# LAND AND LABOR.

ENCYURE BY HON, T. V. POWDERLY IN NORDHEIMER'S HALL.

The lecture by the Hon. T. V. Powderly, Mayor of Scranton, Pa., on the subject of Land and Labor," was well attended at Nordhelmer's Hall Tuesday night week. Mr. Keys secupied the chair, and in introducing the lecturer, said that it was time labor should think for itself, and not be the slave it had been. The agitation for the passage of a Pactory Act received his attention, and the hope was expressed that this would be secured at the next session. The only remedy for the many grievances which labor had to andure was better representation.

Hon. T. V. Powderly, who was loudly applauded, speke of the vast extent of the task which the Knights of Labor and undestaken to perform. He advocated strongly that the working classes should be represented in the government of any land as well as the capitalists. The Knights of Labor were contrasted with trades unionists, showing that arbitration for the settlement of trade disputes between employers and employed was superior in all respects to the sirikes system, and that whilst strikes served to impoverish the working classes, co-operation would turn labor with capital and enable men to originally by the congregations of theolocompete in trade with their old employers. Reference was made to the establishment at Philadelphis, in 1865, of the Garment Cutters' Union, the foreunion of the Kuights of or other full member of the Council is Labor, and the foundation of the first local Chairman of each committee. The general assembly of the latter organization in 1869, the rapid increase and progress of the order, upon, however, by the authorities at Rome, which had even spread to the Old Country. He made allusion to the necessity that hat sidered. The apostolic delegate is selected, been felt under the old trades union system not only because of his intellectual fitness, which legislated only for one particular olasz-for united action in the common inferest, and with this end in view the Knights of the deliberations of the Council. He parof Labor was catablished. Its object was that all men who toiled, and all to each committee, advising, of course, with who felt for those who tolled, might come others of the high clergy so far as to be Sogether in the organization and sided in putting the different matters in work for the common sim. That was the the hands of committees best fitted extent of the Knights of Labor. They had by their composition to dispose of them with been referred to as Boolalists, Communists, most ability and sound judgment. The comand strikers, but there was Lever a reform yet that was not maligned when it was first the reports, and takes action, invorably or introduced. The lecturer then proceeded to otherwise. The Council has its secretaries apenunciate the principles advocated by the pointed by the apostolic delegate or presiding Entubes of Lator, detailing and illustrating officer, and the measures adopted and conclueach separate plank in their platform. Their stons reached by the Council are engrossed principles, he said, might be briefly stated as and transmitted to Rome, where they must head, and shot himself, and fell on the floor follows :-1. To bring into the organization every de- authority. They are carefully considered at

partment of productive industry. The neces- Rome by the Pope and his cabinet of counaity tor united action in that connection had sellors, and if approved, they are sent back already been referred to.

of the wealth that they create, more leigure, the Council may be approved and another and more of the advantages of society. Un- part may be stricken out and negatived. der this head the lecturer referred to the Great secrecy is observed as to the proceed agitation for an eight hour system. He denied lings of the Council until the business is that the laborers were opposed to machinery, completed. All statements, therefore, as to All they asked was that as the laborer had what will be done by the Council created these labor-saving machines, he liext year are apeculatio or conjecshould derive some benefit in having his ture, but no doubt they are very near hours of labor reduced. Westhere anything, the mark who think that the relahe would ask in that? They found no fault tions of the clergy and their Bishops. with men because they owned capital; they with some restriction on the present power were willing to extend the hand to them; all of the Blahops over their clergy, will be one they asked for was justice, and if they did not of the matters legislated upon. It is well get it they would take it. The eight hours known that nowhere in the world is the demand, he said, was a growing demand, and power of the Bishops more absolute than in must eventually prove successful. come before the Council, and almost certainly

3. Substitution of arbitration for strikes wherever and whenever practicable. He ad. | receive its attention, will be that of the manwised them to throw all strikes overboard, be. sgement of the finances of congregations and cause they never brought in their train any that of the clergy taking charge of the degood to the workingman, and said that there was only one kind of strike he advocated, and that was a strike at the ballot box, whereby they could secure proper representation.

equal work. The Knights of Labor, the lecturer said, he believed was the first organimation to admit women to its ranks, and with wery good results. One of the best men in the order in Palladelphia was a woman. (Laughter and applance.)

5. The prohibition of the employment of children in mines, workshops, etc., before atmining their 14th year. The lecturer spoke in carneal terms of the necessity of education among the children of the laboring classes; 38 was upon these children he said that the hope of every country rested, and if they were neglected there would a time come when those who had the welfare of the country at heart would have cause to tremble. He was therefore of opinion that they were not wrong in asking that the time spent by these children at work should be passed in the school room.

6. To abolish the contract system. He spoke in strong terms against the unfairness of convict labor on the honest workman. 7. To prevail upon governments to have

a national meney circulation; to have the government issue the money itself for the people.

8. The recovery for the people of the pubhe land given away to land companies and private apeculators. The lecturer quoted figures to show that some 255 million acres of land in the United States had been given to railway companies and allers, and said that there were more tenant farms in that country than in Ireland and England. What they asked was that no more land should be given away in this manner, and he would go step further and say take back every nore

In conclusion, the lecturer remarked that the Kuights of Labor had a herculean task before them, but it would be by education alone that they could attain their ends. Their principles were good and right, and must eventually win.

Mr. G. W. Stephens, in proposing the vote of thanks, said he endorsed the opinions expressed by the Hon. Mr. Powderly in his lecture. As far as he himself was concerned, he was proud to say he was the son of a shoemaker, and he thought his father was one of the best shoemakers in the world. He did not see why any man should be ashamed of labor; we were all laborers, and should always be willing to give a helping hand to our fellow men.

The vote of thanks was seconded by Mr. Geo. Clark, and put to the assembly by the President of the Knights of Labor in this city, Mr. Keys, and carried with great op-

Mr. Powderly, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, raid the best thanks they could give him is to adopt the principles of the Knights of Labor and assist, by every just means, to elevate and educate one another. At the same time he produced a gavel which he had made when working at the bench which had a history. It had opened all the principal meetings of the Knights of Habor since the fermation of that organization in 1869. It had also opened the meeting in honor of Parnell, and also the great National Land League meeting in New York, and he dynamiters to-day, a pollosman testified he honed it would open the first meeting of the Knights of Labor in Montreal.

The Hon, T. V. Powderly is a pleasing and powerful speaker. No way tiresome, as was evidenced by the great eitention paid to his remarks for the space of nearly two hours.

THE COMING PLENARY COUNCIL. HOW IT WILL BU CALLED BY THE POPE AND THE

MODE OF TRANSACTING BUSINESS. BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—The announcement that the American Oatholic Bishops in Rome have decided in favor of holding a national or plenary council in Baltimore in November, 1884, is an absorbing topic in Catholic circles here. The last plenary Council of the Catho-lic Church for the United States was held in Baltimore in 1866. From a theologian who was a member of that council the following information was obtained:-

The Council will be called by orders from the apostolic delegate, appointed by the Pope to represent him in the business. This de-iegate will most probably be Archbishop Seprool whose appointment was announced a short time ago to vieit this country with powers from Rome. The Council will consist of all the Archbishops, including Cardinal McCioekey, the Bishops, heads of religious houses, abbots, principals of church colleges, and chief men of the religious orders of the Catholic Church. The invita-tion, or rather command, to attend the Conucil is sent to each person who is to be a member by the Pope's representative, and he must obey the command to attend, or send a good and sufficient excuse if he cannot obey it. Each Blahop or other member of the Council also brings with him one or more pricets as theologians, who take an important part in the proceedings. The businers of the Council is considered and shaped glans, which are simply committees appointed by the apostolic delegate, with duties similiar to those of a committee of Congress. A Bishop business of the Council is first determined so har as to suggest the subjects to be conbut because, being of another country, he will be impartial, having no interest in the results cels out the business and assigns the subject mittee report to the Council, which considers be approved before they are of any binding bready been referred to.

2. To secure for the tollers a proper there or a part only of the matters acted upon by

## ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.

posits of their parishioners.

this country. Another subject which will

On the appearance of the first symptoms, as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chil- til the inquest opens to-morrow. The heads ly sensations, followed by night sweats and of both are covered with blood. The affair cough, prompt measures of relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs; therefore use the great anti-scrofulous or blood purifier and strength restorer. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it nes no equal. Sold by druggists. For Dr. Pierce's treatise on Consumption gand two STREET, WORLD'L DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSO-CIATION, Buffalo, N.Y.

## FRANCE AND CHINA.

PRENCH VIOTORY—THE OUTPOSTS OF SORTAY DAY TURED - FRESH BASIS OF REGOTIATIONS.

Hong Kong, Dec. 20. - The French forces have captured the principal outposts of Sontay, embracing five strongly fortified villages. The enemy made a stubborn resistance. The French loss was 200 men and 15 officers killed and wounded. Admiral Courbet, who commanded the expedition, had 7,000 men, of which 4,000 were engaged, the balance being held in reserve. The Chinese still hold the fortress of Sontay.

Hong Kong, Dec. 20 .- The Chinese still hold the fortress of Sontay. It is reported that 1,000 Uhinese were killed and wounded in the fight, which occurred on the 14th. Two of the outworks were also captured, and the citedel is entrounded. The principal fighting occurred on the river tank. Saveral villages were captured at the point of the bayonet. The French troops have advanced within a mile of the ciradel, but it is probable there will be very heavy fighting before they reach the palace. The Chinese lost heavily from the shells of the fleet.

The Minister of Marine has received the following telegram from Admiral Courbet, dated: Before Sontay, Dec. 16 .- Expedition left Hanol 11th instant; captured Fort Phusa and all earthworks crected on bank of Song Kei (Red River), opposite Sontay; ascault was carried out by marino infantry and Algerian sharpshooters; flotilla rendered very efficient assistance; enemy were very well armed, and resisted desperately; condition and spirits of French are excellent. 'To-day

we commence attack on Sontay." Premier Ferry read the published despatch from Sontay, and said :- I believe our troops only encountered the Black Flags, and do not believe Chinese regulars were seen. China doss not accept the responsibility for the acts of the Black Flags. If it were otherwise it would give rise to many serious claims on our part. Our relations with China are not broken off. No European cabinet has displayed discontent or ill will in regard to the Tonquin affair. In conclusion I sek you to give the credit with the largest possible majority in order that we may be able to negotlate first and fight afterwards, if necessary. The votes were then taken.

# DYNAMITERS ON TRIAL.

EDINBURGE, Dro. 19 .- At the trial of the found in the houses of the prisoners newspapers and documento showing their sympathy with the life's agitation. Wm. Lamle, who testified in Dablin against his brotherin-law, Poole, explained the nature of the Fenian cath and the object of the Fenian organisation. The prosecution was then losed. The prisoners entered a general denial of the charges. The witnesses for the defence were mostly relatives of the prisoners

and called to prove alibis. EDINEURGH, Dec. 20.—The Lord Advocate closed the case for the Crown in the trial of the dynamiters to-day. He claimed the evidence had proved they conspired to bring about explosion with which they are charged. Their counsel then addressed the jury in behalf of the accused.

GLASSOW, Dec. 21.—The jury in the case of the Glasgow dynamiters has retired. The Judge occupied two hours in delivering his charge.

Later-The jury found five of the prisoners guil y of all the charges, and five guilty of the first charge only. Five were sentenced to penal servitude for life and five for seven

TOBTA. Terence McDermott, Thos. Devanov, Peter Callaghan, Henry McCann and Patrick McCulloch were setenced to life.

## WOMAN AND HER DISEASES

is the title of a large lilustrated treatise by Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y., sent to any address for three stamps. It teaches successful self-treatment.

#### A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

MURDER AND EUICIDE IN QUEBEC -TWO MONTBEAL-ERS THE VICTIMS-BLISE PARS SHOT BY JOS. MULBOONEY WHO THEN KILLS HIMSELP.

which ended in the suicide of the murderer, occurred this evening in a house of illfame in St. Helen street, St. Bicks, kept by Engenie Brillard. The facts are as follows: A month ago a young girl, aged 19, named Eilse Pare, arrived from Montreal and went to reside at Eugenie Brillard's. She had left her paramour, said to be Joseph Mulrooney, in Montreal. Mulrooney had on several oc. easions openly expressed his intention of rived in this city and visited the house in question, remaining a short time. He returned yesterday afternoon, and was in the girl's company till teatime. After tea she returned to her room, where she left Muirconey asleep. A few minutes after her entrance into the room, one of the inmates, who was in the doorway of the room opposite that occupied by the two, noticed Mulroorey point a pistol at the girl and immediately heard the report. the also saw the girl fall and another shot fired at the victim. Mulrooney then pointed the revolver towards the right side of his over his victim. The alarm was immediately given by the mmate who had witnessed the scene and Dr. Garneau sent for, On his arrival he found them both barely breathing. A pricet was sent for, but both had explied before his arrival. The doctor, who is also Deputy Coronor, took possession of the revolver which he found in Mulrooney's hand, locked the door of the room, and informed the police. A constable was immediately dispatched to the scene, and took charge of the house. The Coroner and Colonel Voll, Oblet of Police, were early on the spot, and measures were taken to secure the attendance of the witnesses at the inquest, which will take place at No. 3 Police Station, St. Roche, at 9 o'clock to-morrow.

It is said that Mulrooney has been for some time barkeeper at the Bichelieu Hotel, Montreal. He had a quarrel last night with the girl. Just before the shooting she had borrowed ten dollars from the keeper of the house to give to her paramour to pay his way back to montreal. It is alleged that the giri, who was of most respectable parentage, was seduced in this city about three years ago. She had lived with Mulrooney in Chicago and Montreal almost ever since. She resided in Montreal last week, returning on Sunday night to Quebdo. The bodies lie on the floor just as they fell, and will not be disturbed unhas caused the greatest excitement in town. The Coroner, Dr. Belleau, and the Orowa prosecutor, Mr. Dunbar, Q.O., were in consultation together for a long time to night. It has been learned that Mulrooney has not been for some time connected with the Riche-

It appears now that the unfortunate man Mulrooney, left the employment of Mr. Durocher, at the Biobelieu Hotel, about eight months ago. While in that place he was known to be unsteady, but was much liked for his good fellowship. After leaving the Richelieu it seems that he went to Chicago, where he was for about seven months, but was unsuccessful. Re then returned to Montreal and went to Quebec on Monday with the above sad result. The deceased had also been in the employ of the Canada Hotel for some time.

## UNITED STATES CONGRESSMEN ON

THE O'DONNELL EXECUTION. Washington, Dec 19 .- A large meeting was held this evening at Ford's Opera House under the auspices of the Olan na Gaet to express in the words of the call, "American opinion and feeling in regard to the judiolal murder of Patrick O'Donnell by the British authorities." Congressman Robinson, (New York), presided, and stated that O'Donnell was not the first Irishman whom Eng. the congratulation, but took his extended land had murdered, nor did he suppose he hand and thanked him for the assistance would be the last. The United States could he had rendered her in the consummation not afford to have its citizens arrested in England without a protest, nor to have them convicted without a fair trial. The name of Patrick O'Donnell was prouder and more honored than those of all the queens and monarchs of the world. He stated his intention of getting the House of Representatives to say whether it approved of the course of the Minister to Great Britain; if he had been simply putting it out of my power to say a true representative of the United States, Patrick O'Donnell would be alive to-day. Lord" J. Bussell Lowell must come home. The whole diplomatic corps was a disgrace to America.

Congressman Calkins said he was not here because he had Irish blood in his veins, but because he had always been a lover of tolerance. He hoped to see the day when the people of Ireland should be free as the citizens of America.

Congressman Finerty said this meeting should be called to lament the impotence of a great nation, which, by a nation not fit to black its shoes, had been insulted in the person of its president. There was a day when the cannon of America, feeble to-day, would have enswered the insult and defined of England. The question was not so much one of Irish liberty as one of American decadence. There was never an insult more direct or more inexcusable than the refusal of Lord Granville to consider the request of the American nation. Suppose the President on Friday night had telegraphed Lowell :- I demand the respite of Patrick O'Donnell for ninety days, or diplomatic rolations will be see- lishment will not operate at all this winter, pended. If he had said that the blood and some other mills have also decided to of the nation would have been up, and if Eugland had sent her fleets they would have been met as they had been met before. Referring to the contest for the chairmanship

of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, he said the backbone of certain party would resent the appointment of any man said to be under the influence of England as the head of that committee. If one party was responsible for Minister Lowell, he did not want another party to be responsible for the gentleman who was certain to be the ally and supporter of the policy of that Minister. He spoke as a Democrat because he thought one Democrat should tell the preaiding officer of the House what the people of his sentiments thought of surrendering the c ntrol of foreign affairs into the hands of a clique who believed in hob-nobbing with the English aristocracy. The speaker also re-forced in eulogistic terms to Blaine's foreign policy when Secretary of State.

Congressman Belford endorsed the remarks of Congressman Robinson, and asserted that O'Donnell had done an absolutely just act in killing a sneak. Had he been tried in Colorado the jury would have acquitted him without retiring.

The meeting was very enthusiastic, and frequently interrupted the speakers with loud cheers. Resolutions were adopted condemnatory of the action of Great Britain in the O'Donnell case.

### THE CLAYTON-BULMER TREATY.

Washington, Dec. 20.-The President yesterday sent a batch of correspondence to the Senate regarding the Clayton-Bulmer Treaty. In a despatch to Minister Lowell, dated May 5th, Freiinghuysen says Lord Granville has practically confined himself to the assertion of the rights of Great Britain under article 8 of the treaty, but this smile is simply a de-claration of the intention entertained more than 30 years sgo by the two nations to take up at some subsequent period the negotistion of a treaty on a particular subject. In order to carry out this, further treaties must be made by the United States and England with each other and with each of the Central Americal States through which the canal may be built, defining in demarrying her. The evening before last he ar. tall the stipulations necessary to execute the are forced to buy our clothes from general principles. If this article requires the joint control of all means of the lethmus transit, how is it that Great Britain has never objected to our exclusive control of the Panama Railroad? Freiinghuysen also says that Great Britain has violated the treaty by ez- | tuey stop the money out of our pay and we tending and consolidating her Honduras settlement. In the conviction, therefore, that the arguments heretofore presented by the United States remain nushaken, the President adhered to the views set forth in his instructions of May 8tb, 1883. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-A letter from

Secretary Frelinghuysen to Minister Lewell dated November 22ad, is made public today. The letter is in reply to a communication from Earl Granville, of August 17th, and takes atrong grounds in support of the position that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is erve that Lord Granville says Her Majesty's Government have reached a conclusion that a prolongation of this discussion is not likely to lead to any practical result, and also says that Great Britain has large colonial possessions and great commercial interests which render any means of unobstructed and rapid access from the A'lantle to the Pacific, a matter of great importance to her. In conclusion of this discussion you may say to Lord Granville that this Government fully appreciates the importance to Great Britain of unobstructed and rapid access from ocean to ocean, and have no disposition to impede Great Britain in the enjoyment of such access, and that this Government believes the two nations will in due time reach a satisfactory solution of the question that has been considered in this corres-

## A SINGULAR MARRIAGE.

A singular marriage episode occurred in the chambers of Judge Freeman in Erie, Pa disorders peculiar to your sex. By all drug- cate the place for each. In choosing fruit young lady handsomely dressed awaiting for the arrival of some one to marry her to the shabbily dress d, homely man sitting in the rear of the room. "I want you to marry me and this man," she said to the judge. Please come this way," she said to the man in question. "Is this the busband of your choice, madam?" inquired the judge, eyeing the couple with intense surprise. "I believe so. Are you the husband of my choice, Mr. Traynor?" "Yes, ma'am, I am," was the peculiar reply. That question settled, you will oblige me by proceeding with the ceremony, sir," said the lady. After stepping back and conferring with each other a moment, the couple advanced to a table. The young woman handed the man a sheet of paper, but he made a movement which the judge interpreted as signifying that he did not understand the art of writing. A contemptuous smile passed over her face, and taking up a pen, she scrawled with atietocratic angularity two names upon it. and handed it up to the court. The names were Amelia A. Royee. Cincinnati, and Charles I'raynor, Utica, N. Y. They were desired to etand up and join hands. The officiating justice noticed that the hand of the bridegroom was horny, and not conspicuously clean. The lady's was small and neatly gioved. In a few moments they were made man and wife according to the laws of Pennsylvania, and Judge Freeman held out his hand to congratulate the bride. She repudiated of her plan to be married. She then requested the judge to have the notice of her marriage | used doily there will be no use for a wiresent to the Baltimore Sun, the Washington Critic, and the Denver Tribune. "I believe." she added, "that you think some explanation due you. There is nothing wrong in all this," she continued, no crims, no despair, broken hearts, nothing tragic, I am 'yes' to the only man on earth it would please me most to marry; the only man on earth I care for. For reasons that I have no desire to tell I cannot marry this gentleman without bringing great sorrow upon him and me in the future. And as I am only a woman capable of being tempted to marry the man I love, I have married a stranger, and liberty and because he hated tyranny and in- so placed myself beyond the reach of temptation. This is all there is in it. I shall go home and live as I have always lived. It is not likely that I shall see this man Traypor again. He perfectly understands he was hired to marry me and then go about his busi-

THE TIMBER TRADE. There are about eight million feet of square white plue wintering over at Quebec this season. The stook of wancy is small, and it contains very little large wood. In oak and elm the wintering stock is light, not more than about one-half that of last year in oak and about one-fifth in elm. The production of both pine and spruce deals will be curtailed at least one-third, probably onehulf. It is said that the Montmorenci establishment will not operate at all this winter,

Pane, Dec. 19 .- The Barthoid: statue was completed vesterday.

# LIFE IN THE NORTHWEST.

SWINDLING THE EMIGRANTS

A LACORDE'S LETTER TO HIS WIFE IN TOBOSTO.

A place not fit for pigs—Overcharged for buard and clothes—No money for the men—Their families suf-fer in consequence.

Among the poor Irish people, says the Toronto World, who live in the red mw on Coaway street, are a Mrs. McLauchlin and a Mrs. Adley. Since the winter set in these women have found it difficult to keep body and soul together. Their husbands are working on the north shore section of the Canadian Pacific reliway, but are unable to render them any assistance, for reasons mentioned hereafter. The two women got behind in their rent, and yesterday the agent threatened to put the balliff in if it was not paid by to-day. In their distress they went to No. 3 police station and reported their destitute condition, producing the following letter, which Mrs. McLanchlin has recently received from her husband, in proof thereof:-

TERRACE BAY, November. My Dear Wife: I wrote a letter to you on the 29th of Ostober last. I am very ureasy about it as I have no answer from you. I went to day 12 miles to see if there was a letter for me, but there was not; so I thought I would write at once to know what was the matier. This is an awful place to be in: for men to be sent into such a place as this here. We are like so many pigs, and we cannot help ourselves. We are in the woods, and it is impossible for us to get out. It is a swindle from one end to the other. We are like so many rate in a trap. They rob us in every war: \$4 50 for board, 75 cents a month for a doctor, and in this cold country we are obliged to have warm clothes, and we They charge us just their store. what they like : \$4 for an outside shirt and \$5 for an undershirt and drawers and \$5 for a pair of boots. We are obliged to have these things or we could not stand the cold, and do not know how much we are getting a day, nor do we know when we shall get paid. At any rate we shall not get any pay until the 10th of December. Dear wife, I am very auxious to know how you and the ear children are getting along. I have tried all I can to get money, but I cannot. Adley is just in the same fix and feels as bad as I do. You must try and do the best you can until I can send you some help, and may God help you and give you etrength to do the best you can until I can send you some help. With love to yourself voidable. The letter concludes: "I ob and the children, hoping to hear from you soon, I remeto,

Your affectionate busband,

MIER MOLAUCHLIN. Please address, Mike McLaughlin, care of D. H. McKenzie, Terrace Bay, C.P.B.; via

Port Arthur. This letter discloses a terrible state of affaire, and some action should at once be taken by the powers that be to remedy the evils complained of. Mrs McLauchiin and Mrs Adley and their children are dependant upon the charitable public for their means of support, while their husbands are slaving away on the north share for money they cannot get. Who will he to blame if the women and children are turned into the street to-day? This is a question not easily answered, but that these unfortunate people are suffering from hardship and injustice is beyond a doubt.

"SIGH NO MORE, LADIES!"

# AGRICULTURAL

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Horses -Buguiarity in feeding is more im-porten than is usually appreciated, with norsen as well as with milk-producing cows. Wholesome food and sufficient quantity at stated times is essential to healthful growth and efficient service. The amount of rations is governed by the age of the animal and whether at work or idle. No rule in pounds and ounces of hay and grain can be laid down for any horse, and the one in charge needs good judgment to keep the horse in a strong and healthy condition. A knowledge of the requirements of a locomotive would help many horse owners to a better understanding of the laws of feeding. The amount of coal, water, etc., depend upon the easy move ment of every part of the engine, and upon the work being done. The horse is an engine, and, more than that, because it is a living creature and has additional wants. Plenty of food and water are only a part of the needs of a horse. There should be a comfortable stable and all those little attentions which add so much to the health of the animal. Good greening is essential to good digestion. Cleanliness of the skin is as necessary for the health of a horse as for that of a man. The izritation of the brushing stimulates the healthful functions of the Shin; but the brushing may be too severe. There is strong objection to the use of a harsh curry comb. If a good stiff brush is touthed comb or other harsh implement. The rubbing of the "running gear" of a horse

is as essential as that of an engine. Cows - Milch cows are generally doing double work at this season, and should be fed and cared for accordingly. It is folly to milk a cow up to within a tew days of calving; it is running the animal machine at a reckless speed, and a break will come somewhere. Highly ied cows require a reduction of the rations as the period of calving approaches. Tals is especially true of high bred animals which are more or less pampered. The young stock, when infested with ites, should have a mixiure of equal parts of sweet oil and kerosens rubbed thoroughly upon the surface of the skie.

Sheep -When lambs are dropped this month almost constant care will be required for a few days, especially if the weather is very cold. It is often best to wrap a chilled lamb in a wooden blanket, and even to remove it to the house for artificial warmth oy the fire, and to estmulate it with a little hot kinger tes. A few extra early lambs bring more in the spring market than several times the number of late ones. The breeding ewes should be by themselves in warm quarters. The rest of the flock used comfortable shed; and yards, with good hay, straw and grain, fed regular y with enough litter to keep toe floors dry, especially the part which the flock

uses for sleeping.
Swine intended for pork are now mainly disposed of, or should be. The store pigs need only moderate feeding and close warm pens. Provide now for young piga in May, the most favorable time for them, as the weather is warm and green food abundant. If possible most profitable to raise pure-bred swine for the pork barrel or for the market either. Poultry-Unless the house be warm and the food wholesome and abundant, the heas will furnish very lew eggs. The birds enjoy the Winter sunshipe.
WORK IN THE HORTIOULTURAL DE-

PARTMENT.

A Word to Barmers .- That for cultivators

"Summer is the time for work; winter the time for reading and thought," is none the less true because said many times before. When an author says: "There are no acres which the farmer can cultivate with so much profit as those within the boundaries of his brain," it is a striking way of stating it, but It means the same old story, "Now that you have lei-ure, read and think," It may be asked: "What shall we think about?" We address these notes to farmers rather than to bortlouiturists. The first point for every farmer in the older parts of the country to settle is this: Am I making the most of my land? It is an accepted fact that those near cities and large manufacturing towns cannot afford to raise ordinary farm crops. All the centres of dense population afford markets for other produce than corn, wheat, oats, etc., and it is the interest of every farmer in such localities to ask and ascertain how he can turn his scres to the greatest profit? These winter months should allow abundant time for answering the question, What shall I grow? There are three principal kinds of ouiture that may be undertaken by farmers who find a charge desirable. Oroharding, small fruit growing, and the raising of vegetables or farm gardening. Each of these, especially the last two, afford products that meet with a readyle- le wherever a large population is concentrated. If orcharding is decided upon, let the trees, whether apples, pears, peaches, etc., be of the early varieties, and those kinds in demand which cannot be transported from long distances. If small fruits are to be grown, study up the subject, and select varieties that will cover the whole season If vegetable raising, usually the easiest for most farmers, ascertain the demands of the market and arrange to meet them. There is nothing about either of these cultures that cannot be mastered by any tarmer of fair intelligence. It is safe to say that by devoting his land to either, he can, after deducting all extra expenses, more than double the return per acre than he can get from any of the farm crops proper. Every farmer near a market should take up this matter seriously, and be ready to make the best use of the advantages of his location. The books and periodicals in each department afford a sufficient golde to those who would take a new departure.

#### ORCHARD AND NURSERY,

The Farst Duty Here is to take cars of what We have. See that fences and gates are secure. In those unfortunate locatities where animals are "free commoners"—allowed to run in the road, these half-glarved four-legged tramps will take advantage of deep snows and go over an ordinary feace to browse upon the twigs of an orobard,

Rabbits and Mice will continue to do mischis. When the snow is deep and has a slight orust, rabbits can reach the lower branches of trees and prune them after a "system" not given in the books. Trans and shot guns will convert a nuisance into a savery dinner. Rubbing the trunks of young trees with fresh meat or smearing them with blood will keep off rabbits. Pack the snow while light around the base of the trees, to keep off the mice.

Fruit in the Cellar of the dwelling-Open the windows whenever there is no danger of freezing. The ventilation is important to the inmates, and low temperature prolongs

the keeping of the fruit. Planting next Spring-If fruit trees are to be set out next spring, much of the work for Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is a may be done now-upon paper; make a plan prompt and certain remedy for the pa'nful of the orchard, select the varieties and indi-

## FLOWER GARDEN AND LAWN.

for market, have but few kinds

Little can be done ners just now. If enow lodges in evergreen trees, shake it out at once, before it gets loy, or the branches may be broken, as the lower ones are especially liable to be, by the settling of heavy snow upon them. This may need shovelling away. .... When show lines the roads and walks, unless they are marked by wires stretched on

stakes, people will drive or walk a straight line for the house, and thus often in jure small shrubs on the lawn. This may still be done during a thaw.... in mild spells, shrubs may be pruned. Some of them produce their flowers from buds formed last summer, and others upon the growth of the current sea-son. They had better go unpruned, than to allow one not understanding tols to work upon them. While the latter kind may be out back severely, the others only need judiclous thinning.

GREEN-HOUSE AND WINDOW GARDEN, Bulbs potted last fall may be brought, a few pots at a time, to the window or greenhouse, and given water, gradually at first, and more as the leaves increase. When the flowers is e, cut them away, but keep the leaves in a growing state until they also begin to sado. Then cut away these and take the pots to the collar. In spring plant the bulbs in the open ground, where they will flower, but not so finely as at first .... Water plants in pets as they seem to need it. It is butter to allow them to suffer a little and show that they require water than to water all alike daily. If this be done the soil in the pot will be in the condition of mud, and the plant grow sickly and die. Dust is a great enemy to house plants. Contrive a screen of light fabric to cover ther, when the room is swept. Plants with thick, smooth leaves should have them washed weekly, nsing a sponge or soft cloth. Others may be showered, first setting the pots in a bath-tub or sink. Insects in the green-house are for the most part kept under by a weekly fumigation with lobacco-smoke. House plants may be treated with tobacco water, to be followed after an hour by a showering of pure water. Remove scale insects and mealy bugs by hand; it is the best remedy. When chrysanthemums cease blooming out the stems away and remove the pots to the ceilar. A green house, of course, provided with means of ventila-tion, which should be employed judiciously, according to the outside temperature. House plants often suffer for want of fresh air. Letting down the windows at the top, in the middie of the day, will greatly benefit the plants.

PIANOS FOR THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.

We see by the Ottawa Citizen that two planos, of the Celebrated Factory of WM. Knass & Co., have just been selected for his Excellency, the Marquis of Lansdowns. One was a magnificent Grand "Knabe," in elegant Bosewood Case, and the other one of their Upright Cabinet Grands. The Tone, Touch, and Workmanship of these Instruments are described as being perfect. The most thorough judges were employed to make the relection, one of them being Mr. K. Harris, who previous to leaving England, held the high appointment of Local Examiner use a pure-bred boar. As a rule it is not the to the Royal Academy of Music, London.