AGRICULTURAL

SAMPLES OF CHOICE GRAIN FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF SEED.

No the Editor of the True Witness

Dear Sir,-By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture another distribution will be made this season of samples of the most productive orts of grain to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. stock for distribution is of the very best and has been secured mainly from the excellent crops recently had at the branch Experimental Farm at Indian Head in the Northwest Territories. The distribution this spring will consist of samples of oats, spring wheat, barley, Indian corn The quantity of oats to be sent this year will be Ibs., and of wheat or barley 5 lbs. efficient in each case to sow one twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn and potatoes will weigh 8 lbs. as heretofore. A quantity of each of the following varieties has been secured for this distribution:-

Oats-Banner, Wide-awake, Improv-Ligorvo, Waverly, Goldfinder, Abundance and Thousand Dollar. Wheat .- Preston, Red Fife, Percy,

Stanley, Huron, Laurel and White

Barley-Six-rowed.-Mensury, essa, Mansfield, Claude and Royal. Two-rowed. - Sidney, Invincible, Standwell and Canadian Thorpe.

Potatoes.-Carman No. 1, White Prize, Canadian Beauty, Uncle Sam, American Wonder, Bovee, Early Andes and Late Puritan.

Every farmer may apply, but only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual re ceives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley or potatoes, and applications for more than one sample for one househo cannot be entertained. These samples will be sent free of charge through the mail.

Applications should be addressed the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent in any time before the 1st of March. after which the lists will be closed so that all the samples asked for may be sent out in good time sowing. Parties writing should mention the sort or variety they would prefer, with a second sort as alternative, and should the available stock of both these varieties be exhausted, some other good sort will be sent.instead. Those applying for Indian corn or potatoes will please bear in mind that the corn is not available for distribution until March or April, and that potatoes mailed from here until danger from frost in transit is over WM. SAUNDERS.

Director Experimental Farms. Ottawa, Dec. 1, 1904. * * *

DEVELOPING MARKETS FOR BUTTER.

The Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has again this year operated a number of creameries in the Northwest Territories, so that farmers in districts adapted to dairying might be able to obtain a cash income from their cows until such time as they are able to carry on the work for themselves. Considerable attention has recently been devoted to developing new markets for the butter produc ed, and the results have been quite satisfactory. In spite of the fact that the price of butter in Eastern Canada has been lower this year than last, the patrons of the Northwest creameries have received average net price of 20.98 cents

from the cream supplied by them, over a cent a pound more than in 1903, and the highest price ever obtained for the season's output of the Government creameries. British Columbia has naturally been the chief market for Territorial

butter in the past and still tinues to take the bulk of the shipments. Freight rates and other ex penses are so heavy that a satisfacnot be carried on at present, but a considerable export trade is being developed with Japan and other Oriental countries. Before the Osaka exposition there was scarcely any Canadian butter sold to Japan, but in spite of the war, some 34,000 pounds have been shipped to country from the Government cream eries during the first ten months of The total consumption of butter in Japan is not large, but increase in demand for the Canadiar at the close of the war.

The Yukon butter trade is also ing recovered for Canada. The total ed in that territory annually is over 500,000 pounds, of useful in same way.

which nearly 200,000 pounds has Government creameries in the North-west Territories. When the country was first opened several shipments of tinned butter sent up by Canadian firms were found to be very inferior in quality, and, consequently, the Canadian article got a bad name and the market was practically monopol ized by the United States. until 1908 about the only Canadian butter used in the Yukon was that ent to the Mounted Police. Mean while the Dairy Division had testing various styles of tins other packages, and had found that a first class article, properly packed, could be shipped there at a profit, Orders for 90,000 pounds were ceived last year, and the amount has been more than doubled this season, as mentioned above.

+ + + THE VALUE OF STRICT DAIRY

There has been some opposition to our stringent legislation such as the Dairy Products Act of 1898 and the Butter Act of 1903, which forbids the manufacture and sale in Canada of adulterated dairy goods. including filled cheese and process The Hastings cheese case recently reported in the press. has shown that if our dairy laws been one whit less strict, the Cana dian cheese trade might have received a blow from which it would have required years to recover. The cas in question is still fresh in the public memory. A leading firm of grocers in Hastings, England. charged with selling as pure cheese an article which the local analyst alleged was adulterated with foreign fat. Fortunately the Canadian High Commissioners inspector in Britain of the Department of Agriculture were able present a vigorous defence, backed up

by indisputable evidence forwarded rom Canada by the chief of the Dairy Division. It was shown that in Canada the manufacture of margarine or "filled" cheese was absolutely prohibited under heavy penalties, and the conditions of manufacture were such that it was quite impossible for this to happen out the fact coming to the notice of the authorities. The purity of the cheese was admitted and the charge finally dismissed, when it was found that the Canadian contentions were proven by the report of the Govern ment Analyst, which showed that the sample in question contained 43 per cent of milk fat and no foreign fat whatever.

The case has attracted almost universal attention in Great Britain, and the triumphant vindication of the purity of Canadian dairy products will prove a great advertisement of our goods. If, however, our dairy laws had been lax or our departmental organization imperfect on either side of the Atlantic, the result might have been different. * * *

GREEN CUT BONE.

The net cost of any food is the all mportant point, and frequently ignorance upon this point deters poultrymen from using foods which compared results had with and without their use, are cheaper than foods with which such poultrymen are better acquainted. For instance, Alme Cole Pickering, who has been quite successful with poultry, and who gives much of her experience to the poultry press, finds green cut bone the cheapest food she has ever used, considering, of course, the results accruing from its use. She claims that it nearly doubles the yield eggs from her flock, increases the fertility of the eggs, produces better plumage and maintains a more healthy condition of her fowls. Her ex perience is only in line with what scientists tell us, chemical analysis of good fresh bone showing that its component parts afford the highest degree of nutriment and sustenance

when fed to poultry.

ROOT GRAFTING. The scions for root grafting are cut in fall or winter or any before the buds swell. The roots should be dug and stored now. Mos nurserymen use only pieces of roots for each graft, but many prefer a section two to four inches long is a good size. The work is done whenever convenient during the winter

+ + + When a horse's shoulders tend well is kept clean always dried at noon and never allowed to remain on of persons under twenty years American Cultivator. Sponge shouliers with solution of half an ounc tannic acid in half gallon of water three times daily to toughen the alum, strong salt water, are



LESSONS OF THE LAST IRISH | under twenty. The decrease is CENSUS.

(Dublin Freeman's Journal.)

The facts and figures of the last census return. 1901, as revealed, ar ranged and summarized in the mirable Presidential address delivered last night by Mr. Robert E. Ma theson, the very able and distinguish ed official who holds the office Registrar General, at the opening meeting of the Statistical and cial Inquiry Society of Ireland, make very melancholy reading for Irish men interested in the welfare of Ireland. Except the great decrease of illiteracy there is in the voluminous report no single item for Irish congratulation. It is indeed satisfac tory to learn that "the educational statistics collected at the last census in Ireland show a marked decline in illiteracy as compared with the pre ceding enumeration, the proportion of persons aged five years and upwards who could both read and write having risen from 71 per cent. in 1891 to 79 per cent in 1901 The percentage of those who could read only in 1891 was 11, whereas in 1901 it was only 7, and the per sons returned as unable to read. who in 1891 were 18 per cent of the population five years old and upwards, fell to 14 per cent." there is little else satisfactory in the report, and much to cause deep concern for the present condition of Ire land and the gravest fear for her future. The population is steadily decreasing, and the decrease make itself specially felt amongst the young. For this it is shown constant drain of emigration is main-

ly responsible. As might be expected, the falling off is specially felt amongst the Catholic portion of the community. The proportion married people to the population is also seriously reduced. The figures show how few are the sources profitable employment in Ireland as compared with England, Scotland. and Wales, and even in those countries in the agricultural and the textile industries there has been a very serious falling off. Diseases of all kinds, especially the dread scourges consumption and cancer, exact abnormally heavy toll in Ireland, and the increase in lunacy both relatively and absolutely makes per haps the most appalling figure in the returns.

In considering these figures nust be remembered that decade after decade the population has decreased, until from over nine millions fifty years ago it has fallen to less than four and a half millions. while the population of Great Bristeadily increased. It might be hopreached the limit of depletion, and that no further decrease might shown. But the returns speedily dissipate any such hope. "The popula tion of England and Wales increased during the decade from 29,002,525 to 32,527,843, or 12.2 per cent. and that of Scotland from 4,025, 647 to 4,472,103, or 11.1 per cent. while the population of Ireland fell during the ten years from 4,704,750 in 1891 to 4,458,775 in 1901, be ing a decrease of 5.2 per cent." decrease hits the country all the harder because it is the young and vigorous amongst the population that are being drained away. principal feature observable in a omparison of the Irish age statis tics of 1901 with those of 1891 is the great diminution in the numbe age, there being in 1901 a decrea one year, of six per cent in children one year and under five years, of under ten, of one per cent. in persons ten and under fifteen, and four-

rectly or indirectly accounted fo by emigration, the effects of which seriously disturb the age composition of the population of Ireland as compared with that of the other

divisions of the United Kingdom." For a long time indeed, Trish emigration was openly and ostentatious ly encouraged by the Government. It was contended that the country was over-populated, and that agriculture trade and commerce would thrive and the residue would be rich and prosperous. As common sense might have suggested, the exact reverse ha been the case. The prosperity of the country has decreased as its population decreased, and poverty misery increased in the inverse ratio. The returns under notice give proof that that disastrous process still continues. Nor is "prosperous" Ulster in any degree exempt from this blight. "It is remarkable that amongst the eighteen counties in which the percentage of decrease of population is greatest are round Monaghan, Cavan, Tyrone, Londonderry, and Fermanagh, in the province of Ulster." In its staple industry,

for which it is famous all the world over, Ulster has been particularly hard hit. "Another sad fact is th great diminution of the number of persons working in the flax and linen industry, which lost during the de cade over 17,000, or nearly one-fifth of the persons engaged in it 1891."

But, as has been said, the most suggestive and the most appalling figures of all are the lunacy returns 'In England and Wales the proportion of the insane per 10,000 of the population has increased from 30.39 in 1871 to 40.75 in 1901, that in Scotland the proportion per 10,000 increased from 33.97 in 1871 to 45.37 in 1901, and that in Ireland the population of the mentally ranged per 10,000 of the population rose from 30.49 in 1871 to 56.18 in 1901. Ireland occupied the happy position of having by far the highest proportion of insane in its population, Scotland coming next, while England and Wales stand third on the list. Many causes have been suggested to account for this terrifying spread of insanity in Ireland The true explanation is to be found in the heart-breaking poverty and misery to which so large a proportion of the people are continuously subjected. The facts and figures in these returns are a terrible impeach ment, on the Government which has brought such unmitigated disaster or a country whose natural resource are sufficient to support twice her population in comfort, and whose people prosper under every other Government except that to which their own country is subjected.

PATENT REPORT.

The following Canadian patent have been secured during last week through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Can., and Washington, D.

90,165-Robt. H. O. Gale, Quebec Que. Insulation conduit. 90,169-John Heard, Strathroy, Ont

90,187-Arthur M. Bauckham, Wellington, N.Z. Improved suspenfor securing clothes upon clothes lines.

90,199-Paul Burchardt, Kramfors Sweden. Conveyors. 90,249-William Whiteford, Virden, Man. Grain measuring appara

90,251-Eugene W. Durkee, East Pat chogue, N.Y. Display Racks. 90,252-George B. Southmayd, Gar-

land, Man. Improvements 90,296-Walter Jno. Clemson, Wood-

ford Grange, Eng. Windmills. 90,325—Emile Paquette, Rougemon Que. Fire escape.

Business Cards.

THE

Smith Bros.' Granite Co.

The following was clipped from the Granite," Boston, Mass.:

" Illustrated in the advertisement of "Illustrated in the advertisement of E. L. Smith & Co., Barre, Vt., on another page, is practically their complete plant, with the exception of their derricks. This Company was the first of the quarry owners to use compressed air for operating rock drills, and also the first to take up the plug drill. We can say, without exaggeration, that this concern has the best equipped granite buarry in the country."

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DATENT PROMPTLY SECURED

90,326-Christen Christensen. Val leyfield, Que. Egg boiling recep-

The "Inventor's Adviser" is just ublished. Any one interested patents or inventions should order a copy.

A good nature is always a good

Toe the devil's line and you must

Society Directory.

T. PATRICK'S SOCIETY -Estab lished March 6th, 1856 intorported 1845, revised 1846. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the den street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Weck month. Occumittee meets last Weck meeday. Officers: Rev. Director. Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P.; Precident, Hen. Mr. Justice C. J. Boherty, 1st Vice, F. E. Bevlin, M.D.; 2nd. Vice, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Treasurer, Frank J. Green; coerceponding Secretary, J. Kahala; Recording Secretary, T. P. Tanney.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. AND B. SO. day of every month in St. Patrick's 8.30 p.m. Committee of Manament meets in same hall on drst Tuesday of every month at 2 p.m. Rev. Director, Rev. Jas. Kil-loran; President, W. P. Doyle; Res. Secy., J. D'Arcy Kelly, 18 Vallee

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY established 1868. —Rev. Director Rev. Father McPhail; 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 Ottawe streets, at 8.30 p.m.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIE. TY, organized 1885.-Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe, C.SS.R.; President, P. Kenehan; Treasurer, Thomas O'Connell; Rec.-Sec., Robt. J. Hart,

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCE 26.—(Organized 18th November, 1878.—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 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; Chan-cellor, P. J. Darcy; President, W. F. Wall; Recording Secretary, P. O. McDonagh, 139 Visitation street; Financial Secretary, Jas. J. Contigan, 325 St. Urbain street; Trea. urer; J. H. Kelly; Medical Advisers. Drs. H. J. Harrison, E. J. O'Conmor and G. H. Merrill.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR CATHOLIC MUTUAL **Benefit Association** GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEC.

Organised at Niagara Falls, N.Y., July 3, 1876. Incorporated by Special Act of the New York State Legislature, June 9, 1879, Membership 63,000 and increasing rapidly More than \$14,500,000 paid in Benefits in twenty-eight years.

Reserve Fund, November 25th, 1994, 81,162,778.99.

The C. M. B. A. is Sanctioned by Pope Piux X., and Approved by Cardinals, Bishops and Priests, several of whom are Officers.

Officers.

FOR INFORMATION ADDRESS:

P. E. EMILE BELANCER,
Supreme Deputy,
Secretary, Quebec Grand Council,
55 D'AIGUILLON STREET, QUEBEC.

A. R. ARCHAMBAULT, Organizer for the Province of Quebec, office: 1592 Notre Dame Street. Residence: 747 ST. DENIS ST. Phone Sell East 2011.

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Proceedings at Seventh Annual of Sharehold SATISFACTORY

Past Year has been

One for Dominion-

of Directors

The eighty-seventh an neeting of the sharehol Bank of Montreal was h Board Room of the in noon on the 5th instant There were present: Ho A. Drummond, K.C.M.G. dent; Sir William C. Ma G. Reid, Hon Robe Messrs. G. F. C. Smith, ford, James Skeoch, B.C. J. Fleet, K.C., Ge Henry Morton, R. B. A

C., Angus W. Hooper, Gault. Thomas Irving, J John Morrison. On motion of Mr. R. George A. Drummond, V was unanimously voted in the absence of the P Right Hon. Lord Strath Mount Royal.

Foley, B. A. Boas, F. S

On motion of Mr. C. C., seconded by Mr. H it was agreed: "That the gentlemen be appointed scrutineers: Messrs. F. K.C., and Mr. G. F. C. that Mr. James Aird be

DIRECTORS' RE The report of the Direct Shareholders, at their ei

THE

Capital Stock Balance of Profits carrie

Half-yearly dividends, pa ber, 1904

Unclaimed Dividends

Notes of the Bank in cir Deposits not bearing int Deposits bearing interest Balances due to other Be

Gold and silver coin cur Government demand not Deposit with Dominion ed by act of Parliamer general bank note circ Due by agencies of this and other banks in Britain

Due by agencies of this I and other banks in for "Call and short loans in G Britain and United Sta

Dominion and Provincial rities Railway and other bonds Notes and Cheques of ot Bank Premises at Montre

Current Loans and disco and elsewhere (rebate i and other assets Debts secured by mortgag Overdue debts not specia provided for) ..

Bank of Montreal, Montreal, 31st Oc

THE GENERAL MAN The General Manager

as follows : Referring to the states before you, the principal compared with last year crease in the deposit ber est of \$13,265,000, in the of \$9,143,000, in the curre \$6,699,000, and a decrea balance due by our own a other banks outside Canad

There is nothing that ca special remark in connecti these amounts, except the case of the loans and depote tain amount of the increase temporary nature and will