Farm Drainage—Continued.

The position and size of all underground silt-basins should be carefully noted on the map. In the event of the toppage of any drain, (which will be indicated by the wetness of the ground), dig down to the first silt basin below the break and the cast will generally be found to be the accumulation of silt beyond the capacity of the basin, and, by taking up a few tires each way from it, until they appear free from deposit, the difficulty may be remedied in far less time than would have been necessary if the silt had been allowed to deposit itself through a long stretch of the drain. If the soil is very "silty," [containing layers of running quicks and, the ditch immediately over the silt basin should be left open for a short time after the drain is laid, so that by simply removing the stone cover, the deposit of silt may be watched and removed, until it cases to accumulate, when the ditch

deposit of silt may be watched and removed, until it cases to accumulate, when the ditch may be permanently filled in.

FILLING IN THE DITCHES.—As featas the tiles are laid, they should be securely covered, in order that they may not be broken by stones falling in from the banks, and that their position may not be disturbed by the water running in the tiles.

order that they may not be broken by stones falling in four the banks, and that their position may not be disturbed by the water running in the dilich.

The best covering to place immediately over the rive, is the heaviest and stiffest clay from the dilich, because this compacts more readily than any other material, and allows less of its tiner particles to enter the tile. It is a mistake to suppose that here is the least necessity for placing a porous material next to the tile. Especially should seds, or other covering which contain organic matter, be avoided, as affording a less firm packing around the tile and, on the decay of the organic parts, furnishing loose particles to enter the join's Throw in line clay,—drop plus it gently about and over the tiles, until they are well covered, and then fill into a depth of cla these inches with clay. This filling should now be trampled down with the feet, and then rammed with a wooden man until quite firm. By this process, the tile will be securely clasped by the clay, and the least possible amount of silt will enter the drain. As to the cutrance of the water, the young drainer need give himself no brouble. To use the language of an English farmer, "experience will crove that you can't keen it out, and it is assonishing how soon the water will learn how to get in, even if strong clay is ranamed tight over the pipes." After the ramming is completed, the rest of the diach may be filled, and it is recommended that the surface soil, which was thrown to one side, be mixed with the subsoil the uphon the entire depth.

Full and complete directions for the laying out and making of the drains such as would suffice for any farmer contemplating the improvement may be found in books on the subsoil to the work, and no one-should undertake twithout first learning all that is to be learned from books on the subject, whose cost is triffing as compared with the east of the work, and no one-should undertake twithout first learning all that is to be learned from books on the subject, w

STONE DRAINS.

Stone drains, when well built, may last a very long time, but they are not so reliable as the drains, for the reason that they cannot be so made as to keep the water flowing through them made as to keep the water howing through them in a sino about reput to room so as to entitlely prevent it from flowing over the earth, which it may wash up and deposit where it will obstruct the chainel. The are, also, more liable to breached by water from the surface, running down through distures in the soil—such water being the best possible destroyer of any drain, stone or tile, on account of the earth it carries with it

with it.

Contrary to the general idea, stone drains are usually much more costly than the drains; they require a much wider trench to be due, and reflict, and it frequently costs more than the price of the tiles to lay the scones properly, after they have been deposited at the side of the trench.

require a much wider trench to be due, and refile i, and it frequently costs more than the price of the illes to lay the access properly, after there have been deposited at the side of the strench.

**Levely farmer in a stony region knows how to day a stone drain. With an "eye," "throat," or "trunk," as the channel for the water in call d. but there are two important principles connected with such drains, which are usually not known, or are disrecarded.

1. A stane drain should never farm a part of a system of which the other part is hid with there because if the stone drain emoties into the tile drain it will be very likely to deliver to it so much sand or gravel "sirt" as to ebstruct it. while if a stonedrain is used as an outsel for tile drains, it will greatly lessen their per manent value by its own liability to become closed.

2. No porous maierial—neither small stones, straw, sode, brush nor shavings—should beplaced on the top of the stones forming the channel. It is not from above that any drain should receive its water. The water that intained ways from a saturated soil always riscinto the drain from be ow. The amount flowing in from the sides is hardly worth notice, and any that might come directly down from the sides is hardly worth notice, and any that might come directly down from the sclear as spring water, ('s spring water in one send.) as dean only obstruct the drain is a clear as spring water, ('s spring water in one send.) as dean only obstruct the drain by washing nut heaps the earth that it flows over in its course through the drain.

It is very well to cover the stone-work with the smal est quantity of shavings or leaves that will prevent the earth with which the trench is dilled from raftling into the "eye," but thus should be immediately covered with the siffest subsoil at hand, which should be framined or ran med down so solidly that no streams of water and no vermin can werk their way through it. Sods make a very good covering when they are first lalo, but they soon decay, and afford th

A very good way to get rid of useless stone walls is to dig a trench at one side of them and throw them in—finishing off the top as above directed.

When 2-luch planks or slabs can be cheaply procured, a good drain may be made by cutting the bottom of the ditch so as to leave a shoulder at least three inches on each side, and lay across—resting on the shoulders—pleces of plank or slab sawed to the proper length, to reach from one side of the ditch to the lother, and fitted as closely as possible at the reigns. For the smaller drains—not more than six inches across, be tween the shoulder, common hemlock board one luch thick will suffice, and will last for a long time. In all cases the wood should be thoroughly soaked befor laying, so that it will not be necessary to leave joints to allow for swelling. In a clay subsoil, such a drain would last ong enough to commical. In quickward it would be good for nothing. The grain of the wood must run across the ditch.

If a ditch is filled with brush (especially cedar) to its top, commencing at the upper end, and laying the butts toward the mouth of the drain, and the brush then pressed down as closely as possible, and covered with well compacted earth, it will make a very good "make-shift" drain—so much better than none at all, as to commend itself highly to those who cannot afford to make stone or tile drains. PLANE, BRUSH, AND POLE DRAINS.

stone or tile drains.

Small poles had evenly in the ditch, with just enough fine covering to keep out the loose dirt of the filling will often prove very good.

When either the poles or the brush decay, the earth itself will often preserve the channel for a

Plowing, Subsoling, and Trenching.

Plowing, Subsoling, and Trenching.

A few years ago a "Young Farmer" in England w ote to the "London Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette," asking information concerning the "Art of Plowing," The following was the reply of that very able paper:—
"The niceties of this subject are no longer of the importance they once possessed. Well-drained land should be 'smashed up'—that is the proper way to treat it. If you want to know all the mysterick of the subject, as it used to be practically carried out, consult "steven's Bool of the Farm.' The whole yocabulary of the once terious subject has bee me obsolete; is place of gathering up, crown and furnow plowing, easting or yoking, or coupling ridges, cassing ridges with gore furrows, cleaving downridges, with or withent gore furrows, plowing

two in two out, plowing in breaks, etc., all that the land now needs, in order to efficient cultivation, is, according to Mr. Smith, of Woolston, a 'smashing up;' and it is to land drainage as permitting a deper rough tillings before winter, and to steam plows and steam cultivators as enabling it, that the most striking lesson of recent experience in land cultivation is due."

Plowing has the following objects:—

1. To destroy existing vegetation.

2 To loosen the soil and prepare the seed bed.

bed.

3. To allow the lower parts of the surface soil to be prepared for the better use of plants by the action of atmospheric influences.

4. To deepen the surface soil.

5. To cover manures, green crops, or dung.

6. By a combination of the foregoing efferts, to admit air and water more freely among the roots of plants.

The first and fifth of these objects are best attain d by such regular turning of the furrows as shall completely invert the soil, or at least as shall turn it over so far that the harrow will leave only the lower soil on the smoothed surcave only the lower soil on the smoothed sur-

The others do not require such nicety of work, and, indeed, they are better accomplished by such treatment, as will more thoroughly break up the furrow.

such treatment, as will more thoroughly break up the furrow.

In powing grass land, I think that a carefully turned flat furrow,—that is, the laying of the grass side of the furrow-silce flat upon the bottom of the plow track, or turning it completely over like a board,—is conductive to the most rapid rotting of the sod, while it renders it less liable to be torn up by the harrow, which at the same time acts more uniformly on the freshly turned earth. In turning in green crops, the first furrow has the same advantage. In plowing in farm-yerd manure, however, it is quite as advant geous,—perhaps more so,—to mix it more thoroughly throughout the whole depth of the plowed soil by adopting the lepfurrow.

The chief objections to the flat furrow system seem to be that with a given amount of power, the plowing cannot be so deep; that the sod is less broken up; and that less air is admitted among the particles of the soil. These objections are enough to condemn the practice, except for the accouplishment of the two purposes referred to above. For all but these it is better to plow with lap furr ws, and better still to so crush the furrow in plowing, that it is not turned over in any definite shape;—simply pulverize it as much as possible, and push it out of the way, to make room for the next bite. As a merely mechanical operation the plowing of pure sand, which it is imposibe to turn in a regular furrow, affords the best meds), and any arable soil would be improved by being made as fine as sand, so that it would not turn in a regular furrow. fine as sand, so that it would not turn in a regu-

the as sand, so that it would not turn to a regu-lar furrow.

The English use, very extensively, an imple ment called a grabber, which is a stronger and deeper cultivator, loosening the soil more com-pletely than any plow for a depth of sor's in-ches, when drawn by horses. Its teeth project forward like the point of a plow, so that their action is more upward than that of the harrow, while they hold better to the ground

The Kind of Plow to be Used

A single manufacturer of agricultural imple ments in New York city advertises over a hun-dred varieties and sizes of plows, there we hun-

ments in New York city advertises over a hundred varieties and sizes of plows, there we hundred so to ther large manufacturers and dealers in the country wao would add immensely to the number from which we may select.

In choosing a plow for light land or heavy; for sed or stuoble; for shallow work or deep; for sed, clay, gravet, or plastic mould, there are many considerations which should influence us, most of which are familiar to all practical plowmen, and none of which area well defined that they can be made the basis of of any established rule. Lighiness of draft and uniformity of work are the great things sought after, and they are very important; but some lightness of draft may be very well sacrificed to completeness of the neitverization of the furrow siles at uniformity—except in plowing grass land—is of much less consequence than thorough breaking.

In a 1 the investigations that have been made concerning the draft of plows, from the time when President lefferson submitted to the french Institue bis paper on the true shape of the mould board, and throughout a long course of mathematical philosophizing on the subject, the only thing of universal application that can be said to be established as a rule, is, that on ground in which a wheel would not be clogged up, a wheel on the front part of the beam lessens the draft of all plows, and makes them work more easity generally. After the world habean supp. Is do runeequarters of a century with diagrams and formulæ on the direction in which the furrow-silce moves over the mould-board,—all of which prove the advantage of a w the diagrams and formulæ on the direction in which the furrow-slice moves over the mould-board,—all of which prove the advantage of a hollow form, so regulated that a straight edge may be laid across any part of it, at right to the line of motion, touching at all points,—there comes a "convex mould-board" plow, (on which a straight edge so placed will touch only a single point, which is claimed to be in all ways superformed very satisfactority; and the "cylinder" plow, on which it would touch at only two points.

points.

This is, it must be confessed, a humiliating fact and it at least shows that science has thus far falled on appreciate all of the resisting forces which come into action in the process of plowing; and it conveys to the farmer the intimator. ing; and it conveys to the farmer the inlina-tion that he should attend even more to the completeness with which a fair expenditure of the force of his team will break up his land than to the case with which he can do a certain amount if work. It is not quite true that the lar est plowing does the most good; but, as above stated, some heaviness of draft is well compensated for by more complete pulveriza-tion.

above stated, some heaviness of draft is well compensated for by more complete pulverization.

In making a selection of plows, therefore, we can hope for but little ad from books, and, more than in almost any other department of our work, must depend on practical experience and a judicious observation. Obviously, that plow is the best which will do the work as it ought to be done with the least expenditure of force.

Plowing is the fund-mental work of cultivation, and yery much of the success of all cultivation depends upon its being done when the conditions are such as to produce the best result. No matter how hurried the work may be—especially in the case of heavy clay soil,—more will be lost than gained by plowing when the land will be puddled and packed by the pre-sure of the mould-board and of the feet of the team. Light and dry soils may be worked without injury at any time, though even these get a better "weathering" if plowed in the autumn.

The first condition, and by far the most important of all, is to plow when the soil has only enough moisture in it to make it crumb e when moved. If it is to well of the colods, which it will take years to break down and which will do far more harm than the plowing will do good. If it is too dry it will be very hard to plow, and the furrow slice will contain lumps which it will be difficult to make fine. Still it is better to plow when the land is very dry than when it is ve y wet.

The second condition is to plow in autumn, or

How to Plox.

average depth of the furrow-slice in all the United States is certainly not over four inchet, there are very few readers of agricultural books who need to be told that the country would be vasily richer, and would get its income with much greater certainty, if the average were eight inches.

I would not recommend that it be attempted to reach the extra depth at once,—if experiment shows that this can safely be done as it very often will, well and good,—but in many soils the end must be gained gradually. A little of the uncultivated, raw subsoil must be brought up each autumn, and prepared by the winter's frosts, to be mixed with the surface, or else a long course of subsoiling and cultivation must first amelioriate the carth that until now has been tooked against the circulation of air.

Rusting.

(To be Continued.)

Fees of Doctors. The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is \$3.00, which would tax a man confined to bis bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over \$1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the \$1,000 and all the year's sickness .- Post.

Scotland and Ireland.

As it is possible that the question propounded in the following note has arisen and remains unanswered in the minds of some of our readers, we give it this publicity together with the reply :-

ALBANY, N. Y., February 12, 1880. To the Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle:

Several admirers and readers of the Eagle in this locality were discussing your earnest appeal in behalf of the Irish Relief Fund. when a Scotchman happened in, and propounded the following query :- How does it happen that Scotland with a harder soil to till than that of Ireland, living under the same form of government, and the people on an average as poor as those of Ireland, are never compelled to ask aid of any country at home or abroad? None of the party were able to answer this conundrum, and all agreed to refer the question to the Eagle. Please reply.

Yours truly, F. E. CLARK.

It will be observed that there are three assumptions indulged in this interrogatory, namely: First-That the people of Scotland are, in the main, like those of Ireland, depen dent upon the soil for subsistence. Second-That in modern times, at least, they have been living under the same form of Government. Third-That wealth is distributed in the same ratio. By substituting truth for these erroneous assumptions, we may get at the correct reason of the distress in Ireland, as contrasted with the comparative confort of the other land. Let us take these points up in the order stated :--

First-Scotland is essentially a manufacturing country, and Ireland is essentially agricultural. The Scotch would starve to death if dependent on their soil, a great part of which is irreclaimable rock. The policy of the British Government since the days of the Tudors until very recently, was to crush out the manufacturing interests of Ireland, while, since the union effected under Queen Anne, at least, the Scotch have enjoyed all the liberty and privileges extended to English enterprise. It thus happens that even if the land laws and the conditions under which the profits of the land are used were the same, the one country would be exposed by the failure of harvests to famines, from which the other, by the diversity of its industries, is largely exempt. It is worthy of attention that half the population of Scotland is embraced in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Paisley, Greenock, Stirling, Kilmarnock, Ayr and Perth, a fact which shows that the Scotch are a manufacturing and trading rather than an agricultural people. If it may be inquired why the industries of the smaller island have been so greatly developed while those of the more fertile domain remain inert, the answer is to be found in the kind of government to which they have been respectively subjected, and this leads to

order: they have been governed alike is inferred by he indiscriminating from the fact that they have been under the same Crown. While the Scottish manufacturers were being called into existence, mines opened, shipping extended, and the innumerable inventions applied that have made the Clyde known to the merchants of the world, four-fifths of the Irish people were prohibited from teaching school, entering college, practising law, exerclsing the suffrage, sailing a ship, ewning a horse worth more than five pounds, buying, inheriting or receiving real estate as a gift, or conducting any trade or business which involved the employment of more than two difficult to make fine. Still it is better to plow when the land is very dry than when it is very wet.

The second condition is to plow in autumn, or as soon as convenient after the crops are off the ground. Man can, after all, do only a part of the work of cultivation, the most important lart is done by nature, and we should aim, so far as possible, to ald her. She works at the processes of pulverization, sweetening, and origination chiefly during the winter and spring. In the summer she is busy at other things, but in winter she takes hold of every lump of the rough furrow tops, splits its particles apart with her wedges of ice, roughens their edges so that they wil in ever stick together again, turus the black oxide of iron into iron rust, sets free the pent-up plant food, sweetens the acids, and performs such wonders in mechanics and chemistry as man can never hope to equal—wonders which have made the world what it, and without which its population could not live.

If heavy land is saturated with water in the autumn, and lies soaking all winter, the action of the frost and air cand ob attlittle good, and the plowing would surely do harm, but with proper underdrainage—with oxily so much water in the soil as its particles will absorb with themselves, the "pnaces between them being filled with airliers is nothing to equal fall plowing—which has the further very great advantage of less in lag the hurry and the tax on the strength of the fall is a saving of time in the spring, and does more good than half a dozen plowings without the subsequent weathering to prepare the land for corn—should be done as early as is consistent with a proper rigard to the state of the land to men whose leams in the spring. One good plowing in the fall is a saving of time in the spring, and does more good than half a dozen plowings without the subsequent weathering to prepare the land for corn—should be done as early as is consistent with a proper rigard to the state of the laws to which Ireland was possible, not only for the sake of apprentices. Nine-tenths of the land was confiscated by the English conquerors, and bleeding. It will, doubtless, be said that the laws referred to have for many years been either repealed or of non effect. Well, the

tressed condition. For information on these and kindred matters we refer our readers and correspondent to Swift, Moore, Barke, Hallam, Froude, Gladstone, Bright, Mill and

Lecky. In disposing of these two points we have also disposed of the third erroneous assumption, namely, that the people of Scotland are on an average as poor as those of Ireland. This assertion shows that the Scotch querist knew little about the condition of either country. The British returns show that the wealth of Scotland is double that of Ireland, and the savings banks' reports show that the common people of Scotland have more than double the savings of their Irish brethren.

The marvel is not that there are famines in Ireland, but that there is a peasantry left in the country to feel the pangs of hunger .-Brooklyn Fagle.

SCOTCH NEWS.

THE Paisley thread manufacturing firms announce an advance on prices of from 8 to lo per cent.

HEALTH OF LEITH .- The deaths in Leith last week numbered 29, equivalent to an annual mortality of 26 per 1000. The births numbered 48, of which I was illegitimate.

A RARITY .-- An emu, belonging to Mr. Craib, Stonehaven (one of a pair presented to Mr Henry Morley has studied the question that gentleman, and sent from the West Indies last year), laid an egg a few days ago. The egg weighs 16oz.

SALE OF THE OLD EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN STIR-LING -The site and building of the old Episcopal Church in Barnston Place, Stirling, have been sold privately to Mesers. M.Ewen Bros, grecers, King street, on condition of the church being taken down.

SIR WILLIAM CENINGRAME AT OBAN .- Sir William Cuninghame addressed his Oban constituents on the 7th, and at the close of the meeting a vote of no confidence was proposed amid acclamation, but was lost, and a vote of corfidence was passed.

CIPTURE OF A WHALE .- Two men going in a small boat across Holm Sound, Orkney, to the cod fishing, fell in with a whale a little distance from the rocks off the Island of Lambholme. They succeeded in driving it ashore, and another boat coming up shortly atterwards with a lance, the whale was killed. It measured 21 feet in length.

THE CZAR'S YACHT .- A model of the yacht presently being built by Messrs. John Elder & Co., Govan, for the Czar, was recently made by Mr. Cameron, modelmaker at Fairfield Works, and forwarded to His Imperial Majestv. The model gave great satisfaction at Sta Petersburg, and Admiral Popost has presented Mr. Cameron with a gold watch and appendages in recognition of that gentleman's excellent workmanship.

COLLISION AT DUMBARTON .- Major Marindin, reporting on the collision at Dumbarton on the 6th December, when the rear of the 9.15 a.m. passenger train from Cowlairs to Helensburgh was run into by a light engine, ascribes the accident to want of proper caution. and adds that the collision shows that even careful and experienced men cannot always be depended upon, and that safety lies, not in any elaborate code of regulations, but in a proper mode of block telegraph working.

A meeting of the Kilmarnock Burns Committee was held on the 24th January, for the purpose of passing the final accounts. It was found, after the settlement of all claims, that there remained a surplus of £143 14s, to which will fall to be added any unpaid subscription. which may yet be received. The disposal of the surplus came up for consideration, and it was remitted to the Building Committee, with the addition of Mr. Charles Reid, to meet with the architect, and confer as to the cost of completing the balcony of the monument, according to the original design, and report

On Monday afternoon Mr. James Biggar sr., of Chapleton, was entertained to dinner in the Town Hall, Castle-Douglas, in ac knowledgment of the service rendered by him to the farmers of the county in proceedan exposure of the second fullacy namely, ing to Canada to report upon that country as that they have been living under the same a field for agriculturists. Mr. James McQainn, form of government. Let us proceed in of Crofts, occupied the chair, and Mr. Andrew Montgomery, Boreland, Balmaglin, and The second point is that they have not only Mr. Andrew Lusk, Howwell, Kirkcudbright, not been living under the same forms of officiated as crouplers. The toast of the even-government, but forms of government more ing was proposed in highly complimentary radically different cannot be imagined. That terms, and replied to at some length by Mr. Biggar.-Glasgow Herald.

A melancholy accident occurred on 24th of January on board the schooner Bloome, of Dumfries, John Kerr, master and owner, while on her voyage from Ardrossan to Inverary. When off Killean Bay, between Tarbert and Ardrisbaig, Kerr went forward to put up the side lights, when, by a sudden swaying of the boom, he was knocked overboard. There was only a lad on board, who threw him a broken spar, but he tailed to reach it. The lad endeavored to let go the little boat, but was unable to do so, or to pur the schooner about in time. He saw Kerr swimming, and then lost sight of him, but though he cruised about for some time all search for the unfortunate man was unsuccesful. The body has not been recovered. Kerr

was unmarried, and a native of Arran. On the 23th January, the Customs authorities at Leith apprehended a German named Conrad Ratze, described as a commission agent, and residing in Leith, on a charge or smuggling 110 lbs. of cigars and 4 lbs. tobacco, upon which duty had not been paid. It appears that four casks, consigned to a "Captain A Hansen," and containing biscuits, were landed from the steamer Prague, which arrived at Leith from Hamburg a few days ago. The casks were examined in the usual way by the Customs officials, and one of them was found to contain the smuggled goods, the top and bottom of the cask being laid over with biscuits. As no person came to take away the casks they were allowed to lie on the quay till Monday morning, when a carter came and paid for their freight, and put them on to a lorry and conveyed them to a yard in Dock street. Two Customs officials at once followed the lorry to the yard in question, and there apprehended Ratze. The accused, who was convicted 12 months ago for a similar offence, was in the course of the day brought before a magistrate and remanded till the 31st pending the decision of Her Majesty's Board of Customs.

Holloway's Pills-The Great Need-The blood is the life, and on its purity dependour health if not our existence These P.Il thoroughly cleanse the vital fluid from all Plow your land deeply, and "smash it up."
This is the beginning and the end of what is heoretically good plowing, without reprard to the condition of the soil and subsoil. If the directions can be followed without injury, they are emphatically the directions that should be followed. If the land is fallow, and if there is nothing in the character of the smbaoil to make it objectionable when brought to the surface, we cannot plow it too deeply nor too roughly. If the beginning the character of the smbaoil to make it objectionable when brought to the surface, we cannot plow it too deeply nor too roughly. If the better for it and for us.

It is now too late in the history of agricultural improvement for it to be worth white, in a treatise like this, to discuss the reasons why deep plowing is advisable, for although the contaminations, and by that power strengthen

Keltic Blood in England. The critic of the New York Sun, in a re-

view of Brother Azarias's new book on "The Development of English Literature," says: "We have read with especial attention another chapter of this volume, in which the author endeavors to measure the extent of Keltic influence upon the life and thought of he invading race. It will be remembered that a recent historian, Mr. Green, accepts the current notion that the incomers drove their Keltic kindred into the mountains of Wales and Cornwall and northward, beyond the Lothians. All arguments from analogy would make this supposition grossly improbable, and it is not confirmed by local antiquarian researches. In many districts, where a kind of compact was effected, the Kymry lived on terms of equality with the Euglish; in others, although subjugated, they remained as seris adscripti glebre. In the course of ages these native tillers of the soil regained their independence, and were amalgamated with heir conquerors. That, with Keltic blood and Keltic genius and spirit, were infused in a wider measure than either people was conscious of seems to be now conceded by the majority of competent inquirers. About forty years ago W. F. Edwards examined the matter in its physiological aspect, and came to the conclusion that there was a much larger Keltic e ement in the present English nation than is indicated by names from a purely literary point of view, and thus announces the results of his investigation:-The Kelts do not form an utterly distinct part of our mixed population. But for the early, frequent and various contact, however with the race that in its half barbarous days invented Oisin's dialogues with St. Patrick. and that afterwards quickened the Northmen's blood in France, Germanic England would carcely have produced a Suakespeare." Mr. Matthey Arnold has put forth a somewhat similar judgment: "If I were asked," he says, · where English poetry got these three thingsits turn for style, its turn for melancholy and its turn for natural magic, for catching and rendering the charm of nature in a wondertully clear and vivid way,-I should answer, with some doubt, that it got much of its turn of style from a Keltic source; with less doubt that it got much of its melancholy from a Keltic source; with no doubt at all that from a Keltic source it got nearly all its natural magic.' It is certain that the remnants of Kymric lore which have come down to us in the bardic precepts and maxims known as Triads, reveal an admirable knowledge of human nature and of the laws of composi-

EMPEROR WILLIAM INJURED.

BERLIN, February 17 .- The Emperor Wiliam, after having paid a visit to the Academy of Vo at Music on Saturday, while passing town a flight of stairs, was suddenly seized with giddiness, and as he was walking in trent of his suite, as is his custom, fell down the staircase. He was immediately taken bome to his privatespartments, and the court physician summoned, when it was asrertained that His Majesty had sustained no njuries beyond several contusions on his head and limbs. The accident was not positively known till to-day, because of a strenuous attempt made to suppress all the facts concerning it at the palace, although reports of the mishap had been circulated about the. city. The return of the alarming symptoms which have several times before produced similar results, causes much anxiety in court and Government circles. Fears are entertained that the Emperor may meet with a fatal casualty from this source.

Emil Berghoff, a Polish refugee, was for several years a pennile-s wan berer in the West. White unusually destitute, in Colorado, recently, he received news that a relative had died in Russia, lea ing him a fortune. He had enjoyed only a few nays of chation when he received in formation that the Russian Government had a miscated the property. This blow took all the spirit out of him and he is now insane.

Spencerian Steel Pens.

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