# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# AGRIOULTURE.

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### Hipts for December.

The close of the year is usually an interesting period to the farmer, but the end of the 'present ene is especially so. For some years past, there has not been much to 'encourage farmers in their work, except perhaps, the general feeling, that 'bad times' could not last forever, and at length a change must come. After many sea-sons of patient waiting, the looked for change has arrived, and as we go through our barns, and granaries, and consult our accounts, we may find that our work this present year has repaid us for many past poor ones.—There are exceptions here, as in all other business. Until recently, dairying was discouraging indeed, but with the advance in prices to more than double the rates current only three months ago, cheerful ess has succeeded to despondency.

The promise for the next year is also encour-aging ; a greatly increased breadth of wheat has been sown, and the weather has been favour able for its growth. Indeed, in somy cases, the wheat and rye are too vigorous, and if warm weather occurs with raiss this month, the growth may be too luxuriant.

growth may be too luxuriant. Pasturing Fall Grain. —If the fall grain is in danger of joining, itshould be pastured without delay. It is often a great help to the wheat or rye, to turn sheep or caives upon it. These eat down luxuriant growth, and tread the soil firm-ity about the roots. If no other stock are avail-able for this purpose, cows may be let into winter grain fields.

Winter grain no:ds. Top-Dressing.—If manuro is needed for winter grain, now is the time to apply it. It may be used fresh and coarse, without losing much in value. Even straw spread over the wheat is of grent benefit. Mulching is a protection against extremes of both heat and coid, and preserves the crop during sudden and severe changes of the weather.

the weather. Surface Drains.—If not already made, ample drains should be provided to free the fields from surface water. Drains that have been plowed out, may need clearing in places with spade or hos, that the water may pass off readily. In lay-ing out open drains, the slopes should be so made, that the water will not flow off too rapid-ly, with a gentle inclination only; in this case much of the water will soak into the soil, and will not wash away either the soil, or any man-uer the slopes. ure that is on the slopes.

with not which away either the solution and man-ure that is on the slopes. The Granary and Cribs.—A large quantity of grain is slored, awaiting higher prices. This may be wise or otherwise. One thing to be con-sidered, is, the loss by shrinkage, and wastes in the granary is subject to injury by the Weevil and the Grain Moth. This damage may be pre-vented to some extent, oy shifting the grain, and running it through the fanning mill. Corn cribs are almost always infested by rats and mice. A vermin-proof crib may be male by covering the posts and lower corners with the or sheet iron, which may be painted for preser-vation. The loss by these causes will average 10 per cent, and often more, of the value of the grain, but it may be, in part, or wholly, avoided, by care and precaution. care and precaution.

by care and precation. Fodder Stacks.—As a precation against rain, and melting snow, the tops of fodder stacks may be covered with a few sheaves of long straw, tigntly bound about the top of the stack, or to a stake thrust down into its center for a fare few few feet.

few feet. Ice ponds.—Every house and dairy, however smail the latter may be, should have a supply of ice. If there is no pond, a small stream may be dammed and the water basked up, to make a pond. A considerable supply may be procured by making of boards a large box a foot deep, similar to a mortar bed, and claying the joints. If this is filled with water, in coid weather, an to make a case of ice, which may be put up in this shape with little trouble. A have block of ice has been made in the

this shape with little trouble. A large block of ice has been made in the house itself, by making a frame of boards in the center, and gradually filting it up, so that the water freezes solidly each night. Additions in hight are made to the frame as required, and the sawdust is packed around it. In this way a solid block of ice, 16 feet each way, weighing over 30 tons, has been made during the winter by means of a bose from a pump. Such a block of ice wastes very little in the summer.

of ice wastes very interim the summer. Potatoes and roots.—Pits and cellars should be examined as to the condition of the contents. If too warm, ample ventilation must be given at once. A freezing temperature will not in-jure roots or potatoes if they are exposed to it but a short time. If they are found too warm in the cellar, the heaps should be turned over and well aired. The best temperature is one just above the freezing point. The televise of winter - While there is always

just above the freezing point. The Leisure of winter.—While there is always something to do about a farm, the winter season offers considerable leisure for the farmer. For the best use of this time, nothing can be more profitable than to procure and make a small select library of books of an instructive kind. To read for amusement only, is not recommended, because information of a valuable kind can be procured in such a form as to be interesting and agreeable. agreeable.

day, and kill every tick with a pair of scissors If a boy is given a cent a dozen for all the ticks he can find on a score of sheep, he will earn a dollar or two in a day from almost any farmer's flock. If ticks are killed, the trouble and ex-pense will be amply r-paid in the better condi-tion of the lambs by and by. Breeders are gen-erally more careful in this respect.

erally more careful in this respect. Brood Ewes that will have early lambs, are better in a yard and shed by themselves, as they heed a more generous feeding than those com-ing in later. Rams and wethers should never be kept with ewes; they are rough-mannered, and but the weaker sheep too much. Sheep are better off if kept in an open yard and shed than if penned up too closely. Fatianing these — Cheep that are being for

Fattoning Sheep.—Sheep that are being fat-tened for market and for the sake of mwnure, need to be fed with great regularity. A variation of half and uneasy, and this causes loss of flesh and fat. If well littered, the mwnure may be left to collect in the shed until spring; the solid packing of the manuer will prevent undue heatpacking of the manure will prevent undue heatiug.

Swine.—Swine 'hat are fattening will do better with soaked corn than with dry. Corn steeped in water for twelve hours has been found more economical to feed than when ground into meal. The shimals are sconer filled, the food digests better, and. consequently, the feeding is finished more expeditiously, and feed—which is money— is saved. is saved.

is saved. Ponltry.—Vermin are the greatest pest to fowls. They are worse in the winter than at other times, because the fowls are confined more closely, and have not opportunities to free them-selves. Lice may be d-stroyed by whitewashing the house and roosts with lime-wash mixed with carbolic acid. Fleas may be destroyed by thor-oughly greasing the roosts. Clean straw should be supplied to the nests, and glass nest-eggs pro-vided for early layers. A glass covered coop will be useful for an early sitting hen and a young brood of chickens. Sundry Matters.—A pair of cards, and a brush

broad of chickens. Sundry Matters.—A pair of cards, and a brush should be carefully observed. A forough card-ing and brushing will not only increase the quantity of the rallk, but will add to its purify .....Young calves should be freed from vermin by applying a mixtire of linseed-oil and kero-sene to the place infested......Water throughs should be emptied and turned over at night, to prevent them from being frozen up.....Tools will be safer when kept in a selected place than when lying about. Those not now in use will be much improved by soaking the wood with trude petroleum, and covering the metal parts with a coating of tallow; or what is better, lard and rovin.....If accounts have not been kept. for also down whethes a plant needs water, and it should be given, not by any rule, but according to the recuirements of the plant. "The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution." This is the report of the Government Analyist on Colman's Genuine Mustard. Users of this article may just as well buy the best. This is with a coating of tallow; or what is better, lard and rovin.....If accounts have not been kept books should be procured, and at the beginning of 1830 a commencement made. It is worth the self and the world. self and the world.

#### Orchard and Nursery.

Orchard and Nursery. Apples are a short crop; and it is all the more important for those who are so fortunate as to have them, to keep them properly. The cellars, if separate from the house, should be of a tem-perature just above freezing, and need not be ventilated. Those under dwellings must be so constructed that thegases, rising from the ripen-ing fruit may pass away, otherwise they will rise into the rooms above and endanger the health of the immates. health of the inmates.

Fences and Gates should be kept in good order; and there is no better time for making gates and posts, etc., in the shop than during the winter.

Clons are better if cut before they have been exposed to hard freezing. Select the most vigor-ous and well ripered shoots, and the in bundles, label, and pack in fresh sawdust, or sand, if that can not be had, and keep in the cellar.

Manures.—The application of manure to the orchard is too often neglected. Use well rotted stable manure. It may be drawn on a any time during the winter, must easily when the ground is frozen. When spread, it should cover the whole ground, and not be heaped just about the trunks of the trees, where there are no small

Pruning of small branches may be done at any time when the weather is pl-asant. A very little time spent ou young trees will bring them into good shape and determine their future form

Seeds of fruit and of many ornamental trees are best kept in damp sand, or sandy soil and should be in a place so cool that they can not germinate.

#### The Fruit Carden.

Mild days will give an opportunity to finish pruning the grape-vines, currants, etc., at the for propagation. Strawberries-Cover with a layer of straw,

marsh hay, or leaves, just before the cold weather sets in. Raspberries .- Cover the tender kinds with

earth

## Kitchen aud Market Garden.

plunge the basket into a bucket of water. and let the earth become thoroughly soaked through Return them to their places; after all dripping has ceased.

Builds in Pots are to be brought out of the cellar for early bloom, when the plants are well rooted.

Isr for carry bloom, when the plants are well rooted. Ivies are among the most attractive of room plants, and easy to manage. It will improve their condition greatly, to go over them once a week, with a sponge or soft cloth, and wash ihe dust from the leaves. The operation takes much less time than one would suppose, and it allows the scale insect, the worst enemy of the ivy, to be seen on its first appearance and removed by the take of an old tooth brush.

The Temperature of the room for plants to de well, should range between 70° for day time, and 55° for night. Rooms are kept too warm for both plants and human inmates. Provide some method of evaporating water in the room, to moleten the sire moisten the air.

moisten the air. Dust.—When sweeping is being done, the plants ought to be covered with a cloth or news-papers, to keep off the dust. Otherwise the fresh-ness and beauty of the foliage will soon be lost. The sponging of the smooth and thick-leaved plants (see ander Ivy., will add to their health and heauty. and beauly.

piants (see ander 197), will add to their idental and beauly. Watering.—A few winters ago, a Doctor com-plained to us that his plants were in a bad way, they not only did not grow, but by dropping their leaves, were actually diminishing in size, is spite of the fact that he "watered them regul-arly every day." At his request we went to see the plants; they were at a cool window in his office, in porcelain, and other glazed, and very handsome pots, and the earth in each was in the state of mud. Probably about as many plants. In rooms, are killed by excess of water, as by lack of it. Glazed pots especially should be so drained, that all access of water will pass off, and the potting soil abould be so "open." that it will not retain water to excess. A little observation will show when a plant needs water, and it should be given, nt by any rule, but according to the reoutrements of the plant.

#### The British Grain Trade.

Lospon, November 25 .- The Mark Lane Express in its review of the British giain trade for the past week says :--- " Fortunately wheat sowing made fair progress before the frost set in, and it will proceed still faster if the weather ameliorates. However, in some districts it is feared that future prospects are jeopardized by badness of seed wheat, really good the the samples of which are exceedingly scarce. The operations in Scotland are more backward, but if the weather remains propitious for another fortnight a fair area will be sown. The harvest is now completed in the later districts of Scotland, but the results are unsatisfactory. In England the home-crop wheat is arriving more freely at the county markets, but its condition continues unsatisfactory. Provincial trade was dull. Wheat declined one shilling per quarter in many important centres. In London the imports of foreign wheat were again unusually heavy, the supplies from Monday to Friday having been 87,280 qrs. A large proportion of the imports have been from Russia, and these may yet be prolonged if the weather continues mild, as no definite news of the closing of the Baltic ports has been received. The future course of prices, however, depends on the action of America. The gigantic visible supply fetters trade. Of course the large imports now striving are considerably in excess of the present requirements, but notwithstanding the surface fluctations the outlook for holders is decidedly hopeful. The stoppage of Russian supplies may very probably turn the scale in sellers' favour. Very little business was done during the past week Wheat ex ship was pressed for sale to avoid landing expenses, and declined about 1s. The arrivals at ports of call have been moderate. demand for wheat off coast, and a good many cargoes were sold both for the Continent and the United Kingdom at improving prices, the declnie of the early part of the week being fully recovered. Maize was slightly lower, but the demand was somewhat Maize Was improved. There was very little business done in forward wheat, owing to the high prices asked in America. Re-sellers offered very sparingly, but there have been some sales of red winter on passage at 53s 6d to 53s 9d, and at 55s for December and January shipment. The sales of English wheat last week were 40,065 qrs at 478 10d per qr, against 40,580 qrs at 41s 2d per qr during the same week last year. The imports into the United Kingdom, during the week ending the 15th instant were 2,110,944 cwts of wheat and 301,035 cwts of flour."

tion-the Nun of Kenmare-wrote a letter in the Daily News asking help for the destitute in her neighbourhood. What was the response? It is shameful-may almost incredible. This sitted, plous and tender-beated woman received, as the result of the contributions of the wealthiest kingdom in the world, towards the relief of the suffering of its brethern in Kerry, the wretched sum of nine pounds sterling." The Freemar's Journal says-"All are aware of the noble efforts of that gifted lady, the Nun of Kenmare, and I may take the opportunity of expressing the hope that she will be successful in the results of her philanthropic and deserving appeal for aid." The Most Rev. Dr. M'Carthy, Bishop of Kerry, writing to Sister wary Francis Clare unging her to make an appeal to the generous people of America, says:-I know the labour is above your strength, but I know you are ready to make any sacrifice for the hon ur of the Mother of God, for the object for which Mr. Peter O'Leary is sont to appeal to the noble American people. Three times during the past year the Convent Schools were closed by order of the sanitary inspector of the District. because of fover and other diseases, and the result of bad and insuffi-clent food. We have too much reason to fear that famine and faver will prevail widely during the winter and spring. I remain, with great respect, Your faithful servant in Christ, "Danker M'CABTHY, One hundred and fifty of the children who at-tend the Convent schools have as a saver for which

One hundred and fifty of the children who at-tend the Convent Schools have ha i severe fever and are at this moment so weak from want of actually necessary food that they can scarcely stand in their classes, or learn their lessons. Hundreds of poor people examples and their chil-dren to school because they actually have not clothes to cover them decently, nor can their fathers and mothers attend Masson sundays for the same reason.

stand in their classes, or learn iteer ressons. Hundreds of oor people exhance sond their chil-dron to school because they actually have not clothes to cover them decently, nor can their faithers and mothers attend Masson sundays for the same reason. There is no use in talking political economy to starting men for the first duty of the Chris-tian, the patriot, the philanthropist, and the statesman, is to succar the people in a great national calamity, and after it passed away, if possible, make such laws as will prevent its re-currence. Length of words will not strengthen this ap-peal, which we hope will not be in vain. Sister Mary Francis Curack, the Nun of Kenmare, is spoken, or the name of Ireland mentioned. Her massive intelect has placed her in the front rank of the iltersty celebrities of our time. She has, doring the last few years, given to literat-re a History of Kerry a Life of SL Patrick. a 11fe of Pope Pius IX., a Life of no little pride, for son has given the source of no little pride, for son has given the study of ireland's History a stimulas. The very name of this good and celebrated woman is a guarantee that more s entru-to to her care will be converted to the purpose for which it is given consequently we appeal to the people of our race at home and ab-ad, without distinc-tion of class, creed, or political party, because humauity and charty is the privinee of all. The great Republic of the Western World has aiways been magnanimous especially to poor unfort nate fr-land, and we therefore with con-ridence solicit help more particularly from our own kith and kin. The printers and books binders of Dubin have spiled to Sitter Mary Francis Cusack for employment, and she has been applied to frish Living Celeorities at home and abroad. The printers and books binders of Dubin privers and for all extra of reland for as-sistance to ward off the therature, with Bio graphical Sketches of firsh Living Celeorities at home and stroad. The printers and books binders of Dubin privers and fookbinders, the

trious, and viruous people, overtaken by pov-erty and misfortune. The following are copies of memorials forwarded to Sister Mary Francis Cusack by the Printers and sookbinders of jub-

# **TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.**

## WEDNESDAY.

During the past season 800 immigrants have arrived at Ottawa.

John Murphy was fatally injured in a Prescott brewery yesterday.

Asa Magoon, aged 62, will be hanged at Windsor on the 28th instant.

Dominion civil servents 65 years old and upwards will shortly be superannuated.

Insurance policies on Emerson property are cancelled until a fire brigade is established.

Large numbers of sheep are being shipped to the United States from the Bay of Quinte district.

New machinery for the Gatling Gold Mining Company, Hastings, has been manufactured at Belleville.

A Benefit Order has been founded in London for colored people called the "Knights of Columbia Adoption."

William Dempsey, one of the pioneers of Prince Edward, died at his home at Rednorville yesterday aged 83.

The Russian contract for corvertes, to be built in the United States, has been indefinitely interrupted by the sudden and excessive rise in iron.

Wm. Patterson has left Paris, Ont., with another respectably sized party for Manitoba. A special freight train of 16 cars also left for the same place.

The International Steamship Company, for a month previous to the close of navigation, carried workingmen from St. John, N. B., to Boston at the rate of from 800 to 1,000 per week.

Mr. Alexander Robertson, of Dundonnochie, Perthshire, Scotland, is in Ontario, in connection with the settlement of a Scotch colony, including several tenant farmers, in Manitoba

#### THUBSDAY.

Chili has captured Iquique.

Gladstone favors Home Rule to Ireland. A crisis in the Belgian Cabinet is apprenended.

Aleko Pasha, Governor of Roumelia, has returned from Constantinople.

George Augustus Sala arrived yesterday af ternoon at New York from England.

Four hundred tons of steel rails have arrived for the St. John & Maine Bailway.

The Communist who superintended the destruction of the Vendome column is dead.

Two hundred and thirty-six fishermen have been lost from Gloucester during the past year.

A boy named Inman, aged 13, perished on Prince Edward Island in Saturday's snowstorm.

The contract for Ste. Anne's Locks has been signed by Messrs. O'Connor, Cassidy and Baskerville.

Mr. F. McKenna, of Ottawa, has been awarded the contract for removing the snow from the Parliament square this winter.

Jas. Boyd, formerly Deputy Sheriff and Postnaster at Frelighsburg, has been arrested in New York with \$508 of counterfeit silver in his possession.

A St. Catharines man named Noble, a purveyor of farm products, is said to have left for parts unknown, leaving behind him obligations amounting to about \$1,500.

The Governor-General has presented the medal of the Royal Humane Society to Mrs McTaggart, of Ottawa, a lady over sixty years of age, for baving plunged into the Rideau River, last summer, and rescued a child from drowning.

#### FRIDAY.

Three thousand tons of Pacific rails await shipment at Kingston

# GENERAL NEWS.

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-In a recent speech, the Right Hon, Robert Lowe, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, said : " I have not been able to discover that there has been any retrenchment since the present Government came into office. I beg pardon ; I have seen one instance. I am a trustee of the British Museum, and I am happy to inform the country that £3,000, which used to be given to the Museum every year for the purchase of books, has been taken away, to meet the expense of the Afghan and other wars." The London Atheneum says that the Government grant to the British . Museum has been reduced £8,000.

-The tub in which Diogenes is reported to have lived is now said by German archaelo. gists to have been no tub at all. Tub, are of comparatively modern origin. The Greeks knew nothing about them. Their washing was done in earthenware vessels. Diogenes's abode was one of gigantic wine jars sometimes in use. When lying down he laid it lengthwise ; when desiring to stand or sit in it, he placed it upright. The aborigines of Brazil buried their distinguished dead in earthen jars, and under the giant trees on the banks of the Parahiba these peculiar coffins are found, containing mummies of priests and warriors, with their ornaments or arms.

-The sun-flower is turned to extraordinary account in Lithuania. The seeds yield at first pressure excellent salad oil, and the residue forms excellent oil-cake for cattle, who also relish the leaves and stalks chopped up. The flowers a little short of full bloom are, when cooked, nearly as good as artichokes and are in the garden very attractive to bees. The leaf well dried is used as tobacco. The seed receptacles are madeinto blotting paper, and the inner part of the stalk is manufactured into a fine writing paper. The more woody portions of the plant, which attains great size, are used for fuel. The best seed is obtained in the Crimen. As an anti-malaria sgent the sun-flower is most valuable.

A farmer called on the late Earl Fitzwilliam to represent that his crop of wheat had been seriously injured in a field adjoining a certain wood where his lordship's hounds had, during the winter, frequently met to hunt. The damage was estimated by the farmer at £50, which the Earl immediately paid. As the harvest approached, however, the wheat grew, and in those parts of the field which were the most trampled the corn showed strongest and most luxuriant. The farmer went sgain to the Earl and said 'I find that I have sustained no loss at all, for where the horses had most cut up the land the crop is best, and, therefore, I have brought the £50 back again." "Ah," exclaimed the Earl, " this is as it should be between man and man." He then entered into conversation with the farmer asking him several questions about his family, how many children he had, and what was the age of each. He then wrote out and gave the farmer a check for flin, saying Take care of this, and when your eldest son be comes of age present it to him and tell him the occasion which produced it."

Fearful and wonderful are the dispensations of Russian justice, as two recent decisions of the Odessa tribunals strikingly exemplify. A Post Office official, named Alexijeff, was tried for embezzlement. Several envelopes of missing registered letters were found in his poss-ssion by the police, and when interrogated by the State Prosecutor he confessed to having stolen their contents. Thejury found him " not gailty," without a minute's hesitation. To balance the unexpected mildness of this verdict with a prop rtionate excess of severity, the jury sworn in to try the next case before the same tribunal pronounced the prisoner submitted to its decision "guilty" with u, hesitating unanimity. This unlucky culorit. Tamalin by name, was accused of having stolen a chicken, value ninepence, and had already spent eight months in prison awaiting his trial. He, too, confessed his orime, pleading in millgation of punishment that he had been driven to purloin his neighbor's fowl by sheer want, his wife and children having been in a state of semi starvation when he committed the offence He was forthwith sentenced to seven month further imprisonment. -Eight miles north of London stands the village of Chingford. Its situation is singularly secluded, although so near the great metropolis and it contains a very ancient building, in one of the rooms of which is an old oak table bearing a brass plate inscribed : "All levers of roas beef will like to be informed that on this table a loin (hence Sir Loin) was knighted by King James I, on his return from hunting in Eppins Forest." On June 21, 1857, this quiet nook wa in the willest excitement, for while Farmer Small was at church that morning his hous was plundered and his venerable sister in-lay brutally murdered. Suspicion soon was directed to Jonsthan Geydon, aged 27, and a Coroner jury brought in a verdict of murder against him but he successfully baffled pursuit and nothin, was heard of him until a few weeks ago a ma of 19 gave himself up to the police as the Ching ford murderer, and Mr. Small testified that ! has no doubt as to his identity. Geydon sai that he had tramped through every county i England, pant years in India, and serve aboard ship, but evidently felt all the while that the curse of Cain was on him, and at length wearied of life, surrendered himself. -On Sunday, the 5th of October, a band Thessalian brigands auddenly surrounded hou e at Katenhora, where a wedding party w assembled. The gayety was disturbed by t report of a gun outside the building, the f being that the brigands, fifteen in number, b shota man deas who had been placed at th door to prevent intrusion. This incl lent in way affected the spirits of the brigands, fived whom, entering the room, requested the con pany not to be frightened, at the same time a suring the bridegroom that under the circum stances they did not wish to take him, but mer ly required the sum of fifty liras and his watch As they had yataghans in their hands, it wa impossible to refuse their modest request. The money and watch were accordingly hande over, and the brigands, ordering the music to b played, nsi-ted on dancing with the bride, an drank to her health. They had, they said, see the wedding party going to church in the mor ing, but "did not wish to disturb their festivity After making themselves extremely pleasa they took their departure, only begging that respectable man related to a merchant at Va "would show them the way to the hills." I respectable man, in a highly nervous condition was then walked off by the visitors, and Intest accounts, had not since returned to home, where, however, a letter has been roceiv demanding \$2.500 as his ransom.

Agreeable. Management of Manure.—The barn-yard is the field for winter work. Much may be done here by skillful management. Manure, so long as it is frozen, remains unchanged, and the pre paration of the manure in the best manner for use in the spring makes no progress. Make a central heap in the yard, and by means of a few planks and a wheel-barrow move the manure from the stable each day to this heap. If the heap is built up square, and made four feet high, it will keep warm in the coldest weather, and while warm it will forment and rot.

while warm it will ferment and rot. Turning Manure.—A large heap may be turned by beginning at each end and throwing off the manure to a distance of about three feet; gradually movel throm each end, until there are iwo heaps After the manure has remained in this way for a few weeks, replace the two heaps, making one heap again, thus turning the man-ure very thoroughly twice. In turning, the manure should be shaken thoroughly apart, and all the lumps broken. Two hoads of manure so treated do as much immediate gold as will three of course lumpy stuff. Swano Muck —Where there is a supply of

three of course lumpy stuff. Swamp Muck — Where there is a supply of swamp muck, as much of it as convenieut may be usefully spread over the yards, peas, and stable, as an absorbent. If swamp muck con-tains 2 per cent of nitrogen, some has been found to contain even more, a ton is worth \$10 for this ingredient alone at its market price. No ordinary stable manure is so rich in nitrogen as that. A muck bed may well be said to be in valuable, for one acre 3 feet deep furnishes 2.5 0 tons, having a value, at the ab we figures, equal to twenty-five thousand dollars.

How Swamp Muck may be Used.—Muck dug in the winter will freeze and fall into a fine powder. If put in heaps, with line or awhes, it will heat and ferment, and will not freeze, but will be changed to a loose texture, and can then be handled with ease. In this condition it is best fitted for use in composts as an absurbent, or to put on the land.

Compost Heaps.—If there is not sufficient rain to keep these moist, water should be supplie, even if it has to be hauled and poured on them. Decomposition is arrested when the heap be-come sdry. A few barrels of water from the well will soon start up heat and decomposition in a dry pile of compost.

Materials for Composts .- In several of the Materials for Composts.—In several of the States compost heaps may be made of muck or earth for a basis; to this may be added leaves. cotton-seed, ashes, gyosum, night soli, stable manure, trash from the fields (except weeds in seed), and all the slops from the houses and cabins. A plenty of water should be added. By turning the heap as , reviously described, the comp is will be fine enough to use in the hill for corn or cotton. If desired, bone-dust may be added, but fine artificial fertilizers will be bottor if used by themselves.

if used by themselves. Hores.—No animal shou'd be permitted to fail off in condition at this season. It is difficult to restore an animal when all the food and vitality are required to resist cold and the hard-ships of a stormy whater. Horses that are not at work still require good and sufficient food, and warm shelter. Exposure to a storm may throw the whole system out of order and do mischlef that months of effort may not repair. Prevention is the better plan. Good hay, with a few ears of corn, and an occasional warm bran mast, will keep horses in condition, but good, daily grooming must never be forgotten. The Dairy.—Dairy animals are worthy of tha

The Dairy.—Dairy animals are worthy of the est care. A good cow return her value every rear in milk and butter, and in some localities year in milk and butter, and in some localities the manure almost, if not quile, pays for her feed. The richer the feed, the better the man-ure. At any rate, a cow is one if the most pro-ductive of our farm animals, and the better she is, the more profitable. Only good cows should be kept; as a barren tree wou d be rooted out of an orchard, so should a poor cow be discarted from the dairy. Every dairyman or farmer may improve his herd. of an orcharu, from the dairy, improve his herd.

improve his herd. Thoronghbred animals are not for the work-ing farmer, they are not so profitable as grade. There are thousands of grade nows which will surpass an average thoroughbred in yield of milk and batter. The farmer's plan is, to pro-cure and k cp, or use, the best bull he can find, raise the heifer culves, and select the best of these to breed from pure-bred males again. But only a strictly pure-b ed bull of the best kind, and from an excellent on y, should be used a vist improvement must be made in our dairy cows b-fore the best profit can be make from them. The same is true of sheep and pigs. Speen-Vet no sheep get into whiter guarters

Cold Frames need daily attention. The Let-ince, Cauliflower, Cabbages, etc., set in them about not grow, the great danger in winter is in having the frames too warm. They are cold fram-s, and only on the coldet days are the saves to be kept entirely and continuously closed When the temperature is 10° the sashes should be raised slightly, and when 30° the frames should be open.

frames should be open. Celery in trenches for the winter must not be allow d to freeze hard, though a moderate freez-ing does not injure it. The covering material, straw, nay, or leaves should be at hand to put straw, may, or leaves, should be at hand to put on when needed. A slight covering will answer until cold weather fair y sets in, but the winter covering should be about a foot thick. That put in the cellar in boxes, is more likely to suffer from heat than from cold. If the temperature is too high, the celery will start to grow, and the staks will become hollow. Keep the cellar near the freezing temperature the freezing temperature.

Cellars containing roots must be kept cool. A thermometer will be found useful in a cellar where roots or full are kept In the case the nearer the temperature can be kept to 31° the better. Roots for table use, if kept in a warm reliar, should be covered with earth or sand to keep from wilting.

Parsnips. - A portion of the crop may be left in the ground; freezing makes them tonder and improves their sweetness. Dig them during a thaw.

Salsify is equally hardy with parsnips, and require the same treatment. Scorzoners the same.

Horseradish may be dur before the ground freezes, and packed in sand in the cellar. Some over the bed, so that it may be dug during the winter,

Seeds.—Some seeds, like the parsnip, are not good the second y-ar. and should not be kept over. All doubtful seeds, either as to age, nam-, or quality, should be thrown out. Good seed is one of the essentials to success in the g stden, and now is the time to sort, label, select, and reject if necessary.

Matters and Things.—So long as the ground is open and not too wet for working, put in the plow or spade—according to the size of the gar-den.....To keep Squashes and sweet Potatoes the temperature should not be far below 60° .....In stormy days look to the tools. Often a little "tinkering" will make an old tool as good as new. Mee that all are cleaned, and seed sow-ers in working order.....Make up a stock of garden conveniences, markers, dibbles, stakes, and whatever else may be need d .....Gather leaves while the snow hords off. A good gar-denor's pile of leaves is never too large......If there is a deposit of muck at hand, or within convenient hanling distance, lay in a stock; it is quite as valuable in the gardener's field as in the farmer's. Matters and Things-So long as the ground is

### Flower Garden and Lawn.

Manure applied to the the lawn and garden. should alw-vs be so well rotted, that there will be no risk of its containing the weeds of weeds .....Shrubs that are but half hard, are best 

## DISTRESS IN THE NOUTH WEST OF IBELAND.

Kenmare and District—Letter from the Bishop of Kerry to the Nun of Kenm «re.

The cry of distress is riving from nearly every part of Ireland, buy more esp-cially from this poor and mountainous district. During the last three years the crops have failed, but the past wet summer has been its climax of mis-ry, poor and mountalmous district. During the last three years the crops have falled, but the past wet summer has been its climax of mis-ry. There is no employment even whereby, during the coming winter, the men could earn a little to keep body and soul to ether until the dawn of better days. Food is rising in price, which to poor people means starvation. The potatoes are nearly all black, and now the only resource is yellow meal. Bad as his food is a large number of human beings will not have enough of it nn-less assistance is given. The turf is routing in the ground, hence the misery of cold is added to the misery of starvation. The want of fuel is almost as bad as the want of food, b it we fear that during the coming winter there will be a tarrible want of both, in fact unless immediate help is given '47 and '48 will be re-peated again. This appeal is nut made in the cause of abject charity, but to meet an emer gency which no one could foresee. We have no de life to demoralize the peakatry with any-thing like elemosynary charity, but as Chris-tians we feel bound to try and relieve distress, the existence of which no one will venture to deay. In confirmation of this fact we beg to quote, from the Cork Examiner, which reports thus the state of K-rry--"fish poo-slaves, have, one may expect; enough to contend with. But in the midst of the present g-neral depression, it is impossible to exaggerate their wr. ttedeness. The farmers here simply exist; not with meny in proverbial stockings (lamilords would have us believe the stokings, worn out); not with wealth lying in sheep and dry stock; not with wealth lying in sheep and dry stock; not with wealth is este of this district, assert that it owest wice more than it could reasonably pay. The farmers' live- are those of montono s wretcredness, ridag with the sun and going to rest with him; working in heat and coid; iil fed. 1-housed, and ill clad; subfring all in or er to dil the invaliable maws of landsharks and obsentees, and escreely iffed above the beasts they ar

served so well. Si ter Mary Francis Clare, seeing the fearful surpass an average thorouzhbred in yield of more were made covered with mike and batter. The farmer's plan is, to pro-cure and k co, or use, the best built he can find, raise the heifer cuives, and select the best of these to breed from pure-bred maise again. But food and water, as they o ten perish from thirst, and from an excellent co x, should be used A yeat improvement must be made in our dairy cows before the best profit can be make from them. The same is true of sheep and pizs. Siece-ist into whater gatters infested with ticks. If no other method is postible, go over the sheep one by one, on a warm

cusses by the rriners and Bookoinders of 19th-lin, which we append to show the necessity of this appeal and the importance of the great work upon which she is now engaged.

TO SISTER M. FRANCIS CLARE CUSACK.

TO SISTER M. FRANCIS CLARE CUSACK. DEAR MADAM,-W., the undersigned Book-binders of Dublin, beg repectually to state that iwing to the great depression of trade many of us are suffering severely-a great number of our body being out of employment, and others only working half time. Having already benefitted from binding munv of your well-known books, we would be thankful if you could again give us employment. Thanking you for your kind'y feeling in keeping the work in this country, we are, yours respectfully.

TO SISTER M. FRANCIS CLARE CUSACK.

TO SISTER M. FRANCIS CLARE CUSACK. DEAR MADAM,—You are doubtless aware of the depressed state at pre-ent of the Printing Trade in Dublin and hroughout Ireland gener-ally. This great depression in volves, we need scarcely inform ycu, con-iderable, and in many cases most s-vere, hard-hips on those who have to live by this business. Many amongst our number have been idle for lack of employment for a lo g time, and many more have only been hope that you will be the to furnish us with some employment. We believe you are gener-ally engaged in literary work of some kine, and we know that you take an interest in us and can feel for us in our present need.—We beg to re-main, yours most obellaully.

P.S.-Donations will be received by Mr. Peter P.S.-Donations will be received by Mr. Feter O'Leary, Dravis to be made payable to Sister Mary Francis Cusack, Kenmare, Co. Kerry, Ire-land, for the Distress Fund, on the Munster Bank, Kenmare. Paper currency can be cashed here also. Mr. Peter O'Leary is also at pointed by Sister Mary Francis Clare Cusack as her Special Commissioner for the United States, Capada and Australia, to collect information for her new and magnificent work on "Distin-Canada and Australia, to collect information for her new and magnificent work on "Distin-guished Irishmena. Home and a broad," which she is bringing out to as ist the Dublin Printers and Rookninders, of whom there are 5600 with their families all suffering for want of employ-ment

OBITUARY .--- We regret to announce the

death of one of our valued and upright citizens, Mr. P. Conroy, who died at an early hour this morning after a long and painfal illness. Born in Cornwall in 1829, he became a resident of Kingston in 1850. Soon after his arrival he engaged in general business, in which he continued until compelled by illness

early date.

and honest fair dealing are rewarded here. In thirteen years, without any speculation, of which he had a horror, he amsased a fortune. At the same time no one

in business was more highly respected by all classes, as none had stronger claims.

He hated quibbling of every kind, and no man of the great number of those with whom he did business in town or country ever expressed the slightest dissatisfaction. He leaves a record of which any one might feel pround for honourable, straightforward dealing, and an evidence of the acquisition of wealth without any stain on his business career. Nor were his moral qualities inferior, he bore his sufferings long continued and painful, with heroic fortitude and resignation. A good citizen in every sense of the word, his loss will be mourned by all who value active enterprize, combined with unblemished integrity, and a faithful adherence to the highest moral principles .- Kingston

A trestle work over Cross River on the Canada Pacific has fallen through.

A Toronto firm has received an order for 5,000 turkeys for shipment to England.

One thousand tubs of Kamouraska butter have been disposed of by a Quebec firm.

There are signs of some remarkable transactions in mining rights in the Chaudiere Valley.

St. John, N.B., wants to have a steamship line from that port to Great Britain subsidized.

There 668 patients in the Ontario Lunatic Asylum and 200 patients in the Toronto Hospital.

A Carlton, N.B., gentleman has recovered a S1,000 Dominion bond which went astray in the mails.

Mr. Patrick Boyle, of the Irish-Canadian, has entered an action against the Globe for libel, placing the damages at a very heavy figure.

## SATURDAY.

Several cases of typoid fever in Toronto. Halifax is flooded with unemployed labor. ers.

The Belleville Pottery is in operation gain.

English ironworkers are warned against emigrating to America.

A street railway 18 to be constructed along the bank of the Niagara River.

White marble has been discovered in the 100th range, Templeton township.

The new penitentiary at Dorchester, N. B. will be ready for occupancy on May 1st.

Four indictments for polygamy have been returned by a Salt Lake City jury.

Magraw, who murdered Rufus Bartree in 875, was hanged at Windsor, Vt., yesterday. Four steamships of the Pacific Mail line are to be purchased by Peruvians for war vessels.

Arrangements are in progress to entertain Sir Leonard Tilley, at Stratford, at an

Lindsay, Ont, is demanding changes in the local postal time table, which are highly inconvenient.

It is said some convicts in St. John, N. B. and Halifax, N. S., prisons are to be removed to Kingston this year.

#### An Angry Nister.

NEW YORK, November 24.-Miss Parnell, a sister of the Irish agitator, writes to the Tribune as follows :---

Sin,-It is not necessary, in commenting on the actions of a stranger in a country on the other side of the Atlantic, to use likellous expressions. In your editorial of to-day you say that Charles Parnell smiles significantly when an occasional peasant cries out for shooting landlords. As bis sister, well acquainted with Parnell's character and views, and a student of his speeches and not alone, of mendacious cables from London, I denounce your association despatch as an impudent falsehood and libel. Yours obediently, F. PARNELL.

Opinions of a Protestant Paper of "Bishop" McNamara.

"Bishop" McNamara seems to be a curid man; he wants to have a Catholic chur without the supremacy of the pope and will out transulistantiation. He might as w give up the name of Catholic then. It noticed that the old Catholics do not flour that Pere Hyacinthe is no longer before t people, and that the reformed branch of t Episcopal church is not alarmingly great The true reason for this is to be found, I ably, in the fact that few churches are narrow, as not to give a man plenty of rol for self-reform in the church, and schief begin neually in personal differences, Providence Press.

to retire in 1876. but not before he had realized

a handsome fortune. Mr. Conroy was one of the best examples in refutation of the assertion that Kingston is a "slow place," and on the contrary a proof of how patient industry