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WANTED—A Male Teacher, holding at least, a Second Class Certificate, for the Catholic Separate School, Brockville, Ont. Salary liberal. Duties begin 7th JAN, 1878. Apply to Rev. FATHER MACCARTHY, P.P. 19-th

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Nov 14, '77-19

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...... J. T. HENDERSON, 191 St. Peter Street,

(NEXT TO CRAIG. Regs to call the special attention of the Irish Ladies to his new Irish-Canadian Christmas Card, which he has just published, and is now selling rapidly—the design is emblematic of love of the Old Country and Canada—being a combination of the Shanrock, Autumn Maple Leaves, and Birch Bark, executed by Prang, the well-known Artist.

PRICE: 10 cents each, or \$1.15 a dozen.

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A Branch of the Ladies of Loretto, Dublin, Ireland.
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Two Medals for General proficiency in the different courses will be presented by His Excellency, Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada. Board and Tuition per year \$150. For futher information and prospectus, address LADY SUPERIOR. July 18-19

CONVENT - OF OUR -

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

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

The Convent is situated in the most elevated part of the City, and offers rare advantages to parents desirous of procuring for their children a solid, useful and refined education.

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THE LADY SUPERIOR,

July 25, 77-1y

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Congregation de Notre Dame, KINGSTON, ONTARIO,

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TERMS:

Music—Piano ... 20.00
Bed and Bedding if furnished by the Institution. 10.00 Payments to be made quarterly in advance. The year ns the 3rd September.

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A short treatise on the Sacrament of Penance for the use of Schools and Colleges. This little book contains every thing necessary to acquire a perfect knowledge of the Sacrament of Penance—in its practical form. An examination of conscience adapted to every age, with summary explanations on the most frequent sins. Prayers before Confession—Communion. Prayers for Mass, &c., &c., which makes a very handy Manual for such persons who intend to make a good Confession and Communion.

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

Board and Tuition in French and English. \$6.00
Music and use of Instrument 2.00
Drawing and Palnting 1.00
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CATHOLICS OF MONTREAL!

Read the list of Books we are offering at twent-five cents per week: Elegent Family Bibles, "Life of the Blessed Virgin," "Father Burke's Lectures and Sermons," "Lives of the Saints," "Life of Pope Pius IX," and a fine assortment of Mission and other Prayer Books. Also McGeoghegan and Mitchell's "History of Ireland," and "Life of Daniel O'Connell." The above works are all published by the well-known firm of D. & J. Sadlier & Co., of New York, and will be delivered in advance on receipt of the first payment at

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Nov 14 '77 574 CRAIG STREET, (nearly opposite Cote)

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A. FITZPATRICK, Artist, Diploma of England, Supplies European Art Glass at the prices charged for the inferior article hitherto used here for Stained Glass. The best Memorial Windows. Send for prices, &c.

PRIZES RECEIVED:

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

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

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Mgr. Dupanloup.-Several French papers assert that Mgr. Dupanloup is about to be made a Car-

GERMAN CATHOLICS. - The German Catholics in the United States number 1,237,000, and are ministered to by 1,373 priests. There are 127,000 children in the public schools.

New Haven, Corn, is a religious city. For its siaty thousand inhabitants it has fifty five churches The Congregationalists lead with fitteen churches, the Methodists have 13, the Episcopalians 10, the Catholics 7, the Baptists 5, the Jews 2, and the Lutherans and Universalists 1 each.

CATHOLIO SCHOOLS IN ROME -On the 9th of November a distribution of prizes to the children of the school in Via Margana, maintained by the Society for Catholic Interests, took place in the Church of St. Angelo in Pescheria. Cardinal Borromeo presided at the distribution.

THE OBLATE FATHERS lately closed a mission in Belfast, Ireland, which they carried on for a month in the six churches of the city. Seventeen Fathers were engaged. Forty thousand persons received the Sacraments. Over twelve thousand adults were confirmed by Bishop Dorrian, and a large number of converts were received into the Church.

There are Now over one hundred Sisters of Charity in Constantinople, having charge of four hospitals where there are fifteen hundred patients. They also conduct four orphanages, which shelter three hundred and thirty-two children, and six schools for girls, having in all nearly eleven hundred pupils; five thousand patients are served from their dispensaries, and six thousand patients are visited in their houses.

The influence of the Catholic element on the American population is annually tested in an interesting way by the wide-spread and growing celebration of Christmas. The Puritan make-shift has gone down like a dry reed before the insweep of the great Christian holyday. There is scarcely a city in the world that observes Christmas more generally and heartily than the "City of the Puritans"-because half-and the growing half-of its population are Catholics.—Pilot.

WE BEGRET TO learn, says the London Times, that Cardinal Manning has been so prostrated by his prolonged attack of bronchitis at Paris as to be compelled to renounce his intention of returning to England. He has gone, at the recommendation of his medical advisers, to the south of France; the attack was at no time dangerous, yet neither a journey to Rome nor a return to England is considered advisable. In all the churches of the diocese of Westminster on Sunday the prayers of the faithful were asked for the speedy recovery of the Cardinal-Archbishop.

CHRISTMAS DAY AT THE CATHEDRAL.-The serrices at the Cathedral were of the usual impressive character. The first Mass was celebrated at 6 o'cleck, and the congregation was probably the largest eyer seen in the church. There were Masses at 7, 8, and 9 o'clock, and a grand Pontificial High Massat 11 o'clock, at which the Rev. Father Ouellett preached an admirable sermon. The congregations at all these Masses were very la ge. The music at the 6 and 11 o'clock Masses was very fine. The collection for the Orphan Asylum amounted to \$933, a very creditable sum under the circumstances, and only a few dollars less than last year's collection,-St. John's Freeman.

TALK OF LIBERTY in England to Irishmen! Look at the persistent refusal of a Parliament to grant to a Catholic nation a charter for its Catholic University! Then, again, Irishmen are not allowed to carry firearms even for sport. They are not permitted to enroll themselves into volunteer corps. Public meetings cannot be held without the interference of the police (vide the Phoenix Park affair), etc.; and lastly, to the wish of the Irish people to be allowed to close their public houses on Sundays, Parliament turns a deaf car. And whenever the Itish members try to get some measure for the good of their country passed they are cried down and treated as interlopers.

A CATHOLIC COLONY OF 7,000 ACRES .- A Catholic emigration company organized in Philadelphia, has purchased about 7,000 acres of land in Virginia, some ninety miles west of Richmond, on the line the Richmond and Danville Railroad. A Cotholic colony will be settled on this land, which is partly improved, and has on it some thirty-six frame houses most of them in good condition; also, other buildinga some orchards, and two mills. A village site where building lots will be sold. The estate will be so divided that each farm shall have a portion of cleared land and a portion of timber land. There is a mansion house and lot, which will be reserved for "educational purposes" in the hands of some religious order. The prices of the farms will range from eight dollars to sixteen dollars per acre, according to location and improvements, payable in ten equal instalments. Land is cheaper in Minnesota and Nebraska, but there the land is new, and settlers must "rough it," a little at the beginning.

CATHOLICS IN ENGLAND A HUNDRED YEARS AGO .-It may serve to give some idea of the low condition of the Catholics in England and the sort of contemptuous pity with which they were regarded, if we quote from the writings of a poet of some note George Crabbe. He was not a bigoted Protestant, and he evidently looked on Catholics as harmless. This is his picture of the state of the Catholic religion in atypical English village. He says, speaking of the Catholic Church:

"Great was her pride indeed in ancient times, Yet shall we think of nothing but her crimes? Exalted high above all earthly things, She placed her foot upon the neck of kings. But some have deeply since avenged the crown, And thrown her glories and her honours down; For neck nor car can she of kings command, Nor place a foot on her own fair own. "Among her sons with us a quiet few Obscure themselves, her ancient state review, And iond and melancholy glances cast On power insulted and on triumph past, They look, they can but look with many a sigh, On sacred buildings doomed in dust to lie; On scats, they tell, where priests mid tapers dim,

Breathed the warm prayer, or tuned the midnight hymn. Where trembling penitents their guilt confessed, Where want had succor and contrition rest, There weary men from trouble found relief, There men in sorrow found repose from grief; To scenes like these the fainting soul retired Revenge and anger in these cells expired; By pity soothed, remorse lost half her fears, And softened pride dropped penitential tears. Then convent walls and nunnery spires arose In pleasant spots which monk or abbot chose; Where counts and barons saints devoted fed, And making cheap exchange had prayers for bread Now all is lost; the earth where abbey stood Is layman's land, the glebe, the stream, the wood; His oxen low where monks retired to est, His cows repose upon the prior's seat, And wanton doves within the cloister's bill, Where the chaste votary warred with wanton will. Such is the change they mourn, but they restrain The rage of grief and passively complain." If Crabbe had lived until the present time, he would have been able to add to this, that Catholics

in England now do not "passively complain,"

but are actively engaged in re-building what Pro-

ly testant bigotry destroyed,

IRISH NEWS.

Mr. GLADSTONE AND THE KERRY TENANTS .- In reply to the address from the Kerry Tenants' Defence Association Mr. Gladstone has written to the secretary a letter, in which he says :- I cannot pretend, after forty-five years of Parliamentary labor, to look forward to any considerable prolongation of it; but whatever question may arise while I continue to have the honor of the seat will, when it iucludes the vital interests of Ireland, not fail to receive my attention, and I shall endeavor to be governed in relation to it by the same principles of equity which, in conjunction with my esteemed colleague, I have heretofore sought to apply to the consideration of Irish affairs.

"THE FAUGH-A-BALLAGHS."-An English paper says that the 87th Royal Irish Fusileers obtained the sobriquet of their " Faugh-a-ballaghs." Anglice. "Clear the was," from having thus addressed a rather unsteady Spanish reglment that intervened between them and the enemy. They are also designated the "Aiglers," being the only British regiment, save the "Scots Greys," who captured a French engle. Their having done so, and in con sequence wearing an eagle as a cognizance on their bear-skin head-dress, caused them to be retained at Canton as a garrison during the last Chinese war, and prevented their enteriog Pekin with the French.

THE AUTHORITIES AT ALDERSHOT HAVE been busy this week with a case of, it is said "Fenianism in the ranks." On Tuesday, Gunner Walsh, stationed in the camp at that place, was charged before a courtmartial with having "written and sent various letters of a seditious and treasonable character to an acquaintance in Cork." Several of the letters were produced in sustainment of the allegation, and they proved to be identical with those read at the recent trial of the Schoolmaster O'Herlihy in the southern capital. There was no defence. A statement was read expressing the regret of the prisoner for his "indiscretion," and acknowledging the "heinous nature of his offence of disloyalty." Judgment, of course, was reserved .- Nation.

OUR READERS NEED HARDLY BE told that of the exiled children of Ireland his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, stands in the foremost rank for his devotion and his services to the Irish cause and the old country. They will, therefore, poruse with pleasure the account we give in another column of the celebration by his flock of the eighteenth anniversary of his Grace's episcopal consecration. The celebration was two-fold. There were first the religious services in the Cathedral, which were carried out with all possible splendor and were attended by an overflowing congregation, and at which the Bishop of Sarepta preached the sermon; then a beautiful carriage and pair were, with a very warmly worded address, presented to Dr. Lynch by a number of gentlemen, acting on behalf of the Catholics of Toronto. We cordially echo the wish expressed that his Grace may have many years of health and happiness to enjoy the offering .- Nation.

THE REPORT THAT THE HIERARCHY is about to be restored in Scotland has brought a severe fit of "no Popery" on the Scotch brain. Nor has the fits been lessened in intensity by the rumor (for which however, there appears to be no sufficient foundation), that a friendly correspondence on the subject has passed between the Pope and the Queen. rious solemn fanatics have sounded notes of warning in the Times, and it is even said that some of the members of the Cabinet "are daily annoyed with energetic letters from Scotland charging; Her Majesty's Ministers with playing into the hands of Rome and renouncing the glorious heritage of the Reformation." It must be said that the leading English journals have rather thrown cold water on those efforts to keep the non-Catholic fold safe from contamination, but it is questionable whether it would not be best to let the fit wear itself out without any effort to arrest its progress.—Nation.

THE TRIAL OF "THE GALTEE BOY."-The trial of John Sarsfield Casey, the Galtee Boy, for criminal libel on Mr. Bridge's agent over the Mitchelstown estates of Mr. Buckley, was resumed on November 26th, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dablin, before the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. Only fifteen jurors attended, and the defendant might have rendered a further adjournment necessary had he so hosen. Mr. Butt, M.P., who conducts the case for him, only challenged three, however; and a jury being sworn, Sergeant Armstrong stated the case for the prosecution. The libels were, in effect, that Mr. Bridge had been guilty of harsh and tyrannical conduct towards the tenants; that he had evicted 53 families, and increased the rent in many in stances 500 per cent, even where the holdings were barren heath; that the tenantry were so ground down and so poor that they lived on the most mengre fare, and, in some instances, were recipients of out-door relief, allegations which counsel characterized as apologies for murder in the past and incentives to murder for the future. It would be proved that Mr. Bridge had, at the request of the owner, obtained a re-valuation of the property by an independent gentleman, and that the whole increase of rent on the land then valued was about 25 per cent. It was utterly untrue that any of the tenants were receiving out-door relief. There was only one who ever received relief, and his rent was Is a year. Again, there had been only two evictions; one was in the case of a squatter, who refused to pay rent to anybody, and the second was that of Ryan, who shot at Mr. Bridges, and fled the country. Ryan held a farm of 37 acres at £30 a year, and he declined either to submit to an increase of £14 or to take £200 for his interest and lease without payment of arrear rents. One statement in the libel, attributing to Mr. Bridge the saying, when he was suffering from the wounds re-ceived at the hands of the would-be assassin, " I will stand another shot or eject the 53 families." counsel described as a fiendish invention. Under the circumstances the learned sergeant expressed a hope that the finding of the jury would have the salutary effect of stopping the reign of terror which had existed too long in Ireland, and more especially in the Mitchelstown district, compelling the prosecutor to convert his dwelling into a police bar-racks, and rendering it dangerous for him to stir abroad without armed protection. Mr. Joseph James Walker, valuer, who farms over 1,000 acres in the Queen's County, and who has had great experience, deposed that his instructions were to proceed on the principle of live and let live, and not to put on in any instance the highest letting value. The tenants received him in a most friendly manner, exclaiming that the re-valuation threatened for 35 years was now about to be made. He valued 512 holdings. The original rental was £4,160, and his valuation was £5,477, but out of the latter the landlord would have to pay half the county cess, which reduced the increase by £275. Nine tenants applied for leave to sell their interests. Their aggregate rental on his valuation was £52 9s, and the mount they received was £724. Another man, who held 33 acres at 27s 6d each, disposed of his interest for £700; and a second, who held 47 acres at £40 a year, sold his for £1,020. The case, which is expected to last seven or eight days, was adjourned." The Verdict .- In the prosecution in relation to the Mitchelstown estates, the jury have found Casey not guilty on the counts attributing that he said it would be a venial offence to shoot Bridge. They disagreed on the counts as to whether the representations were libels, seven being against Casey and five in his favor. There was great cheer-

ing at the result of the trial.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CUBAN INSURGENTS,-Further surrenders of Cuban insurgents in the Central Department of the island are reported.

THE AGITATION AMONG the ratepayers of Quebec for the abolition of the City Council and the substitution of a Municipal Commission is being renewed this wiater.

THE NORTH POLE AT LAST ;- Captain Wiggins, an Englishman, just arrived from the Genisei and Obi Rivers in Siberia, reports that a route is practicable to the North Pole with an open sea all the way.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT will, it is understood. meet for the despatch of business about the seventh of February. Last year it met on the eight of the same month, and was prorogued on the twenty-eight of April.

SEVERAL INDICTMENTS ARE being framed against Bartley, the alleged murder of Sugeant Dore in Beauce, and it is expected that his trid will be held nt a special session of the Court of Queen's Bench in February. His wife has been arrested in Maine. TEMPLE BAR is going at last; even workmen

have commenced to remove it. Some hysterical eppeals have been made to the authorities to spare the venerable relic, or at least transplant it elsewhere; but the spirit of vandalism is in the ascendant, and remonstrances are vain.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF SCOTLAND.-Father Brady. assistant priest at St. Patrick's, Edinbu gb, having been placed in charge of the new mission of the Ratho and Balerno district, his place is to be filled by Father Griffin, a native of Kerry, who has spent six years in Paris, and was ordained two months ago.

GREAT EXCITEMENT ODCE more prevails in El l'aso county, Texas, in consequence of the killing of four of the so-called Mexican mob who forced the Rangers to surrender. The troops were called out to effect the arrest of certain of the mob, when resistance was offered, and two of the latter party were killed and to more subsequently lynched.

THE PARIS Monitour demands an enquiry into the circumstances of the recent preparations for military movements in connection with an intended coup detat under the late Ministry; but absolves the President from all complicity therein. The opinion seems to prevail in Republican circles that Mac-Mahon was kept in ignorance of these preparations which were to have been put to use in the event of his resignation.

THE STRIKE ON THE Lachine Canal is at an end, the men having for the present accepted nine hours a day at ten cents an hour fortnightly cash payements as the general rates, providing that other grievances and summer rates be referred to arbitration. Work has been resumed all along the canal. The contractors publish a document repudiating the action of the leaders in consulting Messrs. Devlin and Jette as unauthorized by the mass of the men, and declining to recognize the proposed arbitration.

THE SECRETARY OF the Greenock Highland Society, who had written to Mr. Gladstone asking his views with regard to a wider instruction in the Gaelic language, has received the following reply from the right hon, gentleman :- I am not sure that I am competent to answer your question. My general opinion about Gaelic is same as about Welsh. Nothing should be done by those in authority to force the instruction of it, but it should have fair play, and it would depend on the desire of the poonle themselves."

MEXICO OUGHT TO BE called the "mother of Presidents." She has had fifty-six of them in fourteen terms, an average of four to a term, and ought to know how she likes Presidents for Unief Magistrates. Occasionally she has two or three at a time, but, like a man, with several wives, the luxury has given her more trouble than satisfaction. Gen. Ord declares that Diaz, the present incumbent, is the best the country has had for years, and that he will turn the thoughts of the people to business rather than revolution. The troubles along the Rio Grande certainly look like business .- Chronicle.

A DOUBTEG. STORY .- The Telegraph's Montreal correspondent telegraphed the following on Monday last :- "A young girl named Christina Bond, from New Brunswick, but now residing here, charges steamer she alleges he first drugged and then betrayed her. After stopping with her as his wife for some time in a hotel he gave her fifty collars and left for home. She went to service, but was subsequently confined with a still born child, which she alleges was killed by tight lacing to conceal her shame. She is now leading an abandoned life, and her story must be received with caution.—St. Johns

OUR PATRON SAINT -Some time since, certain Catholic journals, among which was the Catholic Mirror, jotued in a petition to the Holy Father requesting him to give them the new doctor, of the Church, St. Francis de sales, as their patron saint The fourth Italian Catholic Congress, held at Bergame, added its supplication to the petition made by the journals. The Pope has granted the favor. In complying with their desire, he wrote the following

"Benedicat Deus et dirigat, intercedente Sancto Francisco Salesio, cui se commendatos volunt scriptores catholiccarum ephemeridum, qui tuentur causam religionis, ciusque jura et sancta hujus apostolice Sedis ; obsequenter et fideliter adherentes ipsius doctrinæ et monitis."

"May God bless and direct, through the interces sion of St: Francis de Sales, under whose protection they desire to be placed, the writers on Catholic iournals who defend the cause of religion, its rights and those of the Holy Apostolic See, and who adhere devotedly and faithfully to its doctrine and Pius IX, Pore. precepts. The Catholic Mirror was the first paper in America

to place itself under the protection of St. Francis de Sales. WESTERN DISTRICT OF SCOTLAND. - On Sunday

evening the Societies of the daughters of Mary and the other guilds attached to each church went in solemn procession, carrying banners and the statue of the Blessed Virgin, singing hymnes and litanies in honour of the festival of the Immaculate Conception. The Catholic body in Greenock has soffered a severe loss by the death, on the 4th inst., of Mr. Arthus Skivington, a true hearted Catholic, equally generous of his means as of his time in the cause of religion or of the poor. He was more than once elected to act on the police commission and the parochial board. The funeral took place on Friday last, The body having been conveyed to St. Mary's Greenock, solemn Mass of Requiem was celebrated. On Monday, the 26th ult., a congregational meeting was held in St. Athanasius' Schoolroom, Carluke, to confer with the Rev. Dr. McLachlin, V. G., Professor, St. Peter's Seminary, Glasgow, the Rev. Michael Condon, Greenock, and their pastor, Rev. M. Cassin, on cost of the proposed addition to the present school. In the absence of Dr. Mc-Lachlin, the Rev. Mr. Condon was voted to the chair and he fully explained the question of ways and means for defraying the object of the meeting. After many propositions pro and con, it was unanimously resolved that the congregation subscribe forty pounds to the erection within five years provided the Archbishop give a donation from the funds at his disposal for that purpose, and order the building to be immediately proceeded with. This concluded the business of the meeting. The Rev. Mr. Condon gave his subscription of £1 to the fund,

FARMERS' COLUMN.

TREATMENT TO FARM STOCK .- No man can expect to thrive as a farmer unless he gives strict attention to the care of his stock, and at the same time treats it kindly and gently. Animals soon learn who are their friends and who are not. Let an illtempered man who whips and fights his horses upon the slightest ground, and perhaps when there is no necessity for it, enter the stable, and there is a general uneasiness manifested.

MACHINERY.-The proper use is Machinery is a very important matter. On many farms it would pay better to hire the work done, than to buy the necessary machines. Where machines cannot be hired, then they must be procured some other way; but no farmer can now afford to work without them It is a very general fault in cutting hay, to it greatly injures the after growth.

leave a very short stubble; this is objectionable, a "Agricultural Chemistry."-Instructive Lecture by Dr. F. H. Mitchell, of London - Dr. Mitchell, of this city, delivered an address before Royal Ock Grange, Hyde Park, Wednesday night on the subject of Agricultural Chemisty. He was assisted in the chemical experiments by Mr. J. Williams. The lecturer introducing the subject, said : Agricultural chemistry is the study of the chemleal relatio s of the substances concerned in agriculture. The whole natural science of vegetable and animal production is usually entitled agricultual chemistry; although it introduces much more -such as the kindre t sciences of physics, meteorology, vegetable and unimal physiology and geology. After defining these sciences, he said it is impossible to separate these sciences without error on the study of agricultural chemistry therefore our study is not strictly confined to chemistry when we study it as farmers. The object of agriculture is to the velop as large quantities from the soil of useful vegetable products, and indirectly animal products. To bring this about, we must enquire into the composition of the plant and animat. We find, then, all animals and plants to contain variable and usually a large proportion of hydrogen, which is essential to their life, but which can be separated without affecting their chemical composition. At a high temperature, dry animal or vegetable tissues are separated into two portions-one passes into the air as gas or vapor and another remains as asher. Most vegetable and animal substances contain 90 to 99 per cent of gas or organio matter, while the ashes or inorganic matter is small. It will be necessary here to explain the meaning of organic and inorganic matter. Organic matter is such as possess organs, by means of which they grow and continue in being, as the roots and leaves of plants, the lungs and stomach of animals. Inorganic substances, such as have organs and do not reproduce as plants and animals. The organic matter usually consists of four elements: carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen. These simple bodies are united in plants in a thousand different proportions, which go to make up our study. Most products, however, consist of only a few of these combinations. These may be specified under four coasses :- 1st. The oils, resins and wax. 2nd. Cellulose (cell tissue), woody, fibre, sugars, and different kinds of gums. 3rd, Pectoso -the pulp of green fruit. 4th, Nitrogenous compounds, or blood-making compounds, such as albumen and casein. The first three groups are composed principally of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Some of the oils contain carbon and hydrogen only, while all the members of the 4th class contain 15 percent of nitrogen. After showing experiments with carbon, generating gas and showing its properties, he proceeded to say, besides the elements mentioned, most of them also contain a smal proportion of sulphur and also phosphorus. The whole growing part of the plant is a porous substance, as easy penetrable by air as a seive. In speaking of plant food he said:—All forms of plant food are soluble in water, and it is plain, from what I have told you, that the tissues of the plant must be constantly supplied with food in the shape of carbonic acid and ammonia in solution in water, and these are removed by the assimilative process of the vegotable, and they are again restored by the osmatic process as long as the supply is kept up. The ash of plants consist of phosphates, sulphates, silicates, carbonates of potassium, magnesia, with small quantities of iron, manganese and alkaline chlorides, and and a few other elements. In referring to the growth a Protestant clergyman of that province with bring- of grain, he said they would not develop in soil deficient in certain salts, such as potash, lime, phosphoric acid, sulphuric, etc. These kinds of plant food are all derived from the soil and enter the plant through the roots. Their medium of transmission into the vegetable is water, which is assisted in its solvent action by carbonic acid and ammonia. After further explaining the physiology of plants, he said the soil is generally variable in composition, but when there is a supply of ush ingredients, it will produce the plants naturally, without cultivation. This is a fertile soil; a deficiency in any of these salts is termed a barren soil; and there is a great difference between natural, or spontaneous, and artificial growth. Natural growth is slow; and cultivated growth is rapid; hence the necessity of science in forming artificial growth not only requires the necessary salts for its nourishment, but an excess, as it has then to make up the difference of the want of atmospheric food. Assuming then that the soil is physically adapted to vegetation, the fertility de-pends upon the supply of the necessary salts for its growth. The quantity of suits that a heavy crop-takes from the ground is small compared with the whole weight of the soil down to the roots. An average crop of grain or vetables, for instance, do not take from the soil more than 200 to 600 lbs. of salts per acre in a year. That part of the soil which is soluble in water, represents the plant food. Large quantities of water passes through every acre of ground, and it is only needful that this water contains a small portion of these salts I have previously mentioned in solution to supply the necessary matter to an average crop. Why a soil consisting of dry sand is not fertile, is because it is too dry, and there is no food in the shape of these salts. A soil consisting of pure sand may be productive, if it originates from easily decomposed rock, because the amount of surface the grain is exposed to, and the close texture of the soil maintains its moisture to allow it to obtain its food. He considered the advantage of a clay soil was its porosity and retentiveness for water ammonia and salts; hence, in dry seasons, they were more fertile. In speaking of the way in which these salts or manure might be supplied to plants, he said the most general useful manure is that of the stable—it contains everything that is necessary to plants. He strongly recommended a rotation of crops as the means of obtaining the greatest return from the land, and concluded by strongly urging all young men to stay upon the farm, and, by the application of intelligence and scientific methods of culture they could live a happy and prosperous life. He thought farmers' sons should have a systematic training, the same as professions and trades. Lawyers, doctors, tradesmen, merchants, etc., were required to serve an apprenticeship, and be thoroughly trained, but everybody thought they could farm without any knowledge of its fundamental principles. A cordial vote of thanks was tendered.

The chairman, Dr. Hanson, in moving the vote

of thanks, referred to the great importance to our

farmers of chemical science. He contrasted animal

and vegetable life, and remarked that animals had

the means by their locomotive powers to supply

themselves with food, but plants, being stationary,

had to have their food brought to them. It was,

then, the business of a farmer to bring food to

their plants, as had been pointed out by the lec-

turer.