

Notes for Farmers.

Experiments are always being carried on at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The milch cows number 21, made up of 9 Ayrshires, 6 Guernseys and 6 Shorthorns. They have nearly all been milking since February, and the average daily yield of milk is about: Ayrshire, 25 pounds; Guernsey, 20; and Short-horn, 20. The milk is made into butter and during process important investigations are made as to the percentage of milk in samples from the various milkers. This process of testing proved an interesting one to the visitors from Saguenay and Chicoutimi, Tuesday who were just in time to see the dairy man examine the samples.

There is a remarkable difference in the richness of samples of milk as will be seen from the following list which contains the percentages of fat in the samples tested last Tuesday. Eleven samples of Ayrshire 4.2; 3.2; 3.8; 4; 3; 3.2; 3.8; 4.4; 3.6; 4.4; 4.4; average 3.82. Fine Durhams 4.2; 3.6; 3.6; 4; 4.6; average 4. Six Guernseys 6; 5.8; 4.4; 6; 5.2; 4.6; average 5.3. It will be seen the average was in favor of the Guernsey bred by about 32 per cent over the Durham, and that the Durham was 5 per cent better than the Ayrshire. A more interesting comparison may be made with individual cows. One Durham yielded a sample 3 per cent. fat and one Ayrshire the same. The Guernseys gave samples each with 6 per cent. fat. So that it is apparent that cows are found to give exactly twice the butter fat of others receiving the same rations and attended in the same way. The milch cows are all on pasture.

The milk is handled in this way every day and the strictest account kept of each cow's profit. It necessitates some careful work, but very useful results are obtained which are not available any other way.

The feeding experiments among steers continues. This investigation was begun some time ago by Professor Grisdale for the benefit of stock raisers who provided beef for market. Fifty head are under test. Five groups of five each are fed limited rations and the same number a "fattening" ration. The latter consists in high feeding and the best puts on beef rapidly while the other plan keeps the beef back. Many statements have already been made as the result of this process of beef production, and the conclusion has been that the most profitable method is heavy feeding.

The sheep consists of 38 including 10 lambs. They are fed outside and are kept principally for supplying applicants with special breeds. The breeds are Leicester and Shropshires.

ong the many big things of the western country. In Northern Oklahoma there lies a tract of 50,000 fertile acres, all surrounded by one fence and under one management. It is known as the 101 ranch. George W. Miller & Sons operate the ranch property, the land itself being owned by the Ponca and Otoe tribes of Indians. They pay the Indians \$22,500 annually for the use of this land, \$1.95 an acre for farming land, and 25 cents an acre for pasture lands.

In the southwest there are many large ranches and farms, but none equals the 101 ranch in extent. The Sherman farm in Western Kansas has under fence about 30,000 acres, and there are pastures in both the Creek and the Osage Indian nations covering sixty or seventy thousand acres, but as a strictly farm ranch the 101 outclasses them all.

The annual expenses of the ranch are \$75,000. Two hundred men are employed during the busiest seasons, fifty to seventy being employed the year round. The fence line of the ranch is more than 150 miles long. The profits are \$150,000 per annum.

The 101 ranch is so large that half the time the superintendent at headquarters cannot tell where one-third of his employees are working. That is, he could not tell offhand, but by consulting his assistant and using his telephone he would have them located.

The season of hardest work has just ended and the men are resting after the harvest. The ranch harvested 150,000 bushels of wheat and a like amount of corn this summer. There were 8,000 acres in wheat and 3,000 acres sown in corn.

The wheat is sold in the Kansas City market at from 60 to 63 cents a bushel. The profit from wheat alone this year has been more than \$40,000. The profit on corn is quite as much, while 10,000 steers are marketed every season.

Joseph Miller, once a bank president, is manager of the business affairs of the ranch. He employs experts in every department. The wheat and corn fields are managed by an expert farmer, the cattle are bought and sold by an expert stock salesman. There is even an expert bronco buster or two to attend to the breaking of young mules brought up on the ranch to do the farm work.

her limbs, both of which things were impossible at first. Although enjoined by the physician insisted on being taken to her home the same day. The exertion brought on a recurrence of the symptoms, from which a somewhat imperfect recovery was made after several months.

Two errors are here illustrated which one at such an age should avoid. These are severe and unusual exertion, especially in a cold atmosphere, which still further increases blood tension, and the violation of what should be an unbreakable rule in such cases, that is, that the patient in every instance of hemorrhage of the brain should remain absolutely quiet. It is not to be inferred that physicians advocate a marked change in the manner of life with advancing years. It is nevertheless true that violent exertion or severe strain of any kind is wisely avoided, and the most extreme activities of life should be gradually curtailed.

TO TEST THE OVEN. — A celebrated French cook always tried his oven with white kitchen paper, which he placed on the shelf in the oven on which the article to be cooked was to be put and left it there for five minutes. If at the expiration of that time it was charred, the heat was too great; if it was dark brown, the oven was right for small pastries and thin cakes; if light brown it was suitable for pound cakes, pie crusts, etc., if only a dark yellow, puff pastes, sponge cake mixtures and meringues might be put in.

BOILED RICE. — The cooking school rule for proportion of water and rice for boiled rice is from three to three and a half times as much water as there is rice. The amount varies according to the age of the rice, old rice requiring more water than new.

GREEN VEGETABLES. — All green vegetables should be boiled in salted water. A pinch of carbonate of soda will make them retain their color. They should never boil a moment longer than is just necessary to cook them; then they should be drained at once. Fine ragouts may be made from vegetables only if a few mushrooms are added. Potatoes and onions, one or two tomatoes, an apple, a few peeled mushrooms with plenty of seasoning and some milk or water make a good vegetable stew.

PEACHES IN JELLY. — Halved peaches imbedded in jelly is a most dainty preserve. Pare and lay in cold water as above; crack some of the kernels, and for four dozen peaches, boil a dozen of them in just enough water to cover them for half an hour. Weigh the fruit and put in preserving kettle with an equal amount of sugar in alternate layers; set back on the range and heat slowly; add the water in which the kernels were boiled and cook gently until the peaches are transparent. Lift gently with a skimmer and spread upon sieves over dishes to catch the juice, while you boil the syrup until it jellies, adding that which drains from the peaches. Put the peaches into widemouthed glass jars, laying the kernel among them, and pour the scalding hot jelly over them.

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NOTES FROM ENGLAND

THE EDUCATION BILL. — His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan has written the following letter to the "London Times": — Allow me to point out the hidden meaning of an amendment which, I see from the columns of the "Times," certain members of Parliament are anxious to introduce into the Education Bill.

In days when people are so caught by phrases the words "broad and popular control" go for a great deal. The inner value of the amendment I allude to is this, that it contains a device for capturing denominational schools. The process is a specious one. Begin by weakening the strength of the clerical managers of the denominational school — on the plea that laymen are better men of business and know less about doctrine; say, stoutly, that the clergy represent a sect, not the interests of the parents. Then call on the parents to elect their own representative to the board of management, and let the local authority do the same. In other words, representatives of the religion in which parents desire their children to be educated be placed by the Act of Parliament in a helpless minority on the Board.

You will thus have established by law within every denominational school the desired possibility for disintegration and disruption — for the school is to be open to all comers, irrespective of their creed. The result of the Bill, if passed into law with such an amendment, will be to place every religious school in the country on a basis of permanent uncertainty and unrest. But the secularist and the Nonconformist parties will have scored. They will have secured from Parliament a chance and a right to harass, to weaken, and, if they can in the end, to capture the denominational schools. Better remain as we are, poor but free, than put our heads into such a noose.

A GENEROUS GIVER. — Recently a number of handsome and costly ornaments and altar requisites has been received at Archbishop's House, Westminster, London, for the new cathedral. The gifts include a solid gold monstrance, valued at \$5,000, the gift of an unknown donor (through the Crown Jewellers), and another magnificent monstrance of Spanish design, the gift of Lady Alice Fitzwilliam.

A FESTIVAL. — English Catholic papers recently contained letters suggesting the revival of the annual festival of the League of the Cross. This has been done, and the gathering will take place at the Crystal Palace at the end of August. One of the attractions will be an exhibition by the Catholic Boys' Brigade.

PUBLIC LECTURES. — On a recent Sunday on Parliament Hill, Harupstead, Mr. Moores gave the last of his course of lectures on "The Catholic Church and the Bible." As there was a Socialist meeting round the symbolic red flag a few yards away Mr. Moores opened his meeting with a few general remarks on Christian socialism, which had the effect of attracting to his platform the greater part of the Socialist gathering. He then gave a summary of his previous lectures, and showed that the doctrines and practices of the Church were quite in harmony and agreement with the teaching of the Bible. At question time so great was the interest displayed that about 400 persons gathered around. One gentleman attempted to interrupt the harmony of the proceedings by interjecting remarks about persecution, when Mr. Moores rejoined that, whereas religious persecution was no tenet of the Catholic Church, he could give them instances of persecution by Protestants which would make them ashamed to mention the subject. This had the desired effect. The address occupied two hours, and, in thanking the audience for their respectful hearing, Mr. Moores exhorted the people to read Catholic books and not to be misled by misrepresentations and caricatures. They would thus become better acquainted with the religion of their English forefathers, of the Church, of the saints and martyrs, and the faith of nearly three-fourths of the Christian world at the present day.

THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE. — Mr. Richard F. Whittle, of the firm of Corver and Whittle, and a parishioner of St. John's Cathedral, Salford, was returned unopposed as the representative for the Trinity

Ward in the Salford town Council last week. Mr. Whittle was nominated by the Rev. John Moore, the popular rector of St. Peter's, Greengate, Salford, to whom in a great measure he owes his success. Mr. Whittle is the second Catholic now in the Salford Council, Mr. Councilor James Thompson being already there for some years.

AN IRISH EDITOR. — Mr. Mark O'Connor, who was educated at St. Francis Xavier's College, Liverpool, and who is now sub-editor of the "Bloemfontein Post," was awarded a silver medal and a diploma at the International Press and Printing Exhibition, held recently at the Crystal Palace, for the Christmas number of the "Buluwayo Chronicle," which he edited.

BOYS' BRIGADE. — The Bolton Catholic Boys' Brigade, which is affiliated to the association bearing its name in the diocese of Southwark, is a great success, and is fulfilling the object for which it was formed with every degree of satisfaction. Already it can count upon hundreds, and contingents are attached to the missions of St. Peter and Paul, St. Patrick's, and St. Edmund's. The purpose of the Brigade is to keep Catholic boys together, and to promote the spiritual and physical welfare of the boys at a critical period of their lives. The spirit of militarism, which many endeavored to fasten upon the London contingent, does in no sense find its way into the Bolton brigade. It is true they have a distinctive uniform, and have a file and drum band, but the atmosphere is thoroughly Catholic in tone, religion being the dominant feature.

A NEW BOOK. — The Rev. Dr. Barry has put the last touches to his history of the Papal Monarchy. The book is to appear in Mr. Fisher Unwin's "Story of the Nations" series. It is matter for satisfaction that this particular subject should have been condescended by the projectors of the series to so eminent a Catholic authority.

NOW HEIR TO DUKEDOM. — Lord Edmund Talbot, M.P., now next in succession to the Dukedom of Norfolk stood as the Earl of Arundel's godfather at the font at which Cardinal Manning himself officiated.

HOME FOR AGED. — The Alexian Brothers have acquired possession of Ivyford Abbey, Ealing, and intend to convert it into a convalescent home and a retreat for aged gentlemen.

A man's method of doing business isn't usually condemned until it is seen whether he is to succeed or fail. The short cut to success is generally across somebody else's pocket-book.

Potatoes in Greenland never grow larger than a marble.

As the lily in the midst of thorns, the Virgin Mother rises in the midst of the daughters of men. The most beautiful human flowers always bear the thorns of original sin and of daily imperfections. Mary alone was conceived and dwelt on earth without her immaculate robe being soiled with the slightest stain.

To rejoice in goodness and be grieved by its opposite is an essential mark of a well-ordered mind. Maintain your self-respect as the most precious jewel of all and the only true way to win the respect of others, and then remember what Emerson says, for what he says here is true: "No young man can be cheated out of an honorable career in life unless he cheats himself."

Soft Harness Eureka Harness Oil advertisement featuring an image of a harness and text describing its benefits for horse-drawn equipment.

Society Directory.

A.O.H. DIVISION NO. 8, meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Alderman D. Gallery, M.P., President; M. McCarthy, Vice-President; Fred. J. Devlin, Sec.-Secretary; 1528F 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 1863. — Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn, P.P., Director, Rev. Father Flynn, P.P., Director, D. Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. P. 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 8th Thursday, at 8 p.m. Miss Annie Donovan, president; Mrs. Sarah Allen, vice-president; Miss Nora Kavanaugh, 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 1863, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P., President, Hon. Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty; 1st Vice, F. E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd Vice, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Treasurer, Frank J. Green, Corresponding Secretary, John Kahala; Recording Secretary, T. P. Tansey.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY 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.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 Seignours 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, 92 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, 13th November, 1873. — 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; Chancellor, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; President, Fred. J. Sears; Recording Secretary, J. J. Costigan; Financial Secretary, Robt. Warren; Treasurer, J. H. Feeley, Jr.; Medical Adviser, Dra. H. J. Harrison, E. J. O'Connell and G. H. Merrill.

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Household Notes.

ABOUT APOPLEXY. — In youth, and usually in middle age, the elasticity of the blood vessels is remarkable. The vessels then are safely capable of great dilatation. In some veins, the external jugular vein, for example, marked dilatation may be apparent on the body surface. Anger and other emotions are accompanied by a rise of the blood pressure of the head, and consequently lead to a dilatation of this vein. This, one of the external signs of anger, is frequently referred to by writers of fiction. With advancing age the blood vessels lose some of their elasticity, particularly when, as so often happens, calcareous deposits take place within their walls. At this time, therefore, it is well to cultivate an evenness of life, conducive to an equilibrium of blood pressure, for it is when the vessels become inelastic, or, as it is sometimes expressed, "brittle with age," that accidents from undue strain upon them occur. A "stroke" of apoplexy is due to the rupture of some blood vessel, affected as described, within the tissues of the brain, with a consequent outpouring of blood and the train of symptoms which this abnormal condition entails. An attack may occur without previous warning, often from an imprudence.

A woman, somewhat beyond 60 years of age but energetic, attempted one cold windy day to walk about a mile from her home upon a commonplace errand. The walk was somewhat up-hill, and the high wind opposed her progress. The exertion she was obliged to put forth was unusual. Almost at the crest of the hill she was seen to reel and fall. She was immediately carried into a near-by house, where the warmth and quiet prevented any further development of symptoms. In a short time she was able to converse and to use



Several years ago Storrs was in Europe Brussels, Belgium—she in the entrance of churches that upon a day a sermon would be a priest well known for fervor about the workmen of Calvary, and then would go to the 1st vary. That was the first had ever heard of the made inquiry, and that she entered the B of Calvary and there to ing as a dresser of the the same time carefully workings of the institut object of establishing Calvary in her native Storrs did not succeed fact, almost every day before the gilt sign, "E vary," was put up over No. 5 Perry street, Mrs working in the interest ing women of New York the matter before the pistical authorities, an tic people of means. At quisite money and su pledged, the Archbishop consent and blessing, a were opened for the e women who were under slow and most painful d