

## LAND OF THE SHAMROCK.

WHAT THE IRISH PEOPLE ARE DOING DAY BY DAY.

Busy People of the Emerald Isle—Occurrences That Will Interest Irish-Canadians.

Mr. D. MacAlees, M. P. for North Monaghan, is dead.

Eight soldiers are located in Ireland to one in Scotland.

Belfast is to have a 750 foot graving dock, at a cost of £300,000.

The emigration of Irishmen to Great Britain for harvesting has been steadily increasing for the past three years.

In action under new act, where it was claimed an Irish judge has refused to allow more than 1s per 2 on money lent.

The Presbyterian church suffered a severe loss lately in the quite unexpected death in Belfast of Rev. James Gargin, of First Derry.

Father Mathew, the Irish temperance apostle, was born in Thomastown, Tipperary, on Oct. 10, 1790. He died worn out on Dec. 8th, 1856.

Three out of four sons of Lord Dufferin have been in South Africa during the war, and one, Lord Ava, was killed during the siege of Ladysmith.

The Dublin Queen's Bench has decided that, under the Employers' and Workmen's Act, a barber is not a workman, because he must use his brains.

Archbishop Walsh, in an address at the opening of a new church in Dublin, referred to what he described as the present scandalous condition of the Dublin stage.

Wet, cold weather has led to the appearance of a poisonous fungi in the lower lying districts in Ireland, with the result that several cattle have died from eating it.

Fire broke out in the premises of John Gray & Co., drapers, etc., Shankhill Road, Belfast, the result being that two girls lost their lives and several persons were injured.

The late Dr. Thomas Arnold, of Dublin, was about the last survivor of the associates of Cardinal Newman in the endeavour to found in that city an Irish Catholic university.

Gold has been discovered in the west of Ireland. Mr. Cave, of West Cork, has been making experiments and has found a vein of quartz yielding 15 dwt. of gold to the ton of quartz.

Rev. Dr. McGivern, Roman Catholic Bishop of Dromore, died at Newry, at the age of 72. He had held his Bishopric since 1887, and was instrumental in renovating Newry Cathedral.

In the Rotunda at Dublin Mr. Horace Plunkett, vice-president of the Irish Department of Agricultural and Technical Instruction, was entertained at a banquet, presided over by the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

Lord Oranmore and Brown of Castle Macgarrett, Claremorris Co., Mayo, is dead, at the age of 81. He was the second holder of the title, and had been a representative peer for Ireland for the last thirty years.

Mr. T. W. Russell has begun his campaign in favour of forcing Irish landlords to sell their properties whether they wish to do so or not. He has declared that no countenance would be given to disorder or illegality.

Two brothers have been remanded at Belfast on the charge of killing a sister. The three had quarrelled about a halfpenny at a game of cards and after a fight, it is alleged, deceased was kicked in the stomach and never recovered.

In Dublin a builder has been awarded £1,600 damages against a firm of carriers for severe injuries which he received through being knocked down while cycling by a lorry belonging to the defendants, which was on the wrong side of the road.

## On the Farm.

WHY DEAD FURROWS ARE NOT WANTED.

Upon the character of the soil and lay of the land depends the manner in which land should be ploughed to give the best results as regards production and ease in cultivation. By far too many farmers do not give these important matters sufficient consideration. Some practice ploughing nearly all the land in narrow strips, leaving deep, dead furrows about 35 ft. or less apart. When the soil is naturally wet and heavy this proves beneficial, as it gives good surface drainage, but it leaves the surface in an extremely bad condition for use of crop gathering machinery, as the jolting and wear and tear of machinery and jerking about of team and man are wearisome to say the least. Besides, when any portion of the crop falls into one of these deep furrows it is difficult to secure.

Land that requires deep, dead furrows for drainage should be thoroughly underdrained, then dead furrows would not be required, and nine times in ten it is only a portion of the field in which dead furrows are necessary. However, unless ploughed in patches, the whole field is cut up with furrows, resulting in a greater loss than if the whole field was ploughed level. But little grain or other crops grow in the deep furrows, and what does is usually stunted.

The whole field should be ploughed level or without dead furrows. When harrowing and seeding has been completed, take a one-horse plough and follow along the lowest portions of the natural water course. This will prove effective and you will have only one shallow furrow to contend with instead of a perfect network of them. One other great mistake many farmers make is to throw the furrows several years in succession toward the fence, often leaving the soil at that point a foot higher than where the fence is located. This earth is usually thrown in so far that it cannot be turned back with the plough. The only true way is to at one ploughing turn the furrow to the fence, then at the next ploughing turn it all back. Do not crowd the fence too closely. It takes years to again get a field level that has been ploughed in this hit-and-miss way.

If a field is nearly square, or two sides are parallel, it is but little trouble to commence in the middle of the field, turning the soil at all times toward the center. The next ploughing, throw toward the fence by going around the field, commencing at the side. If it is absolutely necessary to plough in strips or lands, make them as wide as possible, and after ploughing each dead furrow at once, turn back two light furrows, one on each side, into the dead furrow. The process of harrowing and drilling will make the land quite level. Of course this is only possible with stubble land or land free from sod.

A side-hill plough is a good implement to use for level ploughing. You can commence at one side and throw all the land in one direction. Some of these equipments are very simple, and the moldboard can be changed from right to left or vice versa while the team is turning around. To level up an unequal surface, they are just the thing.

STARTING THE PEACH ORCHARD.

In planting a peach orchard it is well to set the trees 18 or 20 ft apart each way. One acre set 18 ft will require 134 trees, while at 20 ft only 108 will be required. The land for a peach orchard should be well drained, so that water will not stand on or near the surface. The soil should be well cultivated before the trees are set and the places where they are to stand thoroughly dug up for a space of 3 or 4 ft. A little bone meal, about 1 pt, worked into the soil for each tree is advisable.

Do not set the trees too deep and be careful to spread the roots and firm the soil well among them. Pouring in a pail of water when the hole has been half-filled will serve to settle the soil about the roots, besides giving the moisture needed by the tree. After it has settled away fill up the hole and cover with leaves or straw for a mulch. Before transplanting, always cut back severely all of the branches and the top of the main stalk should be taken off. Train the tree by pinching off the ends of the new growth occasionally during the first season, if they do not seem to be growing compact enough to make a well-formed head. After the tree begins to show new growth apply the fertilizer, which may be one of the commercial fertilizers for growth, not for fruit, or it may be ashes and cottonseed meal or well-rotted stable manure.

The mulch may be used again after the trees have been fertilized and will serve to keep the soil moist. Peach orchards should be well-cultivated during the growing season. Borers are sometimes troublesome, but if care is taken to pull the dirt up around the tree early in the season and allow

it to remain until quite late in the fall, then level it off until the next spring, there will be very little damage done by them. Each year during the winter the trees should be pruned, cutting back about one-third of the new growth. When they come into bearing thin the fruit while small to improve the quality and help the tree.

DIFFICULTY IN CHURNING.

During cold weather one of the chief difficulties in butter making results from hard fat granules and cream with a high viscosity. These conditions are more common in the early winter months than at any other time, and when cows are somewhat advanced in lactation. The character of the feed also has something to do with this. The difficulty can be remedied by using feed of a more sufficient character, diluting the cream with warm water or a very weak brine.

Care must be taken in diluting, not to carry this too far, as the cream will be thin and hard to churn. Warming of the cream gradually several hours before churning will also aid in the collection of butter fat. It sometimes happens that the cream will have to be heated as high as 75 or 80 deg. to churn well. Do not heat any more than is absolutely necessary. Other things being equal, the lower the temperature at which the cream can be churned, the higher the quality of the butter.

FEED FOR COLTS.

Up to one year of age, colts may be given daily grain to the amount of 3 lbs. A large part of this should be oats. When about two years old, Prof. Henry suggests about 5 lbs daily and when from two to three years old the amount may be increased to 8 lbs. With this grain feed there must be a liberal allowance of hay, straw and corn fodder. Do not allow the colt to have all it will eat of this, as there is a tendency to overload the digestive tract. Be sure that plenty of outdoor exercise is given when the feed is liberal.

It Wanted Explaining.

Two rival manufacturers of French coffee met before a judge. The latter took up one of the contestants' empty tins. "I do not consider," affirmed the judge, "that this is an honest label. On the front you place in large letters, 'Pure French Coffee,' and on the back in small letters—in very small letters—you print, 'A Compound of Chicory,' etc."

The person thus addressed mused for a moment. Then he said, quite meekly, "But will your lordship kindly explain to the jury by what means you distinguish between the front and the back of a round tin?"—London Tit-Bits.

Unimpressible.

Bishop Trotter—Hubble on the committee. Do you think so? I fear—I fear the root of the matter is not in him. Rev. Dr. Golly—I find him foremost in all good works, bishop.

"The man lacks reverence. Why, he shakes hands with me as if I were an assistant minister!"—Exchange.

NICE WAY TO SERVE PORK.

An appetizing way of serving pork is to boil a small leg for an hour, remove the skin and surround with sage and onion stuffing. Roast for an hour and a half to two hours, basting constantly, and during the last half hour dredge it with two ounces of finely powdered crumbs mixed with a tablespoon of powdered sage. Serve with good rich gravy and plenty of apple sauce.

SHORT ONE FINGER.

There was that upon his breath which shocked her. O John! she cried out: married life has been happy so far, but now I see a cloud arising no bigger than a man's hand which—

Not as big as a man's hand, John interrupted huskily. I only had about four fingers.

AGRICULTURE IN CHINA.

In spring Chinese peasants build dikes of mud, three to six feet high, to keep the rainwater in the ricefields. Most of their time in summer is spent in pumping or bringing water into these fields.

THE DEAD ROMANCE CURE.

Clarence—Clarissa, I hope you won't allow yourself to be deeply unhappy over the breaking of our engagement.

Clarissa—Oh, I won't be unhappy, Clarence; I'm in such a social rush I won't have time.

SOCIAL RIVALRY.

Has your wife much social ambition? Social ambition! When she read about Lady Curzon's elephant party in India she said if she knew where she could rent some whales she'd give a whale party.

EUROPE'S SOCKLESS ARMIES.

French soldiers, when in active service, do not wear socks. German and Russian soldiers wear bandages on their feet instead of socks.

A QUESTION OF VERBS.

I am out of politics, said the statesman firmly.

"H'm, replied the thoroughly practical person. I had heard something to the effect that you were out. Might I inquire whether it was a case of got or put?"

A post card with your name and address will bring you free sample of

# SALADA

CEYLON GREEN TEA.  
"Salada," Toronto.

UNATTAINABLE FIELDS.

Have you ever thought of the people who might be inhabiting the planets in distant space?

No, answered Mr. Cromrox. What's the use? We couldn't get at them to sell them goods or civilize them.

LIFE'S COMPLICATIONS.

A man ought to mind his own business don't you think?

Yes; but there are men whose business it is to mind other people's business.

## The White Plague.

ONE-SIXTH OF ALL DEATHS DUE TO CONSUMPTION.

Its Ravages Spares No Class—Rich and Poor Alike Fall Its Victim—How This Dread Trouble May Be Prevented.

Consumption has been well named the great white plague. One-sixth of all the deaths occurring in Canada annually are due to the ravages of this terrible disease. Its victims are found among all classes; rich and poor alike succumb to its insidious advance. Only a few years ago the victim of consumption was regarded as incurable, and horror-stricken friends watched the loved one day by day fade away until death came as a merciful release. Now, however, it is known that taken in its earlier stages consumption is curable, and that by a proper care of the blood—keeping it rich, red and pure—those who are pre-disposed to the disease escape its ravages. Consumption is now classed among the preventable diseases, and those who are pale, easily tired, emaciated, or show any of the numerous symptoms of general debility should at once fortify the system by enriching and purifying the blood—thus strengthening not only the lungs, but all parts of the body.

Among those who have escaped a threatened death from consumption is Mrs. Robert McCracken, of Marshville, Ont. Mrs. McCracken gives her experience that it may be of benefit to some other sufferer. She says:

"A few years ago I began to experience a general weakness. My appetite was poor; I was very pale; was troubled with shortness of breath and a smothering feeling in my chest. Besides these symptoms I became very nervous, at times dizzy and faint, and my hands and feet would get as cold as ice. As the trouble progressed I began to lose flesh rapidly, and in a short time was only a shadow of my former self. I had good medical treatment, but did not get relief, and as a harsh cough set in I began to fear that consumption had fastened itself upon me. This was strengthened by a knowledge that several of my ancestors had died of this terrible disease. In this rather deplorable condition I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I at once procured a supply and had not taken them long when I noted a change for the better. By the time I had taken six or eight boxes I was able to move around the house again and felt better and stronger in every way. I continued the use of the pills until I had taken a dozen boxes, when all my old time strength and vigor had returned, and I was as well as ever. During the time I was using the pills my weight increased twenty-six pounds. Several years have since passed, and in that time not a symptom of my former trouble has made itself apparent, so that I think I am safe in saying that my cure is permanent. I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life, and I strongly advise ailing women to give them a trial."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a tonic and not a purgative medicine. They enrich the blood from the first dose to the last and thus bring health and strength to every organ in the body. The genuine pills are sold only in boxes with the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," printed on the wrapper. If your dealer cannot supply you send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

PECULIAR SET OF FURNITURE.

Perhaps the oddest set of furniture in the world is owned by a certain hotel keeper. For many years he has made it his business to collect match boxes, of which he has now a collection of 4,000. He ordered a skilled cabinet maker to equip a room with furniture made of these boxes. The outfit consists of a writing table with smoking apparatus, a fire screen, a cabinet, a chair and other smaller articles.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

"For God's sake, Get Me a Place to Die In."

These words were uttered a few weeks ago by a poor fellow as he lay on his death-bed in a hotel at Gravenhurst. A week before he had travelled a whole day to reach the Sanatorium, but on medical examination it was found that the disease, consumption, was too far advanced to admit him. He tried to get board in Gravenhurst and finally after repeated failures, secured admission to one of the hotels. He soon became worse and the resident physician of the Sanatorium was called in. When it became known that he had consumption, it was found impossible to get attendants to wait on him through fear of contagion. The hostler of the hotel was asked to help and on his refusal he was offered \$1 a day extra, but preferred to give up his position rather than expose himself, as he thought, to the danger of infection from the patient. The physician from the Sanatorium had to perform the duties of nurse and maid as well as his own. When the poor fellow found that the management of the hotel wished to get him out he begged the doctor for God's sake to get him a place to die in. The doctor looked after him for some days, remaining with him on his last visit until one o'clock in the morning. The poor sufferer was found dead next day in his bed and beyond the need of further help. Telegrams had been sent to his friends, and his sister reached Gravenhurst only in time to take away the dead body of her brother.

Various proposals have been made to erect suitable structures to commemorate our late beloved Queen. When her Diamond Jubilee was celebrated four years ago large hospital undertakings were begun in London and elsewhere with her special sanction as the best expression of the nation's congratulations. To make it universal, shilling contributions were called for.

The National Sanitarium Association has now provided a place in Gravenhurst for patients who are able to pay, and this has proved its usefulness by saving hundreds of lives since it was opened three years ago. A free hospital for poor patients who cannot pay and who are in the early stages of the disease is now in process of erection near the Sanatorium.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

To round up this work the National Sanitarium Association desire to build another hospital, near Toronto, for incurable consumptives. What better memorial could be erected than a "Victoria hospital" for such cases! All the large cities, of course, will have their statue of the Queen, but this will not be a national undertaking.

We can, however, have the "Victoria Hospital" under the auspices of the National Sanitarium Association, and this might be built by contributions from all over Canada. Every village and town could send to its consumptive patients and thus benefit by a memorial to the Queen, to which they have contributed.

Humanity demands that something should be done; self-protection against the danger of contagion demands that something be done; but the very doing of this by exciting dread of the disease makes it more difficult for its hopeless victims to receive the attention necessary to enable them to die in peace.

"For God's sake, get me a place to die," is a call that should be no longer left unanswered. Your dollar will help to answer it.

Contributions are already coming in for this much-needed undertaking.

Those desirous of helping may remit to

W. J. GAGE, Treasurer, Toronto.

Note.—Editor of this paper will be glad to receive and forward contributions for this purpose.

JUST SO.

Akinside, seeking to sponge some medical advice—Doctor, everything I eat distresses me terribly. Tell me, what can I keep on my stomach without paying me!

Old Doctor Grimm—Your hand.

AS TO RAISING THINGS.

Wigwag—Hello! Harduppe. Raising a beard, eh?

Harduppe—Yes; it's easier than raising the price of a shave every day.

GET OUT OF THE RUT—Stop using "any old thing" in the line of tea. Insist on having

# LUDELLA CEYLON TEA.

As a combination of quality, flavour and strength IT HAS NO EQUAL.  
Lead pkgs., 25, 30, 40, 50 & 60c.

HE SENT HER TO JERICHO.

Dr. Stubbs, a dignified London bishop, was once importuned by a woman who, knowing of his travels in the Holy Land, kept on asking him what places she ought to visit, as she was starting on a trip to Palestine. After answering numerous annoying and useless questions, he was again asked; But, really, what place would you advise me to go to? To Jericho, madam, said the bishop sweetly.

HOTEL LIFE.

Jackson—What time do you wake up in the morning usually?

Jimson—Four o'clock.

Jackson—Great snakes! Why so early?

Jimson—I board at a hotel, and that's the hour the man in the next room goes to bed.

A HORRIDLY PRACTICAL GIRL.

He—Your life shall be filled with sunshine.

She—Yes, but how about lamplight? Can you undertake to keep the oil can filled?

BUYING THINGS.

Engagements never should be long. Ye swains who go to court Take heed! The long engagement's wrong—It keeps a fellow short.

## A PLEASANT DISAPPOINTMENT.

A Cheltenham Man is Agreeably Surprised—An Old Grudge Paid.

Mr. Turner After a Successful Effort to get Rid of One Enemy Finds that in Doing so he has put away Another.

Cheltenham, Ont., Feb. 4 (Special).—A fortunate man, indeed, is Mr. Charles Turner of this place. For years Mr. Turner has been suffering with kidney disease. It gave him great pain, and for the last two or three years rheumatism has added to his already heavy burden of sickness, and he has seldom known an hour free from pain. Not associating the rheumatism with the old kidney trouble, and despairing of curing the former, Mr. Turner bought and used Dodd's Kidney Pills to try and dispose of the kidney trouble. He used a few boxes, and the pain in his back kept getting less and less, and finally went away. All the unpleasant symptoms of kidney trouble disappeared, and what was still more strange to Mr. Turner, he has not since been bothered with rheumatism.

He is so grateful for the miraculous results of the treatment that he has been cheerfully telling his friends and neighbors his experience. He says: "Dodd's Kidney Pills have cured me of a long standing case of kidney rheumatism, and although I took the pills for the kidney trouble I was surprised to find that when this disease was cured the rheumatism also disappeared. This was over a year ago and I have not been troubled since. I used in all six boxes. The first two boxes did not appear to do me any good, but I persevered and the result is that I am now a healthy man."

Of course, to those who recognize rheumatism as what it really is, a symptom of kidney disease, there is nothing wonderful about Mr. Turner's experience. Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Kidney Trouble, and with it Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Heart Trouble, Dropsy, Diabetes, Bright's Disease and any of the other many forms in which it may and often does appear.

Dignity consists not in possessing honors, but in the consciousness that we deserve them.—Aristotle.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All druggists sell the money if it fails to cure. W. G. Groves signature is on each box.

Some people seem to think that they have an inherent inability to make mistakes.

## 4%

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Debentures for \$25 upwards are issued for one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, or ten years. Coupons are paid for interest from the date which the money is received four per cent. per annum payable half-yearly.

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## Ceylon and India Tea GREEN OR BLACK.

Because of their Purity and Cleanliness British grown teas are becoming more popular every day. Don't drink impure and doctored Japan or China tea any longer. Insist that your grocer furnish you with the delicious, palate-pleasing teas of

CEYLON AND INDIA

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