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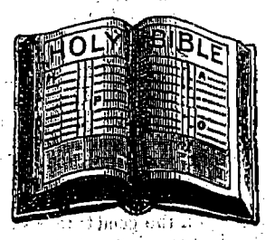

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Nov 14 '77

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

A NEW CHURCH.—A new Catholic Church was opened on Oct. 29th, by his Eminence Cardinal Manning, at Homerton, London.

DEDICATION.—On Sunday, Nov. 18th, Rt. Rev, Bishop Ryan dedicated a new German Catholic Church at Dunkirk, N. Y,

THE FALCK LAWS.—The Catholics of Prussia are circulating a petition to the Emperor for signature, praying for the repeal of the notorious Falck Laws. They hope to obtain a large number of signatures.

CATHOLIC UNION.—At a meeting of the St. Mary's Branch of the Catholic Union, Dublin, Father Donnelly called the attention of his audience to the desirability of forming an Irish class, and thus cultivating a love for their mother tongue.

ECCLESIASTICAL CONSTRUCTION.—The *Dublin Freeman* says "the renaissance in ecclesiastical construction, which forms so striking a trait in Ireland of the past half century, and the present day, goes on with amazing vigor all over the country.

A MILLIONAIRE'S BEQUESTS.—A French millionaire named Blanc, died lately, leaving a fortune of eighty-eight millions of francs (£3,520,000), one million francs of which he has left to St. Roch, 400,000 francs to the poor of the first arrondissement, 500,000 francs to the infirm priests in Marie-Therese, and other gifts to various chapels.

POLAND.—The Pope has issued a decree condemning the substitution of the Russian language in place of the Polish in the Roman Catholic churches of Poland. The Russian Government had previously endeavored, without success, to obtain from the Vatican both a sanction for its use and a declaration of its legality.

ARCHBISHOP HANNAN.—During the visit of Archbishop Hannan, of Halifax, to Digby, N. S., the Catholics presented him a warm address and testimonial of their affection. The mission, which has been conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, under Father Glackmeyer, with *great results*, was solemnly closed, and Confirmation was administered by the Most Rev. Archbishop.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK—The Catholics at Sheffield, England, have a further illustration of the generosity of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk towards their community. He is about to erect new schools and a chapel for the use of the Catholic population at Heeley, and the work will be shortly commenced Recently his Grace undertook to erect new schools in another part of the town, and they are rapidly approaching complenion,

SIOUX INDIANS.—A Washington special to the New York *Herald* says: "In accordance with the request of the Sioux Indians it is understood that the Benedictine Fathers, together with lay-brothers and sisters of that order, are to be allowed to establish missions at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies. Other Catholic missionaries are anxious to be sent to co-operate in aiding the Indians to establish themselves on a permanent peace footing, and the Administration, it is understood, will favor them in their efforts."

FORGING MENDACITIES.—The *Times* Roman correspondent is still at work forging mendacities. In one of his latest letters he discussed the characters and chances for the Popedom of the foreign cardinals. He says Cardinal Cullen is believed to be ready for anything that would put him in antagonism to his English colleagues, it being an article of faith almost in Rome that Ireland only remained Catholic because England apostatised, and would become Protestant to-morrow if England made peace with the Church.

DR. NEWMAN.—A writer in the Liverpool *Catholic Times* thus describes the oratory of Dr. Newman: "His manner is childlike in preaching; his language the purest yet simplest, and though many express themselves disappointed at his cold, unimpassioned delivery, approachidg even to monotony, they declare there is a charming and sweet grace throughout that renders his discourse infinitely more pleasing than the emotional and sensational stage outburst of meretricious preachers, whose eloquence consists principally in fierce gestures and vast lung-power."

CATHOLIC UNION OF BOSTON—A lecture will be delivered at the Rooms on Wednesday Evening, the 21st inst., at eight o'clock, by W. G. Dix, Esq., of Peabody. Subject:—"Why a Catholic in the Nineteenth Century." On Wednesday evening, Dec. 19th, Rev. J. P Bodfish will read a paper on the "Pontificate of Pius IX." Several members are preparing essays to be read, of which due notice will be given. There will be the usual Solemn Mass for the Union on Thanksgiving Day, in the Cathedral, at 9.30 a.m. Sermon by the Rector, Rev. John B Smith. Members' tickets will also admit two ladies on the above occasion.

EXPULSION OF JESUITS.—The Expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany has notably increased the army of Catholic missionaries in foreign parts. A large number of these zealous priests are now in the East Indies, and several have been sent to Abyssinia. One Father, a native of Rhenish Prussia, has established a mission on the coast of the Red Sea. Before he reached his destination he had to suffer much persecution from the savages, being obliged to roam about for eleven days, oftentimes having nothing but the sky for a roof at night. The labor of the missionaries is now fairly progressing in spite of the trouble that sometimes occurs. The number of converts during the last two months amount to several hundreds, and fifty marriages have been blessed.

RUSSIA AND THE HOLY SEE—The long sustained efforts of the Russian Government to compel the Catholic clergy of Poland and Lithuania to partially abandon the Latin language in their celebration of religious Mass, and to relinquish their own vernacular in the pulpit, and to adopt instead the Russian, have completely failed, and the Holy Office, whose duty it is to pronounce on questions relative to the faith, has definitely refused to sanction the proposed change. The strongest and most violent edicts of the Czar have proved unavailing, on account of the firm attitude of the clergy and the faithful of Russian-Poland And application was made to the Holy See, not for an authorisation the validity of which would be acknowleged by the Autocrat of All the Russian, but for a declaration that the Ministerial order for a introduction of the Russian language should be obeyed. It was evident that, armed with such a document, the Government might make any changes it wished in the holy ceremonies of the Church, and even after its refusal the statement was spread abroad in Poland that the Pope was on the subject in full accord with the Emperor. Yielding to numerous appeals in this matter, the Pope referred the affair again to the Holy Office, which has just issued its judgment on the two questions submitted to it, and has had its decisions confirmed by his Holiness. The questions were—First, "Is it permissible to substitute, without the authorisation of the Holy See in the celebration of that portion of Divine worship known as Supplementary, the Russian for the Polish language, which has been in use from time immemorial?" and second, "Has the Holy See ever tolerated, or can it be accused of having tolerated, the substitution of the Russian language?" The reply is simple and eloquent—"Ad primum et secundum—negative." In both cases, "No."—*Freeman.*

IRISH NEWS.

THE CITY DEPUTY-SURVEYORSHIP.—Mr. J. L. Lawless has been appointed by the Corporation, Deputy Surveyor of the Dublin streets at a salary of £350 per annum.

MR. A. M. SULLIVAN'S NEW BOOK.—Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., London, announced that the first edition of Mr. A. M. Sullivan's new work—"New Ireland"—had been sold that a second was at press. The book was published only on the 1st inst.

BANQUET.—The Mayor of Cork gave a banquet recently to the Duke of Connaught and a large number of other public persons, including the Bishop of Cork, and Messrs. Downing, M.P., M'Kenna M.P., M'Carthy, M.P., and Shaw, M.P.

EDUCATION.—Rumours are rife in London that the next session will witness an Education Act for It is felt that too much time has been already lost, and there is a probability the Ministers will screw up courage enough to face the problem next year. We shall see.

ST. CANICE.—A beauful addition to Irish wealth in sacred edifices was opened on Sunday the 4th inst., in historic Aghaboe, where have lain for over a thousand years the ashes of St. Canice, whose foundation dates from the sixth century, disputing with the Church of St. Patrick at Armagh itself the palm of ecclesiastical antiquity.

THE ESTATES OF LORD SLIGO.—A Westport correspondent mentions a rumor said to be prevalent in the locality, that Mr. J. Sidney Smith is about to retire, on account of ill-health, from the management of the Sligo estates, and that Mr. Richard Kelly, agent to J. W. Kelly, Esq., of St. Helen's, is likely to be appointed in his stead.—*Connaught Telegraph.*

TAXES IN DUBLIN.—At the conclusion of the revision of the municipal voters' lists for this city, on Saturday, the Lord Mayor expressed his strong disapproval of the present unsatisfactory mode of collecting taxes, to remedy which he suggested the introduction of the American system of selling the house or premises to pay the rates when the owner or occupier would not do so.

THE EDINBURGH CELTIC CHAIR—Our readers will be glad to see the very advanced stage to which Professor Blackie has brough his work of laying the financial foundation of the Celtic Chair. There is but a short time since a leading (in that case a misleading) paper even in the North of Scotland predicted that the £10,000 then asked for would never be collected. What a thing it is to be without sentiment. We verily believe that numbers of publicists would be saved from many a blunder by that one thing "sentiment," which is so obnoxious to *The Scotsman.*

RETREAT AT BLACKROCK.—The "retreat" of Protestant clergyman at Blackrock has roused the Low Church party in "the Disestablished" to fury. After two or three days' characteristic debating in "the Dublin Diocesan Synod," a resolution was carried, towards the close of last week, gravely censuring that proceeding, as well as all the other ritualistic practices which prevail in England. Lord James Butler, as usual, took a leading part in denouncing "Romish innovations" and attacking his own archbishop, who appears to have countenanced the "retreat" to some extent.

CHANGES IN THE ARCHDIOCESE OF CASHEL.—The following changes have been made in the diocese of Cashel by his Grace the Archbishop:—Rev. Edmond Doheny has been removed to Murroe; Rev. T. Duggan to Galbally; Rev. J. Callinan to Ballinahinch; Rev. J. Corcoran to Anacarthy; Rev. M. Duggan to Kilchony; Rev. F. Manger to Kilenaule; Rev. M. Barry to the chaplaincy of convent and workhouse, Tipperary; Rev. J. H. Power to Gortnahoe. Rev. J. Slattery has been appointed P.P. of Drum; Rev. Mr. Kennedy P.P. of Gortnahoe.

MONTH'S MIND.—The month's mind of the late Bishop of Kerry, the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, was celebrated in the cathedral, at Killarney, on Tuesday the 6th inst. The members of the hierarchy preseut were:—Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel and Metropolitan of Munster, and the bishops of Cork, Galway, Limerick and Killaloe. A large number of clerical dignitaries were also present. The solemn Office for the dead was chanted, and afterwards a solemn High Mass was offered up. At the conclusion of High Mass, the Very Rev. T. N. Burke, O.P. ascended the pulpit, and preached a most eloquent discourse from the text, "Let the priests who rule be esteemed worthy of double honour," from the 1st chap. of Tim, verse xvii.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.—A committe meeting of the above society was held on Monday afternoon at the Rooms, 4 and 5 Westmoreland-street, T. W. Russell, Esq., in the chair. There was a large attendance of ladies interested in the movement. Miss Helen Blackburne, of London, was present, and gave an interesting account of the work done by the London and some of the English provincial branches of the association. A resolution was passed urging the advisability of holding during the coming season, a series of drawing-room meetings, hoping through them to interest many in the question who, up to the present time have been indifferent to it It was also determined that, in addition to the ordinary petitions, one exclusively from women householders and ratepayers should be, in the next session, presented to the House of Commons.

HOME RULE—The Edenderry Home Rule Club has done exceedingly well in the action it has just taken regarding the absence of the junior member for the King's County from the recent Conference of M.P.'s in the City Hall. The secretary having been ordered to ask Mr. Butt if Sergeant Sherlock had been invited to the Conference, or had sent any apology for non-attendance, and having been informed in reply that the invitation had been duly issued, but had not been responded to in any way, a resolution was adopted declaring that the offending M.P. had forfeited the confidence of the patriotic electors amongst his constituents. The club also intimated formally its intention to use all legitimate means to return a proper representative in his stead at the next election. The truth is, Sergeant Sherlock is a worn out Whig, and should not have been returned at all in 1874. But if he is to be relegated on the first opportunity to that private life which he is so well calculated to adorn, would it not be well to look out, not later on, but *now*, for one more fit to fill his place?—*Nation.*

A GOOD LANDLORD.—I have just been informed of a very generous act of Lord Harlech, who, as Major Ormsby-Gore, M.P., formerly represented Leitrim country. On his lordship's estate in the parish of Kilmactague considerable injury was done to the crops of various kinds by the destructive floods and mountain torrents which swept in such force in August last over the district. The sufferers by those floods petitioned the noble lord, and he at once ordered a valuation of the damage done. Accordingly, his esteemed agent, William T. Vernon, Esq., directed the surveyor of the property, Mr. Charles Layng, and two respectable tenants, Mr. W. Evans and Mr. A. Loftus, to visit the several holdings for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of damage to each. On the report of the valuators being laid before Mr. Vernon, that gentleman, when lately receiving rent, fully compensated all for their losses, having been authorized to do so by his lordship. This praiseworthy act of Lord Harlech is not his first act of kindness, and he has had many precedents in his family.—*Correspondent of Daily Express.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

INSURRECTION.—The rumours of a reported rising in the north of Spain are contradicted.

MARRIAGE WITH A NEGRESS A PENAL OFFENCE.—John Koch recently married a negress, and the minister, J. Koch and his wife were arrested, as such a marriage is a penal offence in Ohio.

GERMANY.—It is asserted that Germany is urging Belgium to accept a German protectorate, and to make her military system conform to that of Germany, accepting in return territorial compensation, and a guarrantee of her independence.

DEATH OF THE ONLY GORILLA IN EUROPE.—The gorilla which has recently been exhibited at London a Berlin special reports, died suddenly on Monday, without preceding indications of illness. This was the only specimen of a gorilla in Europe.

CHINA.—The Chinese take a lively interest in the Estern war in view of the constant encroachments of Russia in Central Asia, and are delighted at Turkey's resistance, from which it is inferred that with their 400,000,000 of population they can withstand any invasion.

A GERMAN VIEW OF THE FRENCH CRISIS.—The *National Zeitung* says:—"A breach of the Constitution in France would transfer all the power from the peaceful elements of the population to the army, in which event the consequences to European peace need no description." The above is supposed to represent the feeling of the German people and Government.

ANTI-HORSE THIEF ASSOCIATION.—The Anti-Horse Teief Association has 361 lodges and 8,000 members in Missouri, Iowa and Illinois. It does not encourage lynching although that course is permitted in places where the officers of the law cannot be relied on to prosecute thieves. In a recent convention in Augusta, Ill., it was said that the order had secured the conviction of every one thousand thieves within a year.

CARIBOO.—The news from Cariboo continues of a cheering character. The quartz mill worked satisfactorily, and the result of the experimental crushing was looked for with interest. A large return was not anticipated, not over $10 to the ton of rock. With proper appliances the yeald could be easely increased to $20, and $20 will pay handsomely in a country where provisions are not unreasonably high, and where wood can be had at $3.50 per cord.

MR. GLADSTONE.—Mr. Gladstone still continues to enjoy himself in Ireland. On the 29th he left Coolattin Park, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, for Powerscourt, the mansion of Viscount Powerscourt, in the neighbourhood of Bray. He was well received by the public at the railway stations, and had an interview with another Roman Catholic priest, who took occasion to explain to the right hon. gentleman the objection entertained by his co-religionists to the University Bill of the late Government, Mr. Gladstone stated that his desire had always been to see Trinity College a national university.

MGR. HASSUN.—It is said that the Pope has resolved at the Consistory in December to raise Mgr. Hassun, the Patriarch of Armenia, to the purple. His true title is Peter IX., Patriarch of Cilicia. He was the most prominent ecclesiastic of the Armenian Rite subject to the Holy See who stood forward in support of the bull by which Pius IX. claimed the exclusive right to name the Armenian bishops. Abdul Aziz made him a martyr by sending him into banishment; but after that monarch's death Mgr. Hassun returned boldly to Constantinople, succeeded in winning over to Rome the majority of those Armenian Catholics who had been made schismatics by the Papal Bull, and finally consecrated at Pera five new bishops chosen by the Pope alone. To admit the Armenian Patriarch into the Sacred College will be a new thing, and how far it may be opportune is much discussed.

CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.—A correspondent of the Victorian paper writes: "Should any of your family be attacked with the diphtheria do not be alarmed, as it is usually and speedily cured without a doctor. When it was raging in England a few years ago I accompanied Dr. Field on his route to witness the so-called 'wonderful cures' he performed while the patients of others were dropping off on all sides. The remedy, to be so rapid, must be simple. All he took with him must be powedered sulphur and a quill, and with these he cured every patient without exception. He put a teaspoonful of flour of brimstone into a wine-glass of water and stirred it with his finger instead of a spoon, as the sulphur does not readily amalgamate with water. When the sulphur was well mixed he gave it as a gargle, and in ten minutes the patient was out of danger. Brimstone kills every species of fungus in man, beast or plant in a few minutes. Instead of spitting out the gargle he recommended the swallowing of it. In extreme cases where he had been called just in the nick of time, when the fungus was too nearly closing to admit of gargling, he blew the sulphate through a quill into the throat, and after the fungus had shrunk to allow it, then the gargling. He never lost a patient from diphtheria. If a patient cannot gargle, take a live coal, put it on a shovel, and sprinkle a spoonful or two of flour of brimstone at a time upon it; let the sufferer inhale it, holding the head over it, and the fungus will die. If plentifully used the whole room may be filled to suffocation, and the patient can walk about in it inhaling the fumes, with doors and windows closed. The mode of fumigating a room with sulphur has often cured most violent attacks of cold in the head, chest, etc., at any time, and is recommended in cases of consumption and asthma."

HEROISM OF A NUN.—One of the nursing sisters of the Order of Troyes has succumbed to an attack of hydrophobia, contracted under circumstances of no ordinary heroism. As related in the *Gazette Hebdomadaire* a month ago Sister S. was taking charge for a walk of some convalescent children, the eldest of whom was only eight years of age, when they were suddenly assailed by a sheep dog, whose jaws were running with foam, and who attacked them with fury. She instantly saw the danger of her charges, and resolutely interposing between the terrified children and the furious animal, bravely withstood its attack. She was severely bitten, and the dog, excited by the cries of the children, endeavoured to rush upon them. Then followed a splendid act of devotion. Protecting with her body the children, who hung on to her petticoats shrieking with terror, this brave girl threw herself courageously on the dog, and for ten minutes grasped it, rolling over with it, and thrusting her fist into his mouth to prevent his biting the children. Some peasants, who came up at last, beat off and killed the dog. The sister was found to have fifteen deep wounds on her hands and lacerated arms; an important artery was wounded. Skilful care was given to her wounds, ligatures were applied, the parts torn were cauterised, and for a short time after her return to Paris some hope existed that she might escape the ultimate fate which there was so much reason to fear. On Thursday, however, the pharyngeal spasm, vomiting, and hydrophobia in all its characteristic symptoms appeared; and Sister S. died from the fatal and fearful disease, finding consolation in the certitude of having saved, at the price of her life, the five children who had been confided to her. Such traits of heroism can hardly serve for an object of comment; their memory becomes a title of glory to the families to whom their authors belong, and represent, in the eyes of all, the spirit of sacrifice and devotion in its most sublime expression.—*British Medical Journal.*

FARMERS' COLUMN.

WEEDS.—Weeds need constantly to be looked after and taken by the foretop. Remember that every weed that is allowed to go to seed this year will be replaced by hundreds and thousands next year. "One year's seeding" of weeds is said to produce "fifteen years of weeding," and it is not far from the truth.

'MARGARINE.'—Is the compound prepared from the fat of oxen and sheep, and so colored as to resemble butter. Few French hotels and restaurants but now resort to its use for cooking beefsteaks. Its name has changed, being at present known as the "finest Dutch butter." The manufacturer or patentee sells it at the rate of one franc per pound, and the retailers add thereto fifty per cent. It must have an enormous sale in Paris, at all events, judging from the several depots. One grocer sells it under the title of "American butter" and has piles of it between Cincinnati hams and bacon. He charges four sous a pound more.

POTATOES—Potatoes are often found inside of other potatoes, and it has puzzled physiologists somewhat to account for the occurrence. Rev. M. J. Berkeley has recently examined a case, and finds that it is caused by a bud (eye, as our farmers would call it) pushing inward, instead of outward, or, as he says, it is caused by an "inverted bud." As every one knows, when a potato is formed, it is simply a swelling at the end of a thread sent out from the buds, which start into growth from the eye. In this case Mr. Berkely found the thread an inch and a quarter long in the potato before the young tuber commenced to form.

EGGS AS A FLESH PRODUCER.—As a flesh producer one pound of eggs is equal to one pound of beef. A hen may be calculated to consume one bushel of corn yearly and to lay twelve dozen or eighteen pounds of eggs. This is equivalent to saying that three and one-tenth pounds of corn will produce, when fed to a hen, one pound of eggs. A pound of pork, on the contrary, requires about five and one-tenth pounds of corn for its production. When eggs are twenty-four cents a dozen and pork ten cents a pound, we have a bushel of corn fed, producing $2,88 worth of egg and $1.05 of pork. Judging from these facts, eggs must be economical in their production and in their eating, and especially fit for the laboring man in replacing meat.

SALT FOR CABBAGE.—A New Jersey gardener, in *The Fruit Record*, considers salt necessary to the developement of cabbage, especially in places far from the coast. He finds them mhre crisp, of better flavour, and to keep better when salt is used than without. He uses it as follows: A few days after setting out the plants, and when they are damp, either after rain or when the dew is on, I take a small dish of fine salt, and, walking among the rows, sprinkle a pinch of salt on the centre of each plant. When the leaves begin to grow I repeat the salting, and when the centre of the leaves begin to form the head I apply salt again, scattering it over the leaves. After this I look them over occasionally, and if I find plants that do not head well or appear diseased, I sprinkle the salt over freely. This will save all such plants. A quart of salt is sufficient for five hundred plants in a season, although more can be used with safety.

DESTROYING PLANT INSECTS.—At this season of the year aphis and thrips are apt to be very troublesome, and from the fact that many green-houses attached to villa residences are badly constructed, an effectual fumigation by means of tobacco smoke in the ordinary way becomes somewhat difficult. My own house is a case in point. The roof is so loosely constructed that the smoke passes away through the openings before the insect pests are destroyed. I am therefore led to adopt a plan of my own. Once a week I put some soft soap and flowers of sulphur into four gallons of soap-suds, mixing all well together. The next process is to turn the plants heels upward and immerse their heads in the soapy solution; but before doing this, I prepare a circular piece of stiff card with a hole half an inch in diameter, and a slit reaching from the central opening to the circumference of the card. This is then stretched so as to allow the stem of the plant to be surrounded, and by pressing the fingers of the left hand firmly against it and to the rim of the pot when the plant is turned upside down, no soil can fall into the mixture. By gently moving the head of the plant backward and forward in the solution. the leaves become cleansed of insects, and as a kind of soapy gloss clings to the leaves after they are dry, insects do not quickly infest them again.—*The Garden.*

INTELLIGENCE OF COWS.—The London *Milk journal* says:—"That cows have memory, language, signs and means of enjoying pleasant associations, combining for aggressive purposes, has been recognised but scarcely to the extent the subject merits. Travelling in Italy many years ago, we visited some of the large dairy farms in the neighborhood of Ferrara. Interspersed among much of the low-lying, unhealthy land, remarkable for the prevalence on it of every fatal form of anthrax in the summer season are fine undulating pasture lands, and the fields are of great extent. We happened to stop at a farm-house one fine autumn afternoon when the cows were about to be milked. A herd over one hundred was grazing homewards. The women took their positions with stool close to the house, and as the cows approached, names were called out, which at first were we thought addressed to the milkmaids. Rosa, Florenza, Giula, Sposa, and many names which were noted by us at the time, were called out by the overseer or one of the women, and we were astonished to see cow after cow cease feeding or chewing the cud and make direct, sometimes at a trot, for the woman that usually milked her. The practice, we found, was not confined to one farm; all the cows on each farm knew their respective names and took up their position in the open just as readily as the individual members of some large herds in this country turning from their fields take up their places in the shed.

CANADA THISTLE.—T. B. Minor, in the New York *World*, says:—"If all the labor expended on exterminating Canada thistles in the United States were paid for at the rate of $1 per day, the sum would probably pay off our national debt. But the question is: How can they be destroyed? I once had this pest in my garden, and I was told that by cutting them off with a hoe as fast as they appeared theb would die before fall; 'as no plant can live long by such treatment." Well, they were so cut off from spring to fall, and the next year they appeared as before, and they are probably in the same garden yet, which place I sold twenty years ago. At the same time I had a field that was covered with thistles, which was mowed several years, and the most of the thistles disappeared. The theory was among the farmers of the vicinity, that when thistles are cut of near the ground, at a certian stage of their growth, and a rain occurs soon after being cut, filling their hollow stalks with water, that it kills them; and this appears to be true. Ordinary plowing of the thisle-land once in two or three weeks will not kill them. But a case that came to my notice was as follows: A man cut the thistles in August, close to the ground, and put a table-spoonful of fine salt upon the head of every stalk. This did not kill them; but it so weakened their vitality that three plowings the next season destroyed them all. I once killed a patch of these thistles by sowing the land to buckwheat so thick that it completely smothered them. A man who wrote on this subject some years ago said that he had cut thistles several years ago from the 15th to the 25th of August, and they had always died."