

JANUARY 16, '78.

THE NEW CATHOLIC DAILY.

FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

Table listing names and subscription amounts for The New Catholic Daily.

Some names were omitted from the New Daily Paper Fund, owners of which had paid in their subscriptions...

EDUCATIONAL, &c.

DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL.

MISS BALDWIN still continues her Day and Evening School, at No. 38 AYLMER STREET...

LORETTO ABBEY,

WELLINGTON PLACE, TORONTO, CANADA. A Branch of the Ladies of Loretto, Dublin, Ireland...

LORETTO CONVENT,

Niagara Falls, Canada. Two Medals for General proficiency in the different courses...

CONVENT

LADY OF ANGELS, Belleville, Ontario. Conducted by the Ladies of Loretto.

Studies will be resumed at this Institution, for Boarders and Day-Scholars, on the 1st of September.

CONVENT

Congregation of Notre Dame, KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

It is well-known that the city of Kingston, built on the shores of Lake Ontario, is one of the healthiest localities...

Table listing fees for Board and Tuition in English and French, Music and Piano, etc.

PRACTICAL GUIDE

CONFESSION AND COMMUNION.

A short treatise on the Sacrament of Penance for the use of Schools and Colleges. This little book contains every thing necessary to acquire a perfect knowledge of the Sacrament of Penance...

CONVENT

Congregation of Notre Dame, WILLIAMSTOWN, ONT.

The system of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and every kind of useful and ornamental needle work.

Table listing fees for Board and Tuition in French and English, Music and Instrument, etc.

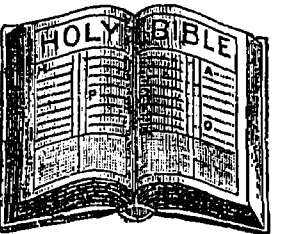
Stained Glass For Churches, Etc.

A. FITZPATRICK, Artist, Diploma of England, Supplies European Art Glass at the prices charged for the inferior article hitherto used here for Stained Glass.

PRIZES RECEIVED:

London 1871. Philadelphia 1876—First Prize Late of London, Eng.

Studio and Works, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y. June 20, '77



CATHOLICS OF MONTREAL!

Read the list of Books we are offering at twenty-five cents per week: Elegant Family Bibles, 'Life of the Blessed Virgin,' 'Father Burke's Lectures and Sermons,' 'Lives of the Saints,' 'Life of Pope Pius IX.,' and a fine assortment of Mission and other Prayer Books.

JAMES JORDAN'S BOOK STORE,

574 CRAIG STREET, (nearly opposite Cote) By dropping a note or a Postal Card we will send samples of the above-named books to any address for examination, free of charge.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

PREPARATIONS are going on at the Vatican for the coming Conclave.

THERE is a strong Catholic movement against dancing in Baltimore.

CARDINAL MERTEL is the only one of the College of Cardinals who has not been received into the Order of the priesthood.

A BAND of forty missionaries is about to proceed from Italy to Patagonia. They will first proceed to Rome to get the Apostolic mission and blessing.

THE New York Daily Graphic, a few days ago, was not ashamed to declare that the Jesuits had established the first newspaper in Europe at Venice.

ATTEMPTED MURDER of an ARCHBISHOP.—A pork butcher at Rheims has attempted to murder the Archbishop of that place. The would-be assassin is a confirmed madman.

THE last census of Cincinnati, the Queen city, shows a population touching closely on 300,000, of which a third are Germans and Catholics, and one fifth Jews.

THE Jesuit Fathers are building a stone church in Oaage Mission, Kan., of dimensions as follows: 70 by 140 feet, 25 feet to the roof. There is a school building, also of stone.

PLANS are being prepared for two handsome Catholic churches—one to be erected in Sarnia, the other in Wallaceburg. The style of architecture is modern Gothic in both cases.

THE IRISH COLLEGE in Rome.—The Very Rev. Dr. Maher, resigning the Vice-Rectorship of the Irish College, proceeds to Dublin, to become Secretary to his Eminence Cardinal Cullen.

THE SCOTCH HIERARCHY.—The restoration of the Hierarchy in Scotland did not form part of the business of the late Consistory, for the necessary arrangements were not completed by the Propaganda.

ONE-TENTH of the people of Russia are Catholics, and the proportion is the same in the Russian army. Would it be believed, then, that for the religious wants of all these thousands of soldiers not the least provision is made?

A LEARNED MONK—Alduin, occupied himself twenty-two years in transcribing a copy of the Sacred Scriptures for the Emperor Charlemagne; this interesting relic is now in the British Museum, and is valued at £750.

MORE CONVERTS.—The widow and two sons of the late David Urquhart, London, have just been received into the Catholic Church. It will be remembered that Urquhart was one of those brilliant students of Turkey who served Lord Palmerston so well during his Eastern experience.

THE Catholic benevolent societies of St. Louis will dispense with the parade on St. Patrick's Day, 1878, and devote the amount heretofore paid out for music to charitable purposes.

A GLASGOW (Scotland) correspondent says:—"The Catholics of Glasgow, many of whom have attained considerable influence in the city, appear determined, with all the generosity which is characteristic of the Irish people, to beautify in the time of their prosperity the temples in which they worship."

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.—Prince Ouroussoff, the Russian Charge d'Affaires to the Vatican, who left Rome in consequence of some differences between Russia and the Vatican, will shortly return to Rome, as the relations between the Imperial Government and the Holy See have now somewhat improved, an arrangement of some of the questions at issue having been effected.

CARDINAL MANNING'S HEALTH.—Cardinal Manning who has been enabled by slow stages to reach Nice, en route for Rome, telegraphed Dec 31 to his private secretary, the Rev. Dr. Johnson, at the Archbishop's residence in Westminster, that his strength daily improves, and that he hoped to have the privilege of an interview with the Holy Father on Christmas Eve.

THE Bishop of Candia recently ordered a Catholic Church in the island there to be enlarged. It occurred, however, that Mr A. Cohen, a Jew, possessed a garden adjoining the edifice, and as that interfered with the projected enlargement the Bishop requested Mr. Cohen to sell his garden to the Catholic congregation. Mr. Cohen, however, presented the garden, which was worth at least 3,000 francs, to the church authorities.—V. J. Herald

A NEW ENGLISH CATHOLIC BISHOP.—Another Catholic bishopric is to be formed in England. At the consistory in which Pius IX. intends to restore the Scottish Hierarchy, Portsmouth will be raised to the rank of an English Diocese, and Canon Butt of Arundel, Chaplain to the Duke of Norfolk, whose ancient family seat is near Portsmouth, will probably be recognized as the first Bishop of Portsmouth.

THE SACRED COLLEGE, which will be called on to elect the future Pope, is composed of sixty-two cardinals, divided into thirty-six Italian and twenty-six foreigners. The latter are thus distributed: Nine French, four Austrian, four Spanish, one German, one Belgian, two English, one Irish, one American, one Pole, one Hungarian, one Portuguese, one cardinal to be elected to the tiara, he must obtain two-thirds of the votes. Therefore, if the foreigners came to an understanding, they could prevent the choice of an Italian; but such a state of things is highly improbable, since ten of the foreign cardinals joining the Italian ones would suffice to turn the balance.

REV. FATHER LACOMBE, of the Congregation of the Oblates of Mary, a missionary in the Arctic regions of North America, lately received through his Bishop, Monsignor Grandin, a parcel of letters among which was an autograph of the Holy Father. Whilst he was engaged in reading the precious document, the chief of his converted Indians, Ouderiferous Herb, approached and said to him: "Father, the letter you are reading must certainly contain good news, you look so pleased." "Yes," answered the missionary, "this letter comes from the great Chief of the faithful, who represents Jesus Christ on earth; his words cause joy and consolation everywhere." "What is his name?" asked the neophyte. "His name," answered Father Lacombe, "is Pius IX." "I suppose," continued the chief, "that the pure lips of the faithful alone are allowed to utter such a great name; we dare not do it." "Not so," rejoined the missionary; "you may pronounce it also. You are catechumens, and are about to become the children of Pius IX." "If that is so, said the chief, 'please repeat the great name of the Chief of Religion once more, so that we may be able to remember it. Father Lacombe repeated several times, in a voice full of emotion, the august name of Pius IX. "Then," he says, "I beheld one of the most touching spectacles of my life. The old Indian chief rose to his full height, as did also his companions. His face seemed to be transfixed, whilst he shouted, at the top of his voice, 'Pius IX,' his companions following his example. After this, Ouderiferous Herb said: 'Father, please show me the place where the Chief of the Faithful put his hand to sign his name.' Father Lacombe then pointed out to him the signature of the Holy Father, which the chief kissed with affectionate respect, as did also all the rest—a sublime spectacle. All nations and all tongues unite in rendering a tribute of love and devotion to him whom God has placed over His Church.

IRISH NEWS.

OUR NEW KNIGHT.—The Daily Express on Friday says:—We are authorized to state that his Grace the Lord Lieutenant will shortly confer the honor of knighthood on John Preston, Esq., Mayor of Belfast.

FOR HAVING ARMS in a PROCLAIMED DISTRICT.—Patrick Herlihy, who pleaded guilty to having a quantity of arms in his possession, was at the Cork Assizes to-day sentenced by Justice Keogh to twelve months imprisonment.

ANTRIM as a BRIGADE DEPOT.—Antrim has been ruled to be unfitted for the headquarters of a sub-district, and the original intention, by which a brigade depot was to have been established at Downpatrick, is to be carried out, Belfast being used as a temporary headquarters.

SUNDAY CLOSING MEETING in DUNGANNON.—A meeting in favour of the Sunday Closing Bill was held in Dungannon on Tuesday night, and was presided over by the Earl of Raunfurly. There was considerable opposition to the resolutions in support of the Bill, but they were declared carried by a majority.

MR. O'CLEARY, M. P., HAS ADDRESSED a letter to the people of Wexford, urging upon them the propriety of their taking steps to assist in the erection of a national memorial to the men who fell in '98. The writer says such a duty is especially incumbent on the men of Wexford, who should lead the van in such a movement.

PARLIAMENT to BE OPENED by the QUEEN in PERSON.—We have reason to believe that it is the intention of the Queen to open Parliament in person, Her Majesty being desirous of giving a fresh and marked proof of her unity of action with her Ministers at a critical juncture. It is intended, subject of course to unforeseen contingencies, that after the disposal of the business for which Parliament has been specially called together, an adjournment shall take place till either the 7th or the 11th of February.—Jagfair.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT in a LISBURN CHURCH.—At the Lisburn Petty Sessions recently Mr. Cairns, of Largymore, was summoned at the suit of Mr. T. H. Staus, church warden of Lisburn Cathedral, for indecent behaviour in that church on two occasions. Mr. Young, solicitor, who appeared for the defendant, asked for the postponement of the case on the ground of short notice, and that a cross-summons might be taken out against Mr. Staus on a charge similar to that which the latter had brought against Mr. Cairns. The case was adjourned.

The number of emigrants who left the ports of Ireland during the quarter ended 30th September last amounted to 11,059—635 males and 5,425 females—being 1,158 more than the number who emigrated during the corresponding quarter of 1876, but 4,379 under the average number in the third quarter of the last ten years. The total number of emigrants from Ireland during the first nine months of this year was 30,604, being little more than one-half of the average for the corresponding period of the last ten years, which was 58,641 the numbers varying from 78,574, in the first nine months of 1873, to 31,105 in the corresponding portion of last year.

IRISH ORANGISM.—A short time since Lord Lurgan, as Lord-Lieutenant of County Armagh, recommended a Catholic gentleman, named Murphy, a resident of the county, for the Commission of the Peace. Lord Chancellor Ball approved the recommendation, and appointed Mr. Murphy. As it is the first time since the penal days that a Catholic has been made a magistrate in Armagh, the Orangemen of the North are furious about the matter, and threaten to take vigorous measures in retaliation for it. The act is highly creditable to Lord Lurgan and the Chancellor, and the spirit it has evoked is quite worthy of Irish Orangism.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY POLICY.—Dr. Ward, M. P. paid a visit to his constituents of the borough of Galway last Friday, and addressed them at considerable length. He met with a very cordial reception and had around him, as he delivered his excellent, sensible and effective speech, most of the Catholic clergy and notabilities of the town. Having spoken at much length on topics of local interest to his constituents, he adverted to the question of Irish Parliamentary action in the approaching session. He said that he had purposely abstained from taking part in the controversies on the policy of "obstruction," thinking that as he saw no prospect of being able to do good, it was wiser not to run the risk of doing harm. He believed, however, that the Irish party had not been as active as it might have been in the past session, but could not admit that it had not done great good service in Irish affairs. He paid a high tribute to the genius and devotedness of Mr. Butt, and said that his leadership was an essential element for the success of the party. He hoped that things from the proposed National Conference, and was glad there was now no desire to "follow that turn which, in what he would call the extravagance of earnestness, was pursued in the case of the South Africa Bill." He counselled union in action, and was sure it would be secured under the continued guidance of Mr. Butt. A vote of confidence in Dr. Ward was unanimously passed, as was also a vote of renewed confidence in the Irish party under the leadership of Mr. Butt. Mr. Redmond, M. P. for Wexford, was at the meeting, and cordially endorsed all that had been said and done.

THE ALLEGED BULL of POPE ADRIAN.—A correspondent of the Dublin Nation writes: I find that I have been somewhat mistaken in regarding the letters of Pope Alexander III. addressed respectively, in 1172, to the Irish bishops, King Henry and the Irish princes, as confirmatory of the Bull of Pope Adrian IV. They do not allude to it in any way; but in one of them Alexander III. informs the bishops and clergy that he had heard by their letters that Henry, King of England by God's inspiration, had reduced the Irish to subjection, that their ill practice began to cease, and he (the Pope) returns thanks to Him who had given so great a victory. He exhorts them to aid the king in ruling Ireland, and to smite with the censure of the Church any of its kings, princes or people who shall violate the fealty they have sworn. This letter the most Rev. Dr. Moran admits to be "certainly authentic," yet, contrary to the statement of "An Old Irish Priest," it does not approve of "the oppressor of the Church in England, and the murderer of St. Thomas a Becket, as the reformer of morals and discipline of the Irish Church." With regard to the bull itself of Adrian IV., there is one argument that has not as yet been replied to by any of those who impugn its authenticity, and it is this: In the "Annals of Clonmacnoise," as translated by the Abbe MacGeoghegan, it is stated, A. D. 1063, that "Donogh, the son of Brian Boru, went to Rome to do penance because he had a hand in the killing of his elder brother, Telge, and that he brought with him the crown of Ireland, which remained with the Popes until Pope Adrian gave the same to Henry II." Of course, whether the Popes did err or not in their estimate of the state of the Irish Church at that time, and in confiding its reformation to the murderer of St. Thomas of Canterbury, does not in any way touch the question of their infallibility. Neither do these bulls, whether genuine or forged, appear to have had any effect on the subjugation of Ireland to English rule. Their authenticity, therefore, is a question that can be discussed purely on their historical merits. As such, I venture to submit it to the readers of your learned and patriotic paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORTH CAROLINA has licensed a female lawyer, being the first practitioner in petticoats legalized in the State.

MR. JAMES BALANTINE, Scottish Port and Grand Bard to the Scottish Grand Lodge of Freemasons, died in Edinburgh on Tuesday, aged 69.

GERMANS of the ROMAN CATHOLIC belief in the United States number 1,237,000 souls. They support their own parochial schools, attended by 137,000 children.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.—The Daily News mentions a horrible cure for consumption which is in vogue in New York. Patients pay daily visits to the abbatoirs, and drink the hot blood of bullocks.

SCOTCH EDUCATION.—A report is current that Dr Wallace, the conductor of the Scotsman, is along with Sir Alexander Grant the Principal of Edinburgh University, Principal Caird of Glasgow, and the Hon. George Brodrick, preparing an exhaustive volume on the present and future of Scotch education and educational endowments.

THE PROGRESS of Catholicism in Great Britain is indicated by the returns recently compiled, which shows that nineteen new churches have been erected in England during 1877, and fourteen in Scotland. Sixty-four additional priests have been added to the working staff of ecclesiastics in England, but only five to the list in Scotland. A year ago in England and Wales there were 1,076 churches; there are now 1,095. In Scotland there were 239 churches; there are now 253.

THE RUSSIANS have not only captured Shipka Pass but taken the whole Turkish defending army, numbering probably 20,000 men, prisoners. This important event must expedite peace negotiations, and with Russia's amour propre so abundantly gratified, peace will perhaps be concluded on easier conditions than could have been obtained by Turkey a month ago, though the latest advice point to a desire, on the part of the Russians, to signalise the campaign by a crowning triumph in the occupation of Adrianople.

MARRIAGE of GENERAL DE CHARENTTE.—The nuptials of Baron de Charente and Miss Polk took place on the 13th inst. at the chapel of the Nunciature, Paris. The Papal Nuncios expressed their feelings towards their brave commander by presenting the bride with a splendid piece of jewellery, which was delivered with a complimentary address by Colonel d'Albion, an eloquent reply in acknowledgment being made by Baron de Charente. There were also present at the wedding General Noyes, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and Mr. Johnson, and many other persons of distinction.

OPIMUM SMOKING.—The Canton correspondent of the Hong Kong Daily Press writes:—"A notice has been issued by the Governor warning the people against opium-smoking, in which he dwells at some length upon the mischievous character of the drug. His Excellency also strongly advises those who are addicted to the evil habit to free themselves from it without loss of time, and cautions those who have not yet indulged in the pipe on no account to taste the drug. I presume this notice has been published in pursuance of instructions from Peking, and as following up the Imperial edict on the subject."

A THIRTIETH to CATHOLIC HONESTY.—Referring to the Catholic Church, the Providence (R.I.) Journal says:—"How few are the scandals compromise her name in relation to misappropriated funds or violated pecuniary trusts. In another field of morals she may also challenge the attention and comparison of the world. To the Protestant mind, of course, the deficiencies and errors of the Church of Rome are an anomaly and an enormity in this our day and generation; but her system, and let us admit as possible, her religion, suffices to check some of the sins which are too prevalent in Protestant as well as in non-religious ranks."

IN 1848 the first Catholic Missionary in Gambia, on the West coast of Africa, landed at Bathurst. He found but a single Catholic there. Since then, through almost incredible hardships and labors, and at a cost of many devoted lives, one fourth of the whole population have been converted to the true faith. The people are mostly very poor and can lend but little aid to the missionaries who are supported by the Society for the Propagation of the Faith. The nuns of the Congregation of the Immaculate Conception are efficiently co-operating with the Missionary Fathers in their work of zeal. The Rev. Mother Augustina, of the Sisters of the Immaculate Conception, who has labored in Africa for the last twenty-two years, is now visiting England, under the authority of her Bishop, for the purpose of collecting alms in aid of the mission.

THE LONDON PRESS.—The daily issue of the London papers is as follows: 'Daily Telegraph' (ministerial), 267,000; 'Standard' (Tory), 200,000. The issue of the 'Daily News' (liberal) during the war of 1870-71 sometimes exceeded 300,000 copies; it now averages 237,000. The London Times spends more than \$300,000 for its paper, and for its printing ink \$20,000. Each advertising column in this journal, and it averages nine pages of them, brings in a revenue of \$35,000. The outlay in foreign correspondence amounts to at least \$40,000 per annum. The circulation varies with exciting intelligence of the day, being on the average about 200,000, and occasionally considerably higher. No pains or expense is spared by the great London dailies to procure the latest information from all parts of the world. Their editorial and correspondent staff embraces statesmen, ex-diplomats, soldiers, scholars and scientists, etc.

RITUALISM at BRISTOL.—The Bristol Post publishes some letters which have been exchanged between Bishop Elliot and the Rev. A. H. Ward upon the subject of the Ritualistic practices at the church of St. Raphael, Comberland road. On Sunday Mr. Ward informed his congregation that the Bishop had called upon him to ask him desist from using vestments and lighted candles, to leave off the mixing of water and wine, the kneeling during the prayer of consecration, the elevation of the elements, making the sign of the cross; to remove the pictures known as "the stations of the cross," and discontinue the use of incense. In a second letter his lordship had intimated pre-emptorily that if another Sunday passed without his directions being complied with he should at once take proceedings. Upon receiving these letters from the Bishop Mr. Ward at once communicated them to the Rev. Mr. Miles, the founder of the church, and also appealed to the bishop's forbearance. No change was made of conducting service last Sunday.

AN ANTI-MORMON MOVEMENT in UTAH.—The American papers state that the "Gentiles" in Utah have sent a delegation to Washington, with the object of securing from Congress such legislation as will abridge the political power of Mormonism in the territory. The delegates are Judge Hemingway, the Hon. R. N. Baskin, and the Hon. J. B. McKeen, late chief justice of the territory of Utah. Judge Hemingway had arrived in Washington, and had been "interviewed" by a correspondent of the New York Herald, who sends to that paper a long account of the objects which the delegates wish to attain. The principal points of the bill which will endeavor to get passed by Congress are—a secret ballot, the disfranchisement of women, the disqualification of polygamists either to vote or to hold office, and an effective law against polygamy. Congress passed in 1862 a law against "bigamy," but this has been systematically evaded, and it has been found impossible to prove polygamy, because the "plural" marriage is always celebrated in secret and without witnesses.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

MILCH COWS—Will need some fresh fodder, as soon as the pastures have become dry and hard. Those who have provided some fodder crop will keep up the supply of milk; those who have not will now regret their neglect. There are some farmers who make more than others, some make but little, but the best might often do a little better.

SWELLED LEG in a HORSE.—When a cut or bruise in a horse's leg is healing too quickly, and before the inflammation has disappeared from the wounded parts, the limb will often swell and become hard. This may be caused by the absorption of the suppurated matter which ought to have been discharged from the wound. The remedy is to give purgatives the best, probably, being one ounce doses of hyposulphite of soda with alternate doses of half an ounce of nitrate of potash. Cold astringent lotions and bandage on the limb may be useful, or blistering may be needed. If the horse is valuable, it would be wise in the first place to have employed the veterinary surgeon. Hot tar should not be used on it.

WINTER GRAPES.—The dearest luxury I enjoy is my winter grapes, and I enjoy no less pleasure in being able to share them with my sick neighbors and friends. I have them nearly as fresh as when picked, up to, and sometimes after, the 1st of May, and this is the way I keep them: I take dry, fine sawdust and a tight box with a tight cover to it, and go out to the trellis after the dew is off, and after sprinkling an inch of sawdust over the bottom I put it carefully a layer of grapes—not too crowded, but so as to let the sawdust fall into all the interstices—and so alternate, and when the box is full, with a layer of sawdust on top, I tuck on the cover so as to exclude the air, and set it on the cellar bottom, in the coolest place: Here I go all winter when I want them, and sit and enjoy and divide with the poor and the ailing. This is all there is of it. There is no royal road to this much of happiness in life, surely.—D. S. Marvin, in Fruit Culturist.

THE WAY to IMPROVE LAYING HENS.—There may be as much advantage gained in selecting hens with prolific tendencies, from any breed, as in selecting good milkers to improve the dairy stock, and the hypothetical—perhaps established—fact is one that stands to reason. Every one who keeps fowls is aware that certain hens are greater egg producers than others. The eggs of such only as these should be saved for the purpose to increase. One writer on the subject says that he is perfectly certain that the number of 200 eggs per annum may be attained with perfect ease in a few years' time, should the object be systematically sought. It is a matter within the means of all who feel interested in it and one that can be easily tested without any knowledge whatever as to fancy points. If the poultry flock of the former can be made produce double the eggs usually obtained from a certain number of hens, the improvement will be paying. Observe carefully which hens lay as long time before they manifest a disposition to set, and save their eggs for producing chickens. On the contrary mark those hens that desire to set frequently and let their eggs be sold or employed for culinary purposes.

FEEDING for MILK and BUTTER.—Suppose the farmer is about to start in the butter making: He would naturally be very careful to select these cows which promise to give not only quantity but quality. It is foreign to our purpose to discuss the different breeds or the best mode of judging of the quality of the cows, but for butter we can safely recommend the Jersey, or popularly styled, Alderney, and the Guernsey. Their cream is very plenty, very rich in butyric acids qualities and of fine color. If not to be had at satisfactory prices, at least one of these breeds to every six cows of other breeds should be kept to color the butter; and if the farmer will get a good Jersey bull, he will soon improve the quality of his herd. To judge a cow for butter her hide should be thin, soft and mellow, and under the hair of a deep yellow color; her udder should be soft and yellow skinned, well covered with zig-zag veins, large and broad; her tail at the end rich yellow; the inside of her ears and around her eyelids yellow. With such marks, and the marks for quantity also, the purchaser will not make a mistake in selecting her. The system of Gannon on escutcheons, or milk-mirrors on the udder and thighs, is invaluable for testing the quantity and quality of milk up to or near her calving. The cows which give poor milk should be sold to butchers, and their places supplied with good ones. With a good lot of cows and a bull that has a good escutcheon the farmer must pay attention to the feeding and watering. Out of nothing can come nothing; therefore to have good butter we must have good milk. The cow is in an artificial state on the farm highly stimulated to produce milk as nearly all the time as possible. Therefore the machine must be supplied with the pabulum to turn out milk rich enough to make butter. This is not in the province of this essay to say much of; but in summer time the cows should have plenty of good rich pasture, so as to fit themselves soon and easily and with sweet and nutritious grass that has strength, so that they may not have to work too hard for their living, and can lie down and chew the cud and make milk. The pastures should be kept clean of weeds, for they will give a bitter taste to the milk, and undefied by pigs and poultry. There should be groups of trees, necessary for their comfort, and comfort promotes secretion of milk. Water, access to which should be easy and to be had at all times, should always be pure, whether running or in troughs. No access should be allowed to mucky, standing or stagnant water; this is very important, or the milk will not be pure nor the animal healthy. Shade should be provided in each field, where the animals could become cooled and be less annoyed with the flies. Toward the close of the summer and in the fall when the pasture is becoming short, the flow of milk and its riches can be kept up by cutting for them green corn fodder, sorghum, Hungarian grass, or giving them an early crop of sugar-beets. It is very important corn should be sown broadcast or drilled in, so as to materially help out the pasture at this time. Bran with a little cornmeal may be fed at evening; it will promote the flow of milk and help keep them in good condition to commence the winter with. In winter they should be fed upon the best of hay; clover and timothy mixed makes the best, and if cut early and cured to be as near summer grass as possible, it is the best for a reliance. In addition, they should have about ten quarts bran and cornmeal mixed; mangold, carrots, parsnip, small potatoes, and such roots, for variety, and to keep their systems open. Corn fodder or blades, shorts, middlings, oil-cake pumpkins, etc., are all good. Corn fodder alone, or as a reliance will not make good butter. The effect of clover upon the supply of milk is well-known; the dry material of it is equal to beans for albumen. Albuminous matter is the most essential element of food for the milch cow, and any deficiency in the supply will be attended with loss of condition, and diminution in the quality of her milk. A cow can yield a far greater weight of milk than she can store up in fat. A cow may give two pounds of butter a day, while half that quantity would not be laid on in fat if she was fed for that purpose. Winter is the time is most difficult to produce good-colored butter and free from streaks and it is harder to come; judicious feeding will help this very much.