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CATHOLIC NEWS.

GRAND FESTIVAL.—On Sunday a solemn triduum in preparation for the centenary festival of the Presentation Order of Nuns was commenced in the two convents of the order in Cork. High Mass was celebrated and sermons on the occasion were preached by very Rev. Dean Neville and Proconator Sheehan, the former at the convent in Douglas street the parent house of the order, and the latter at the Clarence street house.

JESUITS.—A writer in the Philadelphia Press, in an article on the discovery of the mines of precious metals in Mexico, says,—"The real discovery was due to Father Kino, a Jesuit priest, who travelled alone through the country, discovering its great wealth, and who four years after, in company with three other priests, founded the missions, the ruins of which are, to-day great objects of interest to every traveller who is willing to risk his life to see them."

HOLY SEE.—According to the Cologne Gazette, the Pope intends after proclaiming a Catholic hierarchy for Scotland, to appoint a Cardinal for that country, as has been done for England and Ireland. The Holy See further intends to commence negotiations with a view to establishing regular relations between the Vatican and the English Government. What well-informed papers our continental friends have got. They know nearly as much of what goes on at Rome as they do of Scotland.

CATHOLICISM IN PORTUGAL.—A Protestant writer, Mr. Latouche in "His Travels in Portugal" thus pays the homage of truth to the influence of monasteries:—"Wild as the inhabitants of this rugged region appear to be there is a considerable degree of culture about them. Few parts of Portugal have, from the earliest periods, been so brought under ecclesiastical influence. Bishops come very close together, and in my hurried journey from Lamego I passed the remains of three different conventual buildings, which I had no time to examine or inquire about. These monastic influences are of course now replaced by the feebler influences of the parish priests; but all travellers in Catholic countries know how strong and how lasting are the good effects of the monks on the manners at least of the surrounding peasantry.—Catholic Review.

THE ATHLETIC SOCIETY.—In Verriens, Belgium, there was a recently formed an athletic society whose object is to wage war against God and religion. The candidates are initiated by a ceremony intended to mimic and turn into ridicule Holy Baptism. The candidate has sponsors, and takes the fearfully blasphemous oath that he will wage war against God and His holy religion. The two sponsors are to see that he fulfills this oath. We should not wonder much if this society spread rapidly among those of the Belgians who are infidels. There are worse societies, if possible, in Italy, where the infidels go to such extremes as to shock even those who profess no religion but who have still some little sense of propriety and regard for common decency.

THE REMAINS OF COL. KEOGH.—The Catholic Times published at Waterloo, N.Y., pays the following tribute to a brave Irish Catholic soldier who died with Ouster:—"The remains of Col. Keogh, who lost his life in the Ouster massacre, were consigned to their last resting place in the Fort Hill Cemetery at Auburn, on Thursday, the 25th inst. It was singular that his relatives were not consulted as the manner of his funeral. Col. Keogh was a Catholic, a brave defender of the immortal Pontiff, Pius IX.; decorated by him in acknowledgment of his services; and yet his funeral was conducted according to the Protestant rite. No Mass or solemn requiem over the remains of one who fought for the cause of the Church! An Episcopal Minister read the services over a soldier of the Pope! Some one has blundered. Next to his death, the saddest news that goes across the waters to his friends in Ireland is the manner of his funeral. He was laid by kind, loving hands—but, certainly, if his silenced tongue could speak, he would have been buried according to the rites of the Catholic Church, in which he lived and died, and in defence of which he unsheathed his gallant sword." May he rest in peace!

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HIERARCHY IN SCOTLAND.—The United Catholic asserts that probably at next Christmas will appear Letters Apostolic whereby Pius IX. will re-establish the Catholic Hierarchy in Scotland. It has always been the desire of the Holy Father to place the Church everywhere under the ordinary and normal jurisdiction. The Hierarchy was restored to Holland by Pius IX. by Letters Apostolic dated May 4, 1853, and in those letters His Holiness declared that from the time he was placed in the Chair of St. Peter his principal care and anxiety were to provide for the spiritual welfare and safety of the faithful in all parts of the world. The good work in Holland was facilitated by the benevolence of the King of that country. It is not expected that Her Majesty Queen Victoria will offer opposition to the restoring to Scotland the ancient Church government. Twenty-seven years of experience in England have shown the fallacy of the sophisms and calumnies of that Protestant journalism which imagined that the restoration of the Catholic Hierarchy in England would lead to the overthrow of the Constitution and the downfall of the British Empire. The arrangement of the restored sees in Scotland will be most likely the following:—(1) St. Andrew's, Archbishopric, with Archbishop residing in Edinburgh; (2) Glasgow, a Bishopric. (3) A Bishop residing at Oban, with the title of Bishop of Lismore. (4) A Bishop of Aberdeen (5). A Bishop of Whitehorn or Candida Cesa, with residence at Dumfries. (6). A Bishop of either Dunkeel or Dunblane.—Tablet.

ISLAND OF CEYLON.—A petition signed by 385 Europeans and 4,683 natives of the Island of Ceylon, in the British East Indies, was presented some time ago by Alderman McArthur to the Parliament of the Colonies, demanding a fair distribution of the quota allotted to Divine worship. It states that according to the official census in 1871 the island counted among its 2,405,287 inhabitants 1,520,575 worshippers of Buddha, 465,944 Hindoo pagans, 171,542 Mussulmans, and 250,000 Christians of all denominations being only from 55 to 60,000. The Budget of Cultus was set forth as 149,000 rupees (about \$70,000, of which the Anglican Bishop of Colombo received \$25,000, although he had but 12 chaplains and a few catechists, while the Catholics received only the nominal sum of 1,000 rupees (\$500), although their number amounted to 190,000,—and, what is more important, notwithstanding that the largest portion of the Church property had been in possession of Catholics during the Portuguese regime, previous to the possession of the island by the Dutch and afterwards by the English. A little more is granted to the Presbyterians, although their numbers do not exceed 903 members in 130, entire island; but the bulk of the allowance, 130,000 rupees, was granted to the 2,190 Anglicans. The petition was refused by 147 nays to 121 yeas. Because the Anglican Church was the "Established Church." This small majority it is hoped will be overcome at no distant day by the more liberal-minded colonists. There was also a lively discussion in the public press before the opening of the Chambers. Among the staunchest defenders of the petition was Savundranayagam-Pillai, a converted Hindoo of Dsohaffa, who has obtained much fame in the East Indies as Attorney at the Supreme Court of Madras and as a Catholic journalist.

IRISH NEWS.

APPOINTMENT.—Dr. Pys has been appointed to the chair of Anatomy and Physiology in the Queen's College, Galway, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Cleland.

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.—The Lord Lieutenant and Duchess of Marlborough, accompanied by a small party, left Dublin on Tuesday for Dromoland, county Clare, on a visit to Lord Inchiquin.

JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN.—A critical and biographical article by Mr. John H. Ingram on James Clarence Mangan, the Irish poet, will appear in the December number of the Dublin University Magazine.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. King-Harman, M.P., has been appointed by the Lord Lieutenant a member of the Board of Control over the Royal Canal, to act in conjunction with the Commissioners of Public Works in regard to the affairs of that navigation.

THE "CONNAUGHT TELEGRAPH" AND LORD ORANMORA.—A report is current that the proprietors of the Connaught Telegraph will institute legal proceedings against Lord Oranmora and Browne for alleged libel in a letter he wrote to the Times designating that organ as "Fenian."—Tuam News.

RIGHT REV. DR. WOODLOCK.—His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin has appointed the Right Rev. Monsignor Woodlock to act as one of his Vicars-General, in conjunction with His Lordship the Bishop of Galway and the Very Rev. Monsignor Meagher, the Venerable Dean of the Diocesan Chapter.

HOME RULE IN THE NORTH.—On Friday evening, the 23rd Nov., a great public demonstration was held in St. Mary's Hall, Belfast. Among the speakers were Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, M.P.; Mr. C. S. Parnell, M.P.; Mr. Biggar, M.P.; Rev. John Boylan, P.P., Cavan; and Rev. J. J. McCartan, P.P., Kildress.

THE REPRESENTATION OF BELFAST.—It is announced that Mr. W. Johnston, M.P., has been offered a valuable appointment in connection with the administration of the new Prison Act, and that several prisoners are already canvassing for the seat which he occupies in Parliament. Dr. Seeds, Q.C., says the Ulster Echo was nominated at a meeting of his friends, and we understand, has intimated his intention to contest the borough.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT COMMITTEE.—At a meeting of the O'Connell Committee, it was resolved that the new trustees should attend at the Bank of Ireland and accept the transfer of the trust fund, amounting to £10,000, and that Mr. Teniswood, as executor of the deceased sculptor, Mr. Foley, should be requested to state whether he is in a position to resume and complete the contract for the memorial statue. Captain Blake Forster J.P., was added to the committee.

ALLEGED AGRARIAN OUTRAGE IN FERMANAGH.—A respectable farmer, named Moffet, residing between Swanlinbar and Killynawley, was fired at on Saturday night while in one of his outhouses. The shot was fired from the door. He was wounded in the arm and side, the larger portion of the charge lodging in a tub which he had in his hands. It is said he had previously received a threatening letter about a small farm which was given to him by the landlord of the property. The scene of the outrage is in Fermanagh, but borders Cavan.—Daily Express.

LAW IN ENGLAND.—The soldiers who took part in the recent episode at the Curragh have been treated with draconian severity. Seven of them have been found guilty of having offered violence to the military police, and resisted the authority of Lieutenant Craigie by absconding themselves from parade, and have been sentenced to penal servitude from periods ranging from five years to eight years. Had they kicked their wives to death in England, the world not have to undergo more than a few months' imprisonment.

THE ESTATE OF FERRIS IN KERRY.—In the Landed Estates Court on Wednesday, Judge Ormsby refused to sanction the acceptance of the offer of £85,000 made by Mr. Goodman Gentleman for the estate of the late Mr. Ferris, situated near Listowel, in the county of Kerry. The case came before the court on motion, to confirm the offer of Mr. Gentleman, and, after considerable argument, Judge Ormsby refused the motion, and said that the tenants should have the costs of attending on the 2nd of November. The tenants may, therefore, purchase their own holdings.

MR. PARNELL, M.P., ROBBED IN MANCHESTER.—At the Manchester City police court Edward Staniel Bent, solicitor, practicing at the court, was charged with receiving stolen property. It was stated that about the 11th September last Mr. Parnell, M.P., was traveling from Dublin to Leeds, having with him two portmanteaus. At Manchester he had to change and lay the portmanteaus on the platform, but on his arrival at Leeds they were missing. A man has since been convicted of stealing the portmanteaus, which were subsequently found at Mr. Bent's office. They had been broken open and most of the contents, valued at £50, removed.

SEPARATE TRAGEDY IN KERRY.—The Killarney police received information on the 15th inst., that a woman named Julia Clifford and her daughter, a young girl, were murdered in a cabin they occupied at Dromis, near Killyglinn. The bodies when discovered were shockingly mutilated by burning, and it was evident that an attempt had been made to destroy the remains in this manner. The cabin was burned by the fire with the exception of the walls. The men arrested are Timothy Morgan, his sons, Denis and John, and John Heffernan. They were brought to Killarney, and have been remanded. An inquest was held on the remains. It is stated that the Morgans were heard to use threats against the old woman, after unsuccessfully prosecuting her at the Killyglinn petty session.

CELEBRICAL CHANGES IN THE DIOCESE OF MEATH.—The Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Lord Bishop of Meath, has promoted the Rev. Thomas Allen, St. Mary's, Drogheda, to the pastoral charge of Oldcastle, county Meath, in room of the Rev. George Leonard, P.P., deceased. The Rev. Eugene Lynch, P.P., Donore, has been given pastoral charge of Dunshaughlin, county Meath, in room of the Rev. N. Duff P.P., deceased. The Rev. W. Cantwell, late senior curate in Mullingar, replaces Father Lynch in the pastoral charge of Dunmore. At the last meeting of the Drogheda Board of Guardians a letter was read from the Rev. Mr. Allen, resigning the chaplaincy, which was accepted, and a resolution passed, on the motion of two Protestant guardians, Messrs. Barbazon and Eagar, expressing regret at losing him, and bearing testimony to the great good he had effected amongst the inmates.

FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE.—Some excitement has been created in Cashel by an event which has occurred in one of the hospitals there. It seems a poor man named Loney desired to become a Catholic, and requested the hospital officials to send for Archdeacon Quirk, the zealous parish priest of Cashel. The request was refused, and a Protestant clergyman sent for instead. He happened not to be at home, but this did not satisfy other parties, for they despatched a messenger for another Protestant clergyman. This gentleman came, and exerted every influence to dissuade the man from his intended course, but without avail. At last the priest was sent for, and it pleased Providence to give the poor penitent time to receive his ministrations. It might have been otherwise, and the fact does not extenuate the interference with freedom of conscience. The entire matter ought to be carefully inquired into.—Freeman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESERVATION OF THE IRISH LANGUAGE.—The Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language is extending rapidly.

BRITISH CHANNEL.—The British Channel is reported full of wreckage, the result of the recent gale in that latitude.

WINNIPEG.—Madame Cauchon died at Government House, Winnipeg, shortly after midnight on Friday the 7th.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI.—The suit brought by the Countess Lamburtini, who claims to be the daughter of Cardinal Antonelli, has been adjourned till Christmas, when judgment will, it is believed, go against her unless she can produce her mother in Court, which her counsel professes to be able to do.

TURKS REPULSED.—On Monday morning a heavy attack was made by sixteen Turkish battalions on the Russian outposts at Pyrgos, Khabuel, Tachemes and between Tschiflik and Trostentik. The engagement lasted from nine o'clock in the morning until six o'clock in the evening, the Turks being ultimately repulsed at every point. Pyrgos was reduced to ashes by the Turks.

SITTING BULL'S INDEPENDENCE.—A World's Fort Walsh special says Sitting Bull's trouble with the Blackfeet Indians arises from his intrusion on the latter's hunting grounds. A police officer who had a talk with Sitting Bull and warned him that the police would hold him responsible for any disturbance with the Blackfeet growing out of his trespass, reports him as saying he did not care for any people who wear breech cloths.

RUSSIAN THANKSGIVING FOR VICTORY.—An official Russian despatch of Tuesday's date, from Biot, states that on the 19th inst., the capture of Kara was celebrated by a religious service performed in the presence of the emperor, in the Tschtschanka redoubt before Plevna, against which place, after the service, all the Russian batteries fired salutes. In the evening the Muscovite positions were illuminated, there was a display of fireworks, and the bands of the various regiments played.

THE REVEREND A TOOTH.—The Rev. A. Thur Tooth has finally routed all his adversaries, and, singularly enough, by an appeal to one of those anti-Christian courts, which, he says, should not interfere with clerical matters. In the Queen's Bench a rule has been made absolute setting aside all the proceedings against him, on the ground that the requisition of the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Dean of Arches to hear the case, called upon him to sit in London or at Westminster, or within the Diocese of Rochester. The learned judge sat at Lambeth, which is not included in either of the places named. The Lord Chief Justice observed that the Court made the rule absolute with great regret, as the objection was of the most technical description.—Exchange.

THE QUESTION WHETHER DISSENTERS OUGHT NOT TO BE EXCLUDED FROM BURIAL IN A CATHOLIC CEMETERY, which lately occupied the public mind in Portugal, has been settled. By the decision of the Lisbon municipality these outside the pale of the Church are to be interred in other mould than that set apart for the sepulture of her own children. What other decision could have been arrived at? The Church has ordained that even those among her own children who neglect to comply with certain teachings of hers, shall not be allowed to rest in consecrated clay. How, then, could it be expected that she would accord this to persons who regard her doctrines as erroneous, and even deny her character as a Church?

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN GERMANY.—Where persecution begins, tribulation commences in Prussia. The sisters of the various Orders are no longer allowed to live and pray together, nor yet to teach, and only by way of a favor they are permitted to go on tending the sick and infirm. But even there they are not exempt from systematic annoyance. Whenever a sister is transferred from one settlement to another, she not only must report herself to the police, but also state the motive of her removal. We translate the following comment on this state of things from our Bonn contemporary, the Deutsche Reichszeitung:—"Not even a tramp is ever asked why he goes from one place to another. Now are the sisters of the sick more dangerous to the State than all this perigrinating rabble? We are given to understand that the lady superior of the Franciscan Sisters of Aix-la-Chapelle has refused to answer questions that enter so deeply into the inner life of religious orders, and has given it to be clearly understood that the world is wide enough for them, if in Prussia the country is made too hot for them. We only wish that all other associations for the tending of the sick would show the same bold front to unwarranted demands of this kind." Bismarck is sure not to carry things to far in this direction. He knows full well that it does not pay to fall out with those religious orders, without the aid of which the effectiveness of the Prussian army could not have been kept up in 1877, for no one will do the same work for the love of money that these sisters do for the love of Christ.

CAMPAGNING ROUND PLEVNA.—If I have hinted that we in Bogot are not altogether comfortable, I hasten to say that, in comparison with life in the trenches, this is luxury and comfort indeed. It has been raining for a week, and Bulgarian soil is very soft. The Russian soldier has very little knack about making himself comfortable; he has not yet learned the trick of digging a ditch around his tent, but patiently endures a wet floor to his shelter, when with a stick or a knife he could dig a trench around it in five minutes which would conduct the water from the canvas away from the enclosure. Judging from what the mud is here, it is probably knee-deep in the loose earth of the trenches; and one may well appreciate what the discomforts of life are over the hill, when on this side it is about as much as one wants to do to keep half-dry with waterproofs and tents. The soldier's tents are thin and do not shed water perfectly; as I have said they have little idea of arranging anything for their own comfort. Any other soldier would be occupied in building chimneys and fire-places, would manage to have dry beds, and the tents would be made in some way comfortable shelters; but the Russian soldiers, with the same degree and kind of patience he has displayed in the long marches of the summer and under the murderous fire of the Turks, bears the cold and wet without a grumble. Bogot is not as near the Danube and the railway as it may appear on the map. It is twelve or fifteen hours' ride, or rather wade through the mire, to Stovna, and thence another eight hours' to Gurgevo. Form Bucharest to Plevna, then, is a three days' journey, with changes of horses on the road; and other the trip lasts nearly a week with the unforeseen accidents on the way. Bridges which were bad in summer are not yet repaired, impassable mudholes are not yet filled up, and the interminable trains block up the roads for hours at a time, stopped, perhaps, by a single dead animal or the whim of a driver. The time is past when with a good horse one could keep the north star over his shoulder and go across the fields as easy as in the road; a canal of mud is now better than the knee-deep soil of the ploughed fields, and frequent fogs make navigation a necessary requirement for one who would make a successful trip across country. We are looking forward anxiously to the clear, cold weather that is to dry up the roads and make camp life endurable.—Daily News Correspondent.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

POULTRY.—As we go about and see the poor mixed lots of fowls in farm yards, the imprudence of it is too palpable to be overlooked. Where a good breed is kept, and well cared for, the profit exceeds that of anything else on the farm. Now is a good time to clear out poor fowls and procure a few good pullets; after a run on the stubbles, the old fowls will be in good condition for market.

SHEEP.—Lambs should now all be weaned, and the ewes well fed for breeding. In a month or two the coupling season will begin. Nothing is gained, but much is lost, by using a poor ram. A purebred ram, of whatever kind is chosen, should be procured at once. None less than a year old should be used for breeding. The ewe lambs should be separated from the old ewes, and kept in a good pasture, or otherwise well fed by themselves.

SWINE.—Some breeders make a business of having their sows litter in August, so as to get the pigs ready by the holidays for small pork. By proper management two litters of pigs may be turned off from one sow in the year, the pigs being sold at three to four months old as "market pigs." There is evident profit in this, and because every one does not know how, or care to take the trouble to do this, there is the more profit for those who do. The best work pays best in everything.

FALL-FOLLOWING.—As a means of preparing land for spring crops, there is none better than what is known as fall-fallowing. Our first season makes this as effective in cleaning the soil, as the English farmer's summer-fallow. Two plowings may be given, if necessary before the winter, and a final deep plowing for the last, will leave the soil in fine condition in spring, for root crops or corn. If any fall-fallowing is to be done, it should be begun at once.

DUNDRY MATTERS.—See that the stock, of all kinds, do not want for water. A good force pump and some hose, by which water may be led to a trough wherever it is required, will be found useful. Clean out root cellars, and make them ready for the next harvest. Grainaries should be thoroughly well cleaned, and every crevice filled with hot lime wash, put on very thick. The windows should be protected by wire-gauze, to keep out the grain moths and weevils. Save all the straw and chaff for feeding, and use leaves, muck, sand, and earth for bedding; a store of these should be gathered by and by. In spare hours make repairs, clean machines, and remember that the summer is fast slipping away, and the fall, with its rains and storms, will be upon us, and many things that may be done now, cannot be done then.

PLANTING TREES.—"Pioneer," in the Prairie Farmer, says:—"I have transplanted many hundred trees in the last few years, and I have rarely lost a tree, and most of them set in the fall. One of the most important rules to be observed is, before taking up a tree mark it in some manner, so that you will know which is the north side, so as to be able to reset it in exactly the position it grew in the woods. This may seem to many of no importance, but to those who know there is in the bark and wood of all trees a radical difference between the north and south sides, the north side being close grained and tough, while the south side is invariably more open grained and trash, or soft, the importance will be seen. If this is done, your tree does not have to undergo a complete change in all the parts, and is ready to start off, and grow at the proper time as readily as though it had not been moved."

CUTTING ASPARAGUS.—Many people ruin their asparagus beds by continuing the cutting too late in the season. The assimilated season. The assimilated sap stored in the roots during the previous season will throw a succession of stalks in spring, thereby furnishing a supply of this delicate vegetable for several weeks; but the supply becomes exhausted after a while, and if the cutting is afterward continued, it is at the expense of the vigor, and even of the life of the roots. Asparagus should not be taken from a bed for a longer time than a month, no matter how vigorous the roots may be, and we have known large plantations to be totally destroyed by continuing the cutting from six to eight weeks. Of course much depends upon the weather in spring, for if it is cold and wet the stalks will not grow quite so rapidly, and the cutting may be continued a little longer than during dry, hot weather.

NOTES ON ORCHARD AND GARDEN WORK.—Perhaps fruit growers and gardeners generally, lead less isolated and secluded lives than do farmers, but at best they go about all too little. Next month the fair will demand attention, and the harvest of the larger fruits will be coming on; hence the present is the most favorable time for a brief vacation. If one has an idea of changing his residence, and moving to a locality that he regards more favorable—and our correspondence shows that there are many such—now is the best time to visit the proposed locality. We do not say that places will show at their best; on the contrary, after the heats of July and August, especially if the usual droughts occur, every place will look at its very worst, and that is the condition in which an intending purchaser should see the place he proposes to make his future home. If he knows the worst, no disappointment can follow. Many a place that in the freshness of spring or the ripeness of autumn seems charming, presents a sorry aspect at the present season.

EGG RAISING.—The egg traffic has risen to an importance which few comprehend. The aggregate transactions in New York City alone must amount fully to \$8,000,000 per annum, and in the United States to \$18,000,000. A single firm in that line of business East, handled \$1,000,000 worth of eggs during the year. In Cincinnati, too, the traffic must be proportionately large. In truth, the great gallinaceous tribe of our country barnyards contributes in no small degree to human subsistence, eggs being rich in nutritive properties, equal to one-half their entire weight. Geese, duck, hen, pullet and partridge eggs are the principal kinds produced in America. The perishable nature of eggs has detracted from their value as an article of diet. The peculiar excellence of eggs depends upon their freshness. But lately the process of crystallizing has been resorted to, and by this process the natural egg is converted into a vitreous substance of a delicate amber tint, in which form it is reduced seven-eighths in bulk compared with barreled eggs, and retains its properties for years unimpaired in any climate. This is indeed an achievement of science and mechanical ingenuity, and has a most important bearing on the question of cheaper food, by preventing waste, equalizing prices throughout the year, and regulating consumption. In this form eggs may be transported without injury, either to the equator or to the poles, and at any time can be restored to their original condition simply by adding the water which has been artificially taken away. The chief egg desiccating companies are in St. Louis, and New York. No salts or other extraneous matters are introduced in the process of crystallizing, the product being simply a consolidated mixture of the yolk and albumen. Immense quantities of eggs are preserved in the spring of the year by liming. Thus treated they are good for every purpose except boiling. It is a common trick for some dealers to palm off eggs so treated as fresh, so that imposition is easily practiced. In the desiccation process, however, the difference becomes apparent, as from four to five more lined eggs are required to make a pound of eggs crystallized than when fresh are used, and eggs in the least tainted will not crystallize at all.—Boston Transcript.