ER 1, 1904. Directory.

WINTER FEEDING OF CATTLE.

in the stall feeding of cattle, viz.,

inter feed, and good management.

and three year old animals weighing

from 1250 pounds up will command

so much the better, but quality is of

first importance. From the butcher's

point of view the steer of best qual-

greatest percentage of its weight in

those parts of its carcase which give

the highest priced cuts. In the Chi-

cago and New York markets, the

most discriminating in the world.

the rib and loin cuts command over

four times the average price paid

for the remainder of the carcase, and

it is apparent that the prime bee

animal must be good in these parts.

They must be thickly, and evenly co-

uniform good quality and free alike

from hard rolls and blubbery patches

longer be tolerated, much less those

that are bony and bare of flesh on

In addition to the general beef

loins, there is, says the eminent

American authority, Prof. Curtis, a

cortain quality, character, style and

finish that constitute an important

factor in determining the value of

beef cattle. One of the first indica-

tions of this is to be found in the

skin and coat. A good feeding ani-

mal should have a soft, mellow touch

and a soft but thick and heavy coat

A harsh, unvielding skin is an indi-

cation of a sluggish circulation and

low digestive powers. A clear, pro

minent vet placid eve, clean-cut fea-

tures, fine horn, and clean, fine bone

all go to indicate good feeding qua-

lity and capacity to take on a finish

of the highest excellence, and con-

equently to command top prices

Coarse-boned, rough animals are al-

hard to finish properly. Beside

necessary to have vigor and

bust appearance.

these qualities, and above all, it is

stitution. We find evidence of these

in a wide forehead, a prominent

brisket, broad chest, well sprung ribs

full heart girth, and a general ro

An abundant supply of cheap feed

We can no longer finish our

is essential to success in winter feed-

grain with any margin of profit. We

grown in larger quantities and at a

very small cost, and corn ensilage

fills the bill. It is beyond doubt

at our disposal. The chief advan

tages of ensilage are its great pala-

tability, the saving of labor which

it effects, and the fact that it can be

equal satisfaction. While corn holds

first place as a cheap winter feed, it

has no monopoly of the field. The

farmer who grows a large quantity

of grain, and has consequently an

abundant supply of straw, will find

that by growing a quantity of roots

roots have a feeding value apart

from the digestible nutriments which

they contain, in that they exercise a

beneficial effect upon the digestion and general health. Cattle that re-

ceive liberal rations of succulent feed

such as roots and ensuage, will have

the sleek, thrifty appearance of grass

fed cattle, and there will be little

trouble with indigestion or having

them go off their feed, as is often

the case with cattle that are fed ex-

The grain ration depends so large-

on circumstances that it will not

be discussed here. It is always well,

however, to commence with a com-

paratively light ration and finish with

the more concentrated grains. Water

and salt should always be within easy

reach, and the cattle should be kept

free from lice by the use of some of

the proprietary dips, or even ordin-

ary black oil, which is perhaps as

clusively on dry fodder and grain.

cattle on a ration of hay

must have something that can

the best and cheapest winter

invariably slow feeders and

and

con-

feed

form, with good backs, ribs

vered with firm yet mellow flesh

Coarse, patchy animals will

the back and ribs.

ity is the one which carries

Fifteen or twenty years ago

es that it is im

SOCIETY -Estab th, 1856 incorpored 1964. Meets in 11, 92 St. Alexandria of the Menday of the tee meets last Web. Rev. Director, C. J. Dohaw; Bevlin, M.D.; an, B.C.L.; Treas

. A. AND B. SO. A. ASID R. 80, a the second Suns the second Su Kelly, 18 Valles

& B. SOCIETY. -Rev. Director ail; President, D. ue street; M. J. 18 St. Augustin the second Sunth, in St. Ann's ung and Ottawn MEN'S SOCIE

85.-Meets in its street, on the al Adviser, Rev. S.R.; President, c., Robt. J. Hart, ADA, BRANCE 18th November,

meets at St. 2 St, Alexander enday of each lar meetings for f business are and 4th Mondays 8 p.m. Spiritual Callaghan: Chany; President, We Secretary, P. C. Visitation street; y, Jas. J. Cos. pain street; Trea. Medical Advisers on, E. J. O'Cop-

Falls, N.Y., July 3, Special Act of the ature, June 9, 1879 Increasing rapidly 00,000 paid in ars. ch 1, 1904, Over

RCULAR

MBAULT

ANGER, REET, QUEBEC.

G FLOUR. BRATED

ISING FLOUR nd the Best

Montreal.3

3, Etc.

E BRICKS IN DER? ORRY! leve Lining

XIT. ve Cement in Ily guaranteed. ED & CO.,

cheap and effective as anything else. , &o.,

BREAKING HORSES TO STAND. When a horse carries his head sideways and so trails the reins, take a small cord, and, having made a loop

AGRICULTURAL ray between the poll and with as your reins through it, and who u want your horse to stand simp -this for a horse ridder after stock. If you want to break him for warrior or hunting herse possible to lay leap from his back when at speed and drop the reins. After the first few times he will stop short the modown any hard and fast rules, and say that these are right and all thers wrong. There are, however, the conditions essential to success and cattle, and abundance of cheap ment you raise your leg to dismount Never tie or fasten the ends of your eins together either riding or driving for rough work. When a horse falls he will often get up more quick ly than you do, and the reins over attle required for the export trade his neck, if knotted, will pull him were the heavy four and five year old steers weighing 1400 to 1800 backwards and away from you.

+ +

old steers words. At that time quantity, not | SKIM MILK FOR PIGS.

ouality, was in demand. To-day we, As a rule, more skim milk is furdality, was much mark is interested that compact, well-finished two nished by a herd of cows than is required for raising the calves. of the best uses that can be made of the highest prices. Of course, if this surplus is to feed it to pigs. weight can be combined with quality, weight can be combined with quality, turns can be realized from feeding skim milk to pigs as to calves. Professor Jordan says : "As a means of promoting growth and a condition of health and vigor, and also as a supelement of cereal grain products, skim milk and buttermilk are not excelled, and perhaps not equalled, by any other feeding studs.

The principal reason for the high value of skim milk as a food for growing pigs is that it is essentially, growth-producing food, containing all these elements originally in the milk. It is a well known fact that in the corn belt the tendency is 'to feed pigs too much of a fattening ration in the form of corn. Such a ration lacks growth making ments which are supplied in the best form by skim milk and buttermilk.

In feeding skim milk to pigs it is neither necessary nor desirable to feed middlings with it. as is often thought proper. Skim milk naturally goes best with corn, which is largely fat-producing. Our common mistake in feeding skim milk to pigs is overfeeding. If allowed, they will gorge themselves with the milk and will not thrive as they would on less milk and more grain. The results of experiments show in every that the best results were obtained when about one pound of corn was fed to three of skim milk. If corn is high and the supply of skim milk abundant, larger amounts of skim milk can be fed than if the relative prices were reversed.

HORSES APPRECIATE LIGHT. We think that the statement that three-fourths of our horse stables are insufficiently lighted is not exaggerated. The testimony of veterinarians, the large number of cases of ophthalmia reported, and our own observation, bear it out. It is unfortunate for the welfare of horseflesh that all stables have not southern or eastern exposure, then there would be more probabilty of sunlight finding its way into them. In an effort to make stables comfortable, by preventing drafts through windows misfitting, these have, in too many cases, been omitted altogether, and the eyesight of the horses is not only suffering for want of light, but the disinfecting power of the sunlight and its healthgiving, life-renewing effects are lost. Horses, and other classes of stock as well, can endure exceedingly low temperatures, providing the air fed at any time of the year with pure, the surroundings dry, and they are not deprived of sunlight. Without sufficient light, the stable becomes damp, disease lurks, and the appetites of the animals fail. The sun is the source of all vegetable and animal life. It should not be excluded, so let it in, and intensify it to feed with it he can fatten cattle by the liberal use of whitewash or at a very reasonable cost. Field white paint.

SOME GRECO-HIBERNIANS

Rev. Daniel Quinn, head of the Leonine College at Athens, in Greece, who is at present visiting America, is a native of Yellow Springs, Father Quinn has spent the last ten years in Greece, and speaks far bet ter Greek than he does his mother-He tells a story bearing out the

ssertion that no corner of the earth is so remote that an Irishman or an Irish woman cannot be found there. Several years ago Father Quinn sought a vacation on the Island of Cephalonia, one of the seven Ionian groups off the west coast of Greece. One day while wandering over the islands he came upon ar institution of learning for women Father Quinn was invited in hy the sister superior, whose name proved to be Murphy. She was reading a history of the Irish race written Greek. Father Quinn continued his urney to the principal town of the leading merchant and exporter was a of it slightly larger than the horse's tion, who spoke no other language than the horse's than Greek.

On November 17th there pe way at St. John's, after an illness of three years, which was borne with Christian resignation, an old dent in the person of Mrs. Bridget Slattery, at her residence, Duckworth street. The deceased was the wife of Mr. James Slattery, and mother of Mr. J. L. Slattery, Secretary of the Municipal Council; Messrs. ames and William Slattery, of St. John's; Sister Mary Teresita, Mount St. Vincent Convent, Halifax; and two other daughters residing at

The regular monthly meeting of the St. John's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society took place on Sunday, Nov. 18th, when eighteen new members joined. Rev. Dr. Kitchen, spiritual director, was present. The society is, at present, in a very flourishing condition, numerically financially.

The anniversary service for the deeased members of the Star of the Sea Association was celebrated at the Cathedral on Tuesday morning, Nov. 15th. The chaplain, Rev. W. Jackman, sang the service, assisted by deacon and sub-deacon. His Grace Archbishop Howley occupied Throne.

Local journalism, which has been of a nature to disgrace any country, especially in time of elections, was expected to move towards reformation, but, alas, it is still keeping in the background of vile epithets and low and scurrilous abuse. The following editorial in one of the papers

"The disgraceful and disgusting trend of our local journalism during the past quarter of a century has prevented many of our best citizens from entering public life, and the people as a whole have lost immeasurably on this account. Many men of respectability, many who would ornament our public departments by their presence, their ability, their integrity, are frightened by the thought that they will be stained by the filthiness of our local press.' The marriage of Dr. A. A. Chis-

holm, of Whitbourne, Newfoundland, to Miss Margaret McNeil, of Port Hood, took place in St. Peter's Church, Port Hood, on Wednesday, Nov. 9. The ceremony was formed by the bride's brother, Right Rev. Neil McNeil, D.D., Bistop of St. George's, N.F., assisted Father Colin Chisholm, pastor. by A. McIntyre, barrister, assisted the groom, and Miss Mary E. Macdonald, Port Hood, attended the bride, who was given away by her uncle, Hon. Justice Meagher, of Halifax. breakfast at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Smith, the newly wedded couple took the train for west, where they will spend the honeymoon, after which they will return to Whithourne, where they will

The Canadian steamer Minto, Captain Findlayson, from Cape Race, arrived Saturday night to bunker. She has been equipping the Marconi stations at Cape Ray and Cape Race; the former being sometime in excellent operation and the Race only recently inaugurated. She left there Saturday to test the instruments and is fitted with a Marconi apparatus. Steaming seventy-five miles seaward, constant communication was had with the Race, then into St. John's to within five miles the port, everything worked well, but as soon as land intervened, the electric wave was broken, but sufficient proof was obtained that everything worked well, and only the adjusting of the instruments at the Race is now needed for the work it. is to perform. The Minto is the ice-Straits during the winter months for mail and passengers between Pictou and Georgetown, P.E.I. She is specially built for the purpose. rides the ice and crushes it with her weight. She has triple expans

engines, and is capable of doing 18% enots. She has a splendid wide saloon and all apartments are in excellent condition. Mr. O'Leary is the Marconi operator on board, and Canadian Government official is also on to see that everything works well efore the plant is taken over. The Minto took 100 tons of coal bunker purposes.

Jacob Chafe and his two skiff-mates while on the fishing grounds off Petty Harbor in their smack, saw a strange fabric drifting down them. They approached and found it to be an egg-shaped lifeboat, the Urad, Capt. Brude, with three other men, besides himself, on board. They had accomplished the amazing feat of crossing the Atlantic in her, and were making for St. John's to refit, having lost sails and masts, and



Captain Brule said that a substantial prize having been offered for the best lifeboat exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition, he had designed and built this one, to compete for the money. She is a novel structure, an egg-shaped craft, 18 feet long by 8 wide, with a hatch amidships give ing access to her interior, where 40 people can be stowed. Her tonnage is 4 gross, 21 nett, and her hull of steel, one-eighth of an inch thick and having ample air chambers, is practically unsinkable. Her hatches screw down tight and she floats like a cask in a seaway. She left Aales und, Norway, on August 7th for St. John's and New York, intending to continue on by rail to St. Louis She has been three months and nine days at sea, meeting very stormy weather, and losing her masts and sails. Her provisions are yet ample, and her crew in good health. After refitting at St. John's, she resume her voyage to New York, but St. Louis Fair has closed, is doubtful if she reached there in time to enter the competition, unless it was kept open expressly.

## NANCY'S WOOING.

(Continued from Page 2.)

silent, looking across the sunlit mea dows to where the Grange walls rose grey and silent.

\* \* \*

They met many times after thatin fact, a day rarely went by without the man contriving to see Nancy Chetwynde. If by chance it did. he would wander about gloomily, writhing under the knowledge that he had no right to care, no right to ask any woman to share his lot until the debts incurred by a scapegrace younger brother should be paid in full.

To-day the two-aunt and niecehad walked over to the Grange for tea, and to examine the old oak for which it was famed. Tea was soon over, and, leaving Mrs. Chetwynde comfortably ensconced in the cosy old hall, Kenyon led the way to a little turret-room overlooking the entire village.

Nancy sank into the wide windowseat with a contented sigh. 'What a lovely old place this is!"

she said presently. "And will you forgive me if I say what a pity you don't give more people the benefit of its beauty. If I lived here-She paused abruptly, and Kenyor

looked down into her upraised eyes with a stifled sigh. Some new expression in them startled him, and in a moment, losing all his hardlywon calmness, he cried unsteadily:

"Oh, Nancy, my darling, don't tempt me! How can I-how dare I tell you I love you, when I have nothing to offer you except myself? And yet, if you could be content as a poor man's wife, Nancy-

He paused wistfully, and the girl whispered softly:

"I would rather marry you and be poor than belong to the richest man in the world. You see, I love you, too, Kenyon !"

With a quick, passionate exclamation, Kenyon caught her in his arms, and for some moments the silence remained unbroken; then Nancy

"But we shan't be exactly poor, you know, dear"—nestling contentedly against him. "You see, when my brought to hear on its solution." father died four years ago, he left me all his money, and when I am eighteen I come in for about thousand a year, I think. That's was bothering me to marry him, so I got auntie to take me away for s time. I dare say he only wanted me because I am rich"-reflectively.

Kenyon's arms had loosened round her, and at her last words they fell heavily to his side.

"You should have told me that be fore, Nancy," he said, slowly. alters things. I can't marry now: people would call me a fortunehunter !

"What do I care what they you?" exclaimed Nancy with sudden vehemence. "I love you and you love he, so what does anything matter? And-and, oh, Kenyon! you won't send me away from you?

"Never again, my sweetheart!" murmured Kenyon Thorne, sealing his promise with a long, tender kiss.

Woman will always be a conur give her up isn't worthy of the

## SOME TEMPERANCE NOTES.

Many people think that those who advocate temperance are cranks. Such is not the case, they do it to better the human race by lifting them from degradation, sin and hame and ruin, into which awful monster of drink has plunged

The work of temperance is a great and noble one; it is for God and our country, for families, aye, for generations, yet unborn.

By being total abstainers, the Church sees better Catholics and the State better citizens.

Men, work courageously and sistently, with good will and severance, to stamp out that great evil of the present day-the liquor traffic, an evil that is ruining thousands of our young men, middle-aged men, and even old men, and destroying their bodies and their souls.

Do you wish to have a happy and a prosperous home? Do you wish to see your children growing up to be able to take their places honor and dignity in society? Do you wish to see yourself honored even in old age? Then, I say, be a total abstainer. Join a temperance society, bring your boys with you and you will have left them a legacy greater than gold, and more lasting than that of all you could have given them.

The sights in our public streets that of so many drunkards, not only on a week day, but even on the Sah bath day, is appalling and pitiable. Earnest and untiring workers are needed to combat with this growing

The young man's career, his brilliant prospects, for the future, all vanish, and go down like a ruined building that the devastating flames play havoc with, when he enters the door of the saloon, and drinks down the many draughts of poison offered him by so-called friends, or when he enters alone and drinks at ease. Shame soon becomes a thing of the past, and, like the maddened horse he plunges headlong into destruction

Will power is the great lever which guides and regulates a man's life. Without it the drunkard cannot give up his beastly pleasure.

Speaking at the enthusiastic celebration of Father Matthew Des held in Philadelphia by the Catholic T. A. Union, the Rev. John J. Burke, C.S.P., said in part : "In pleading total abstinence

plead the cause of the Christian home. Nothing wars against its sanctity as does intemperance. The man who drinks abuses his wife and scandalizes his children. How many tales of the darker side of life we priests have heard in the confessional-horrible stories for which the pe nitent's excuse has been: 'Father, I was drunk when I did it. not have thought of it if sober.'

"As to the social life, what combats its evils like the cause of total abstinence? Some call us cranks and fanatics, but nothing so gladdens a mother's heart or a father's as does the knowledge that their son is a total abstainer. What joy it is to a wife to know that her husband does not drink!

"In pleading the cause of Christian home, we plead also the cause of our country, for the foundation of our national honor is in the home. Weaken that and you weaken the vital strength of the nation. The nations have one great problem before them—that of strong drink. Italy, Germany, France and England are all facing it, and some brought to bear on its solution."

Montreal,

# Church, Ottawa.

FELIX

Rev. Father Sloan, who has been appointed Rector of St. Bridget's Church, was born at Portage Fort, and was educated at Laval. He was ordained October 30th, 1881, at Vinton by Archbishop Duhamel. In that year he was appointed to the mission at March to succeed Father Codigan, who had been transferred to Quyon. He was also appointed curate to the Basilica, and held the two positions for five years. In 1887 he was sent to Fallowfield to succeed Father Stenson, who died in that year. He attended to the mission work in March until 1898 and built a stone church at a cost of \$15,000, and also a presbytery. He left Fallowfield June 1st. 1901, and took the rectorship of St. Mary's Church, Bayswater, where he has drum; but the man who is willing to raised \$5000 for a new church in

Father Sloan was waited upon by there still remains a conflict.

a large number of his parishione and presented with an address pressing the regret of the congre tion and a purse of gold. The address was signed by Mr. Wm. christ for the congregation and was read by him. Father Sloan was greatly surprised and touched by the presentation, but thanked those present in a few well-chosen words.

FIRST CELTIC SERMON.

The first sermon preached in the Irish language in the United States was delivered on Thursday, March 17, 1881, when Rev. Hugh Mageveney preached the panegyric of Patrick at a Mass celebrated by Canon McGee, of Belfast, in St. Patrick's Church, Baltimore. At the Mass it was announced that in the afternoon Canon McGee would preach a panegyric in Irish. Natives Ireland whose age or physical disabilities prevented them attending the church services on other occasions were led to the church to hear their first sermon in Irish since they left the old sod. It was an impressive scene. Canon McGee warmed up to his subject, preaching with fervor and faith, using pure Celtic, which, with his oratorical power, carried his hearers back to the land of St. Patrick. Many honest Irish blessings were called down upon Canon McGee. He had preached the first sermon in Irish on St. Patrick's Day in the United States.

### RABBONI.

Rabboni, when I am dying, How glad I shall be That the lamp of my life Has burnt out for Thee. That sorrow has darkened The path that I trod; That thorns and not roses Were strewn o'er the sod: That anguish of spirit

Full often was mine. Since anguish of spirit So often was thine My cherished Rabboni. How glad I shall be To die with the hope Of a welcome from Thee

## The Deadly Cobra Snake.

Snakes-venomous snakes-may be divided into two classes—the cobra and the viperoids, says McClure's Magazine. The cobras, inhabitants of distant India, form a class apart. To the viperoids (belong all other venomous species, including our own splendid rattler, the moccasin, the fer de lance of the West Indies and the deadly bush-master of Venezuela and the Guianas.

Diametrically opposite, though equally fatal, are the effects of the cobra and the viperoid poison. Diametrically opposite, also, are the two methods of attack. The cobra at times is aggressive, the king cobra being said even to pursue man. Silent, without the least warning and from a place where you would least suspect, the round head darts out of a thicket, a sharp pain causes you to exclaim, and the frightful fangs of the snake are buried in your flesh. Like the grip of a bull-dog, they hold fast while from five ten feet of animated cable stretching out of the thicket to

coil leisurely neath the dread head.

For this eternal hold on the vic-

tim there is a natural reason. fangs of the ten-foot cobra are but a third of an inch long. It is impossible, therefore, to squirt the venom deep in a single stroke. order to give the venom time to absorb, the snake must retain its hold. The fatal poison contains about 95 per cent. of blood-destroying ments. Within five minutes th leaves the wound and even the shock of the attack begins to wear off. why we came down here. A man New Rector of St. Bridget's there be to the relentless end. Only There is little suffering, nor will if by chance the bite is one from small snake, or if a fresh supply of antitoxine happens to be at hand, is there a chance for your life. If one recovers from the immediate effects within a week, one is as healthy as ever. While the poison of the cobera often kills within the hour, there have been cases where "strike" of a rattlesnake and bushmaster have caused death within ten minutes. Naturalists accept, however, that the king cobra, owing to his great size and the consequent quantity and quality of poison emitted, is the most dangerous of all the snakes.

> Mamma-Come, darling, it's time for you to go upstairs to bed. It's

> Little Clarence-But, mamma, it won't be any earlier up there.

For the noblest man who lives

orinted and published Montreal, Canada by & P. Co., Patrick R