

You Can Buy **BEST FOR WASH DAY.**

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of any Grocer

Notes for Farmers.

The most important branches of farming in this locality, says the Ottawa "Free Press," are dairying and pork raising. The large sum paid to farmers by the Ottawa Cheese and Butter Board annually besides the revenue from sales made elsewhere is an evidence of what may be realized from the dairying herd and should be an inducement to farmers to engage more extensively in the scientific handling of milk.

Hog raising may be carried on in connection with dairying to good advantage. There is a vast difference between the receipts from the sale of bacon of first class quality and the product of the hog fattened carelessly and bred at random. On these two subjects valuable information was given at the recent winter fair. On the subject of pork production the requirements of the English market were best met, Mr. Brethour said, by a well kint clean limbed animal of medium weight. An animal is better to be of fair length from poll to shoulder, with flat sides which indicate more meat. He explained that it was a good sign to find the pig standing straight on its legs as otherwise there might be weakness. Animals were pointed out which were faulty through possessing too great length of hair long shanks and coarse bones.

Mr. G. E. Day, of Guelph, gave an instructive address on how to select bacon hogs. The farmers of eastern and western Ontario, he said, should avoid the mistake made in the United States, that is raising large heavy porkers. In the British market our exports compete with the bacon hogs from Ireland and Denmark which are of the small and most desirable types. Mr. Day asserted there were too many mixed breeds. For bacon he recommended Yorkshire and Tamworth which costs no more to raise than others.

In answer to a question as to whether soft pork could be detected before the pig was butchered Mr. Day said a good guide was to ascertain if the flesh was firm to the touch and the animal evenly and well covered. He favored pen feeding.

At another meeting Professor Dean of Guelph spoke on how to build up a dairy herd. The attendance was large and much interest was added to the proceedings by the presence of Daniel Derbyshire, the veteran president of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association who presided and gave zest to the discussion by his wit and enthusiasm. Professor Dean said no fixed rule could be laid down as to breeds but every farmer should make a careful selection of individual animals from his chosen breed.

Professor Riddick, chief of the Dominion Dairy Division, who gave a comprehensive address on dairying in the Dominion, said there was much to be learned in Eastern Ontario from New Zealand, where better equipment was in use for cheese and butter manufacture. As to improvements in cheese making the speaker said, better roads were essential as hauling milk was an important part of the business.

An interesting discussion followed this address.

Some very defective gloves were given her to sell. She called the attention of the floor manager. He told her it was her business to obey and sell whatever she was told to.

She could not do it conscientiously, and though very much in need of her wages, told him she could not. He discharged her and she was almost heart-broken. But the merchant who owned the store noticed her absence, heard the floor manager's explanation, sent for the young lady, examined the gloves, sent them back to the manufacturer, thanked her in behalf of his firm, raised her wages, and assured her that she should never again be interfered with in the conscientious discharge of her duty.

We like to read such accounts, and

wish American newspapers would publish more of them.

Of Canadian trees which have been thoroughly tested at the Central Experimental Farm arboretum some have not proven hardy. Papaw (assimina tribola) killed out root and branch. Tulip tree (Liriodendron tulipifera) kills too near the ground every winter. A variety of this species, however, intergrifolia, imported from Berlin, Germany in 1897 has proven hardy for four years. Judas tree or American Red Bud (cercis Canadensis) now being in the arboretum was planted in the autumn of 1896. That winter it killed to the ground and only made weak growth in 1897, the next winter it killed back 2-3, the third 1-2, the fourth it was almost hardy to the tips and it was also the same last winter. This is a good example of the acclimatization of trees. One specimen was practically hardy from 1897 until last winter when it killed near the ground. Other specimens were not so hardy.

Sour Gum (Nyssa sylvatica) the tree now living was planted in the spring of 1897, the first winter it killed back 1-2, the third it was hardy near to the tips and again the same last winter.

Sassafras (sassafras officinale) has killed out root and branch thus far, though it has not been as thoroughly tested as some of the other trees. The following other trees peculiar to southwestern Ontario, appears to be harder than these, and some individual trees are perfectly hardy. Button wood (Plantanus occidentalis), chestnut (Castanea sativa), Blue Ash (Traxinus quadrangulata), Honey Locust (Gleditsia triacanthos).

Some of the rest such as Gynnocladus canadensis, Crataegus Crusgalli, Pyrus coronaria, and Juglans nigra are quite hardy.

A few of the coast trees of British Columbia kill out root and branch, among such being Acer macrophyllum, Arbutus Menziesii, Comus Nuttallii and Quercus garryana.

It is interesting to note that out of the list of 121 species of native trees published by Prof. J. Macoun, about 100 have proven hardy or half hardy here, and the horticulturist has no doubt that when all the species are tested there will not be more than 10 which can not be grown at Ottawa.

The question of acclimatization of trees, shrubs and plants is a very important one and one in which there is a good field for work at the Central Experimental Farm. A few native trees have gradually become hardier after being planted a few years. Other specimens of these had been killed out root and branch. These furnish excellent examples of the individuality of trees. It is noticed over and over again in nursery rows that some trees or the same species are hardier and more vigorous than others and that a tree which has a wide range from north to south, will not be as hardy when imported from the south as from the north. An excellent example as the Red maple, (acer rubrum). This tree imported from some parts of the United States, has killed back and made shrubby trees, while from further north it has done well.

Mr. Macoun believes that many trees which we have great difficulty in getting to fruit here, will eventually be much hardier when raised from seed ripened in Ottawa.

Much could also be written of the herbaceous perennials which make such an attractive and useful feature of the botanic garden from early spring until late autumn. The collection is growing rapidly and the information regarding the different species and varieties when grown in this climate is getting more valuable every year.

The arboretum and botanic garden is a public institution and should be made use of by the public. Every assistance is given those who desire to study the plants growing there and a splendid opportunity is in this way afforded all who are interested in botany to obtain practical and rare information.

Household Notes.

PEELING ONIONS.—A correspondent of a magazine devoted to domestic affairs offers the following somewhat novel recipe as a cure for watery eyes:

"We are persistently told," she says, "that to prevent discomfort from peeling onions we may peep them under water. Well, I've tried it. It may, to some extent, accomplish the object, but—it ruins your hands! Not even potatoes, or apples, make such havoc with the fingers. And one cannot always stop to put on gloves, even if one has a kind that the water will not shrink. A remedy that does work, however, is this: Cut off a square inch or so of raw potato and stick it on the tip end of the knife you are to use to peel with. It works like a charm. The potato absorbs the onion fumes, and your eyes are safe. And speaking of gloves, do you know that you can make fingers out of wash leather? Take a piece big enough to cover the whole of your thumb; have someone put it around so as to get the right size, then cut off the edges, and sew "over and over" with a stout thread. Do not get it too tight, just "easy." Do the same for the forefinger, these two being the ones most used in peeling. These little "hoods" protect perfectly. Of course, they soil at once, but you can rinse them out and dry them; and they shrink just about enough so as to go on snugly the second time, which is what you want. They need not be tied on; they stay on all right."

HASHED POTATOES.—Those who have eaten the delicious hashed brown potatoes cooked at hotels will be glad to know how they do it. For a family of four or five take six good sized cold boiled potatoes. Chop fine with a few sprigs of parsley. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Into this stir three table-spoons of sweet cream. Have ready a hot griddle, grease well with lard or butter, spread the potatoes evenly on the griddle and cook slowly. Practice will teach you when they are ready to turn. Run a broad-bladed knife under to force the potatoes from the griddle, fold over in omelet shape, pressing the edges in to make it solid. Leave a few minutes, then turn the omelet on to a small hot platter, dab over with butter and garnish with parsley, cress or celery tips.

HOW TO SELECT FLOUR.—First look at its color. If white with yellowish or straw colored tint it is a good sign. If very white with bluish hue, or black specks, the flour is not good. Examine its adhesiveness by wetting and kneading a little on the fingers. If it works dry and elastic it is good; if soft and sticky it is poor. Throw a lump of dry flour against a dry, smooth, perpendicular surface. If it adheres in a lump, the flour is good; if it falls like powder, it is bad. Squeeze some of the flour in your hand, and if it retains the shape given by pressure it is a good sign. Flour that will stand all these tests can be bought without fear.

HONESTY PAYS.—We have read an account of a young lady who, by the death of relatives, was placed in very reduced circumstances, and compelled to enter a dry goods store as saleswoman at the glove counter.

BRIGHT BABIES.

Only Those Perfectly Well are Good Natured and Happy.

When a baby is cross, peevish or sleepless, the mother may be certain that it is not well. There are little ailments coming from some derangement of the stomach or bowels which the mother's watchful eye may not detect, which nevertheless make themselves manifest in irritability or sleeplessness. A dose of Baby's Own Tablets given at such a time will speedily put the little one right and will give it healthy, natural sleep, and you have a positive guarantee that there is not a particle of opiate or harmful drug in the medicine. Thousands of mothers give their children no other medicine, and all mothers who have used the tablets praise them. Mrs. A. McDonald, Merton, Ont., says:—"Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine for little ones I have ever used, and I always keep them in the house in case of emergencies." Good for children of all ages from birth upward. Sold at 25 cents a box by medicine dealers or sent post paid by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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North Stanbridge, P. Q.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Legislature of Quebec at its next session, for an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of building a railway from "Grandes-Piles" to "La-Tuque," in the county of Champlain, thence, in a northerly direction to any point in the same county with power to build branches to connect with the Great Northern railway and the Quebec and Lake Saint John railway.

E. GUERIN,
Attorney for petitioners.
Montreal, 4th February, 1903.

SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal,
No. 2116.

Dame Myrtle Hungerford, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of George H. Hogle of the same place, livery stable keeper,

Plaintiff,
vs.
The said George H. Hogle,
Defendant.

Public notice is hereby given that the Plaintiff has this day instituted an action for separation as to property from the said Defendant.

Montreal, February 6th, 1903.
SMITH, MARKEY & MONTGOMERY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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Society Directory.

A.O.E., DIVISION NO. 3. meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at 368 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Alexander D. Galloway, M.P., President; M. McCarly, Vice-President; Fred. J. Devlin, Rec.-Secretary; 152 St. Ontario street, L. Brophy, Treasurer; John Huchon, 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 McPhail; President, D. Galloway, 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 3.30 p.m.

A.O.E. LADIES' AUXILIARY. Division No. 5. Organized Oct. 10th, 1901. Meetings are held in St. Patrick's Hall, 93 St. Alexander street, on the first Sunday of each month at 8.30 p.m., on the third Thursday at 8 p.m. President, Miss Anne Donovan; vice-president, Mrs. Sarah Allen; recording-secretary, Miss Rose Ward; financial-secretary, Miss Emma Doyle, 68 Anderson street; treasurer, Mrs. Charlotte Birmingham; chaplain, Rev. Father McGrath.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1888, revised 1894. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 93 St. Alexander street, first Monday of each month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P. President, Hon. Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty; 1st Vice, F. M. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd Vice, F. J. Curran, B.O.L.; Treasurer, Frank J. Green, Corresponding Secretary, John Kahala; Recording Secretary, T. P. Tansley.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. organized 1855.—Meets in the hall, 137 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 8.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. Father Flynn, C.S.S.R.; President, R. J. Byrne; Treasurer, Thomas O'Connell; Secretary, W. Whitty.

ST. ANTHONY'S COURT, O. O. F. meets on the second and fourth Friday of every month in the hall, corner Selwyn and Notre Dame streets, H. C. McCullum, G. R. T. W. Kane, secretaries.

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. H. Doyle, 1st Vice-President; John F. Quinlan, Secretary, 714 St. Antoine street, St. Henri.

O.M.E.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.—(Organized, 12th 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; Chaplain, F. J. Curran, B.O.L.; President, Fred. J. Sears; Recording Secretary, J. J. Costigan; Financial Secretary, Robt. Warren; Treasurer, J. H. Feeley, 121 Royal Avenue; Dr. H. J. Harrison, E. J. O'Connell and G. H. McPhail.

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