

are again reduced, his one per plant and this one to become the crown for the next year. Except for hoeing to keep down weeds or two top-dressings of salt, is desirable but not essential, no other cultivation necessary until the leaves die down in autumn. The crowns are then and forced indoor or in situ pots or boxes. The latter are with stable manure or tree- to generate heat, or the are covered with coal-ash, or sandy soil to produce crop of the white stems.

### CELERY.

There are four kinds of celery, all a place in the garden—self blanching, white, pink and red. Celery growers are now busy pulling off the seedlings into boxes or frames, leaving the plants two to four inches apart each. They will be gradually moved off to the outside conditions when they are big enough and put out into the open at the end of May and during June for winter. Celery is a bog plant and must never be short of water. The greatest trouble with the crop is "celery leafspot" disease, which is controlled by spraying every two weeks with Burgundy mixture. Read Department of Agriculture leaflet No. 5. Self blanching celery is grown in beds on the flat. It is very subject to frost damage, therefore it must be grown in trenches so that they can be earthed up for blanching. The white is the most tender but the pink and the red will stand the winter better and some of the should be grown where a winter is required.

### SELF-BLANCHING CELERY

Choose a deeply and manure heavily. Give it a dusting of soot before planting and rake in prior to planting some superphosphate, 3 lbs per square yard. At the end of the year plant out the self-blanching celery on this in a square bed, leaving the plants 8 inches apart each way. Water them in and see they get plenty of water every day.

When the plants are well established and growing freely give a soaking of weak liquid manure once a week. Dust the plants now and then with old soot to keep away the celery leaf miner.

### TRENCH CELERY.

Make the trenches now one foot deep for a single row or 18 inches deep for a double line. Open the trenches 10 inches deep and heap the soil on both sides of the trench. Cover with a three-inch layer of well-rotted manure and dig it into the trench, using a digging fork for the purpose, as the sub-soil will be hard to dig with a spade. Put back the top soil and firm it.

appearance he would send her to jail. He imposed a suspensory sentence of three months imprisonment, not to take effect if defendant was of good behaviour for six months.

## DIED IN AMERICA

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### WAS NATIVE OF FOYNES

An American paper to hand has the following references to the funeral of Rev. Brother Virgilius O'Shea, of the Presentation Brothers, who was a native of Foynes, Co. Limerick:—

"The funeral service for Rev. Brother Virgilius O'Shea of the Presentation Brothers was held on the morning of March 18th at the Church of St. Antoine de Padoue, Longueuil.

"The body was received at the church door by Msgr. Romain Boule, pastor of the church. Very Rev. Edward Brown, S.J., Rector of Loyola College, officiated, assisted by Rev. George Foley, Chaplain of the Catholic Hostel, and Rev. Patrick Ambrose, director of Catholic Welfare Bureau.

"The pall-bearers were Rev. Brothers Augustine, Provincial; Albertus, Nicholas, Columba, Wenceslaus and Ireneus.

"Members of the Presentation Order were present from the Communities of St. Gabriel's, Catholic High School, St. Michael's, St. Aloysius' and St. Augustine's, of Montreal, the Novitiate House at Longueuil, St. Columban's, Cornwall and St. Patrick's Academy, Sherbrooke.

"The chief mourners were his sister, Mrs. Boland Hughes, and her husband, of Jersey City; his niece, Miss Babe O'Mullane, of Jersey City, and his nephew, Brother John Andrew Hughes, of Daniel O'Connell High School, of this city.

"St. Patrick's Academy School Board was represented by the secretary-treasurer, William Steele, and his son, David Steele, and Rev. Brothers Chrysostom O'Keeffe and Bernard Bahen, of the school staff.

"After the requiem services the body was laid to rest in the Brothers' plot at the Longueuil Cemetery."

## BACK TO PRACTICE IN ENGLAND

Dr. Dan Ryan, son of the late Dr. Edward Ryan, of Ballygrennan, Bruff, and of "Crainlin," Monmouthshire, and nephew of Colonel Charles Jenkins, D.S.O., of the Welsh Guards, has returned to take up his practice in England. Dr. Ryan has just finished four years overseas service as a Major in the R.A.M.C. While overseas Dr. Ryan met a great number of

his fields; the shop-keepers refused to sell him anything; the smith would not shoe his horse. His crops were ripening, but there was no one to reap them. The crops were his first and most urgent worry.

The Orangemen of the North decided to come to his aid. The "Fast News Letter" opened a fund which collected £800 for the purpose. Thousands of the drum majors were getting ready to set out for Ballinrobe. The English Government did not relish the idea of an Orange invasion of Mayo at a particular moment; so they forbade the expedition. Boycott and desperation for fifty men to reap his crops, and approval was given for sending fifty Ulster volunteer labourers.

### THE FARCE BEGINS

They set out, escorted by hundreds of troops, travelling by special train to Claremorris. The Lough Mask district swarmed with soldiers. On November 9th special trains with two hundred men of the 19th Hussars, and companies of the Army Medical Corps, with ammunition wagons, ambulances, and other war material, left Dublin for Ballinrobe and at Athlone the expedition joined by another train with a hundred more men of the 19th Regiment.

On November 11th the North Ulster labourers reached Mayo. When they alighted from the train at Claremorris no carman could be found to carry them to Ballinrobe, so they had nothing better to do than to tramp the fifteen long miles of muddy roads to journey's end. Fully seven thousand armed men lined the road between Claremorris and Ballinrobe. "Well sir," said a local carman, to a correspondent of "The Times," "tis the queerest menagerie that ever came to Connacht."

### "CANNONS TO THE RIGHT OF THEM — CANNONS TO THE LEFT OF THEM."

They spent the night in temporary alrly barracks at Ballinrobe and set out next morning for Ballinrobe place at Lough Mask House, four miles away. At the head of the party marched about a hundred police with loaded rifles. Behind came the hussars with bayoneted swords; then two hundred of the 84th Regiment with fixed bayonets, marching in two files. In the rear walked two Companies of the 84th Regiment, guard with provisions and fuel wagons. Behind came the resident magistrate, constabulary officers, and newspaper correspondents.

It was the most farcical display ever seen in Ireland. The men of the Land League had their own new weapon and it was more powerful than all the might of Victoria. For two days the Ulstermen worked to