

THOUGHTFUL  
ACT.

Three hundred girls employed in a Cleveland waist factory were permitted to hear the great Catholic opera singer, Nordica, recently on paying the small admission of ten cents. The girls wanted to hear the great singer but could not afford it, so invited her to the factory to sing "just one song." Mme. Nordica's representative appeared at the factory on Saturday and told the girls that she was extremely sorry because of her inability to oblige them, but that she invited them all to the concert at Gray's armory, where, if they made themselves known at the door, they would be admitted at the nominal charge of ten cents. The girls attended in a body.

Notes for Farmers.

**HORSERADISH.**—In a tract of land containing less than 300 acres, situated along the depressed, marshy ground that lines the New Jersey shore of the Delaware river just below the city of Trenton, is the greatest horseradish farming district in the United States. Its immense product annually supplies the great markets of the East, and from these points is distributed all over the country. In the patch are seven radish fields all told, ranging in area from eight to fifty acres, and from this comparatively small piece of land vast quantities of the pungent plant, the acrid root of which is so popular with many as a condiment and an ingredient in sauces, are gathered every year.

The crop each season varies, the weather and life-giving sediment from the river alone regulating the quantity and quality of the output. The weather figures as an important factor, because heavy dews aid the development of the plant. The dew contains a certain element of oxygen that materially assists the growth. But the river, or rather the rich, coarse sand that flows with it from the headwaters, is virtually the regulator of good and bad crops.

To maintain a prosperous horseradish farm, it is absolutely necessary to have it located in a sort of valley where inundation occurs.

The tract referred to is admirably situated in this respect, lying on the low, broad flats that line the river at this point for miles on both shores. The flow of the water over the beds of the radish freshens the roots and gives to the ground a certain richness and softness that cannot fail to be beneficial to the plants.

Every spring the Delaware creeps across the lowlands that divide it from the horseradish fields and covers them for days at a time. Snow, or the water into which it melts, has no effect either one way or the other on the radish fields. The water from snow is entirely too clear and free from nourishing substances to make it beneficial to the crop. It requires the muddy river water, containing manure and other similar ingredients, to rejoice the heart of the horseradish grower.

In the insect world there is only one known enemy of the horseradish, and that is the ant. These insects breed their eggs on the sprouts and annually destroy large crops. Remedies of every conceivable description have been applied in an effort to eradicate this dreaded pest, but so far nothing available has been found. Large forces of men are employed throughout the growing season driving away ants as well as removing the harmful weeds that spring up thick in the path of the radish plant. The greatest care is necessary in watching the radish, the cultivation of which is of such an intricate character that even the most thoroughly experienced growers will admit that they have something to learn about the subject.

The preparatory work in the raising of horseradish is begun about the first of March. The ground is plowed and the radish is planted very much on the same system as the potato. It grows with wonderful rapidity, and about the first of September a fine, broad leaf begins to spread about hip high. This is called the cedar leaf or winter crop, and it presages the approach of the harvest season. When the top of this leaf begins to droop and die, vigorous digging begins. The harvesting season extends through October and November.

Not all the crop is taken from the ground in the Autumn, however, a considerable quantity being allowed

to remain in the ground so that the Spring trade may not be ignored. At the appearance of the first leaf, or Summer top the ground is plowed up again for the Fall planting. The radishes planted in the Autumn are ready for the market in the early Spring, so two crops are taken from the fields every year.

The horseradish roots are sold to the dealers by the ton loads. A good crop will average two tons to the acre, the market price for which is now about \$5 a hundred pounds. Some years ago the raisers realized as high as \$8 a hundred pounds. But at the present time the growth of the horseradish is more rapid and the demand for it is not so great as in former years, which keeps the price down.

**LIVE STOCK.**—An American writer says:—Feeding experiments with wheat for feed of hogs have been numerous and interesting this winter. That of the Wisconsin experiment station seems to show that there is practically no difference in quantity of pork made by the same weight of wheat and corn. In four trials 100 pounds of pork were produced in feeding 499 pounds of wheat. In two trials with cornmeal 498 pounds produced the same quantity, but 485 pounds of mixed wheat and corn produced 100 pounds.

Next to producing breeding stock and fitting show animals the growing and marketing of winter lambs requires the highest skill in a flockmaster. It is a branch of the industry with a limited market, but from the fact that not many will venture into it and not all who do will succeed, it is likely to remain the most profitable for the few who do succeed in it. Moreover, it is not a branch of work that can be carried on very extensively by any one man. The stable room required will not permit it.

**NOTES.**—The sowing of grass seed with grain is an old practice that still survives. It has some things in its favor and some things against it. It used to be thought that the grain helped the grass seed to "catch," and that the young grass was helped by the protection it received from the grain. This however, is not regarded as a consideration in the growing of a grass crop. So far as best growth is concerned there is little doubt that the grass that is given the entire field will do the best. It will get the sunlight and moisture from the first and will make a far better growth.

There is a difficulty in getting a good seeding of orchard grass when it is sown alone, as it has the habit of growing in bunches, so that the first year it often does not cover the surface. But it spreads quite rapidly, and the second or third year it makes a good sod. It will do this all the better if sown with clover, and is much better for seeding with clover than the grasses usually sown. As every farmer knows where timothy and clover are sown together, the clover or the timothy has to be sacrificed, as the clover is ready to cut long before the timothy is at its best. Clover and orchard grass are both at their best about the same time, and if cut then both will spring up and make a good second crop. The mixture of orchard grass with clover makes the latter much more easy to cure, as the orchard grass does not grow large, thick stems like clover, and will dry out before the clover does, and thus prevent the hay from injurious fermentation.

Not a little of the difference in quality of butter is due to different demands of various markets. While market dealers attempt to establish a certain standard, it is not always possible because of the difference in the taste of people.

BABY CONSTIPATION.

Can be Cured Without Resorting to Harsh Purgatives.

Constipation is a very common trouble among infants and small children—it is also one of the most distressing. The cause is some derangement of the digestive organs, and if not promptly treated is liable to lead to serious results. The little victim suffers from headache, fever, pain in the stomach and sometimes vomiting. While in this condition neither baby nor baby's mother can obtain restful sleep. If proper care is taken in feeding the child and Baby's Own Tablets are used, there will be no trouble found in curing and keeping baby free from this disorder. Mrs. T. Guymer, London, Ont. says:—"My baby was a great sufferer from constipation. She cried continually, and I was about worn out attending her. I tried several remedies, but none of them helped her till I procured some Baby's Own Tablets. These tablets worked wonders, and now she is in the best of health. I can now go about my work without being disturbed by

by's crying. I consider Baby's Own Tablets a great medicine, and would advise mothers to keep them in the house for they will save baby from much suffering by curing and preventing the minor ailments common to infants and small children."

Baby's Own Tablets are sold under an absolute guarantee to contain no opiate or other harmful drug. They are easy to take, mild in action, promote healthful sleep and will be found a never-failing cure for constipation, baby indigestion, simple fever, diarrhoea, sour stomach, colic, etc. They allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth, break up colds and prevent croup. Price 25 cents a box at all druggists or sent by mail, post paid, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Household Notes

**HOUSECLEANING** season is now at hand. An exchange in offering some advice in regard to what has to be done to make the process thorough, says:—

Throw away all the ragged, dirty iron and pot handle holders and make new ones. The best kind has an outside cover of some dark cotton stuff with an interlining of thin leather, which may be easily had by leaving the best part of old boot tops.

If there are badly discolored spots on silver which nothin in the way of a silver polish will remove, try fine salt. By the way, an excellent home-made silver polish is made from powdered chalk mixed in a thick paste with water and a teaspoonful of ammonia.

It is not rare to find nice furniture genuinely dirty. Do not be afraid of using soap and water on it as if it were a plain painted article. Make a warm sud and give the woodwork a good rubbing, not wetting more surface, however, than can be conveniently dried almost immediately. Mix one pint of boiled linseed oil and half a pint of kerosene, then rub with this the piece of cleaned furniture. It needs plenty of elbow grease. Leave it half an hour and give it a second polish, whereupon it will shine like glass.

After cleaning the pantry set a small jar of lime in some shelf corner. It will keep the room dry and make the air pure. Repeat the same process for the cellar, using lime in large proportion.

Sometimes, even after windows have been carefully cleaned, there will be an exasperating sprinkling of small specks and streaks. You can generally get the perfection of brilliancy by cleaning the glass in the first place with a liquid paste made of whiting and alcohol.

Sometimes there are stains on the marble and in the basin of the bathroom washstand which resist soap preparations. Scrub with dry salt and a cloth wrung from hot water. Then wash well with kerosene and later with soap and water.

Rust on steel will generally yield to a paste made from fine emery powder and kerosene. Rub the spots with this, let it stand for several hours, then polish with oil.

Dark spots in the kitchen floor which hint of grease-spilling at a long past date will generally disappear with repeated applications of benzine. Do not apply it when there is any light around, and set doors and windows open to allow the fumes to evaporate.

Salt and vinegar will remove the worst case of verdigris on brass or copper.

**COFFEE POT.**—Once more the coffee-pot and the eternal vigilance which alone makes for a good brew of this stimulating berry. One housekeeper has gone to the length of having a card printed and tacked up over her kitchen sink, which reads in very sizable letters: "Don't wipe out the coffee-pot with the dish-cloth." Every housekeeper knows that this will be done about so many times, but persistent reiteration does have some effect. Some more "don'ts" that might have gone on the same card are: "Don't let a crust of stale coffee collect in the spout. Don't let the breakfast coffee-grounds stand half the forenoon, or half the day in the pot. Don't let the coffee be ground too coarse; powdered coffee is more economical and gives a better flavor. Coffee made by dripping is the best, but if the boiled process is preferred, the water should be at the boiling point when it is added to the coffee."

**REST BEFORE MEALS.**—The value of a slight rest before meals is, according to a physician, very great. Indigestion more often arises from eating when tired or excited than is understood. In his dietary for a consumptive patient, a very well-known specialist insists upon a full

twenty minutes' rest before all meals except breakfast. Five minutes' complete rest, of mind as well as body, is none too much for the person of average health, and it should be taken regularly.

A **SARCASTIC MATRON** of some experience thus speaks of some of her juniors:—

"The thrift of knowledge is what the average young matron who is beginning housekeeping bitterly lacks. I often smile at her orders as I hear them given while I am at the market. 'Send me home a nice steak,' says one, or some nice chops, or, as one often hears, 'I want a piece of roast beef or roast veal today.' It is this trustful confidence in the butcher's discretion that runs up the marketing bills, and often secures a very poor equivalent. Butchers are very human, and the temptation to send a poor cut at a good price to a buyer who betrays so palpably her ignorance of what she is getting is one that few of them can resist. It is extraordinary to me that the subject of domestic science is so slow in getting into our schools and colleges for women."

**SLICE BACON.**—In so small a thing as the slicing of bacon, the trained hand will distinguish between the right and wrong way. The bacon should be put on the table or board with the rind down. Slice with a sharp knife, and as thin as possible, but do not attempt to cut through the rind. When enough slices are cut, slip the knife under them, close to the rind, and they will fall off together easily.

FRANK J. CURRAN,  
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SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, No. 1,024. Dame Mary Anne Thompson, of the town of St. Paul in the District of Montreal, wife of Alphonse N. Brunet, plaintiff, vs. the said Alphonse N. Brunet, defendant.

Public notice is hereby given that an action for separation of property has been this day instituted between the above parties.

Montreal, April 2nd, 1902.  
SMITH, MARKEY & MONTGOMERY,  
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

**SAVE YOUR EMPTY BAGS.** Users of BROSIE'S XXX Self-Raising Flour who preserve the empty bags and return them to us will receive the following premiums: For 12 six pound bags a beautiful colored picture in splendid gilt frame, 12 inches x 16 inches. For 24 six pound bags a larger picture in fine gilt frame 16 inches x 20 inches. Two three pound bags may be sent in place of one six pound bag. BROSIE & HARVEY, 19 & 21 Steurs St., Montreal.

The OGILVY STORE

OUR  
Summer  
Millinery  
Opening.

Will take place in our Millinery Show rooms on Wednesday, April the 28rd. You are requested to attend.

LACES UNDER PRICE.

Wholesale people are wondering why we are selling our Laces so cheap, and at such a time, when Laces are in such demand.

The reason is simple. Our buyers' attention being confined strictly to Dry Goods, anticipated a large Lace season, and bought far in advance, thus securing large lines at lowest market prices.

No later than yesterday we received a large shipment of Valenciennes and Insertions to match.

Hemstitched Sheets and Pillow Cases.

We have just put into stock a splendid assortment of Hemstitched Cotton Sheets and Pillow Cases, made up in a leading U. S. factory, noted all over for the care and finish of their goods.

Prices are such that the goods will sell themselves. All that you have to do is look in and see them.

HEMME PILLOW CASES.

42x36 inches, 3 inch hem, 15c and 18c each.  
45x36 inches, 3 inch hem, 17c and 20c each.  
50x36 inches, 3 in.h hem, 22c each.  
54x36 inches, 3 inch hem, 25c each.

Hemstitched Pillow Cases.

42x36 inches, 3 inch hem, 22c, 25c, 28c and 38c each.  
50x36 inches, 3 inch hem, 30c and 40c each.  
54x36 inches, 3 inch hem, 32c and 45c each.  
42x38 1/2 inches, 3 inch hem, 25c each.  
45x38 1/2 inches, 3 inch hem, 27c each.

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Society Directory.

A.O.H. DIVISION NO. 3, meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at 1868 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Alderman D. Gallery, M.P., President; M. McCarthy, Vice-President; Fred. J. Devlin, Rec.-Secretary, 1628P Ontario street; L. Brophy, Treasurer; John Hughes, Financial Secretary, 65 Young street; M. Fennel, Chairman Standing Committee; John O'Donnell, Marshal.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1868.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn, President, D. Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn, 625 St. Dominique street; M. J. Ryan, treasurer, 18 St. Augustin street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8.30 p.m.

A.O.H. LADIES' AUXILIARY, Division No. 5, Organized Oct. 10th, 1901. Meeting are held on 1st Sunday of every month, at 4 p.m.; and 3rd Thursday, at 8 p.m. Miss Annie Donovan, president; Mrs. Sarah Allen, vice-president; Miss Nora Kavanagh, recording-secretary, 155 Inspector street; Miss Emma Doyle, financial-secretary; Miss Charlotte Sparks, treasurer; Rev. Father McGrath, chaplain.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1868, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 93 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. J. Quinlivan, P.P. President, Wm. E. Doran, 1st Vice, T. J. O'Neill; 2nd Vice, F. Casey; Treasurer, John O'Leary; Corresponding Secretary, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Recording-Secretary, T. P. Tansey.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY organized 1885.—Meets in hall, 167 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe, O.S.S.R.; President, M. Casey; Treasurer, Thomas O'Connell; Secretary, W. Whitty.

ST. ANTHONY'S COURT, C. O. F., meets on the second and fourth Friday of every month in their hall, corner Seignois and Notre Dame streets. A. T. O'Connell, C. R., T. W. Kane, secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.—Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 93 St. Alexander St., immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. Rev. Father McGrath, Rev. President; W. P. Doyle, 1st Vice-President; Jno. P. Gunning, Secretary, 716 St. Antoine street, St. Henri.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.—(Organized, 18th November, 1878.—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 93 St. Alexander St., on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan; Chancellor, P. J. Curran, B.C.L.; President, Fred. J. Sears; Recording-Secretary, J. J. Cottigan; Financial-Secretary, Robt. Warren; Treasurer, J. H. Feeley, Jr.; Medical Adviser, Drs. H. J. Harrison, E. J. O'Connell and G. H. Merrill.

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MONTREAL CITY AND  
DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at its Head Office, 176 St. James Street, on  
TUESDAY, 6th MAY NEXT.  
At 12 o'clock noon.

for the reception of the Annual Reports and Statements, and the election of Directors.

By order of the Board,  
A. P. LESPERANCE,  
Manager.  
Montreal, March 31st, 1902.

**\$2.50**  
OUR ENAMEL LEATHER LACE BOOTS for Men at \$2.50 are UP-TO-DATE in style and finish. Equal in wear and appearance to many boots at \$4.00 and \$5.00 a pair.  
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