# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

79.00 ma

INTERESTING TO THE LADIES. The Ladies Dress Like Men. NEW YORK WINTER FASHIONS.

6

It seems as if all New York was intent on enjoying to the utmost the round of gaieties and festivities which keep society in commotion from New Year's until Lent. There is a grand rush from one entertainment to another. Dinners follow each other fast and furiously. Kettle drums and receptions crowd each other in the beauty and elegance of their get-up. Despite depressed times, inished dividends and sinking shares our passions for luxury augmented, and we became more lavish and profuse than ever in the extravagance of our expenditure. In the haut monde " tea " is the latest novelty -which is more unpretentious, and almost

#### PURITANICAL IN ITS SIMPLICITY.

The invitations are from 3 to 6 p.m., at the hour when ladies can go alone, or they may avail themselves of escorts. A cup of aromatic "Bohea" is passed round with sandwiches and fancy cakes. At these delightin rich dark shades of olive and myrtle green, dregs of wine, olive brown, and black, in satin, silk, pekince and velvet, and are trimmed with the long fleecy fur, the silver fox, blue fox, or cony, each being particular dressy and effective by reason of the long silver hairs. Too, the silvery grebe is very fashionable in garnituring those rich suits, and also feather bands. When the latter are used as trimming, the latest fancy is to have a band of the fur or feather trimming go around the bottom of the underskirt in place of a flounce. The

### BOUBLE BREASTED JACKET

has the trimming pass down the side, which of course edges the garment. The garniture also passes down the side of the over-skirt which is slightly wrinkled in front, and a little bouffant in the back. Plush is effectively employed in the paletot, revers, bands, cuffs and vest. A very elegant suit in dark garnet has the paletot and over-skirt of plush, trimmed with a deep band of satin the same shade, which also composes the under-skirt and vest. The bonnet a la directoire is of plush with satin trimmings. The double satin strings fringed at the ends are confined nt the sides with incrusted gilt leaves. A brilliant yellow breast ornaments the top of the bonnet, and a panache of ostrich tips fall over the brim on the left side. A most distinguished

### VISITING TOILETTE

is of black velvet, with white damasse silk vest, and elaborately garnitured with silver grebe; the muff and capote trimmed to correspond. For more unpretentious street suits the plain camel's hair, the soft twilled flannel and heavy suitings in solid colors are very popular. These are made after the severest designs, and trimmed with the new passementeries and tassels which are almost as heavy as upholstery ornaments ; or they may simply be stiched four or five times close together on the edge, and finished with handsome lacquered or wrought metal buttons. Many of these suits are in quite light colors, biege and ecru, including the popular livery color, and can be worn late in the Spring. The color which gives tone to the toilettes is seen in the bonnet, a dash of pale blue or rose color in an octrich tip on some part of the same. For young ladies who like striking styles, there is the

CUT-AWAY COAT AND VEST ;

with delicate pink roses and silver wheat cars is an especial fancy. Monsseline de l'Inde soft, fine and sheer, has again been revived and is extremely fashionable for young ladies. It come in the new lead white, which is a dull bluish-grey tint, and in the cream white. These dresses are made with elaborate drapery, and profusely trimmed with valencienness, briton or duchesse lace, with knots and loops of satin ribbon abundantly intermingled

with the lace. They may be worn over white or colored slips, the ribbons to correspond with the under-dress.

### THE COLORED GATUES

through which are woven threads of silver and gilt, the silk grenadines, which come in all tints, with small cross-bars of satin and the chambery gauzes with satin and lace "Vanity fair" presents toillettes more artistic, stripes, are very effective combined with silk more elegant and graceful in conception than and are much worn. The demi-transparent those of past seasons—as though with dim-crape is quite new, it is soft and pliable and drapes most gracefully. In cardinal red it is really brilliant, and made over satin ornamented with marshal neil and jacque-minot roses; on a sparkling brunette, it is not only showy but superb. A very artistic dress is of cream white satin; the immensely long square train is trimmed all around with a deep, heavy ruching of satin fringed on both sides. The drapery which is very much bunched on the hips in the panier style, and falls full and flat in the back nearly covering the train, is of creamy gauze exquisitely emfully informal reunions, reception dresses | broidered in colored flosses, in a design of pink may be worn, though walking costumes and blue convolvuluses, the tendrils and predominate. These elegant suits are made ed yellows. This drapery is edged with a heavy white silk fringe, intermingled with the leading colors in the embroidery.

### THE LOW CORSAGE

is trimmed with Grecian folds of the embroidery, which also forms the short sleeves. In contrast to this poetic, cloud-like drapery, brocade, silk, pekince, velvet and satin combined, are also much worn, but by the more stately and dignified. Duchesse lace laid flat on these rich, plain materials is a popular garniture. and closely resembles the most exquisite embroidery. A garnet Chapman, surgeon to the Zoological Society, mate during the time he lived in Cleverland, velvet court train, made in princesse, opens was summoned. She was secured by ropes and and who afterwards travelled with him in difover a ciel blue brocade petticoat, and vest, and is trimmed on each side where the train and petticoat joins, with revers of duchesse lace. The two back forms of the princesse are of the brocade silk, which, of course, are very narrow in the corsage, but show full and wide in the drapery, which is looped far back. The demi-long or Marie Antoinette sleeves, and pompadour neck are finished with rufiles of rich duchess lace. The contrast of colors and fabrics in this toilette make it extremely effective and Frenchy. The latest fashion for full dress, is to wear two dresses, one over the other. They are always made of different materials, and colors which harmonize. The underdress may be cut high at the throat; the overaress, decollete, cut squaro or heart-snape, opens over the petticoat in front. The middle of the back is composed of material like

the underdress, and the dranery of the two intermingled and arranged so that neither material predominates.

### THE BLACH VELVET DRESS

abandoned for a time has regained its lost ground, and is very popular for young as well as middle-aged matrons. They are usually made in princesse, slightly draped and garnitured with passementerie wrought with French cut beads and Isminee fringe. More quiet fancy inclines to curled ostrich feathers and Chantilly lace. For elderly matrons, black satin is the favorite costume, trimmed with passementeric and whalebone or grass fringe, the latter being extensively employed with satin on account of its glossy appearance. These dresses may be enriched with brocade silk, and brightened by loops and ends lined with biege, cardinal, and old gold. Black gros grain silk which never loses its prestige, is made very effective by regular cascades of

Naturalist's Portfolio is said to have originally come from Cabul. THE OLIVE .- This plant is named in the

earliest account of Egypt and Greece; and at Athens its cultivation was taught by Cecrops, 1556 B. C. He brought the olive from Saio in under Egypt. It was first planted in Italy 562 B. C.

CATS IN HOLLAND .- These animals are largely cultivated in Holland, especially for their skins. The fur of the Dutch cat is very long and soft, compared to that of the English cat, the fur of which is hard and wiry. There is some secrecy as to how the cats in Holland are fed; Mr. Buckland states that it is possible that they are fed on fish. The best Dutch cats are black. A good skin of jetblack colour is worth half a guinea.

AN INGENIOUS METHOD OF KILLING WOLVES. A harness-maker of Cirey-les-Marseilles (Oise) has hit on an ingenious method of destroying wolves without any danger. He procured an old dog, which he poisoned with a large dose of strychinno and then carried the body to a considerable distance. The next day when he visited the spot he found six dead wolves. Having procured a cart he took the animals to the perfecture, where he received the bounty-36 francs for two females and 66 francs for four males.

A PIECE OF ELEPHANTINE SURGERY .--- During storm one morning a large lantern on top of the elephant house in an American Zoological gardon was demolished, and pieces of the heavy glass fell into the cage occupied by the elephants. The female clephant, in walking around the enclosure, trod on one of the fragments, and, being in her bare feet, received a painful wound. She set up a howl that made the roar of the storm seem the sighing of a zephyr by contrast. Her companion was found to be comforting her as well as he could by trying to roar louder than she did, and by letting a half pint tear of sympathy now and then roll down its trunk, which was wound tenderly about the wounded leg of the prostrate beast. Dr. Henry C. was summoned. She was secured by ropes and thrown on her side on a bed of straw-treat- | ferent capacities. Ryder himself was a pracefforts in the roaring line. When Dr. Chapman began to probe sottly around the wound with a lancet, however, she showed an elephant's instinctive respect for a friend by ceasing her bellowing and holding the injured foot perfectly still. Dr. Chapman suc-cessfully removed the fragment of glass,

### Didn't Want to Waste It.

An old sea captain, well-known in the days of Havre packets, who "sailed the seas over" for fifty years and more, used to tell that in the early part of his voyage as captain, when he had but just turned twenty-one, his cabinboy complained of a lame back. There was after something funny. Together they would a medicine-chest aloard, whose contents it often wander about in the early hours of the was the captain's duty to dispense according to the best of his knowledge and ability. In a shallow drawer at the bottom of the chest were three or four Spanish-fly plasters ready spread on kid, and one of these the captain decided to apply to the boy's back. It was done, and the little fellow sent to bed. In the morning he was on hand bright and early, but the captain's usual cup of coffee was

missing. "Cook isn't up, sir," was the boy's explanation

- "Why not?" asked the captain.
- "Says he can't get up, sir." "Why not?"
- "Says his back hurts him, sir." "Back! what's the matter with his back?
- " The plaster, sir." "What do you mean ?" exclaimed the cap-

in: "I didn't put the plaster on his back."

Domestic Reacing. The greatest loss of time is delay or expec-`₩e tation which depends upon the future. let go the present, which we have in our

power, and look forward to that which depends upon chance, and so relinquish a certainty for an uncertainty. It is hard to come down in the world through

upright dealing but harder still to stoop to unfair dealing in order to keep up in the world If the loss of temporal gain be the gain of eternal good, then the reverse of fortune is the reverse of misfortune.

CEUELTY OF VERSAILLES TROOPS TO COMMUN-ISTS .- A woman was arrested in the Rue de la Roquet, accused of arson, and led off to execu-tion; her child, a little girl of three or four, followed, clinging to her mother's peticoats. No sooner had the unfortunate woman been taken into a court-from a window looking on to which our informant saw what followed -than she was placed against a wall and shot. The child, which had been dragged away from its mother when the latter was led out to be shot, fied screaming with fright at the reports of the muskets. A Versailles officer thereupon drew his revolver and shot the child through

the back as it ran, killing it instantly. PERFECTION.-To be always a man of rule and duty, to follow with fidelity to the end the way of honour, to renew each day, without weariness and weakness, the laboring struggle of a soul wrestling with itself, to draw from the sacrifice of the eve the force necessary to accomplish that of the morrow, to attach one good work to another like the links of a chain, of which each one is joined to that which precedes it and supports that which follows it, to accomplish in silence this slow and prolonged immelation of the senses to the spirit, of reason to faith, of interest to duty, of passion to law, of self-will to authority, of our own welfare to the general good, of onc's whole existence to God-this is true perfection of life.

ECCENTRICITIES OF ARTENUS WARD .--- One of Charles Farrar Browne's (better known by his nom de plume Artemus Ward) most intimate friends was Jack Ryder, who was his roomand who afterwards travelled with him in difment which evoked from her some extra tical joker, and Browne found in him a genial companion. His favourite name for Ryder was Reginald (he was in the habit of calling his friends by almost any name but the ones with which they had been christened). He never liked to sleep alone. He was fond of lying awake and talking, and some of his witticst saving were made during these hours stopped the flow of blood from the wound, of the night. Frequently his friend would and, in a few minutes the huge beast was wake up in the night and find him in deshaagain on her feet, looking as amiable as a bille writing at his desk. Whenever he wrote anything particularly amusing he would vent his mirth in a low chuckling laugh. One of his whims was to waken Ryder at some unseasonable hour of the night and tell him that he wanted to see something funny. No protest could move him from this determination, so that his bed-fellow invariably had to dress and accompany him in a search about the streets morning until something had been seen that satisfied his craving. A hearty laugh seemed to act upon his system like a sedative, and after one of these excursions he would return to his room and sleep as soundly as a child.

### Popular Science.

A year is the extent of the shad's life.

Toads and frogs were originally introduced into the Sandwich Islands to exterminate cockroaches.

A Belgian physician, appointed to report on the prevalence of color blindness, attributes that disease to the excessive and general use of tobacco.

lron railway sleepers are said to have proved, both in England and in India, much cheaper

## AGRICULTURAL. Farm Hints.

Early Lambs and Calves are to be provided with warm pens and kept dry and clean during February.

In the North and West, one or two months will yet elapse before spring work can begin. But it is now a good time to prepare for the busy season.

Potatoes may be planted this month on fall plewed ground, and covered deeply. If frosts are feared after the spronts appear, they may be covered by hoeing, or a shallow furrow thrown over them.

To wheel Manure easily, a few planks should be provided on which a loaded wheel-barrow can be taken on to the top of the manure heap. The saving of time in one winter will not unfrequently more than pay for the planks several times over.

Preparations for Corn and Cotton should be made at once. Where abundance of manure is not to be had, some artificial fertilizers should be procured. From two years' trials of fertilizers with corn on the same ground, the writer is satisfied that 100 bushels per acre can be grown at a profit.

Stone Boats are very useful implements. There should be several of them and of different sizes-one for each team at least. They will be found useful for many unexpected purposes, both upon the snow and the bare ground where there are no stones. This is a good season to prepare them.

Large Crops on Small Areas .- It ought to be the effort of every farmer to grow as much as possible upon the least ground. This is economy of labor, of seed, and of time. To this end the plowing, harrowing, and fertilization of the soil should be thoroughly well done, and the best seed used.

Seed should be selected or procured at once. By and by there will be too much hurry to do this as well as it ought to be done. Nothing but the best should be used, and it will pay to pick out weed seeds or imperfect grains by hand if it can not be done otherwise. Every time this is done the work will be lighter, and the quality improved.

Find Work for the Hired Men .--- A man must live the year round, whether he is working or not. If he is idle during the winter he must earn enough in the summer to sustain himself when he is idle. It is just as cheap therefore to hire men for the whole year, and to find work for them during the winter, as for eight or nine months. An intelligent farmer can easily keep his mon at profitable winter work.

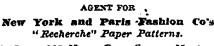
Live Stock should be kept comfortable and clean. Examine calves and yearlings for lice. These pasts will be found along the back and on the neck. Rubbing the skin with crude petroleum will destroy the vermin. Kerosene oil should not be used unless it is diluted with an equal bulk of lard or sweet oil, as it will inflame the skin and cause sores and wounds. Look back at the past months for particular directions, which need not be repeated.

Poultry .--- If the hens are kept warm, and are fed well with warm feed once a day, and provided with clean nests, eggs will soon be plentiful. Hens that have been laying may become broody, and may be set if a glazed coop is provided and placed in a sunny spot before a warm poultry house. One early chicken thus raised will be worth in market during summer as much as two or three later ones.

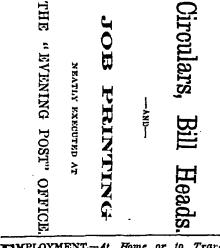
ORCHARD FERTILIZATION .- The Scientific American states that as the flesh of most fruits contains much potash, as well as lime, in the combination of the fruity acids, and the seeds phosphoric acid, the application each year of from 200 to 250 pounds of bone dust per acre, 300 to 400 pounds of sulphate of potash,-the latter guaranteed to contain 35 to 40 per cent. of sulphate of potash. This would give us 70 than wooden ones. Their gradual adoption is predicted. the bones), 10 to 12 lbs of nitrogen, and some



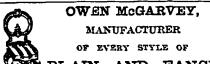
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with seams, inese are m like a gentleman's coat. The vest is of underskirt, pompadour waist, and elbow striped or corded silk, satin or corduroy, the color of the suit, but may be of the same material as the suit. No trimmings are required, save rich enameled or inlaid buttons, the very jounty style being considered sufficiently effective. Then there is the gentleman's newest is the Louis XIV. coat, with deep waistcoat and swallow tails. This very manly garment is intended either for the house or street. At present it seems one of the chief endeavours to fashion ladies' garments as nearly like gentlemen's as possible. Indeed, when we meet our progressive young ladies on Broadway dressed in a

### DERBY HAT,

standing linen collar with cravat and cut-away coat and vest, her masculine appearance is quite formidable. Vests are worn with everything, from the robe de chambre to the dinner dress, and full-dress toilette. They are universally becoming; they relieve the plainness of the corage: the contrast of fabrics and variety and they are very dressy. To the economically inclined they are a source of delight, for with a yard of silk pleated into a shapely vest, many a pinched and half worn dress can be made almost "as good as new." In evening and reception toilettes where lace and exquisitely embroidercd vests are employed, nothing can be more dressy and effective.

### On all sides it is asked,

### "ARE FANIERS WORN ?"

In discussing the all-important theme with one of the arbiters of fashion, we were told that their house (which stands second to none in furnishing elegant toilettes for the leaders of the ton) had not made halt a dozen dresses with paniers; that it would be fully a year bcfore the style spread here to any considerable extent. Yet it is safe to affirm that these premonitory symptoms mean a revolution in fashion; that at a future season our graceful clinging drapery will have entirely disappeared, and the panier usurp its place. Dresses have been sireiched upon the figure for so long a time, that, of course, we must approach such a colossal innovation little by little, before we arrive at the extensive proportions of the

### MARIE ANTOINETTE POUF,

which is an expensive bulging on the hips the puffing being supported underneath by a foundation of stiff muslin or crinoline; the on the hips, or modestly puffed paniers made of brocade silk, in small flowers, with vest and other accessories to harmonize with the plain faille dress. The panier dress of the time of Louis XVI. is always in two or more colors or tints, and in two or more rich fabrics. They are especially designed for full dress toilette, decollete corsage and short sleeves. White is the fureur for

#### EVENING DRESSES :

following closely comes blue; and red in all its shades is immensely popular, from rese-coral to nacarat and coroubior and even garnet. Transparent tissues made over silk and satin are very high in favor for ball and evening dresses this winter. Billowy puffs and floating masses of tulle, caught here and there ing in a French drawing-room.

tringe tumbling down the sides, trimmin r the sleeves. For

### DEMI TOILETTE BLACK

is greatly in vogue; all ornaments harmonize with it and enrich with the charming accessories which add so much to the grace and promenade coat; this is double breasted and elegance of a lady's toilette; it can be made a fac-simile of the masculine garment. But | to look like many different dresses, and is always clegant. For full dress, boots and slippers must match the dress in color and material. Slippers are the most universally worn; these are ornamented with flowers, rosettes, buckles in gold and silver, and large Rhine peubles, called diamonds, which are very brilliant, and the rage. When boots are worn, the upper part is composed entirely of straps embellished with small diamond buckles, showing the wrought silk stocking between. Undressed kid gloves are the fancy for full dress, and are worn as long as the arm and purse will allow, and are finished at the top with a frill of rich lace. Too, long black kid gloves with light toilettes is one of fashion's diverse freaks ; ladies tancy they make the hand look small.

#### MITTS STILL HOLD THEIR PLACE.

In point lace and Chantilly they are certainly exquisite, and display to great advantage a dainty jeweled hand. Natural flowers are much worn for dress occasions, both the hair and corsage. A large in bunch is confined at the waist, and a smaller one high on the left side of the corsage is fastened with a fancy broach, which has a ring at the back to hold the flowers. These pins are usually made in the design of butterflies, beetles or humming birds. Just at present there is a mania for gilded insects; we find them almost swarming on evening dresses, crawling on ladies bonnets, coming out of artificial flowers and nodding in ladies' hair. A charming novelty is the coif cap. It is made of rich stuffs to match the trimmings or material of the dress, and is intended for evening full dress toilette. Itis

#### JAUNTY AND COQUETESH

in the extreme, and even a plain face must look less plain, set off by one of these artistic little affairs. They are made on a little lace foundation, and may be pointed in the Marie Stuart shape, or in the turban style. In fact, they are so gracefully put together they look like a soft blue or scarlet silk handkerchief twisted into a turban. They may be edged back of the dress being perfectly flat. A few with a gilt card, or row of pearls, but many of our fashionable belles who aspire to introduce a novelty, have appeared in soft panier the head like a crown, and make a pretty poufs; the tulle overdress a good deal bunched woman just captivating, for after all we must acknowledge that we owe much of our good looks to just such charming little devices as the above, which heighten, soften, and tone

> down our good, and our bad points. Yours,

A. M.

Ear-rings-pendants-are going out of fashion, though solitaires, either of diamonds or penris, will be worn by all who can afford them.

Instead of leaving flowers and wreaths on the graves of dead friends, custom expects the people of Madrid to leave visiting cards. All ages of French history are represented in the costumes that may be seen in one even"No, sir; but I did," whimpered the boy.

"You did, you young rascal." howled the captain, jumping from his berth. "what on earth did you do that for?"

"Well, sir," answered the boy, getting well out of the range of any stray bootjack or other missile that might chance to be within the captain's reach, "when I woke up in the night it hurt me so I had to take it off. The cook was in the next bunk asleep, and I just clapped it on his back. I didn't want to waste the plaster, sir."

And he didn't. It worked to perfection. keeping the poor cook in bed with a sore back for over a week ; and in the next bunk, keeping him company, was the boy, also with a sore back, but it wasn't the plaster that made it so. A rope's end was a favorite prescription in those days.—Boston Transcript.

### Miscellaneous Items.

-In Europe, steel and iron rails are now nearly the same price.

The first steam fire engine on this continent was brought from England in 1853.

Organs are said to have been introduced into churches by Pope Vitalianus, about A. D. 1670.

-A Bremen anti-collisive steamer carries an electric light at the prow while threading "the thousand-masted Thames."

The telegraph instrument was successfully operated by S. F. B. Morse in 1835, though its utility was not demonstrated to the world until 1844.

-Returns for the second week in December show that London has 82,614 paupers, of whom 42,691 were in workhouses, and the remainder in receipt of outdoor aid.

-Eleven hundred and sixty-eight recruits joined the British army last year. Hard times doubled the number of applicants The army is now at full numerical strength. -It is stated that attempts to induce the students of Moscow University to join issue with their Socialistic fellow students at St Petersburgh have been entirely unsuccessful.

-The Paris Municipality have arranged for competition between the electric light and gas. The gas company undertake to bear the expense of its share in the experiment if the result is adverse to it.

-A happy discovery, made by the Arabs. that camels have a weakness for the company of telegraph poles, and march more willingly beside these links with civilization, has resulted in special care being taken of poles and wires.

An English made screen exhibited at the Leeds Exposition, consisted of six flaps illustrating the various processes of the Japanese rice plantation, the satin cloth foundation in a different color for each leaf was relieved by a firl or six inch bordering of Chinese red brocade, the whole being set into an ebonised frame with antique silver corners. Seed sowing appears on a fawn colored fold, transplanting on one of sky blue tint, while the next leaf has a beautiful harvest of golden grain shown off vividly by the purple surface. Another panel displays the gleaners in the fields lopping off the ears from the stalks, and the two remaining panels, one in white, the other on a dull golden ground-portray the threshtints of the embroidery.

A German has reduced the fibres of the jute plant by fine subdivisions, to such a silky thread that it will be extensively used by a Manchester, England, firm, in the manufacture

of fabrics. France forbids the manufacture or sale of earthenware, whether French or foreign, glazed with a layer of lead oxide melted or imperfectly vitrified, and so liable to yield lead to weak acids.

Engineers of steamships have found that the best lubricants are glycerine for the cylinders and castor oil for the bearings. When castor oil is used the main bearings seldom become heated. Only the best glycerine can be employed with advantage, but when it is of a high grade the results leave little to be desired.

A London writer says :- I have had shown to me a photograph in which the colors of nature are to some extent reproduced. The proness is a dead secret. It is easy enough to see that the painting is not by hand; easy enough, too, to detect the photograph. The shading is exquisite. The form is, of course, that of reality. But it is still not nature exactly. I suspect that only certain colors-red and green among them-can be educed by chemical combination.

Thus far the borings on the French coast in connection with the proposed English channel tunnel confirm the possibility of the execution of the scheme. The geological considerations are all favorable. But there is no reason to believe that there will soon be any vigorous and systematic attempt on the part of the English to push forward the enterprise and make its actual accomplishment probable. Lately, influential people in England have grown very apathetic about the great tunnel.

It is a curious fact that more persons die of diphtheria in the healthy districts of England than in those where the general mortality is higher. In the healthy districts, out of 100,000 persons born, 1,029 die of this disease; while in the less healthy districts, such as Liverpool, the deaths from diphtheria amount to only 441. On the the other hand, the deaths from scarlet fever in the healthy districts number 2,140, while in Liverpool they are 3,830 out of every 100,000 born. The best medical authori-tics assert that the disease has existed from the earliest days of medical history, but it has become much more virulent in modern times.

### Epidemic Among Horses.

Dr. Newton, Veterinary Surgeon, informs the Belleville Intelligencer that an epidemic is prevalent among horses in that section. It takes the form of scratches, the leg swelling and cracking in the heel, in some cases the hoof separating from the foot. It appears to be very prevalent, and is of a malignant char-acter. Within the last few days there have been cases from Hungerford, Huntingdon, Thurlow and Sidney, and twenty cases a day. Parties are warned to be exceedingly careful in handling horses so affected, as three individuals have been poisoned by the virus from the wounds. Two men have their arms swollen to an enormous size, and one person is not pearance of the disease is recommended.

magnesia in the potash and fertilizer. But a ton of unleached dry ashes contains fully as much fertilizing matter of the same kind, and would do more good.

FARMING .- Young men out of employment, with no immeditae prospect of getting work in or about the centres of population, should go into the country and learn the art of farming, and buy land and go to work for themselves as soon as they can do so. Farmers are in the want of help often when they cannot get it. How much better it is for able-bodied men to do so, than to tramp about the streets peddling or rag-picking, as too many such persons are doing in Boston, and other cities and large towns. No employment is better suited to develop the qualities of true manhood than farming, especially with that class of people referred to above. How much better it is to be a farmer, than to be a loafing, tramping peddler, rag-picker, etc., about a city Heed these suggestions and develop true manliness.

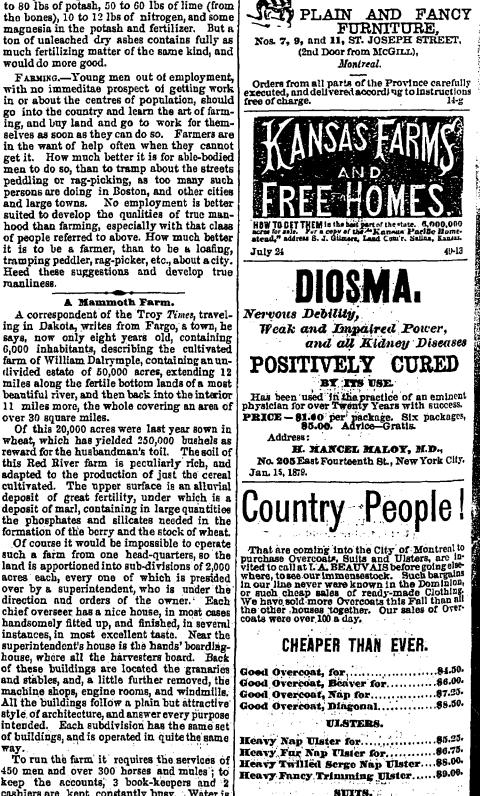
### A Mammoth Farm.

A correspondent of the Troy Times, traveling in Dakota, writes from Fargo, a town, he says, now only eight years old, containing 6,000 inhabitants, describing the cultivated farm of William Dalrymple, containing an undivided estate of 50,000 acres, extending 12 miles along the fertile bottom lands of a most beautiful river, and then back into the interior 11 miles more, the whole covering an area of over 30 square miles.

Of this 20,000 acres were last year sown in wheat, which has yielded 250,000 bushels as reward for the husbandman's toil. The soil of this Red River farm is peculiarly rich, and adapted to the production of just the cereal cultivated. The upper surface is an alluvial deposit of great fertility, under which is a deposit of marl, containing in large quantities the phosphates and silicates needed in the

formation of the berry and the stock of wheat. Of course it would be impossible to operate such a farm from one head-quarters, so the land is apportioned into sub-divisions of 2,000 acres each, every one of which is presided over by a superintendent, who is under the lirection and orders of the owner. Each chief overseer has a nice house, in most cases handsomely fitted up, and finished, in several instances, in most excellent taste. Near the superintendent's house is the hands' boardinghouse, where all the harvesters board. Back of these buildings are located the granaries and stables, and, a little further removed. the machine shops, engine rooms, and windmills. All the buildings follow a plain but attractive style of architecture, and answer every purpose

of buildings, and is operated in quite the same vav. To run the farm it requires the services of 450 men and over 300 horses and mules; to keep the accounts, 3 book-keepers and 2 cashiers are kept constantly busy. Water is pumped by windmills several miles back into the interior from the river. 75 Wood's reapers and binders are used in the harvest, and pile up yellow sheaves at the rate of 1,000 acres per day. During the entire harvest season expected to live. As yet there have been no last year they were retarded only one half day fatal cases, but permanent thickening of the by inclement weather. The grain is separated last year they were retarded only one half day ing, sifting and garnering of grain. Gold leg is likely to follow, as well as the loss of from the straw by 18 steam thrashers, which threads plentifully brighten the well blended the hoof. Active treatment upon the first apper day.



Tweed Snit, Dark, for .....

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