

highly gratifying labors to a close, on Sunday last, when the cathedral was crowded at all the Masses by vast congregations eager to hear those eloquent propounders of the Gospel, who had already achieved so much lasting good during their brief stay in Carlow. The general jubilee, now fast drawing to a close, has been attended by nearly every person in the parish.

Mr. EDWARD WILLIAM O'BRIEN.—The recent letters from Mr. Edward William O'Brien, says the Limerick correspondent of the Freeman's Journal, have given rise to much satisfaction on the part of the agricultural classes of the county Limerick. As one of the results the Newcastle Board of Guardians, of which he is chairman, has tendered to him their thanks for his administration of the affairs of the union, and more especially for his public writings on the relations between the landlords and tenants of Ireland.

The O'CONNELL CENTENARY RECORD.—We (Freeman) understand that at one of the last meetings of the committee entrusted with the preparations of the Centenary Record, it was proposed that a document should be signed by each and every member of the committee, pledging themselves to do their portion of the Record without any remuneration whatsoever, either now or at any other time. The proposal was adopted, and the document was signed by each member of the committee, except one, who declined to put his signature to it, or to be bound in any way by it.

The Rev. Father Charles Forlani, O. S. F. C., expired at the Capuchin Convent, Charlotte Quay, Cork, on the 18th ult. He was a native of Venice, a member of a noble family, and was a comparatively young man at the time of his death. He had, however, been ailing for a considerable time, and his health was not equal to his arduous duties. On the removal of the Italian Fathers from Charlotte Quay, he determined to join the Irish Fathers; who were about to take their place, and his return gave the greatest satisfaction, as his leaving had been a source of regret. The obsequies took place on the 21st ult., and were of a very impressive character.

On the 22nd ult., over one hundred young women, sent out of employment by the closing of Tate's factory, left Limerick for London, to enter the employment of Messrs. Gardner & Co., Army, Navy and Police clothiers. There was quite a scene at the station, as the girls left a large number of their relatives, and the public being present to see them off to their destination. The young women left under the charge of Mr. Fraser, manager of the establishment, and will receive wages ranging from 10s. to 28s. per week, according to their ability in making up army clothing.

LORD MAYOR M'SWINEY AND THE FRENCH DIGNITARIES.—The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin has been cordially welcomed in Paris. He was presented at Versailles, to Marshal M'Mahon and the Duchess. To the latter he handed over the balance of the sum contributed in Dublin for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in France. The Marshal presented him with a full-sized bust of himself. The Lord Mayor dined with Monsignor Dupuyroux, at his villa, Yvotay, and with Count de Flavigny and other distinguished persons. M. Veuillot will entertain him at a grand banquet on his return from Rome.

The beautiful and imposing ceremony of the blessing of a new bell took place at St. Patrick's Convent of Mercy, Mount St. Patrick, Downpatrick, on the 20th ult., by the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, assisted by the clergy of the parish. The bell which is from the firm of Sheridan & Co., Dublin, and which is of full and sweet tone, was presented to the convent by Dr. Dorrian, who is a native of the parish. The Catholics of the town then heard for the first time, since a State Church was foisted on the country at the point of the bayonet, the sweet religious tone of the Angelus bell.

The site of the new Catholic Church, Castleroa, has been selected in the most convenient position in the town, and the inhabitants have now come forward with that public spirit which has ever distinguished Castleroa in subscribing for the erection of the sacred edifice. The following are some of the more munificent contributions.—Mr. Michael Broderick, £200; Mr. P. Gannon, £150; Mr. P. Flynn, £150; Mr. Charles Broderick, £150; Mr. James McLoughlin, £150; Mr. Henry Fitzgibbon, £100; Mr. Michael Kelly, £100; Mr. John McDermott, £100; Mr. James Coyne, £100; Mrs. Sweeney, Cloonroughan, £100.

The Irish papers announce the death of the Very Rev. Dr. Hickey, V.G., P.P., Dungarvan, which took place at his parochial residence on Christmas Eve. Dr. Hickey was in his eighty-third year, and had charge of Dungarvan parish for near half a century. On Sunday succeeding Christmas, the body of the deceased clergyman was removed to the parish church, where it lay in state till next day, when a solemn High Mass and Office were celebrated under the presidency of the Most Rev. Dr. Power, Bishop of Waterford. The interment took place on the 28th ult., after High Mass, when the remains were buried in the centre of the parish chapel.

On the 28th ult., the ceremony of the religious profession took place at St. Gabriel's Convent of Mercy, Ballinacree. The young ladies received were Miss Cronin, of Cork, in religion Sister Mary Aloysius, and Miss Prendergast, in religion Sister Mary Louise, second eldest daughter of Mr. Prendergast, Gardner street, Dublin. The Most Rev. Dr. Duggan, Bishop of Clonfert, presided on the occasion, assisted by the Rev. John Kirwan, Rev. Mr. McKonaghy, Rev. Mr. Maloney, Rev. Mr. Costello, and other clergymen from the neighborhood.

On Christmas Eve the staff of the *Tuan News*, presented a splendidly illuminated address to John McPhilip, Esq., Proprietor and Editor, *Tuan News*, as a mark of the regard which they entertain towards him as their employer, congratulating him on having entered his sixth year of public life as a public journalist. The address says:—"We have ample opportunity of fully recognizing all the qualities of a kind and indulgent employer, who while requiring but the legitimate labor of those in your employment, never for a moment infringed on their time or rights. May you be pleased to accept this our sincere greeting, and we hope that such mutual confidence which should always exist between employer and employed—shall continue to guide the management of a journal which from its inception has deservedly merited for itself the position of the leading national journal of the province of Connaught."

On the 20th ult., Alderman Sir Benjamin Morris Wall, D.L., died at his residence, the Mall, Waterford, in the 81st year of his age. The deceased gentleman had been for a long period confined to his house by a painful illness, originally caused by having been accidentally knocked down by a car as he was crossing the Mall to his residence, and his demise was expected daily for some time. In early life he took a decided stand in public life as a Liberal, and was a devoted follower of O'Connell. On the formation of the reformed Corporation he became one of its members, and for many years up to his death sat as Alderman for the Custom House Ward. Sir Benjamin was three times Mayor of Waterford, at first two years in succession, the last time in 1867. His son, Captain G. Morris Wall, Kilkenny Fusiliers, succeeds to his father's property.

A terrible catastrophe occurred in Bantry Bay on the 30th ult. A violent gale having set in, five fishermen living at Donour, on the South side of the bay, named Cornelius Mourinane, John Lynch, Je-

remiah Leybane, Edward Flynn, and William Cronin, all married and fathers of nineteen children, put out in an open boat to recover their nets, which were in danger of being swept away. The boat was old and rotten, and it literally went to pieces in the heavy sea, and the whole crew, except the first named were drowned in the sight of many of their relatives and neighbors who were standing over them on the steep and rugged rocks, unable to render them any assistance, one, James Bohane, watched the death struggles of no less than three of his sons-in-law in the unfortunate boat. A subscription is being raised for the relief of their families.

MONUMENT TO THE FOUR MASTERS.—Father Stephens, of Killybeg, writing to the *Dublin Freeman*, says:—"May I be permitted to ask, through the columns of the *Freeman*, when we are to have erected the monument to the Four Masters? A considerable sum had been raised some years ago through the instrumentality of an esteemed citizen of yours, Sir William Wilde. In the programme originally issued the monument was to assume the form of a Celtic cross, with an inscription in more than one language, and some elaborate carvings, and to be erected in the fine old historic abbey of Donegal, where it would be surrounded by so many hallowed associations. Donegal is now becoming the beaten track for tourists in the wilds; who are to be seen in large numbers in the summer and autumn seasons exploring its matchless cliffs and its unrivalled scenery, to whom this monument to those men of world wide fame would be an additional attraction."

Mr. Butt has written a letter to the secretary of the Dublin Tenant Farmers' Protection Association in which he suggests that an organization should be set up without delay for the purpose of collecting authentic information of all instances of interference on the part of landlords with the rights and property which the Land Act is intended to secure to the occupying tenants. There is reason to fear, he says, that the tenants are being robbed of the advantages of the Act by means of new agreements and demands for increased rents enforced by notices to quit and threats of eviction against which the Act gives no real protection, and he remarks that if it can be proved that this confiscation is going on to any considerable extent a case will be established for future legislation which it will be very difficult for even the present ministry or the present Parliament to resist.

At the last meeting of the Newcastle West Board of Guardians, all present with one exception being Roman Catholics, the following proposal by Mr. Charles McCarthy, solicitor was unanimously adopted:—"Resolved, That we have heard with deep sorrow and heartfelt regret of the death of the much esteemed, amiable, and honorable clergyman, the Rev. Thomas Fitzgerald Plummer, who filled the office of Protestant chaplain to the union for upwards of thirty years, discharging his duties unostentatiously, and like a good Christian minister, never at any time originating topics which would cause religious discussion in his board; and that the clerk do convey to his much afflicted widow our sympathy and condolence with her and her bereaved family on the death of an affectionate husband, a kind parent, a benefactor of the poor, and one who through life earned the friendship and esteem of all classes in the community, particularly the people of Newcastle West, whose interests and welfare had his able advocacy and warm support at all times."

A FATAL DUEL.—LONDON, MONDAY.—Details of a most unfortunate occurrence, in which an adventurous Irishman took a prominent part, has been sent me by a friend campaigning with the Carlists in the North of Spain. In the frontier towns on French territory political feelings run high, and there are often interchanges of warm words, followed in many instances by hostile meetings. A rencontre of this kind has just taken place with a fatal result, the survivor of the duel being one of our countrymen whose name is very well known in the South of Ireland, where his relations have long taken the lead in local politics. It appears that after dinner in a Bayonne hotel the conversation turned on Spanish politics, with the finale of a disagreement. In the midst of the argument the Marquis de Sozraza, a "grande" from Madrid, retorted rather angrily on Major L., an Irish officer—a Cork man, I believe—in the service of Don Carlos, and a sharp reply ended in the latter getting a glass of wine in his face. Blows followed and after a vain attempt to settle the altercation a duel was arranged, L. consenting to a fight with much reluctance. His courage was beyond doubt, as he had left the British army, in which he held a commission, in order to join Bourbaki's army during the Franco-Prussian war, and had received the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour for his valor while commanding in the rear guard on the disastrous retreat into Switzerland. He had also been decorated by Don Carlos and had been promoted to the rank of major for his gallantry at Somorostro, and at the battle of Alusuev, where he was wounded in the ankle. The duel was conducted with chivalrous courtesy on both sides, and the first interchange of shots having been ineffectual, the seconds decided on a second fire. The next bullet of Major L. pierced the brain of the Marquis, who died a few minutes after. No one regretted the fatal result more than the survivor, whose conduct throughout the affair was warmly commended by those who took part in the meeting. Major L. was recently in London on a mission behalf of Don Carlos, and I may add that he visited some time ago on the same errand the city which his late uncle represented.—*Freeman*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Baroness Burdett Coult proposes to establish in London a home for friendless girls.

BURYING AN INFANT ALIVE.—A man named Watson has just been sentenced at Glasgow to nine months imprisonment for burying a live infant as if it were still-born.

DEATH OF EARL STANHOPE.—Earl Stanhope, the historian, has just died at an advanced age. The accession of his son to the peerage creates a vacancy in the Parliamentary representation of East Suffolk.

The Lord Chamberlain of London forbade allusion in the Christmas pantomimes to the Prince of Wales' excursion to India.

DEATH OF THE REV. P. A. GRANT, OF DUMFRIES.—We regret to announce the death of the Rev. Peter A. Grant, assistant priest at St. Andrew's Dumfries. Father Grant had been for some time suffering from consumption. His loss will be deeply regretted by the Catholics of Dumfries and of Lochee, near Dundee, where he was stationed for some years, and where his zeal and warm hearted piety earned the esteem and affection of his flock.—*H.P.*

Whist's service was being conducted in the Parish Church of Cherry Burton, a village near Beverly, on Christmas morning, the clock weights came crashing through the belfry roof and alighted on a young girl housemaid at the rectory, who was injured beyond hope of recovery. A young man sitting by her was also hurt severely. The two injured persons were to be married the next day.

The death is announced of Mr. Henry Lionel Dymoke, of Scrievelsby Court, Lincolnshire, the Queen's champion. Mr. Dymoke was born in 1832, and was educated at Eton, and was a magistrate for the county of Lincoln. The office of Hereditary Grand Champion of England is attached to the feudal manor of Scrievelsby, and was inherited from the Lords Marston.

AN IMPORTANT PURCHASE.—It is stated that the Duke of Norfolk has consented to sell to the corporation of Sheffield his markets in the borough for £26,000, the payment to extend over 50 years, and the balance to bear interest at 3 per cent. The committee to whom the matter was referred has reported in favour of the purchase on the terms named.

Lord Lovat's Will.—The Scotch confirmation, granted by the Commissariat of Inverness, of the will of settlement, dated June 24th 1870, of the Right Hon. Thomas Alexander, Baron Lovat of Lovat, Inverness-shire, who died at Beaufort Castle on June the 28 last, to Simon, Lord Lovat, the son, and sole executor, has been sealed at the principal registry, London. The aggregate of the personal estate and effects of the deceased in England and Scotland in sworn under the value of £90,000.

ORDINATION IN GLASGOW.—On Tuesday, 11th ult., His Grace Archbishop Eyre held an Ordination in the Chapel of the Episcopal Seminary, Patrick-hill, when the four Minor Orders were conferred upon Mr. Denis McCarthy; subdeacon's orders upon the Revs. John O'Neil, John Mealey, James Conaghan and Peter Donnelly; and the Diaconate upon the Rev. Peter H. Terken. Mr. McCarthy received the Tonsure the previous day in His Grace's private chapel. All these young gentlemen are Alumni of the Seminary.

A courageous little urchin named William Bolton, thirteen years of age, is credited with having saved many lives when the Goliath training ship was burnt. He was the first to get on a tank by swimming from the burning ship, and he was followed by eight or nine other boys. These wanted to shove off and get on shore; but the little fellow cried, "No; we can take more than ten. Anybody who dares to cast off before we have got our load I'll knock him down."

CHRISTMAS DAY IN GLASGOW.—A very gratifying change has gradually crept in as to the manner in which Christmas Day is observed in Glasgow. Formerly, with the exception of the Catholics and Episcopalians, the day was ignored by the whole of the community. But this year in particular, many of the shops were shut for at least a part of the day, and almost all were decorated. On Sunday His Grace Archbishop Eyre celebrated Pontifical Mass in St. Andrew's Cathedral. His Grace had as assistant priest the Rev. Alexander Muir, and as deacons of the throne the Rev. Fathers Glancy and McGuire, two of the newly ordained students of the Episcopal Seminary, acted as deacon and subdeacon of the Mass, and the remainder of the students assisted in choir, or as his Grace's attendants.

Mr. Disraeli has distributed some notable Christmas boxes amongst his supporters. Peerages have been given to Mr. Ormsby Gore, Mr. John Tollemache, Mr. Gerard Sturt, and Sir Robert Gerard. The Duke of Richmond had added to his list of dignities the title of Duke of Gordon. The Earl of Abergavenny is to be made a marquis, Lord Wharfedale an earl, and an English peerage is to be bestowed upon the Earl of Home. The new peers are all wealthy squire of ancient lineage, and Sir Robert Gerard is the head of one of the oldest Catholic families in the kingdom. The creation will add five votes to the Conservative strength in the House of Lords.

OPENING OF ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH, JOHNSONE.—This new church was opened on Sunday 26th ult., the Feast of St. Stephen. High Mass was sung by the Rev. Dr. McLachlin, Rector of St. Peter's Seminary, Patrick-hill, Glasgow. The deacon and sub-deacon were the Rev. S. H. B. Rowson, of St. Helensburgh, who also preached during the Mass, and the Rev. Hugh Chisholm, the pastor of the church. The Rev. Hugh Donnelly, of Johnstone, acted as master of the ceremonies. The music of the Mass was Gregorian, the Mass sung being the "Missa Brevis" of Herr Molitor, one of the Masses of the St. Cecilia Society. It was rendered with fine ability by the congregational choir, and was much appreciated by the congregation. The church consists of a nave and two transepts. The nave has existed as a school since 1867. The two transepts were added lately. In the evening a lecture was delivered on the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass by the Rev. Daniel Conway, of Port Glasgow. Both it and the forenoon service were well attended, there being amongst those present a large number of Protestants.—*Corr. of Tablet*.

LORD GERARD OF BRYN.—The following notice of the new Lord Gerard of Bryn is from the *Liverpool Daily Post*.—Sir Robert Tolver Gerard, thirteenth baronet, and third son of the late John Gerard, Esq., of Windle Hall, Lancashire, was born in 1808. He was educated at Oscott Roman Catholic College, and entered the Carabiniers in 1828. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1836, to captain in 1837, and retired from the army in 1838. He is a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for Lancashire, of which county he was high-sheriff in 1859. He has been lieutenant-colonel in the Lancashire Yeomanry Cavalry since 1855, and Yeomanry Aide-de-camp to the Queen, with the rank of colonel, since 1868. He married, in 1849, Harriet, daughter of E. Clifton, Esq., and has living two sons, William Clifton, born in 1851, and now a lieutenant in the 2nd Life Guards, and Robert Joseph, born in 1857, and two daughters, Monica Mary and Catherine Frances. The family is a very ancient one, being of common ancestry with the Duke of Leinster and the Marquis of Lansdowne through one of the barons of King Edward the Confessor. The first baronet purchased the title for the sum £1,000, but the money was returned to him in consideration of his father's services in the cause of Mary Queen of Scots. The Gerards are one of the oldest Roman Catholic families of Lancashire.

For talking about "barbaric pomp and gold" in connection with the Prince of Wales, visit to India the English are taken to account by an educated Hindoo in London. He avers that his observation, corroborated by the testimony of Indian civilians, has convinced him that many of the English poor are more barbarous than the poor of India. He says that they have solved the paper problem in India on the family principle, whereas all Christian nations acknowledge their failure in dealing with it. As to barbarous practices, he says:—"We think it marvellous that your ladies should have the innocent birds killed that they may ornament their bonnets. I know one European who cleared 4,000 rupees in one year by sending home birds from India for that purpose. We think it marvellous that your ladies should imitate our superstitious joggles in wearing false hair, and many other strange things I might mention, which seem very barbarous to us." And finally in answer to the charge of idolatry, this educated Hindoo declares that his countrymen do not worship images any more than the Catholics, and that many of them do not believe in their own gods, although they join in the worship of their temples just as so-called Christians attend church when they are not Christians.

THE ACCOUCHMENT OF THE MARCHIONESS OF BUTE.—The news of the accouchement of the Marchioness of Bute on Dec. 24, was made known in the town of Rothesay about 9 a.m., and immediately thereafter the County Buildings were gallantly decorated with flags, as were the venerable Castle of Rothesay, the shipping in the harbour, and the steamers plying to and from that port. The town and church bells rang out merry peals during the entire day, cannons were fired, and there was every demonstration of popular joy and satisfaction at the event. At a special meeting of the Town Council, the Mayor, Mr. Orkney, presiding, it was resolved to send a congratulatory address to Lord Bute. Afterwards a large number of the leading inhabitants of Rothesay, and the neighborhood, assembled in the Bute Hotel to a cake-and-wine banquet to celebrate the

event. The provost presided, and a number of congratulatory toasts were proposed and warmly responded to. In the evening huge bonfires were lighted on the Long Hill, Barons Hill, and other eminences in the country. Fireworks were discharged from the walls of Rothesay Castle and Barons Hill. At seven o'clock in the evening Mount Stuart House was thronged with a brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen and a number of the tenantry, who had been invited to the christening of the infant, which took place in his lordship's private chapel. The Rev. George Smith was the officiating clergyman, and Dr. Noble acted as godfather on behalf of the Duke of Norfolk. The child was named Margaret, and will be known as the Lady Margaret Stuart. After the baptism Monsignor Capel delivered an address. At dinner (which followed immediately thereafter) Lord Bute presided, and Mr. Henry Stuart acted as vice-chairman, and the health of Lady Margaret Stuart was proposed and drunk with great enthusiasm. All the contractors and workmen on the Bute estate were entertained to a cake-and-wine banquet. At Cumnock flags were displayed, and about noon a number of the leading gentlemen of the place assembled in the Dumfries Arms Hotel and partook of cake and wine in honour of the happy occasion.—*Scotsman*.

THE CHURCH IN GLASGOW.—A correspondent writes to the *London Tablet* as follows:—"I beg leave to send you an account of our Catholic progress in this the second city in the empire. It appears to many outside Scotland that the Catholic Church has little or no standing in this country. Such is the bigotry and narrow-minded teaching of John Knox and his followers; but if we only reflect, if we only look about us, if we only visit the Catholic churches here, we shall soon find out that it is a great mistake to think for one moment that we are not a most numerous body, that we are on the increase every day. Now I shall confine myself to a few facts—not random stories, but facts which will convince your readers that Catholicity in Glasgow is of some importance; that we are a powerful body, and an orderly, well-conducted portion of this great community. I have had good opportunities, for some time past, of noticing in a marked manner the attendance of the faithful Catholics to their respective churches here—more so during the past season of Advent, owing, no doubt, to the Jubilee than any other cause. Be the reason what it may, certain it is that our churches are far too small, too inadequate to the fast rising wants of the Catholics. When I say that the churches are not accommodating enough I say also that the priests are not half numerous enough for our wants. In most of the churches we find that three or four more priests should be attached, so as to enable us to avail ourselves of their ministrations. I attended several churches here for some time past, and learned of missions being announced in various parts of the city. At one time I went to St. Patrick's, and at another to see and hear the good priests of St. Alphonsus's, in Hamilton-street. And on some occasions I went to Govan, and assisted at the mission which was held there under what appeared to me most painful circumstances—the church there should be called a "Turkish bath-room" for the past three weeks. Fancy in the middle of winter to see a church so heated, so crowded, so suffocated, that notwithstanding all the windows and doors were opened, yet the officiating clergymen were actually in a Turkish bath. I am giving you facts, what I witnessed; and even more, I heard the zealous, good pastor of Govan say that it pained him beyond measure to be obliged to send away so many who could not find even standing room in his church. I am equally certain of what I say regarding the numbers who attend the Confessional. It is the Confessional that increases the numbers, the growth of our Catholic church-going people. Now the fact is that in all, or nearly all, of our churches the poor priests have had many long hours of it, hearing confessions for the past Advent. Here is a sample of what I saw in Govan Church on Friday last. The good pastor, Father Dixon, and his assistant (whose name I have heard, but cannot now remember) were in the Confessional for hours, day after day, for the past three weeks, and on Friday, the Vigil of Christmas Day, although the poor priests were on from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 4 p.m. to 11 at night, even the priest whose name I cannot now recollect, when he had celebrated his midnight Mass, immediately after went into his Confessional, and remained there as hard at work as if he had only just commenced his labours of the past 24 hours, and at 4 o'clock said his second Mass and gave the Holy Communion to hundreds—the fruits of hard labour of two good priests, for twelve hours in one day, employed in the confessional. Now, Sir, what do you think of that? Let me add that no less than 300 persons had actually to go away who could not get near the over-worked priests in that over-worked church of Govan on Friday night and Christmas Day. Have I not already said enough to convince you that our churches are too inadequate, that our priests are too few by more than half to meet the growing wants of our good Catholic people in this city? I could say a deal more on positive facts, but fear I have already taken up too much of your valuable paper. It is good, however, that the Catholics outside should know of us in Scotland."

HOUSE AND GARDEN ITEMS.

BAYARIAN CREAM.—One quart milk, two-third box gelatin, two eggs; soak the gelatin in milk before cooking; two table spoonfuls white sugar, lemon to flavor; boil in mold.

TO DESTROY RATS AND MICE.—Take equal quantities of dry meal and unslacked lime, mix them without adding any water. Put small quantities in places infested by the rats; they will devour it, be thirsty, and the water they will drink slackens the lime and destroys them.

CORNER BEEF.—The *Scientific American* informs the ladies that if they would have corner beef juicy after it is cold, and not as dry as a chip, they should put it into boiling water when they put it on to cook, and they should not take it out of the pot when done until cold.

FOR HOARSENESS.—I took a severe cold lately, with sore throat and hoarseness, and was advised to heat up some mutton suet and molasses together, and take a teaspoonful occasionally and wear a suet plaster on my throat and breast. I was forced to try the remedy, and now I am glad to recommend it, as it relieved me more than anything else, and may be regarded as a remedy. Afflicted ones, try it.

A USEFUL LOTION.—The blooms of the common marigold (*Tagetes*), infused in equal parts of pure alcohol and water, is an admirable remedy for all kinds of wounds, cuts, bruises and burns, on man or beast. Its effect in allaying pain and removing soreness is similar to that of tincture of arnica. One ounce of the blooms to half pint alcohol and half pint water is the recipe.

BREAKFAST ROLLS.—Make a hole in two quarts of flour, and pour in one pint of curd milk that has been boiled, with a cup of butter melted in it. Add a quarter of a cup of sugar, and half a cup of good yeast. Let it stand without mixing two or three hours. Salt to the taste. Then knead it, and set it to rise a few hours; then mould it, and rise again in the pans before baking. The rolls require about fifteen minutes in a quick oven.

HOME-MADE HEARTH-RUGS.—A beautiful rug can be made with cotton, carpet wove, old and new rags, of flannel, ladies' cloth, broadcloth, &c. Cut the cloth about three inches long, and keep a measure to have them all alike, and if of broad-cloth, one-third of an inch in width; flannel and thin woollen cloth may be cut one-half of an inch in width. Knit the rags into the warp just as the fringe is knit into mittens. Put the rags in every stitch on the right side, and back on the wrong side without putting in any rags. As it is a heavy work, it must be knit in strips of squares, and sewed together. Any pattern will do that suits the worker. I have knit one in log-cabin pattern, which is very suitable. Use coarse steel needles, such as are used in knitting heavy mittens.

MILK PANS.—A lady writes to the *Mirror and Farmer*:—"I cleanse milk pans by first rinsing them in warm water, then I wash thoroughly with hot water and soap, or if I don't wish to use soap, I put in the water a tablespoonful of saleratus to remove every particle of grease that may be on the pan. Then I pass each pan through boiling water and dry them thoroughly, and they are then clean as they can be. I use my milk pans expressly for milk and nothing else. A churn made of wood should be seldom or never washed with soap. I use saleratus whenever I think it needs it, but boiling water is what I use as a general thing. If the butter comes good and hard, as it should, boiling water is all it needs. My tray, stamp, and paddles I cleanse in the same way, and dry them well before putting them away. My mother kept a separate cloth for her milk dishes, and laid great stress on having it sweet. My way is: "Put a little washing soda into hot water and wash first with this, then rinse twice with hot water, be sure the last boils, wipe from the boiling water. The soda operates in connection with the water to dissolve the milk sticking about the pans and remove it more readily. In the first place, I wash the milk off in a little luke-warm water and save it for the pigs (never washing the outside in the first water), then in as hot water as I can bear the hand in, then scald in boiling hot water five or ten minutes, as the case may be, never using soap. As I wipe them, I set them separate to cool and air, never pack them while hot, to sweat and sour. We wash the milk all from the pans, then wash in hot water and soap, rinse off and scald thoroughly, then put in the sunshine, and take in before they have staid out long enough to catch any dew."

PRESERVING WHEAT IN THE SHOCK.—The great loss of wheat from germination during the unprecedented wet weather of the past month brings the subject of preservation after it is cut into prominent notice; and although a discussion of the subject now may not help to save present crop, it may do some good in the future. The only object in shocking wheat is to preserve it from getting wet during the drying process it must undergo previous to being hauled into the barn or put in stack. But the manner in which much of the wheat is shocked would lead us to conclude that the only object was to get it into bunches more convenient for loading. If there was no danger of rain this would be the object principally, and the loose, spreading, uncouth bunches we so often see would answer the purpose. Wheat properly shocked will stand a great deal of rain, for a long time, too, without much injury. This has been demonstrated the present harvest. An intelligent farmer from the southern part of the State, where they have suffered most severely from wet weather, told us that well-shocked grain that he had examined was not growing—except the ears—while the adjoining field was ruined, perhaps by careless shocking. Wheat is usually bound in sheaves too large to shock well, and a good shock cannot be made with loosely bound sheaves. If the sheaves are made small and tightly bound they shock better and keep out the water, better, and if they get wet they will dry out more readily than large sheaves. Every farmer almost knows how to shock grain well enough, perhaps, but they do not always do it well; very often this most particular part of the work is intrusted to boys or help, whose only object is to get it done the easiest way. Early-cut wheat will stand more exposure to weather than that cut later, for germination cannot commence until the grain is mature, and wet weather delays the process of maturation, so that in many instances early-cut wheat will be well shocked; has passed through an extended wet spell before it matured and came out wholly uninjured. Germination requires a certain amount of both heat and moisture at the same time, and the efforts of the farmer should be directed toward preventing a union of these conditions. When damp, foggy, hot weather occurs, wheat will sprout in the shock sometimes when it would not if opened out. At such times the air is saturated with moisture, and it seems to penetrate everywhere. Mildew will gather on clothing, books, &c. in ill-ventilated rooms. When such weather prevails, the shocking of wheat fails to protect it from the moisture, while it is favorable to production of heat, and the two conditions necessary to germinating the grain are present in the shock. "A very small portion of sprout wheat spoils the 'grist,' as the starch; the most important for bread-making purposes is converted into sugar. Hence, the caps and sprouted portions should be separated as well as possible from the part not sprouted. In many cases the caps should be all that contain germinated grains, and these should be thrown off and gathered in by themselves. Sprouted wheat, makes good food for stock, and where the quantity is not too great it can be threshed with care; or, if which the farmer intends to feed to his own animals.—*Ohio Farmer*."

UNITED STATES.

Minnesota women may vote on school questions. A petrified girl has been discovered in an Alkanese cave.

A movement is on foot in Maine to repeal the prohibitory law of that State.

There are 624 cotton mills in the Northern States, and 181 in the Southern States.

The New York courts have decided against the legality of theatrical performances on Sunday, holding that the Legislature has the right to control all occupations in this respect.

Attempts have been made to reduce the fare in the palace cars. An experimental train was put on the Paterson, N. J., road. The price was 25 cents. The experiment has proved a marked success, the company clearing the past season \$22,000.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that if the New York journals had compared Montreal charges with those of their city they might have discovered where the bulk of Western grain will go as soon as the Welland canal has been enlarged.

Last year there was a decrease from 1874 in vessels arriving as New York of 1,309. During the year the following vessels arrived:—Foreign vessels, 5,390; coasting vessels, 14,527; total for 1875, 19,917; whole number for 1874, 21,226; decrease in 1875, 1,309.

It is not generally known that there is a large and prosperous Irish settlement in the Argentine Republic, in South America. In one of the Provinces, Buenos Ayres, there is a population of nearly 400,000, of which nearly half are Irish. It is a rich grazing country, and the most extensive farmers in the Province are Irishmen, who hold immense tracts of land, and carry on a wool trade that rivals Australia. In 1860 they clipped 100,000,000 pounds of wool.