

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

Henry F. Deignan, of Sligo, draper, was, on the 18th ult., adjudged a bankrupt.

James Power, of Middleton, in the co. of Cork, merchant, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

The whole of the county Wicklow has been exempted from the operation of the Peace Preservation Act.

Patrick Hooke, of Moore street, in the city of Dublin, provision dealer, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

Ambrose Eole, Esq., Park Place, Tashinny, has been appointed High Sheriff for the county of Longford.

James McConnell, of Terew, near Clogher, in the county of Tyrone, cattle dealer, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

John McNeill, of Ballymeda, in the county of Antrim, grocer, was, on the 26th ult., adjudged a bankrupt.

The Lord Lieutenant has revoked the proclamation placing the county Kildare under the terms of the Peace Preservation Act.

The barony or lordship of Newry, and parishes of Warrenpoint and Clonallen, county Down, have been relieved, from the enactments of the Peace Preservation Act.

A proclamation has been issued which revokes the order placing the barony of Knockniny, county Fermanagh, under the terms of the Peace Preservation Act.

Patrick J. Forde, Esq., J. P., was on the 24th ult., sworn in High Sheriff of the city of Cork, for the current year, and M. Galloway, Esq., was re-sworn Sub-Sheriff.

Ex-Lord Mayor McSwiney has written a letter from Rome repudiating the claim of his brother-in-law, Mr. Michael Angelo Hayes, for £300 against the O'Connell Centenary Committee.

Henry Grant Geoghegan, of Henrietta street, Wexford, and Odessa Cottage, Chabircurt road, in the county of Wexford, maltster, was, on the 21st of January, adjudged a bankrupt.

On the 26th ult., Mervyn Pratt, Esq., of Cabra Castle, Kingscourt, was sworn in as High Sheriff and Harcourt Lightburne, Esq., Trim, was sworn in Sheriff for the county Meath.

The Central Tenants Defence Committee, which was lately formed at the suggestion of Mr. Butt, held its first meeting in Dublin, on the 25th ult., when the secretary stated that he had received promises of co-operation from nearly all parts of the country.

The total number of students on the books of Trinity College, Dublin, not including those who have received the degree of M.A., is 1,158. In 1857 it was 1,039, and the number steadily increased until 1867, when it had attained the highest point, 1,293.

Alderman Patrick Casey, J.P., has been sworn in as High Sheriff for the county of Drogheda. George Buttery, Esq., T.C., being reappointed, was sworn in as deputy Sheriff at the same time; and Michael Verdon, Esq., solicitor, of Drogheda and Dublin, was reappointed as Returning Officer.

The following sales took place in the Landed Estates Court, on the 21st ult.: Estate of the assignees of James Lynam, a bankrupt, owner; James Madden, petitioner. The lands of Kilcooly, containing 105a 2r 22p held under lease dated 13th March, 1862; poor law valuation, £95. Sold at £2,500 to Mr. Madden.

Miss Kate Madden, in religion Sister Mary de Sales, the eldest daughter of Mr. John Madden, Prospect, Cultra, county Galway, and the sister of the Rev. Jas. C. Madden, C.C., Castlereagh, received the white veil, at the convent of Mercy, Westport, on the 25th ult. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Canfield, Adm., Westport, and the sermon preached by the Rev. Patrick Lynskey, C.C.

EXEMPTION FROM THE CORROSION ACT.—The Gazette has a proclamation revoking certain provisions of the Peace Preservation Act in Kildare and in the barony of Knockniny, Fermanagh, and the parishes of Warrenpoint and Clonallen, Down. The proclamation also revokes provisions of the Act in the whole of the County Wicklow.

THE CALLAN MAGISTRACY AND FATHER O'KEEFE.—After a hearing of three days the Callan magistrates have unanimously declined to receive information against Mr. Hearne, postmaster of Callan, in reference to his alleged aiding and abetting the demolition of the Rev. Mr. O'Keefe's dwelling-house last October. The inhabitants of Callan made a public rejoicing after the decision.

The anniversary of the death of the late Archbishop of Cashel, the Most Rev. Dr. Patrick Leahy, was celebrated in the Cathedral of Thurles, on the 25th ult., with all the magnificence befitting the sacred celebration. Nearly all the clergy of the Archdiocese were present. His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, successor to the late Most Rev. Prelate, presided.

On the 22d ult., a fire broke out in the stables of Mr. Sullivan's repository, Mullingar, which for some time threatened to become general. There being, as usual in cases of fire in Mullingar, a scarcity of water and no engine, all that could be done was to cut off the fire from the adjoining premises, and to this task the constabulary devoted themselves with success.

IRELAND AND THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.—Ireland again shows well in the Civil Service examinations. Of the 60 successful candidates, the competition being open to England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, 32 came from England and Wales, 22 from Ireland, and 6 from Scotland. An Irish candidate is the first in the order of merit. The numbers for the different localities of examination are—In Dublin, 7; Belfast, 5; Cork, 4; Limerick, 3; Galway, 2; Omagh, 1.

An inquest was held on the 21st ult., on the body of a boy named Maurice Leen, who died at Mullin, Tralee, on the 18th ult. It appeared that the deceased was burnt by the explosion of a quantity of paraffin oil contained in a lamp which he was about to light. The jury found a verdict accordingly. An aunt of the deceased, who was present on the occasion, was severely injured by the explosion, from the effects of which she is seriously ill.

The Derry Journal says:—"Few Irish readers are unacquainted with novel of 'Baudy McGuire', the scenes of which are novel Donegal town and Barmore. The hero of that thorough Irish story died near Mountcharles the other day, at the advanced age of 110 years. The news of the death of the old man was received through all the neighborhood with much pain and regret; and a large concourse of friends accompanied his remains to their last resting-place, at Frosses chapel on Sunday last."

THE CATHOLIC UNION AND BISMARCK.—At the annual meeting of the Catholic Union in Dublin, Lord Granard, who occupied the chair, announced that the institution was making rapid progress in Ireland, and recommended that its influence should be used to obtain a solution of the education question. Cardinal Cullen, who moved the adoption of the annual report, alluded to the persecution of Catholics on the Continent, and commended the Duke of Norfolk's project to raise collections for the German Catholics as a protest against the violence of Prince Bismarck.

The following sale was made on the 18th ult., in the Landed Estates Court:—Estate of Beauchamp, Frederick Bonnell, owner and petitioner.—Part of

the lands of Scorthen and Clonagoose, 122a. 2r. 21p., barony of Lower St. Mallin, held in fee; net profit rent, £108 4s. 2d.; and ordnance valuation, £23 5s. Sold to Mr. Arthur Boyd, solicitor, in trust, for Christopher Hughes, of Gaiage, county Kilkenny, for £2,500. Lot 2.—Part of the lands of Ballynaskage, barony of Idrona East, 88a. 3r. 27p., held in fee; net profit rent, £70 7s. 10d.; and ordnance valuation, £63 10s. Sold to the purchaser of previous lot at £1,675.

On the 23rd ult., a deputation from the Maryborough Catholic Young Men's Society, consisting of Mr. Patrick A. Meehan, hon. secretary; Mr. Wm. Whelan, Mr. John Dunne, and Mr. Wm. Cusack, waited on their late President, Rev. Thomas Morrin, C.C., at his residence, Abbeylisle, for the purpose of presenting him with an address from the society on the occasion of his lamented removal from amongst them. Father Morrin who had invited a select number of friends for the occasion, received the deputation with the utmost kindness and cordiality, and Mr. Meehan read the address, to which Father Morrin appropriately replied.

There is in the Killarney Workhouse an inmate—a man named Daniel Mahony—who has attained the patriarchal age of 101 years and is in the full enjoyment of his faculties. He was born at Paulsgrove, midway between Killarney and Kenmare. He details with much precision the arrival of the French fleet at Bantry Bay, and describes very minutely one incident in which himself and family removed seventeen firkins of butter to a cave in the mountain adjacent. He remembers to have seen the English army at the time of the arrival of the French in Bantry Bay passing his residence, which was then on the principal route between Limerick and Bantry.

So great is the competition for land about Listowel that when the leasehold interest of a farm is offered for sale, well-to-do farmers, anxious to make a match of a son or daughter are found to bid for the most extraordinary sums, sometimes more than might have been paid for its fee simple some years ago. A striking instance of this was witnessed recently, when a farm consisting of 79 statute acres, yearly rent £70, and valuation £31 10s., was sold by order of the Landed Estates Court, at the Listowel Arms Hotel. It was purchased by a farmer named Coughlan, from Astee, for £1,020, exclusive of auctioneer's fees. The farm is part of the property of P. Donovan, Esq., of Tralee, and the occupying tenant held a lease of it at the rent specified for a term of 28 years yet unexpired. The high value now put upon this farm will seem still more extraordinary when it is mentioned, that its fee simple when purchased by Mr. Donovan some 12 or 13 years ago, only cost £350.

RACK-RENTING.—Mr. E. W. O'Brien has addressed a letter to the *Times* in answer to an Irish land agent, who professed not to be able to understand how the landlord can appropriate a tenant's improvements by screwing up the rent. Mr. O'Brien says the answer is simple. It is because the utmost that can be awarded to the tenant will be inadequate in almost all classes to compensate him for the loss of his farm; consequently, he will submit to an increase of rent amounting to a partial confiscation of his improvements rather than attempt to maintain his rights at law, but he proves this by two examples. Mr. O'Brien observes that as judges of value the chairman do not seem to give satisfaction to landlord or tenant, and he thinks that questions of fact should be left to two arbitrators chosen by the parties subject to the Chairman's approval with an umpire selected by ballot from amongst large farmers.

BURIAL OF A CENTENARIAN DANCING-MASTER.—A correspondent, writing to the *Dublin Freeman* of Jan. 24th, says:—"On last Friday I happened to be passing through the south of Kerry, and heard that on the same day a rather curious funeral was to take place near Kenmare. Curiosity prompted me to stay and see it. I went about two o'clock to the house where the corpse was laid out, and arrived just as the funeral was proceeding to the burial ground. The coffin was borne on the shoulders of six stout farmers. Crowds of neighboring farmers and laborers followed: 'There were also present the doctor of the district, F. G. Mayberry, and the curate. So far I saw nothing beyond what ordinarily occurs at an Irish funeral. Just then I heard the strain of music, and on approaching I saw two fiddlers dressed up fantastically, and playing in a most vigorous manner. When two hundred yards or more from the house of the deceased the coffin was laid down, the people stood in silence around and the rude musicians struck up the enlivening airs of Patrick's day and Garryowen. With a little difficulty I got nigh to the coffin and learned from the inscription upon it that Patrick O'Sullivan, aged 101, lay within. Some minutes were spent thus, the coffin was taken up again, and the cortege marched to the churchyard, whilst the musicians played Brian Boroihe's march. I was struck by this whole proceeding, which was conducted with the utmost decorum. I afterwards learned that this was the burial of an old dancing master. It was a condition of his will that it should be carried out thus. A fortnight previous to his death I was told that he felt quite active—that last June he danced an Irish jig. It was his fondest boast that he took part in the rebellion of 1798. So I have learned."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The importation of butter last year in quantity was 1,467,183 cwt., and in value £8,493,299; and in the preceding year, 1,620,674 cwt., and £9,063,157.

The gowns and bands worn by Dr. Kenely during the Tichborne trial have been presented to the proprietors of a wax-work manerie and museum in Glasgow, Scotland.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL.—In his fourth lecture Professor Leone Levi considered the subject of trade disagreements, and advised workmen before they struck to count the cost, as a reference to past strikes was not very encouraging. He counselled workmen to cease to quarrel with capital and to strive to make their labour more productive.

A rather absurd marriage took place lately between Mr. Stirling Crawford, a wealthy Scotchman about seventy years of age, and the Duchess Dowager of Montrose, who is no chicken. The Grahams, however, all want money badly, but the rage of Mr. Crawford's nephew and heir is amusing.

The manufacturers of Birmingham, England, turn out in one week 14,000,000 steel pens, 6,000 bedsteads, 7,000 guns, 300,000 cut nails, 100,000,000 buttons, 1,000 saddles, 20,000 pairs of spectacles, 6 tons of paper mache wares, \$30,000 worth of jewelry, 4,000 miles of iron and steel wire, 10 tons of paint, 6 tons of hair pins and hooks and eyes, 350 miles of wax for matches, and 3,500 bellowes.

ENORMOUS BEQUESTS.—The disposition of £300,000 bequeathed by the late Mr. Roger Lyon Jones, a Liverpool merchant, to local charities, has been decided upon. The executors stipulate that the sum given to each charity shall be permanently invested, and fifty-four medical and religious charitable institutions will receive sums ranging from £500 to £25,000.

The death is announced of Mr. George A. F. Elphinstone Dalrymple, tenth and youngest son of the late Sir Dalrymple H. Elphinstone, Bart., of Logie, Elphinstone, Aberdeen, and brother of the present Sir James Dalrymple H. Elphinstone, Bart., M.P. for Portsmouth, who died on Saturday, Jan. 22, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 49. He was formerly Colonial Secretary at Queensland.

PRAYER versus WORKS.—Dr. Macleod and Dr. Watson were in the West Highlands together on a tour ere leaving for India. While crossing a loch in a boat, in company with a number of passengers a storm came on. One of the passengers were heard to say, "The two ministers should begin to pray, or we'll all be drowned." "Na, na," said the boatman, "the little can pray if he likes, but the big one maun tak' an' ear."

THE ENGLISH MOVEMENT TOWARDS ROME.—It is telegraphed that the Rev. W. Hallon, formerly curate at St. Barnabas, Oxford, and Rector of Spridlington, Lincoln, has gone over to the Catholic Church. The Press Association understands that information has come to light which reveals on the part of an extreme section of the English clergy a direct intrigue with Rome, which only awaits completion to be publicly announced.

LONDON DESERTED.—Thus means a London correspondent—"London is likely to be a lively place for fashionable folk next season. The Queen will be on the Continent, the Prince of Wales in India, the Princess in Denmark, and the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise in America, Prince Arthur in Gibraltar, and Prince Leopold in retirement. If the Duke of Edinburgh would only go off to Russia, we shall be able to discover what England would be like if it became a Republic. There will not be a single member of the Royal Family left to bless us and be blessed."

POLITICAL IMPERTINENCE.—A correspondent sends to the *Daily News* the following copy of a note, addressed by the newly-created peer—Lord Allington—to the tenants on his estate:—"Estate Office, Crithel, Wimborne.—Dear Sir,—As Mr. Hambro has withdrawn, I am authorized by Lord Allington to canvass your vote and interest for Captain Digby at the coming election, and I trust you will heartily support him. I shall be glad to have your reply, if convenient, by return of post.—I am, &c., Harry Diben."

Mr. Gladstone having been asked as to the truth of the statement that he had confessed the failure of his work in Ireland with respect to the disestablishment of the Church in that country, and that he admitted in the House of Commons his disappointment at the result of his work, sent this denial:—"You are at liberty to state on my authority that the report you mention has no foundation whatever. Were the work even yet to do, most readily should I put my hand to do it."

Some time ago two London thieves put in practice a plan of robbing a jeweller which had been described in a story in a popular periodical—a piece of pure invention. The jeweller was furious (he lost \$40,000, so it was excusable), and wrote to the editor of the magazine, asking him if it was his mission to instruct thieves in a new way of plundering the public. "My dear sir," replied the editor blandly, "if you had taken my periodical (which I hope in future you will do), you would have been put upon your guard. This comes of neglecting the claims of literature."

An inmate of the Prestwich (England) Asylum died recently from surfeit. Perhaps he fancied himself to be an ostrich, for he delighted in indigestible diet. Whilst he lived, he carried about in his inside the whole stock of a nailer's shop. A post mortem examination proved that he had swallowed and probably enjoyed 1,639 shoemaker's tacks, commonly known as sparables; six cut nails, each four inches long; 18 three inch nails, 8 two and a half inch, 40 half inch nails, &c. As a luxury he occasionally swallowed brass nails and brass buttons, when he could get them. Bits of glass, pieces of leather, lumps of lead did not come amiss. He finished off by swallowing an American awl, thinking, perhaps, that the awl ought to be where the nails were. The man had very nearly twelve pounds weight of iron and brass in his stomach. He lived, ate, drank, slept and walked, although he was little else than a sack of nails.

NO CONNECTION WITH THE MAN OVER THE WAY.—The two following advertisements from the *Manchester Guardian* speak for themselves:—CAPTAIN G. KIRWAN (late 25th K.O.B.'s), Sec'y to Army Scripture Readers' Society, finds it necessary to state that he is in no way connected with, or identified with a Captain Kirwan, a Home Ruler.

From *Manchester Guardian* of 19th January. CAPTAIN M. W. KIRWAN, (Formerly Lieutenant H.M.'s 44th R.G.B. late Captain commanding the Irish Company in the service of France during the Franco-German war), General Secretary of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain, finds it necessary to state that he is in no way connected with, or identified with, a Captain Kirwan, a Scripture Reader.

From *Manchester Guardian* of 3rd. February. Heaven forbid!

UNITED STATES.

The West Indian detectives do not accept the theory of some of the New York police, that Tweed is hiding some place in the Fourth Ward or on Brooklyn Heights or in Greenwich, Connecticut. On the contrary, they are making an active search for him at Kingston, in the Island of Jamaica. One person has been arrested, and another has been vexatiously "shadowed," upon the supposition of their identity with the fugitive robber.

Senator Conover's Bill for a uniform duty on sugar has attracted considerable attention among American sugar merchants, the majority of whom disapprove of the Act. The Bill provides "that on and after the 30th June next, in lieu of duties now imposed by law on sugars, a uniform duty of — cents per pound be levied and collected on all sugars imported from foreign countries, without regard to grades or standards."

A returned missionary, at the recent anniversary in Indianapolis, made the suggestive statement that in all his travels round the world he never saw a new heathen temple; all the Pagan worship he had witnessed had been in old dilapidated structures.

A well-known bank president of Worcester remarked on hearing of the bank robbery at Northampton:—"I'm sick of this rascally world. Don't want to see or do business with anybody. I'd rather be an old farmer, living on a cross-road, four miles from the sight of everybody, with a barrel of cider and two hogs, than to have anything to do with banks, money, or men."

Livingston (Ky.) Era:—"How often have we seen the blooming maiden upon whose face smiles danced like sunbeams upon the bosom of the sea, and whose life gave promise of happiness unalloyed and hope unquitted, sitting with a huge wad of gum in her mouth and her beautiful chin rising and falling like a wave upon the ocean, while the meek pastor endeavored to point her to the New Jerusalem."

The mangled body of a boy was found by a party of hunters in the woods near Wilson, Miss., life being barely extinct. The hunters supposed that the murderer would return to hide the corpse, and they hid near by. A negro soon came, and when accused, confessed that he had shot the boy's dog and then killed the boy for fear that the death of the dog might get him in trouble. The hunters decided unanimously by ballot that he ought to die, and at once hanged him to a tree.

In the South, especially in Texas, the theory is gaining credence that the destruction of the steamship Waco, in Galveston harbor was the result of dynamite explosion, perhaps the successful demolition of a plot like that of Thomsen at Bremerhaven. It will be remembered that the mate

and crew of a neighboring vessel heard an explosion in the direction of the Waco, and on looking the steamship was seen in one mass of flames. The vessel soon disappeared, and no one of the crew or passengers survived to tell the tale.

The British Government has consented to defray the expense of transporting works of painting and sculpture contributed by British artists to the Exhibition, and the Committee of British artists write to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts that "there is now reason to hope that artists and owners of pictures in England will send contributions to the Philadelphia which shall present a fair and worthy idea of the state of British art, and enable it to take its due and proper place in the estimation of the American public."

For a straightforward plea to the question of "Guilty, or not guilty?" commend us to that Missouri chap, on trial for murder:—"If your Honour please, I am guilty. I killed the man, because he took my gal from me. She was about the only thing I had, an' I didn't want to live after she went, an' I didn't want him to live either. An' I should be much obliged to your Honour if you would hang me as soon as possible."

This is how they pack butter in California: They take a sack made to fit loosely in the barrel half barrel, or other package, as the case may be, pressed into little oblong sacks, something like those in which table salt is sold. It is then packed within the sack in the barrel, headed up, and the package is then filled with strong pure brine. Thus it may be carried long distances by sea, and will come out sweet and good.

R. G. Dalton, a wealthy Englishman who owns a stock ranch on Horse Creek, a few miles from Cheyenne, has a trusty servant whom he brought with him when he settled there in the wilds. Dalton was absent the other night when a man rode up to the corral and hitched his horse and entered the house. He found nobody at home. He tied up the legs of a pair of Dalton's unoccupied drawers, and filled the improvised sack with all the valuables he could lay his hands on, including some costly diamond jewellery. The servant had slipped from the house, and was waiting for the visitor on the outside. When he came, loaded with plunder, the servant gave him a broadside of buckshot, and followed it with five shots of Sharps's rifle. The robber dropped everything, ran light for his horse, mounted and rode off; and the next morning lay at the end of a blood trail over the snow there was an unknown dead man full of buckshot and rifle balls. The horse and rider had parted company only a few hundred yards away.

Jonathan Case, of Hoosic, N. Y., is wealthy, and eighty years old. A bright young widow charmed him, and he married her slyly. His wedding present was \$1,000 in cash. Now, go home, said the new wife, get all your bonds, mortgages, and money, and bring them here. I will take good care of them, and you. He went, but his family having heard of the marriage, imprisoned him in his house, declaring that he should not rejoin his wife. He had made a will giving them his property, and they did not want to be fooled out of it. Mrs. Case sent a carriage and a stout driver to get the old man, but the effort failed. Then she went herself, and, aided by a hired man, besieged the house, and pistols were brandished by both parties, but she had to go away without him. The courts will decide.

The Insurance Chronicle makes an interesting compilation of the losses sustained by fires in the United States during the past year, from which it appears that we managed to burn up during the year property to the value of \$88,328,035, of which loss \$43,651,700 was distributed by means of insurance, and the remainder (a nearly equal amount) fell exclusively upon the owners. The tax we have paid to the "fire fiend" amounts on the average to about \$10 per annum for each productive life in the country; and of this tax 75 per cent, at a moderate computation, was inflicted by causes entirely preventable—chiefly by carelessness and incendiarism. October bravely maintained its reputation as the most disastrous month being \$12,953,035. Strangely enough, the months of March and September, notorious as months of turbulent winds, show the least loss—\$4,095,400 and \$4,876,760 respectively. An interesting feature of the report is the statement as to the comparative liability of certain kinds of property to be destroyed by fire. First in the number come hotels, of which no less than 237 were burned during the year. Next on the list come saw-mills, of which 261 were burned.

USEFUL READING.

WATER FOR DAIRY COWS.—No animal should be required to drink water which the owner himself would refuse, and especially so if the cow from which you hope to make good butter. It is sufficient on this point to say that pure water is an indispensable article to the success of the dairymaid, for good butter or cheese cannot be made where good water cannot be obtained.—*Canada Farmer*.

PRESERVING EGGS.—Mr. Joseph K. Boone, of Booneville, Mo., is the inventor of a new process for preserving eggs. It is said to consist of a compound of alum and lime, in equal proportions, dissolved in hot water, in which the eggs are dropped, and allowed to remain for ten seconds. A cement is formed on the egg-shell, producing an air tight polished surface.

PRESERVING FRUIT.—Fruit is preserved in Russia by the following process: Lime is slaked in water in which a little creosote has been dissolved. It is then allowed to fall to powder, which is spread over the bottom of a deal box to about one inch in thickness. A sheet of paper is laid above, and then the fruit. Over the fruit is another sheet of paper, then more lime, and so on till the box is full when finely powdered charcoal is packed in the corners and the lid tightly closed. Fruit thus inclosed will, it is said, remain good for a year.

A ROBBER DISCOVERED BY A CAT.—A family residing at Newcastle-on-Tyne went one Summer to Tynemouth, leaving their house in care of two female servants. One evening when the servants were sitting together, their attention was attracted by a cat, which went up into a laundry over the kitchen, and then returned to them and mewed. The cat did this so often, that the servants were induced to go up stairs to see what she wanted. When they got up into the laundry they found a man, concealed in the chimney. One of the maids faintled, and the other gave the alarm to their neighbours, but in the meantime the man made his escape out of the window and over the roof of the adjoining house.

POTATO BEETLES IN WINTER QUARTERS.—On passing through a potato stubble recently, we saw a large flock of crows very busy on the loose ground. The owner of the field had before stated that the Colorado beetles had descended upon his crop in immense numbers, but being too late to do any damage. He had not disturbed them. On examination we found a good many of the beetles, lying dormant in the loose soil, and numberless places where the crows had dug up the ground. Evidently the crows were feasting upon the beetles, and it would doubtless be an excellent thing to give the crows ample opportunity to feast all they want to. As a help we would suggest a light plowing of potato ground this season, to expose the beetles.—*American Agriculturist*.

GRASS CULTURE.—No one who rides through New York State, after an absence of a few years, can fail to notice the increased proportion of land in grass as compared with the amount of former years. As-

sociated dairies and cheap corn and wheat in the West have wrought a marvellous change. The whole country has become or is rapidly becoming pastoral. Flocks, herds and the fruits of the vine and orchard are taking the place of the corn, wheat and potato fields—although the last named crop is extensively grown. But all this suggests an improved system in the management of grass lands. On some farms the periodical ploughing continues to be done, although the reseedling follows with the second crop—first corn or potatoes, then wheat, barley, oats and grass seed. But there must be a better way of treating grass lands. Who has found it out?—*Rural New Yorker*.

MEASUREMENTS OF AN ACRE, &c.—To aid farmers in arriving at accuracy in estimating the amount of land in different fields under cultivation, the following table is given:—5 yards wide by 968 long contain one acre; 10 yards wide by 484 long contain one acre; 20 yards wide by 242 long contain one acre; 40 yards wide by 121 long contain one acre; 80 yards wide by 60½ long contain one acre; 76 yards wide by 63½ long contain one acre; 60 feet wide by 726 long contain one acre; 110 feet wide by 369 long contain one acre; 120 feet wide by 363 long contain one acre; 220 feet wide by 181½ long contain one acre; 440 feet wide by 99 long contain one acre. A box 24x16 inches 22 deep contain one barrel. A box 16x16 inches 8 deep, contain one bushel. A box 8x8x8 inches, 8 deep, contain one peck. A box 4x4 inches, 4½ deep, contains a half peck.

ASHES FOR CATTLE.—The *Live Stock Journal* has a correspondent who found his cattle given to the habit of eating wool, chewing bones &c. They became thin in flesh, refused to eat hay, and presented a sickly appearance. He had no impression that their food lacked the constituents for making bone and his neighbors used bone meal without noticing any good results whatever. At last he put about four bushels of leached ashes in his barnyard and threw out to them about a shovelful each day. They all ate with evident relish. After turning them out to pasture he put one peck of dry ashes per week on the ground in the pasture. They ate it all and gnawed off the grass where it had been lying. The cattle began to improve gaining flesh and looking better than they had for several years. He says this morbid appearance was unnoticed years ago from the fact that the ground was new and ashly from the burning of the woods and land clearings. Since this discovery he gives one quart of ashes mixed with one quart of salt to twelve head of cattle about once a week.

EXPERIMENTS WITH HONEY.—A correspondent of the *Scientific American* says:—"I put up six one-pound cans of beautiful Linden honey, being careful to make it one homogeneous mass by stirring. It was thrown from the combs by an extractor, July 30, and put into cans on August 1. The cans were placed respectively as follows: One in a dark, dry cellar, one each under shades of red, yellow, green, and blue glass, and the sixth can in full light. On November 8 the honey in the cellar candied to a white. November 22 to December 10, honey under colored shades candied, first in the red, next in the yellow, green and blue; while the honey in full light remained transparent until January, when it soon candied after exposure to intensely cold weather. From my experience an equal temperature would preserve certain kinds of honey, while other kinds would candy under almost any circumstances. I think that candied honey, instead of being looked upon with disfavor, should be recognized as evidently pure. I hope, however, that the above experiments will lead others to follow up the light theory with beneficial results."

POTATOES FOR HORSES.—"I once came near losing a very valuable horse from feeding him dry hay and oats with nothing loosening. I never believed in dosing a horse with medicine, but something is actually necessary to keep a horse in the right condition. Many use powders, but potatoes are better, and safer, and cheaper, if fed judiciously. If those who are not in the habit of feeding potatoes to horses, will try them, they will be astonished at the result. I have known a horse change from a lazy dunghill one, to a quick active headstrong animal, in five days, by simply adding two quarts of potatoes to his food daily. If very much clear corn meal is fed, they do not need so many potatoes. Two many potatoes are weakening, and so are too many apples. When I was a lad, I was away from home at school one winter, and had the care of one horse, and one yoke of oxen, and one cow, every one of which I had to card or curry every day. The horse had three tralls of water, four quarts of oats, two quarts small potatoes, and two quarts of corn extra every day he worked, with what hay he wanted, and a stronger, and more active horse of his inches, I have never yet seen.—*Country Gentleman*.

HEALTH OF FARMERS.—The Massachusetts Board of Health is out with its fourth annual report, in which is to be found an interesting paper on the longevity of the farmer's life. It says the evidence collected from country physicians throughout the State for the last 28 years shows that the average length of the life of a farmer in that State is 55½ years. This is much longer than that of any other class of citizens. The class most nearly approaching farmers, viz: out-door mechanics live only 52½ years on an average. The almost unanimous belief of those physicians and the compiler of the paper is that farmers might live much longer than they do, by exercising more care in choosing, cooking, and eating their food, in avoiding overwork and exposure to change of weather, and the use of foul drinking water. Their food consists too much of pork, pies, and salted bread and cakes. The cookery is bad, and the meals are eaten too quickly for digestion, when work hurries. More vegetables and fruit should be eaten, and more rest taken. More cleanliness as regards outhouses, sinks and back-yards, must be observed and more taken to avoid leaving cess-pools, sinks, &c., nearer to a well than thirty feet at least.

ORNAMENTS FOR HOMES.—For the benefit of ladies interested in such matters, we give a description of various pretty ornaments that may be made of forest leaves. A frame made of common wire or hoop-silk wire made in the shape of a shield, covered with green silk, and then with lace stretched over it, and sewed neatly to the wire, makes a foundation on which leaves in fancy shapes may be sewed. These frames suspended by spool cotton across a window-shade look very pretty. A tack each side of the window gives support to them and permits the shade to be moved up and down without disturbing the leaves. Another very pretty ornament to hang upon a gasfitter or over a window is in imitation of a bird-cage. It may be made of hoop silk wire, and consists of a circle eight or ten inches in diameter, covered with silk of some light color, and a smaller circle, five or six inches in diameter the two fastened together by three wires eight inches in length, at equal distances from each other and covered with fine moss. This makes the framework. Around the upper and lower circles forest leaves are sewed, and if pastebord sewed on to form the bottom of the cage, a trailing vine might grow from a small pot resting on the pastebord. Three or four cords tied at equal intervals from each other on the top circle, then knotted together and covered with leaves form the cupola of the cage, and give a place to hang it up by. Pictures framed in leaves and hung by a cord to the wall are a great deal better than no frames at all. There should be a pastebord back to the picture to give it firmness and make it hang nicely. Cornices may be made of stiff paper or thin pastebord, ornamented with leaves, and placed over the windows. The leaves should be thoroughly dry before being made into these various ornaments, or they will curl up and get out of shape.