Pudicitia, all veiled, By foes surrounded, who did gibe at thee,-With ruffian hand did tny pure charms in-

Though fruitless all their fiendish attempts, And, with relentless hate, did darkness weave Around thy lovely form, while caltiffs spoke The crimes—their own—which Hate imagined Now, comes fair dawn for thee, O Erin true

Freedom's new birth to thee dear consecrate, A Hand divine shall draw thy veil aside And sweet salute thee as His faithful bride See where wan years Sink down behind the horizon of old time!

Upon an eminence, a white robed queen, Crowned with the golden wreath of charity, Faith glowing in her eyes and majesty, Upon her brow. High o'er her gentle head She holds a torch to ignorance and sin, And, Orpheus like, guides worse than forest

Unto green pastures where contentment dwells, With knowledge, grace, and heavenly har

mony! Ah! well we know What one bath done for us; requited, how The guerdon of poor human gratitude,-Except in noble souls—is like the bird, Singing one note and then in forests lost! Sporting for self the life our bounty fed. Forgetful all of kindly word and deed! The withered hand He cured was raised to strike.--

The eyes He gave looked hate for thankful ness,-

The ears He oped with pleasure heard His

doom,—
The tongue He loosed broke forth in blasphemies,-And sweetest Mercy saw her noblest gifts

Made Hate's own instruments to strike her And didst thou not,

Afar, as did beseem thee, imitate Thy Model, Erin? Wandering, as the beasts-By misty fens and reaches of the sea, In forest caves, in solitudes remote, Near crags which dipped their swarth brows in sea foam,

By headlands seldom wrapt in summer haze O'er heaths enforced to bear stern nature's

Whose solitude did start from its lone self-Whipped forth to die, the hapless Saxon groaned. And thou didst look compassion on the race,

Spread forth a banquet for them, famishing, The fire is working steadily towards Shark Replace the skins of beasts with civil garb,
Stand stoutly 'twixt them and the conq'ror's
New glaive

Teach them the arts which polish while they serve.

Roll back the stone from dead intelligence And call it forth to knowledge and to God! And thy reward?
O infamy! O sealed with Heaven's dread ban!

They boast, as of themselves, their better day, And when the world did hiss "Ingratitude! They forge in secresy the tyrant bolt, Turn traitor to the faith that made them free; Then, with pale lips and livid heart within-With traitor's hate for strong fidelity

And murderous malice in their ruffian souls-They curse thee, Erin, and then strike thee down!

But Judas went-Let us remember it—and haaged himself!

SHOCKING BARBARITY TO A PRIEST

Allusion was made a few days ago in these columns to the exploits of a party of Spanish banditti, who, aided by the village alcalade, pillaged a number of dwelling houses. A fresh instance of the audacity and impunity with which these ruffians carry on their lawless calling, and strike terror into the minds of the rural population, is now given. Last week, whilst the inhabitants of the village of Rhodes, in Leri'a, were assembled in the parish church, their devotions were abruptly interrupted by the entrance of a band of robbers, their faces blackened to prevent recognition, and carrying poignards, revolvers, and other arms. Three of these intruders went resolutely towards the pulpit, and, without wasting any time in words, dealt the officiating church, the brigands threakening any compressed who attempted to leave the building present who attempted to leave the building control of the buildin minister a heavy blow on the head, and stretched him senseless. In this state he was bound with cords and carried out of the

the previous day, and which his conscience forbade him to give up. Having obtained what they wanted, the brigands made off, such being the terror they inspired that no one dared to pursue them. -N. Y. Tablet.

THE QUEEN OF ALL.

Honor the dear old mother. Time has scattered the snowy flakes on her cheek, but is she not sweet and beautiful now? The lips are thin and shrunken, but those are the lips which have kissed many a hot tear from thy childish cheek, and they are the sweetest lips in all the world. The eye is dim, yet it glows with all the radiance of holy love, which can never fade. And yet she is a dear old mother. The sands of life are nearly run out, but feeble as she is she will go further and reach down lower for you than any other upon earth. You cannot walk into a midnight where she cannot see you; you cannot enter a prison whose bars will keep her out; you can never mount a scaffold too high for her to reach that she may kiss and bless you world shall despise and forsake you, when it | ing has been called. leaves you by the wayside to die unnoticed, the dear old mother will gather you in her feeble arms and carry you home and tell you of all your virtues, until you almost forget that your soul is disfigured with vices. Leve her tenderly, and cheer her declining years with holy devotion.

BUSH FIRES.

DESTRUCTION OF VALUABLE FOREST LAND-FIGHT ING THE FLAMES

MILFORD, Pa., April 14.—Owing to the high winds the forest fires in Pike County are assuming alarming proportions. In remote townships it is feared all the valuable timber will be destroyed. At night the horizon presents the appearance of a sheet of flame. Large fires are also raging in Monroe County. FORKED RIVER, N. J., April 14 .- The entire country about here is ablaze. A hundred square miles of cedar and pine forest have been consumed. This is a separate conflagration from the one burning for days south of this place. The greatest alarm is felt by the villagers who are fighting the flames. The burning district is thinly populated. Two houses on the suburbs were licked up by the flames.

MANCHESTER, N. J., April 15 .- A terrible forest fire has spent its force here, but is shooting towards Barnegat. The trains of the New Jersey Southern Railroad to-day ran the fiery gauntlet with closed windows, which were blanketed; few passengers understood the dangerous ride. The forest on both sides of the track is burning. The heat is intense, the cars being badly scorched. Several towns offer to lend fire engines. No buildings, except a few wood-choppers huts, are destroved as yet. It is reported the fire is being fought by the people of Bamber, Lacey and Cedar Creek by tearing down trees and firing them. This is known to have caused several new fires, which are being fanned into some magnitude by the stiff breeze.

Ton's River, N. J., April 14 .- The great forest fire has crossed the river, and is speedily spreading towards Good Luck Point and Island Beach. The utmost fear is felt that it will reach the town. People are fighting the fire by felling trees and setting them on fire. This has been partially successful. The fire, it is said, originated from a wood-burning locomotive on the Tuckerton Railway. There

has been a drought for days. BRICKSBURG, N. J., April 14.—In this vicinity the great forest fire is a thing of the past. It extended 12 miles from the railway westward, and then south. It is reported that five buildings near Seven Stars were destroyed. The loss of cattle, horses and other live stock is said to be heavy, mostly from suffocation.

New York, April 15 .- The city has been pervaded by the aromatic odor of the pines and cedars burning in the great forest fires, which broke out on Tuesday morning in Ocean county, New Jersey; it is estimated that three thousand acres of timber lands have been destroyed. Several villages were reported on fire last night; many cows, horses and other stock have been burned to death and birds suffocated by hundreds. The fire has died out about Bricksburg, having expended its force between Monasquan River and the Ocean. It is now reported, how-ever, as working towards Sharke River in Monmouth county, to the northward. This is in the direction of Long Branch district, over which the fire has swept, and is sparsely populated, almost the only inhabitants being charcoal burners and wood choppers, whose huts have been burned. No human lives are reported lost yet, but the value of the property destroyed is very great.

THE BIDDULPH TRAGEDY.

ATTEMPTING TO BURN ALIVE IMPORTANT WIT-NESSES.

Lucan, April 14 -A very strong opinion is affoat that the Connors' fire was the work of an incendiary. So much has this been Impressed on the County Orown Attorney that he has ordered Coroner Hossack to issue his warrant for the holding of an inquest, and the jury are now being summoned. Bob Donnelly, whose residence is next door to the burned house, says that the boy Patsy Con-nors alarmed him about the fire after escaping through the window of the burning house, and that he rushed to the scene and was the first one there; that, on his arrival, he saw plainly that the building had been fired on the outside, and was then

Rec. Secretary, re-elected; Committee of Management, Messrs. Richard Sullivan, John McGroney, Matthew McWilliams, Bernard Hughes, John H. Griffith, Patrick Carlen and Thomas Flaherty; Michael J. Davitt, Grand Marshal; Richard McDonough, Assistant Grand Marshal; Rev. P. Quinn, P. P., Chap-

THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE.

We learn with pleasure that the Irish Na tional Land League is now thoroughly organized. At a recent meeting the Vice-Presidents for the different branches were balloted for, and resulted in the following election :

St. Patrick's Parish, Hugh Gallagher; St. Ann's, John D. Qu'nn; St. Bridget's, Denis Murney; St. Gabriel's, Denis Tracey. Central Executive Committee was then chosen, and the following gentlemen elected: P. Carroll, H. D. Brady, Sr., Frank Brady, Lawrence Quinlan, John B. Lane, J. Huff, B. Wall, A. McCready and John McClanaghan. did they want Spaight?-(no, no, and groans) It is intended to organize branches in the in evidence of her deathless love. When the different parishes, and for this purpose a meet-

AN APPEAL FROM IRELAND.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held last Wednesday, Ald. Nelson presiding The following letter was read by the City

CONVENT OF MERCY, Newtownforbes, Ireland, 30th March, 1880.

DEAR Sin,-I most humbly and earnestly implore of your generous charity and alms in aid of the poor around us, who are in extremest need of fuel and clothing. By borrowing and begging we are trying to save about seventy families from absolute starvation by giving daily breakfast to poor children, dinner to adults, and employment to about 70 poor men. Your charitable help will be the greatest boon to us, and surely you know God will more than repay you, and the prayers of the poor will obtain for you countless blessings. seeching of you to grant my request, I remain, dear sir.

Yours truly in Jesus Christ. SISTER MARY DE SALES FALLON. For even smallest help we will thank and

bless you. The City Treasurer explained that he had received this petition from Ireland. Ald. GRENIER was instructed to return an-

swer that the Corporation of Montreal was

unable to furnish the desired help. IRISH RELIEF.

The following letter has just been received by the Rev. Futher MacCarthy, of Brock-

ville :— ST. JARLATH'S COLLEGE, Tuam, March 24, 1880. My DEAR FATHER MACCARTHY, -Allow me

to thank you most sincerely for your generous remittance of £103 sterling, which reached in due course for the relief of the prevailing dis-You and your good flock shall have the

prayers of our poor people fervently offered up for them.

I am very glad to have this opportunity of renewing our acquaintance. Well do I re- go." member you, together with the good Dr. Horan I hope I may see you on the green soil to

thank you.

Limenick, Wednesday Night

Very sincerely yours, JOHN MACEVILLY.

MR. PARNELL AT LIMERICK.

To-night Mr. Charles Parnell arrived by the

train from Ennis, where he had been promoting the candidature of Mr. Lysaght Finegan for the borough. The train did not ar- rot long continue, Ireland cannot long conrive till ten minutes past ten, owing to the enthusiastic reception which Mr. Parnell met tat Ennis and all along the route to Limerick. At the terminus here he was met by Mesars. O'Shaughnessy and Gabbett, and a number of gentlemen of the Butt Election Committee. Some thousands of people were in waiting at the terminus, which blazed with torches. When Mr. Parnell alighted from the train he was borne on the shoulders of a dozen men to the carriage in waiting for him. The horses were unyoked, and the carriage drawn in triumphant procession to Messrs. O'Shaughnessy and Gabbett's committee or rocms, amidst the most deafening and enthusiastic cheers. Mr. Parnell, rising in the carriage, spoke as follows, when the enthusiastic cheers. Mr. Parnell, rising in the carriage, spoke as follows, when the enthusiasm had somewhat subsided:—Men of Limerick, I thank you for the magnificent matural resolution to take advantage of the magnificent natural resolution. Heart the tide is nearly turning, and that shortly our people will be in a position to take advantage of the magnificent natural resolution of the curse of Irishmen so eminent in every part of Irishmen so eminent in every part of indindustry to finding employment at home, and of show-industry to fi re till ten minutes past ten, owing to the Limerick, I thank you for the magnificent reception with which you have honoured me to-night. (A Voice—"You are welcome.") (Another Voice—"You are not looking for a situation, that is one thing"cheers.) I understand that you don't give this reception on my account for any personal views of my own-(cries of "We do")-but rather as a token of your appreciation of the cause for which we are all working. The heart of Ireland is stirred in no ordinary way at the present moment. Our people have passed through a time of sore trouble and listress, and unless we can make a radical change in the conditions under which we live we cannot help seeing that we can expect nothing better for the future, but rather very much worse. (Hear, hear.) For the present we have succeeded in avoiding a great famine throughout Ireland. (Cheers.) But there can be no doubt that if we have one or two more bad harvests the fate of the peasantry of Donegal and of Connemara will be the fate of the majority of the tenant farmers of Ireland.

this mischief? Why should they vote for such a man as Spaight? (Loud groans.) A Voice-He has got half an acre of Cham-

pions for Bowdy's land. (Laughter.)
Mr. Paraell—And yet I am told that Mr. Spaight, the champion of landlordism in Ireland, is seeking the support of the tenant farmers of this constituency. All I have to Gratitude is an indefeasible debt to which say is this, that if the Irish tenant farmers well-ordered hearts always believe themselves vote for the landlords and landlordism at the general election they deserve to meet the fate which will fast come upon them unless this system is altered. (Cheers.) Now, you have three gentlemen—three candidates before this constituency. (A Voice—"Two gentlemen and a candidate"—laughter.) Mr. Parnell referred to the services of Mr. O'Shaughnessy, who, he said, was a tried man. Mr. Gabbett, during the time he was in Parliament, had so acted that nobody could she gave to our delegates from France. Let find fault with him. (Cheers .- A voice-"They must follow you"-loud cheers.) Mr. bow much we esteem the life of this people, Parnell said they could not have better men; -who would vote for coercion for Ireland, who would vote for rack rents for Ireland, and against a native Parliament for Ireland-(hear, hear)-who would vote against the people's right to do what they pleased with you a similar recompense on the part of the land, and harbors and rivers of Ireland. Spaight, the symbol of English misgovernment in Ireland? (Hear, hear.) Who would assist Lord Beaconsfield—(groans) and rivet the chains around their necks; or did they want men true and tried who only wished to serve Limerick and Ire-land? (Cheers.) But if Limerick should join the ranks of the enemy, then he should be inclined to think it was useless to hope for any good for Ireland. He believed Limerick would be true. (Cheers.) The present was a great opportunity for Ireland. She was never more powerful than she was at the present moment. (Cheers.) Ireland was powerful at home. Every political party in England was looking to the result of the elections for Irish constituencies, and the Irish people had now in their hands the destinies of the greatest Empire upon which the sun had ever shone. (Hear, hear.) But it was not alone that, there was a greater Ireland still in

America. (Loud cheers.)

A Voice—They are gone with a vengeance. Mr. Parnell-Even with this Ireland at home our countrymen in America are true to the heart's core. They will do anything for you that you call upon them to do if it can be shown that success is likely to attend the movement. (Cheers.) They have subscribed money in the past.

A Voice-Thanks to you. (Cheers.) Mr. Paruell-They have sent millions of collars to this country during the last three morths, and they would do a great deal more than that. (Cheers) I was escorted through the streets of New York from on board the steamship Scythia by five hundred bayonets of the 69th Regiment—(A Voice—"A cheer for Meagher." Another Voice—"Three cheers for the bayonets") -men who are veterans of the late war; and Colonel Cavanagh and twenty-five officers of that regin ent came on twenty-five officers of that regin ent came on board the steamer to say farewell, and Colonel Cavanagh said, in reply to me:—"Mr. Parnell we would do a great deal more for you than this, and if you ever call on me or my officers and my men to go over to Ireland we will go." (Loud and prolonged cheering and waving of hats.) I mention this, not to show that it is likely or probable that any such movement is going to be made, (A Voice—"That will be the end of it.") (Cheers.) but to show you what great sacrifices your country in America are willing and prepared to make for you. (Loud cheers.) Why, then, I say to the people of Ireland in their present distress and depression, be of good heart. (Cheers. A Voice—"The movement is going to be warded to make for you. (Loud cheers.) The people of Ireland in their present distress and depression, be of good heart. (Cheers. A Voice—"The people of Ireland in their present distress and depression, be of good heart. (Cheers. Notice—"Own with Enniscorthy." (Groans)—for yours is the most powerful nation on the face of the globe. (Cheers). You canrol tine, in this depressed and downcast condition. (Hear, hear.) Believe me that the tide is nearly turning, and that shortly our board the steamer to say farewell, and Colonel

FRANCE AND IRELAND.

APPEAL OF THE CARUINAL ARCHBISHOP

TOULOUSE, FOR SUFFERING IRELAND. " My very dear brethren, the public prints for some time past have been informing us of the frightful ravages of famine in Ireland. But, because of the exceptional charges which this season weigh so heavily on the budget of your charities, we have hesitated to recommend to you this new misfortune. Continued heart-rending recitals, however, as well as the numerous subscription lists opened by the Catholic Press, as also the cries of distress of the Irish Episcopate, the example of our venerated colleagues of France, the large alms of the churches of America, and, indeed, to speak the language of faith, the charity of Christ which seeks to save many members of His mystic body in our Irish brothers-all urge us to throw ourselves into the generous cur-

as generous towards our distresses as she had been sublime in her own misfortunes, and it is because we received much through the benevolent intermediary of her Bishops that we should make her a large return whatever may the rigor of our own season. Gratitude is an indefessible debt to which well-ordered hearts always believe themselves to be firmly bound. But it is especially at the moment when our benefactors are unfortuned that such a debt is exigible, and that it should be acquitted without boling deferred, the sufferings which require it not being themselves deferrable. We have already said, and we hereby repeat, that on the morrow of our defeats Ireland seemed to forget that they were such, in the reception, worthy of our most palmy days, which she gave to our delegates from France. Let us show in our turn by an abundant offering bow much we esteem the life of this people, and what a place of honor we reserve for her misfortunes in the solicitudes of her charity. The Apostle Paul terminated one of his discourses on charity by promising the Corinthians the plous prayers of the affilicted they might succor. We do not fear to guarantee you a similar recompense on the part of TIRE STARTING CATHOLICS IN IRELAND.

The sad future with which the Church of France seems menaced will not touch their hearts without exciting their faith. The recollection of your benefactions will encourage their prayers, and by a self-evident preference, they will ask from Heaven for you those virtues they themselves practice to so heroic a degree in combating for religion and liberty. Consequently on one of the bundays before been sublime in her own misfortunes, and it is because we received much through

a degree in combating for religion and liberty. Consequently on one of the Sundays before Easter a collection will be made in all the churches and chapels of our diocese in favor of the famine in Ireland -(Signed), Florian, Cardinal Desprez, Archbishop of Toulouse." Monsigneur the Bishop of Le Mans has also authorized a subscription for Ireland to be opened in his diocese, heading the list himself with a generous donation of two hundred francs. Moneigneur Legnette, the venerable Bishop of Arras, has also addressed each of the parish priests of his ancient diocese, explaining the suffering of Ire-land, and adding—"It would grate upon your feelings, Monsieur le Cure, as it would on mine, if our diocese remained backward in the praiseworthy movement, and did not repay some part of the debt of gratitude due for the generous sympathy extended by Ireland to us in our own misfortunes. It is true that much suffering requiring aid exists among ourselves.

BUT CHRISTIAN CHARITY.

like the Church of which she is the glory, is Catholic. She extends her aid to suffering without distinction of nationalities. But in this general relief to the necessities imposed by duty, anhappy Ireland should have the large part she so well deserves, and to which she has so many claims."

A NEW CEREAL.

The widest circulation should be given to the fact, tated on the authority of the Kansas State Hoard of Agriculture, that a cereal new to that locality will grow on the arid plains of the West without irrigation. The grain is variously called "pampas rice" "rice-corn" and "Egyptian corn." and is thought to have sprung from seed brought to the United States by the Memonites, who came from Southern Russia. The kernels grow in a tuft like that on the top of sorghum. Each one is something smaller and rounder than a grain of wheat, and is enclosed in a "shuck" or independent cap-ule. The berry can be eaten ground into flour or cracked like wheat, or whole like rice, or used generally like any other cereal. The meal resembles that of Indian corn, and in color is intermediate between the sellow and white varieties. A chemical analysis shows that its percentage of starch, fat, dexirine, and sugar, which produce nest and fat in the animal organization, compares favourably with that of Indian corn, wheat, rye and oats; and in its contents of flesh-forming albuminoids it surpasses all Indian corns, and ranks with wheat, rye, and oats. The small percentages of cellulose, or nearly non-nutritious weady fibre, is re-A NEW CEREAL nable estimate—which it was thought nothing but an expensive system of artesian wells could reclaim to any better use than pasturage, and now comes this African plant to furnish food and fuel to this vast country, besides crops for export, whose value it may yet be impossible to express in nine figures.—N. Y. I imes.

AMERICAN COMPETITION.

A Liverpool letter says public sales of wool here of late have established the reality of A Liverpool letter says public sales of wool there of late have established the reality of American competition in a manner unexpected by the English manufacturers, and that under the influence of American orders, the price of wool attained to a figure higher than had been known in the market since 1871. It is claimed that within the last six months more costly carpet have gone to the United States than had been exported in the previous six years, but so far as the carpet trade generally is concerned, there is no attempt to conceal the loss of the American market. Taking Advantage of the depression that has prevailed, large quantities of machinery have been bought in Yorkshire at very low prices for shipment to the United States. Instances are mentioned of the purchase for shipment of the entire equipment of mills at less than one-third of their original cost. Skilled workmen are being carried across the Atlantic. The best designer in Kidderminster goes to an American manufacturer. Agents now pick out the best workmen, who eagerly accept engagements for the United States.

AGRIOULTURE.

Flower Gardon and Lawn.

Continued from TRUE WITNESS of March, 3ist. Night-Soil-Continued.

"An earnest effort is now being made to use the matters discharged through these sewers for the fertilizing of the lands toward the eastern coast. For this purpose it is intended to build a sewer forty miles long, and nine and a half feet in diameter, which, with the incidental expenses of its construction and management, with cost about \$0,000,000. The Sewage Compring have a farm at Barking, on which they have experimented very successfully, one agre of their irrigated mesdows having produced nine tons of Italian rye grass in twenty-two days, and fifty tons during the past season up to August 15, with a prospect that the yield for the whole season will be at least seventy tons from a single acre."

acre."

"The system of sewage irrigation has carnest adherants, and equally earnest opposers. It does seem a pity, that for every pound of excrement given to the land, three or four hundred pounds of water must go with it, and it is probable that such highly diluted manure can be used with advantage only on gras crops. It is further asserted, that as the best results can be obtained only by the application of from 5,000 to 10,000 tons of the liquid per acre, the cost of the process must prevent its genera' adoption. However, the scheme is about to be thoroughly tested and it is to be hoped that its success will be such as to secure a 1e.urn to the soil of a vast amount of valuable matter, which, hitherto, has been worse than thrown away."

The many attempts that have been made to extract the fertilizing parts of the sewage from the deluge of water with which they are diluted, have entirely failed of their object. If, as now seems probable, the best and cheapest way to remove waste matters from large towns is by dilution in large quantities of water, the efforts of agriculturists must be directed to the best means of making use of the mixture."

"So much for the night-soil of large cities. The

for their convenience to do so. No question of national economy will move them, and they have not generally been educated to the importance of a strict observance of the laws of health,—not always of those of decency."

In continuation of the same subject. I publish herewith on article recently furnished to the

herewith an article recently furnished to the New York Evening Post:

The Earth Closet and its Possibilities.

The Earth Closet and its Possibilities.

In the Journal of the London Society of Arts, for May 18, 1863, there is published a series of tables which had been submitted by Dr. Tudichum, concerning the commercial value of the constituents of human excement. The most curious are those relating to the composition of urine. He says: "Taking into account that there are many thousand persons who come to London during the day, but sleep without (and are not enumerated as living within) the metropolitan districts, and deposit their fluid excretion in town; also many thousands of casual visitors; taking further into account the rapid increase of London, we are justified, I think, in assuming that the population of London excretes an amount of urine and valuable ingredients equal to that of two million adults or middle-aged males."

Table XIX, gives the amount and value of the fluid voidings of the population of London, which, calculated as 2,000,000 adults, makes per Urine, 650,000 callons, or 2,901 tons, 176 gallons

day:-Urine, 650,000 gallons, or 2,901 tons, 176 gallons. Ammonia from urea, 86 tons at £60 per ton; value, £2,180.

Ammonia from its salts.
Ammonia from uric acid,
Ammonia from creatinine, Ammonia from creatinine, 29 tons
Ammonia from other nitrogenous val. £174.

natters. Phosphoric acid, 6.2 tons—£8616s. Friosphoric acid, 2 tons—230188. Sulphuric acid, 2 tons—£27 68. Chloride of sodium. 36 tons—£122 168. Potash, 73 tons—£233 128. Lime and magnesia, 1,714 lbs.—17s. 10d. Total urine, 2,901 tons, 176 gallons. And in

Total solids, 81 tons, or one ton of solids in 31.5 tons of urine. Total value, £2,832.

(To be Continued.)