

Notes for Farmers.

FEED QUESTION.—An experiment with milch cows will be started at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, says the "Free Press" on the first week in February. The object is to ascertain the effect of different rations on the production of milk. Eight cows will be under test, all of which are newly calved. Four will be fed on dry hay, mash, ensilage and roots. The other four will be fed dry provender, ensilage and hay.

To learn the most productive rations is one of great importance to dairymen and farmers.

Another experiment on feeding calves is being carried on by Professor Grisdale. Many stock raisers are interested in this test. It is a matter of doubt whether it is more profitable to give calves a large ration from the first or feed them lightly. The average farmer adopts the latter system.

At the commencement of the experiment five of the calves were placed in a box and stall fed. These were given all they could eat for 14 months. They are now getting 18 pounds of gluten meal with ensilage and are gaining 3 pounds per day. They are weighed every two weeks. The average is 1,200 pounds.

The others were fed limited rations—40 pounds of ensilage per day and twice as much roots. The average weight of these is 900 pounds. They are the same age as the others.

Those fed on the heaviest ration have cost \$3.25 per hundred weight and the others \$4.00. The experiment will be finished about Easter. It is evident that the most profitable system for a beef producer is to feed heavily.

Professor Grisdale on his return from England last fall purchased 27 three-year-old steers in the Ottawa Valley. They are undergoing a test to learn whether it is more advisable to fatten steers loose or tied. The room taken up by the lots was also considered. Nine were chained in stalls, nine were allowed to run loose and nine others ran loose in a smaller area. When they were placed thus the average weight was 1,289 pounds. The ration has been two-thirds ensilage and one-third roots. Each steer eats 50 pounds per day. When weighed recently the average was 1,400 pounds, showing a gain of 120 each in six weeks. The experiment will end in May. So far each lot is about equal in progress. As the steers grow the ration is increased.

The same experiment will be tried with younger steers.

POULTRY.—Professor Gilbert of the Dominion poultry department reminds us that the rearing of chickens is a splendid method of arousing the interest of young children with the farm. They take an interest in those before they are able to look after anything else.

For grown up people raising chickens is a money-making calling. The Canadian farmer is not slow to adopt the methods that will bring him the most money, and consequently many are engaging in the poultry industry. Many million dollars have recently been added to the Canadian revenue by the new methods adopted by dairymen and the same will follow with poultrymen. The system adopted by the people of a few generations ago is not practicable now.

There are parts of Canada Mr. Grisdale says where farming may be followed with more success than in any other portion of the world. One of the branches to which the country is particularly well adapted is poultry raising. A strict account of the receipts and expenditure in connection with poultry raising should be kept by every farmer. He would soon be convinced that it was a paying branch of his business.

Professor Gilbert adduces proofs that expensive foods are not necessary. By the use of soft foods chickens have in three months from the date of their hatching weighed four pounds. To obtain the best results the best breeds must be obtained and careful management followed.

EXPERIMENTS.—In examining food stuffs as to their value as fodder for cattle Professor Shutt, of the Dominion chemical laboratory, makes valuable discoveries each year. The value of a cattle food depends upon its composition and digestibility. The percentage of water depends on the nature of the fodder—corn, grass and so on—there is about 70 per cent. or 80 per cent. depending on time of year and so on. In milling products there is about 7 per cent. or 10 per cent.

Although water is necessary to the animal as to the plant, no feeding value can be placed upon it. It may be procured too easily anywhere. I must not be, however, for-

gotten that succulency—a most important quality, influencing greatly the palatability and digestibility of the fodder is due chiefly to the presence of natural or original water. It is succulency that gives to many green fodders a value as milk producer above that apparently indicated by their composition. Hence some plants are worth more green than ripe.

ABOUT HENS.—Of the 25 students attending the course in poultry raising at Ontario College of Agriculture at Guelph, four are ladies. As well as hearing the lectures the students take part in the practical work of caring poultry.

The fact that hens may be attended to by women should go a long distance towards making the industry a more general one and one which will greatly increase the export trade of the country. There is objection raised by some women to engaging in the poultry industry. Some are anxious to assist the men in carrying out the various branches of farming and are willing to do what they can. Professor Gilbert, manager of the Dominion Poultry Department at the Central Experimental Farm, receives enquiries as to whether women should engage in poultry. The professor does not advise on this point, but he will give them as much information as desired to carry on the business. Many in the province have reported to him large profits from hens.

There seems to be no reason why women should not engage largely in the henry management. The work is simple and quite within their sphere. There is no stock which can be raised with less attendance than hens, the most important feature of the management being regularity. Since women are beginning to study the subject there is no doubt many in the country will invest their time in the occupation.

On small farms the profit of the new system would be most apparent. Where there are many women unoccupied a stock hens could be attended without taking up much time of the laboring men will.

The erection of ice houses on every farm in the country is recommended. There is no farmer who has not use for ice during the summer and no farmer but every season during the warm weather loses from deterioration of products than the cost of an ice house. It is not wise to depend on a cellar, a milk house, an old well or such repository for perishable goods. A refrigerator is a cheap contrivance compared with the amount is saved by its use. The preservation of milk in a proper state is impossible without ice. There is still time this year to erect an ice house and lay in a supply. With their own labor, which is seldom in demand at this season a stock of ice can be laid in cheaply. Farmers in the Ottawa Valley have no excuse for doing without ice.

PLOWING BY STEAM may some day be a common practice on farms. The enormous task of turning over the sod every year by the slow process of plowing with horses would be gladly overcome by every farmer. The loss too that is often suffered when a crop is delayed for want of the field being ready might be overcome by the rapid method of steam plowing.

In California a steam plow is at work and has a capacity of 120 acres a day. It carries eight plows. Four men are required to operate it. Many farmers endeavor to dispense with the heavy task of plowing by using a gang plow. They go over the land in one-third the time. But the furrows are too shallow and the loss is always noticed at the crop time. No matter how long it takes, and whether or not we ever utilize a steam plow there should be no negligence about plowing.

Humorous Incidents.

"Do the Browns keep a servant?" "No; they engage a good many, but they don't keep them."

The Tragedian: My parents tried hard to keep me from becoming an actor. The Villain: I congratulate them on their success.

Old lady to district visitor: It's my 'ead that's been troublin' me so, miss; but the doctor, 'e says: "You take these 'ere pills, and you'll soon shake it off."

McSwatters: My groom, Ebenezer, and the cook, Florence, are going to be married. McSwatters: Ah! then it will be the Eb and the Flo of the tied.

She at the piano: Listen; how do you enjoy this refrain? He: Very much. The more you refrain the better I like it.

Absent-minded Professor: Margaret, please take that cat out of the room. I cannot have it making

such a noise while I am at work. Where is it? Servant: Why, sir, you are sitting on it.

"Does the bonnet sing because it is covered with birds?" "No; but the husband who pays for it whistles."

"But they say," remarked the patron, "he has a good head for business." "Nonsense," replied the barber. "Why, he's absolutely bald."

"Just say the word," said Stayleight, "for whatever you say goes." "Mr. Stayleight!" she exclaimed, with significant promptness that didn't dawn on him until long after.

"When I came to this town eighteen years ago," said the leading citizen, "I had only eighteen-pence in my pockets." "However," the cynic kindly added, "there were other pockets."

"Blockhead!" shouted the exasperated drill-sergeant to the raw recruit. "Are they all such idiots as you in your family?" "No," said the recruit; "I have a brother who is a great deal more stupid than I am." "Impossible! And what on earth does this incomparable blockhead do?" "He is a drill-sergeant!"

Professor: Mr. Chumpty, I am anxious, for your father's sake, to break the long list of demerit marks you have won here. Do you think you will ever learn anything? Chumpty: No, sir. Professor: Mark Mr. Chumpty as having correctly answered all the questions put to him this lesson.

"What brought you to this place, my good friend?" inquired a visitor at the prison of a convict. "A mere matter of opinion got me here, sir." "Impossible!" "No, sir. I expressed the opinion that I was innocent, and the jury expressed the opinion that I wasn't. It's a hard world, sir."

Tommy (at the dinner table): Mr. Johnson, are you blind? Mr. Johnson: No, my boy; why do ask? Tommy: Why, nothin', only sister said you'd get your eyes opened if you married that Jones girl.

Surgeon addressing students at the hospital: The muscle of the left leg of the patient has contracted till it is considerably shorter than the right leg, therefore he limps. Now, what would you do under such circumstances? Intelligent Student: Limp, too!

Tommy impatiently: I wish I was Bobby Yates. Mamma: But Bobby hasn't any dear little brothers and sisters. Tommy: That's just where he is so lucky; he's not obliged to be a good example.

When would-be orators make their trial flights they are sometimes apt to become a little confused. A guest rose to his feet at a breaking-up supper the other night, cleared his throat, and began: "Er—er it is now my—er—pleasant duty to propose the host of the toast and toastless!"

"A man is known by his works," declared the irrepressible talker, who was addressing a large and enthusiastic audience. "Yours must be a gas works," shouted a rude, uncultured person who occupied a back seat.

A country doctor was driving down a narrow lane on his way to visit a patient, when he espied an old woman in the middle of the road picking up some pieces of turf, which had evidently dropped from some passing car. Pulling his horse up to prevent running over her, he said, rather sharply: "Women and donkeys are always in the way." "Sure, sir," said she, stepping to one side, "I'm glad you've the manners to put yourself last."

Scotty Scored.—A young Englishman was at a party mostly composed of Scotsmen, and though he made several attempts to crack a joke he failed to evoke a single smile from the countenances of his companions. He became angry and exclaimed petulantly: "Why, it really appears to me that it would take a gimlet to put a joke into the heads of you Scotsmen." "Ay," replied one of them, "but the gimlet has need to be mair pointed than these jokes."

A country youth with a very large mouth entered a music-dealer's shop not far from Birmingham to purchase a mouth-organ. He was shown every make of mouth-organ in the shop, but still was not satisfied. "Look here," said the assistant, "we shall have to measure you for one. Just try your mouth along this piano."

Too Risky.—During the dinner-hour at a certain factory not long ago there was a somewhat heated argument in progress, when one individual, who had hitherto kept silent, was appealed to for an opinion. "Come, Bill," remarked his friend, "we know you loves a risk."

ment, an' can spout wi' the best. cuss it," said Bill promptly. "I've threshed the matter out afore." "An' what did ye arrive at?" he was asked. "Why," was the cool reply, "me an' t'other chap didn't agree nohow. We took different roads, so to speak. He arrived at the 'orspital, and I arrived at the police station an' I ain't a-goin' to thresh that matter out again in a hurry." Neither was, Bill proceed to do so.

Out Both Ways.—A farmer's boy in Scotland was charged with attempting to steal an article from a shop door. In pleading his case he said he didn't steal the thing—"he was only gaun tae dae it." Whereupon the judge informed him that to do it and going to do it were all the same, and that he would have to pay a fine of 10s. or go to gaol for ten days. The boy not having the money was allowed to go and get it from a friend. In a little while he was seen standing in the court, and when asked if he had got the money to pay his fine he answered: "Na; but I was gaen tae dae it, and ye said that gaen tae dae it and dae it were jist the same. I'm thinking you and me'll be aboot clear noo."

Tom was "Turned Out" Too.—His father was at the station when he stepped from the train. "Why, Thomas, what are you home for? It isn't holiday time now, is it?" said the old man. "No," replied Tom, looking round for his trunk. "Well, I thought you were not coming home again until the end of the term?" "Changed my mind," was the laconic reply of the young hopeful. "And I ain't going back." "Not going back! Why, 'pon my word, what's that for?" "Don't like it there," said Thomas. "I always thought that was a very good school," said his father—"one of the best schools in the country." "I'm not going back, all the same," said Tom, stepping from one foot to the other. "Tom," said the old man earnestly, "that school has turned out some of the smartest men of this country." "Yes, I know that—they turned 'me' out!"

LUMBER TRADE IN MICHIGAN.

It is conservatively estimated that 80,000,000 feet of logs will be cut in Houghton, Michigan, this winter, and nearly this amount in Ontonagon. Logging operations are fully as extensive as they have been in past years, and, although the cut has greatly diminished in some sections of the counties it has increased proportionately in other parts. It is also estimated that 800 men are employed in the lumber woods in this county, and about as many in Ontonagon County. The largest operators are putting in all the way from 6,000,000 to 12,000,000 feet each.

Most of the logs cut are sent out of the county, although many are sawed in copper-county mills and used in the copper mines. The logs for outside are usually towed in large rafts in the spring on Lake Superior to other points. Several large timber sales have been recently made in both Houghton and Ontonagon counties, and high prices have been paid.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

One of the surprises out of the many John Bull has had during the present South African war is the fearful waste of horseflesh which has occurred. Nothing like it has been witnessed in any war of ancient or modern times. No matter how many shiploads of horses or mules are sent to the Cape the cry is still for more. Those who stay at home and talk so glibly about mounted infantry, etc., have little idea of the immense cost and the difficulty of transporting the animals to the Cape. The following figures may enlighten some of these armchair strategists. The first cargo of horses and mules left New Orleans on October 1, 1899. Since then, up to December 26, 1901, there have left New Orleans 140 transports loaded with animals for the British army, of which 78,491 were horses and 59,550 were mules—a total of 148,050 animals—and which cost the Government nearly three millions of money. The total cost of landing these animals in South Africa, exclusive of the maintenance of the British Purchasing Agency in New Orleans, has been over six and a half millions sterling, nearly all of which has been expended in America. No wonder the war bill is over £200,000,000. —London Universe.

ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE.

Report for week ending Sunday, 2nd Feb., 1902.—Males 867, females 34. Irish 213, French 167, English 16, Scotch and other nationalities 5. Total 401. All had breakfast and night's lodging.

COLONIAL HOUSE

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Great Annual DISCOUNT SALE.

Important Announcement!

For the convenience of those who have not been able to complete their purchases, we have decided to extend the present sale to

SATURDAY, 8th FEBRUARY.

All Discounts advertised will, therefore, hold good until that date, and many special lines will be offered in the different departments at prices to clear.

This sale has beat all previous records by many thousands of dollars, and we will endeavor to show our appreciation of the patronage extended to us, by making such offers during the next ten days as will satisfy the most exacting Bargain Hunter. It must be almost unnecessary to call attention to any particular goods after three weeks' constant advertising; so many fine lines are now offered at half price that it almost partakes of the matter of

A Half Price Sale.

5 Per Cent. for Cash in Addition to all Other Discounts or Reductions

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., MONTREAL.

Topics of the Catholic Press.

FRATERNAL ORDERS.—The Milwaukee "Catholic Citizen" estimates that there are nearly 700,000 Catholic adult men in various Catholic insurance fraternities in the United States. The A.O.H. lead with 150,000, the Foresters and Knights of Columbus run close to 100,000 each. The C.M.B.A. and the Catholic Benevolent Legion and various sorts of Catholic Knights have 50,000 each. The German and Polish fraternities are large, but information as to their numerical strength is not at hand.

LAST SATURDAY night in East Boston a poor, honest, hardworking woman was kicked to death by her brute of a husband, who had come home inflamed with drink from a neighboring saloon. This appalling tragedy was enacted in the presence of the unfortunate children of the murderer and his victim. No doubt this man was at one time a moderate drinker who could boast of being "able to take a drink or let it alone." Men do not develop into drunkards and murderers all at once. There is a gradual process. The young, respectable moderate drinker of to-day is too often the drink-maddened brute of to-morrow. —Sacred Heart Review.

RELIGION IN SCHOOL.—An animated discussion is going on in Australia on the question of religion in the public schools. Catholics there are not the only advocates of religious instruction. Many Protestant ministers, especially Presbyterians, take the same view and advocate it with equal earnestness. —New York Freeman's Journal.

MARKET VALUE OF FAITH.—The latest quotation of the market value of faith is \$3,000. By the provisions of a will recently probated at Manchester, two little girls, grand-daughters of the testator, are given the sum of \$2,000; to this will be added \$3,000 more if they become not Catholics. No other restriction is made for their religious belief. They may become Christian Scientists, Mormons, Atheists, "any old thing," but they must not become Catholics or it will cost them \$3,000. After all, this is cheap, if they bought the true faith at such a cost. A certain great Authority once said: "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and suffer the loss of his soul? Or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?" and we are not aware that the intrinsic value of the world and one's soul has changed since Christ purchased us "at a great price." —Guidon Magazine.

NOTICE.

The testamentary executors of the F. X. Beaudry Estate will petition the Legislature of Quebec to obtain certain powers as to the conditions of the loan mentioned in the 1st Edward VII., Chapter 98.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Week of Sports AT QUEBEC.

Feb. 3rd to 11th.

First Class Round Trip Tickets will be sold as follows:
Montreal to Quebec \$4.75

GOING DATES—Feb. 3 to 11 inclusive. RETURN LIMIT—Tickets valid returning from Quebec on or before Feb. 12, 1902. Proportionate rates from Toronto, Markham, Myrtle, Peterborough, and all intermediate stations and from all stations east thereof in Canada.

TOURIST SLEEPERS

Leave Montreal every Monday and Wednesday at 10:30 p.m. for the accommodation of passengers holding first or second class tickets to Chicago and west thereof as far as the Pacific Coast. A nominal charge is made for accommodation in these sleepers. Berths reserved in advance.

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A DESERVED TRIBUTE.

Writes the Rev. P. A. Sheehan, author of "My New Curate," "Lake Delmege," etc., of Katherine E. Conway's new novel "Lalor's Maples":
Bridge House, Donerale, Ire.,
December 30, 1901.

Last evening I finished "Lalor's Maples" in a second sitting. I was going back to my boyhood when I call to tea from the beloved volume. It was a hardship and a grievance. It is a rare piece of American fiction. A bright, healthy, wholesome novel, with a moral—way not—and a good one. Mildred is a delightful creation—a type, I hope, of many Irish American girls.

POLITICS are an all things considered, stand the feeling that Ward to vote for a d (Henry Clay) because body living worth as much," said he, seem to have a live us by all means have corpse." The contest write, is still raging brief lease of the Ca presents, in some res as unsatisfactory as raised the sarcastic genial showman." F ate in the Governmen prove an embarrassm to the ministry. Tw testants are endeav fantastical votes by ra vindictive and lying no-Popery shriek that years disgraced a campaign in New Zel Catholic candidate w others, fitted by his t personal qualification councils of a nation. published in the sec fare our last issue was—we were officiall terpolated and unau in his formal pronou

There is no more w all the annals of mod that of the Venerable Vianney, the renowned It is now forty-three that saintly priest cl to the light of his them in the light of C in the "Rosary Maga pen of Grace Magagn the wonderful life of Ars, has recalled to extraordinary story three years on earth. Ars appeared in the Subsequently the a by Kathleen O'Meara into a volume, which the most edifying books that could pos It is remarkable of the good and sain Ars, which have appe are from the pens of Yet, it seems fitting had done so much for and the elevation of the more feeble sex sh ed in an especially m daughters of the Cath It would be absolut for us to deal, at pr more extended life of Ars, consequently, wing a few extracts fr article, which the "Rosary Magazine" ever, perhaps a few w the scope of the mor tory would help in c eral idea of the m periods and events in venerable priest.

Needless to say tha an account of his pa and his early years. period of military se tional novitate that zen must pass thro related his flight fro his entry into the Se dination and his first the very beginning h to trials that woul the determination the faith of many a so poorly equipped, t and in powers of con serious studies, that one of the most sev pointment to the par total absence of any ment in the neglected place; the miraculo which he was hel them; his own faste the persecution of which became so ter ill; endured untold ings, and finally fled return to Ars; the began to centre at th the miracles daily pe Cure; his days and confessionally; finally, —all these constitute tures in that beauti of the holy priest, Vianney.

It might be actual ing nearly half a ce of Ars lived in t