GARRISON BEING STARVED OUT

The Situation at Port Arthur Has Become Hopeless.

END CLOSE AT HAND.

The Moscow correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph claims to know that the despatches Gen. Stoessel, the commander at Port Arthur, sent by the destroyer Rastoropy to Chefoo contained a frank statement of the hopelessness of the situation. Gen. Stoessel used words which can be literally translated, "The garrison is being starved out." He evidently attached great importance to the Czar receiving his communication in time to enable a decision to be reached as to how he was to act in view of the absolute certainty of the fall of the fortress. Hence the sacrifice of the Rastoropay, which was sunk by her commander in Chefoo harbor after she had delivered her despatches rather than to have her fall into the hands of the Japanese.

ITS CAPTURE CERTAIN.

The Tokio correspondent of the London Times says that the publication of unofficial news from Port Arthur is no longer prohibited. The besiegers' works are progressing rapidly, notwithstanding numerous petty sorties, which are made mostly at night. It is noticeable that a leading journal, which recently urged an immediate assault, regardless of the loss of life, now deprecates haste, inasmuch as the capture of the fortress is certain in the near future. This reflects the national mood, which is calm and confident. The prospect of the arrival of the Baltic fleet exhilarates Admiral Togo's squadron, which is longing to exchange the monotony of the blockade for a decisive fight.

The casualties in the assaults from Aug. 19 to 24 are published. The total amounts to 14,000, including 550 officers, of whom 200 were killed. The assaults failed as regards the main fortifications, but resulted in the capture of the two Pushing-shan forts, furnishing commanding positions for siege guns and aiding materially in hastening the end. For this reason the Japanese are not dismayed by the terrible cost.

Prisoners say that the effective strength of the garrison does not exceed 8,000, of which number only one-third are provided with Winter clothing.

There are numerous cases of ophthalmia owing to want of sleep. A thousand of the Russians died in battle and from dysentery between Oct. 26 and Nov. 12.

The rumors of the sinking of a hospital ship at Port Arthur are believed in Tokio, but they are not confirmed officially.

COAL STORES BURNED.

A despatch from Tokio says:—Telegraphing on Thursday the headquarters of the army before Port Arthur reports:

"The conflagration in the buildings near the arsenal, caused by our naval guns, which, as reported on Wednesday, began about noon, Nov. 22, continued until 2 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 23. It is probable that the coal stores have been burned."

MORE TROOPS FOR RUSSIA.

A despatch to the London Standard from Odessa says it is authoritatively stated that Russia has decided upon a general mobilization of troops throughout the European provinces of the Empire. It is said that the mobilization will begin in January.

JAPS USING OLD RIFLES.

The war correspondent of the Echo de Paris writes: "In the Battle of the Sha River the belligerents used twice as many projectiles as at Liao-Yang. In one day more than 200,000 shells were fired and 30,000 men put out of action on each side. Seventy per cent. of the Russian wounded will rejoin the ranks after a two-weeks' stay in the hospitals.

"The wounds caused by the Japanese bullets are for the most part slight, except when they occur in the abdomen. The Japanese are, however, beginning to use old rifles, the bullets of which are encased in copper and the wounds of which cause blood poisoning. All the reserves are armed with these."

SUBMARINES FOR JAPAN.

A despatch from Yokohama says:—Five submarine boats arrived here on Wednesday. It is stated that they comprise the first consignment of 50 Holland boats that have been ordered in the United States.

ONLY 2,000 ACTIVE TROOPS.

The Wei-Hai-Wei correspondent of the London Daily Express says that the Russians who arrived there from Port Arthur in a lifeboat on Wednesday admit that they stole the boat for the purpose of escaping from the besieged city. They say that water and ammunition are very scarce in Port Arthur, but that there is food enough there to last for several months. There have been many deaths from typhus fever. There are now fewer than 2,000 able-bodied troops forming the active garrison. Twenty thousand are sick or wounded.

A despatch from Tokio to the Standard reports increasing desertions from Port Arthur garrison into the Japanese lines, the stories the deserters tell indicating the demoralization of the Russian defenders. The same correspondent says the Russian forts on the sea-front of Port Arthur no longer fire on the approach of Japanese warships.

A despatch to the Chronicle from Chefoo states that the Japanese have captured the British steamer Tung-Chow, bound from Shanghai for Port Arthur with 50,000 cases of canned meat. The Russo-Chinese Bank financed the attempt to run the blockade, which cost $185,000. The captain's bonus was $20,000. The steamer cleared for Kiao-chau, the German port in Shantung Province, China.

It is reliably reported that the digging of tunnels to pierce the scarps at the Sungshushan, Erlungshan and Tungkikwan Forts has already begun. The sappers are making satisfactory progress against 203 Metre Hill, which, when it is captured, will render the harbor untenable for the Russian warships.

BIG BATTLE IMPENDING.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Appearances again point to the possibility of a big battle south of Mukden. The Japanese, according to an official report, have received a severe setback in the vicinity of Sintintin, in which direction they apparently were attempting to execute a wide turning movement. Military opinion scarcely believes it possible that the two great armies can winter less than a rifle shot from each other, though, the heavy defences on each side made it extremely difficult for either to assume the offensive. It is believed, however, that if the deadlock is to be broken Gen. Kouropatkin will let Field Marshal Oyama take the initiative as the Russians have the better of the present position, namely, a strong line of defence, and Mukden behind them, making satisfactory winter quarters where the Russian reinforcements are now accumulating for an advance next spring. The Japanese also are strongly reinforced. The rivers are already frozen sufficiently to permit of the movement of artillery and commissariat trains, so that the country actually is better adapted to a Japanese advance than during the summer.

CAPTURE RUSSIAN CAMP.

A despatch from Tokio says: On Monday last a detachment captured the Russian camp at Itszuchan. The Russians were reinforced, and endeavored to retake the camp with a force of 600 infantry and 300 cavalry and four guns. After a fight that lasted three hours, they were driven toward the Tsien River Pass, leaving forty dead and six prisoners behind them, together with considerable equipments. The Japanese casualties were about thirty.

ENROLLING CHINESE.

A despatch to St. Petersburg from Harbin states that the Japanese have opened a recruiting office for Chinese at Shilintin, 85 kilometres from Siaminting. They have distributed thousands of circulars, inviting Chinese to enrol under the Japanese flag and fight the Europeans.

The circulars point out that the religions of the Chinese and Japanese are identical, and their languages similar. At the outset the Japanese enlisted daily an average of 7,000 men, who were immediately supplied with Japanese uniforms. Subsequent differences reduced the enlistments to a thousand. The recruits are called voluntary militia. They were sent to Yinkow, whence they were distributed to Japanese regiments in the field. The correspondent vouches for the truth of his story.

HACKED HAND AND FEET.

Terrible Deed of a Lunatic on a Visit Near Montreal.

A despatch from Montreal says: John Arnold, a lunatic, mutilated himself in a most horrible manner on Tuesday at Grenville, whither he went from the Verdan Asylum to visit relatives. He secured an axe and cut off his left hand at the wrist, then split his left foot open at the instep, and hacked the toes off his right foot. When discovered Arnold was coolly proceeding to mutilate himself further. It was with difficulty that his life was saved, as the flow of blood was so great. He was brought to the Royal Victoria Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition.

DREAMS FATAL RESULTS.

Woman Looking for Her Savings in Pantry.

A despatch from Chicago says: As a result of a dream, Mrs. Lizzie Couet, 45 years old, lost her life on Wednesday and her husband and infant child were fatally burned in a fire which partly destroyed their home. The woman dreamt that her savings had been stolen from a hiding-place in the bottom of a sugar jar in the pantry. Startled by the reality of the dream, she took a lamp in one hand and her baby under her other arm, and went to investigate. The lamp fell from the woman's hand and exploded. Her husband, aroused from sleep in an adjoining room, made a brave attempt to put out the flame, and finally succeeded, with the aid of a mattress, but only after he, as well as the wife and child, had been frightfully burned. Mrs. Couet died while being taken to a hospital.

THE CARE OF IMMIGRANTS

Dr. Bryce Arranges for Opening of Hospitals.

A Montreal despatch says: Dr. P. H. Bryce, Dominion Inspector of Immigrants, was in Montreal on Thursday, en route from St. John to Ottawa. He has been arranging for the opening of the Government Hospitals for Immigrants at St. John for the winter months. Heretofore the various companies have conducted these hospitals, but the Government has now undertaken the work, and built a fever hospital in connection with the detention sheds. The various companies will be assessed pro rata for the diseased immigrants treated.

SEVEN YEARS FOR HAMEL

Ex-City Paymaster of Montreal Broke Down.

A despatch from Montreal says: Utterly broken down and in tears, Alphonse Hamel, the ex-city paymaster, on Thursday, pleaded for the mercy of the court for his wife and children, and at the close of his plea he was sentenced by Judge Choquet to seven years in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for forging a city cheque for $10,000 on the Bank of Montreal. Until the final hour before appearing for sentence Hamel kept up a pretty good front, but when he asked for mercy for his wife and children, and when the judge's soothing words told him that he should have thought of that before, he broke down completely and sobbed.

WORD FROM FAR NORTH.

Captains in Hudson's Bay co-operating With Police.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—From the most northerly post of the North-West Mounted Police, situated at Herschell Island, near the mouth of the Mackenzie River, the department has received advices which indicate that everything was in satisfactory shape there on Sept. 1st. The report of Sergt. Fitzgerald, who is in charge of the port, states that the American whaling vessels operating in Beaufort Sea had a most successful season, averaging a catch of from one to four whales per boat. The whaling captains all expressed a desire to co-operate with the police authorities in suppressing the liquor traffic. They have agreed to make returns and pay duty on all goods which they trade off in Canadian territory.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Major-General Baden-Powell is said to be proud of his skill as a skirt-dancer.

The Duchess of Sutherland is an expert dressmaker, and has won more than one prize for designing gowns.

Madame Melba's hint to would-be singers is that sixteen is the age at which to commence. No one should begin earlier.

The crown of the Queen of Holland is very gorgeous; it is of dull gold only the edges being polished, and the design is quaint.

Sir William Arrol, the builder of the Tay and Forth Bridges, began life as a piecer in a cotton mill in Paisley, the home of many a clever man.

Of the seven daughters of the last Duke of Abercorn, one married a duke, a second espoused a marquis, and the remaining five became the wives of earls.

The most interesting gem in the British Crown is the ruby that once belonged to the King of Castile and was worn by Henry V. in his helmet at Agincourt.

Queen Alexandra stills preserves the lilac poplin dress in which she went to England as the prospective wife of the Prince of Wales more than forty years ago.

The Crown Princess of Sweden is the busiest of amateur photographers. Her album of Egyptian views alone contains 5,000 photos all taken by herself.

King Edward is very fond of tea, but he takes neither sugar nor cream with it. He prefers it neat, although he occasionally has to take it with milk to please his physician.

Mr. Norman Forbes and Mr. Forbes Robertson are brothers, a fact known to very few. The former writes plays as well as acts in his own and other people's productions.

The King of Italy is the most able of Royal motorists, for he has passed a severe practical examination. He is a clever mechanic, and can repair his motor as well as drive it.

Mr. Andrew Lang attributes his literary versatility to his experience as editor of the college magazine when he was at St. Andrews. He frequently had to write the whole of the contents himself.

The German Empress is an advocate of short engagements, and would limit them to six months. Her own lasted only six weeks, but she thinks that that period is too short for general adoption.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's first oratorical attempt, at a Birmingham debating society, was such a disastrous failure that he went home, in disgust and vowed that he would never speak in public again.

Mr. Hamish McCunn, the talented Scottish composer, is the son of a Greenock shipowner. He is a phenomenal worker at musical compositions, and has to his credit more productions than any other man of his age.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts has within the grounds of Holly Lodge, her pretty Highgate home, a mound known as Traitor's Hill, from which the conspirators gazed towards London in the vain hope of seeing the House of Parliament blown into the air three hundred years ago.

When Sir Edward Poynter, President of the Royal Academy, painted his picture of Jewish captives drawing the Sphinx, he had to make an alteration. He was told that he had not enough Hebrews in the picture to pull the great image along, so he had to double the number!

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, Nov. 29.—Wheat—No. 2 white and red winter quoted at $1.02 to $1.03 outside. No. 2 goose at 89 to 95c east. Manitoba wheat is unchanged. No. 1 Northern, $1.02; No. 2 Northern, 97c, and No. 3 Northern at 92c, Georgian Bay ports. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—No. 2 white is quoted at 32 to 32½c now freights, and at 31½ to 31½c north and west; No. 1 white is steady at 33 to 33½c east.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 46 to 47c middle freights. No. 3 extra, 44c, and No. 3 at 42c middle freights.

Peas—With prices ruling at 67 to 68c outside.

Corn—The market is quiet, with American yellow, 54c on track, Toronto, and new mixed 53c, Toronto. Old American No. 3 yellow, 66c, and old mixed, 64½c, Toronto.

Rye—The market is quiet, with No. 2 quoted at 75 to 76c outside.

Buckwheat—The market is nominal at 55 to 56c at outside points.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at $4.35 to $4.40 in buyers' sacks east or west. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade, in bbls., $4.75 to $4.90. Manitoba flours unchanged. No. 1 patents, $5.70. No. 2 patents, $5.40, and strong bakers', $5.30 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—Prices at outside points bran is quoted at $14.50 to $15, and shorts at $17.50 to $18. Manitoba bran, in sacks, $20, and shorts at $21.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—Prime beans are quoted at $1.35 to $1.40, and hand-picked at $1.45 to $1.50.

Cranberries—The market is unchanged at $7.75 to $8 per barrel.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 32 to 35c according to quality.

Honey—Prices are quoted at 7½ to 8c per lb. for clover, and $2 per dozen for buckwheat.

Hay—Carlots are quoted at $8.25 to $8.50 on track, Toronto, for No. 1 timothy.

Straw—Carlots are quoted at $6 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—The market is quiet and unchanged, with car lots of Ontario quoted at 70 to 75c per bag on track, and at 75 to 80c on track, Toronto. Small lots, 75c to $1.00 per bag.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 7½ to 9c per lb.; fowlings, 5 to 6c per lb.; ducks, 8 to 9c per lb.; geese, 8 to 8½c per lb.; turkeys, 11 to 12½c.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

There is a good demand for butter. We quote:—Finest 17 to 18c; ordinary to choice rolls, 15 to 17c; low to medium, 13 to 14c; creamery prints, 22c; solids, 19½ to 20½c.

Eggs—Carlots of new laid are selling at 23c per dozen, fresh packed at 20c.

Cheese—The market is unchanged, with large cheese quoted at 10½ to 10¾c, and twins at 10¾ to 11c per lb.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Cut meats are quoted at $6.40 to $6.50. Cured meats are in good demand at unchanged prices. We quote:— Backs, 8½c per lb., long clear bacon, 8½ to 8¾c, in case lots, mess pork, $14.50 to $15, short cut, $18.

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium, 12½ to 13c; do., heavy, 12c; rolls, 9½ to 10c; shoulders, 9 to 9½c; backs, 14½ to 15c; breakfast bacon, 13c.

Lard—The demand is fair, with prices unchanged. We quote:—Pieces, 8c; tubs, 8½c; pails, 8¾c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Nov. 29.—Grain—Oats, 39½ to 40c for No. 2 in store here, No. 3, 38½ to 39c; American yellow, No. 2, nominal, at 61c; No. 3, 60c; white, No. 2, 60 to 61c; new No. 3 yellow, 57c on track; buckwheat—Manitoba patents and strong bakers', $5.50; high Ontario blended 90 per cent. patents, $5.50 to $5.60, in wood, and 25c per barrel less in shippers' new bags; straight rollers, $2.45 to $2.55, and 25 to 30c extra in wood. Rolled oats—$2.32½ per bag; $4.90 in barrels. Feed—Ontario bran in bulk, $17 to $18, shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba bran, in bags, $18, shorts, $21. Beans—Choice primes, $1.40 to $1.45 per bushel; $1.35 to $1.37½ in car lots. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut, $16.50 to $17; American clear fat backs, $20; compound lard, 6½ to 7c; Canadian kettle rendered, 8½ to 9½c; hams, 12 to 13c; bacon, 12 to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7 to $7.25; heavy fat hogs, $4.50 mixed lots, $4.50 to $5; select, $5 to $5.12½, off cars. Cheese—Ontario, all white, 10 to 10¼c; colored, 10½ to 10¾c; Quebec, 9½ to 9¾c. Butter—Finest grades, 19½ to 20½c; ordinary finest, 19 to 19½c; medium grades, 18 to 19c, and Western dairy, 15 to 15½c. Eggs—Select new laid, 23 to 24c; straight gathered candled, 20 to 21c; No. 2, 15 to 15½c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Nov. 29.—Wheat.—Dec., $1.08½ to $1.08¾; May, $1.11¾, Sept., 98½ to 98½c; No. 1 hard, $1.12¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.10¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.06¾. Flour—First patents, $6 to $6.10; second do., $5.85 to $5.95; first clears, $4.35 to $4.45; second clears, $2.75 to $2.85. Bran—In bulk, $14.50.

Milwaukee, Nov. 29.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.12 to $1.13; No. 2 Northern, $1.06 to $1.11; May, $1.09¾ asked. Rye—No. 1, 82 to 83c. Barley—No. 2, 45c; sample, 38 to 52c. Corn—No. 2, 56 to 57½c; May 45½c bid.

Buffalo, Nov. 29.—Flour—Easy. Wheat—Spring, unsettled; No. 1 Northern, spot, $1.15½; Winter, firm, No. 2 red, in store, $1.19½. Corn—Fairly steady for new; No. 3 yellow, 57½c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 2 mixed, 33c. Barley—c.i.f., 45 to 58c. Rye—No. 1, in store, 43 to 56c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Nov. 29.—The feature of the market was the active call for feeders and stockers. Values were firm and unchanged.

The enquiry for butchers' cattle was also better, and the sales were more readily effected by dealers.

The prices of sheep continued on the rise and trade was correspondingly brisk. Sheep were 5 cents and lambs were 10c higher.

No exporters' cattle were brought forward, neither was the demand for them very good. Buyers said that they preferred to remain inactive for a time till the English market steadied itself. The quality of drovers' values did not improve owing to most of the cattle being in poor condition. A few choice animals sold at $4 to $4.50 per cwt., but the vast majority of the sales were on a much lower basis.

The prices of milch cows were steady at $30 to $50 each. The enquiry was fair and all were sold. The offerings were moderate.

Exporters' cattle were quoted nominally at $4 to $4.70 per cwt.

The following were the quotations given for butchers' cattle:—Best butchers', $4.20 to $4.40; good butchers', loads of, $3.85 to $4.15; fair to good, $3.50 to $3.70; cows, $2.50 to $3.12½; common and rough, $1.50 to $2.

The following was the range of prices prevailing in stockers and feeders:—Stockers, short-keeps, 1,200 to 1,275 lbs., $3.80 to $4.10; feeders, 1,050 to 1,175 lbs., $3.40 to $3.75; feeders, 800 to 1,025 lbs., $3 to $3.25; stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., $2.25 to $2.75; stockers, 400 to 600 lbs., $1.40 to $2; bulls, 900 to 1,200 lbs., $1.75 to $3.

The prices of sheep and lambs were as follows:—Export ewes, $3.50 to $3.75; export bucks, $2.50 to $2.75 per cwt.; cull sheep, $2 to $3 each; lambs, $4½ to $4.85 per cwt.

Calves sold at 3 to 5½c per lb., and $2 to $10 each.

Hogs continue unchanged at $4.80 for selects, 160 to 200 lbs., of prime bacon quality, off cars, Toronto; fats and lights, $4.60.

ASTRAY LETTERS.

Department Will Follow up Cases if Reported to Them.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The Postoffice Department has issued a notice which is of more than usual interest to the public.

Persons receiving letters that have been mis-sent or delayed are requested to preserve the envelopes and send them specially direct to the Deputy Postmaster-General with any information in the case that may be of service to the department in making an investigation.

Letters which are not registered are carried through the mails and delivered to the persons to whom they are addressed without any kind of record being kept of their delivery. The department has, therefore, no means of knowing how the postoffices are doing their work, unless those whose correspondence is subjected to irregularities bring these to its notice.

BIG STRIKE IN FRANCE.

Men in Government Arsenals Quit Work.

A Paris despatch says:—A series of strikes in the Government arsenals and powder factories at L'Orient, Brest and Toulon is assuming menacing proportions. Five thousand strikers at Brest made a demonstration on Wednesday, and there was minor disorder. Large forces of troops have been concentrated at the various ports. The strike includes arsenal telegraphers, thus intercepting Government despatches.

The Minister of Marine has telegraphed to the maritime prefect at Brest, saying that the Government can no longer tolerate a suspension of work essential to the national defence, and ordering that all of the arsenal hands who do not return to work Friday morning shall be considered as having resigned. The telegram of Minister Pelletan has caused great excitement at Brest.

FUNERALS SNOWBOUND.

Roads Are Impassable in the British Provinces.

A London despatch says:—Unprecedented snowfalls continue in the British provinces. Many places and villages are isolated, and everywhere in the North railway communication is delayed and in some parts entirely stopped. There are instances of funerals being snowbound between the house and the cemetery, and children have had to be dug out of drifts between their houses and the schools. Even in West Cornwall and the Island of Jersey, where snow is a rarity, heavy falls are reported.

INDIANS INCREASING.

Slight Decrease For Year, But 800 More for Decade.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Indian population of Canada, according to the latest returns to the Department of Indian Affairs, is 100,956, which is 275 less than the count showed in 1903. The record of recent years proves, however, that the care which is exercised over the red men by one of the Departments of the Federal Government has arrested the very heavy death rate, so that in the last decade the Departmental enumeration gives an increase of more than eight thousand souls.

WINTER FEEDING HINTS

TYPE OF CATTLE WHICH SHOULD BE SELECTED.

An Abundant Supply of Cheap Feed Is Very Essential to Success.

The fattening of cattle is carried on under such very different circumstances that it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rules, and say that these are right and all others wrong. There are, however, three conditions essential to success in the stall feeding of cattle, viz., good cattle, an abundance of cheap winter feed, and good management.

Fifteen or twenty years ago the cattle required for the export trade were the heavy four and five year old steers weighing 1,400 to 1,800 pounds. At that time quantity, not quality, was in demand. To-day we find that compact, well-finished two and three year old animals weighing from 1,250 pounds up will command the highest prices. Of course, if weight can be combined with quality, so much the better, but quality is of first importance. From the butcher's point of view the steer of best quality is the one which carries the greatest percentage of his weight in those parts of the carcase which give the highest priced cuts. In Chicago 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 beef animal must be good in these parts. They must be thickly and evenly covered with firm, yet mellow, flesh, of uniform good quality and free alike from hard rolls and flabbiness or patches. Coarse, patchy animals will no longer be tolerated, much less those that are bony and lean of flesh.

ON THE BACK AND RIBS.

In addition to the general form, with good backs, ribs and loins, there is, says the eminent American authority, Prof. Curtiss, a certain quality, character, style and finish that constitute an important factor in determining the value of beef cattle. One of the first indications of this is to be found in the skin and coat. A thick feeling animal should have a soft, mellow touch and a soft, but firm, and heavy coat. A harsh, unyielding skin is an indication of a sluggish circulation, and low digestive powers. A clear, prominent, yet placid, eye, clean-cut features, fine horn, and clean bone, all go to indicate good feeding quality and capacity to take on the finish of the highest excellence, and consequently to command top prices. Coarse-boned, rough animals are almost invariably slow feeders and hard to finish properly. Besides these qualities, and above all, it is necessary to have vigor and constitution. We find evidence of these in a wide forehead, a prominent brisket, a deep chest, well sprung ribs, full heart girth and a generally robust appearance.

With the proper type in sight, it will not be difficult to recognize a suitable stocker. To find him is more difficult matter. Owing largely to the great expansion of the dairy business during the past fifteen or twenty years, it is becoming more and more difficult to procure good stockers for feeding. To get satisfactory animals a farmer is almost compelled to breed his own. In case he does so, too much importance cannot be attached to the selection of the sire. It should never be forgotten that he is half the herd. Good grade cows are all right to breed from, but the bull should always be pure-bred. It is poor economy to save fifty cents on a dollar in the first cost of the calf, and lose from ten to fifteen dollars when the finished animal is placed on the market. Besides this, the price at which pure-bred bulls can be obtained in these days leaves no excuse for the use of

AN INFERIOR ANIMAL.

An abundant supply of cheap feed is essential to success in winter feeding. We can no longer finish our cattle on a ration of hay and grain with any margin of profit. We must have something that can be grown in larger quantities and at a very small cost, and corn stands at the head of the list. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest winter feed at our disposal. The chief advantages of ensilage are its great palatability, the saving of labor which it effects, and the fact that it can be fed at any time of the year with 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 to feed with it he can fatten cattle at a very reasonable cost. Field roots have a feeding value apart from the digestible nutrients which they contain, in that they exercise a beneficial effect upon the digestive and general health. Cattle that receive liberal rations of succulent roots, such as roots and ensilage, 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 exclusively on dry fodder and grain.

The grain ration depends largely on circumstances that will not be discussed here. It is always well, however, to commence with a comparatively 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 ordinary black oil, which is perhaps as cheap and effective as anything else.

The sum of $15,000, including $1,811 from Toronto, was sent from Boston to the Irish Parliamentary fund.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

CANADA.

Edward N. Sawyer of Pittsburg has been appointed General Manager of the Soo" industries.

The Ontario Government has decided to abolish the manufacture of brooms at the Central Prison.

Mellect Township Council will submit a local option by-law to the people in January.

Thomas Heaslip, suspected of having robbed the postoffice at Minto, Man., was taken into custody at Winnipeg on Saturday.

The Royal Society of Hamilton are arranging for an expedition to Labrador, to view the solar eclipse on August 30, 1905.

A new ice breaker will be put to work to keep the River St. Lawrence open after the usual season, the first week in December.

Marconi wireless telegraph station at Cape Race has been completed. The Allan Line steamer Tunisian has the first ship to speak to it.

The London Finance Committee has recommended the appointment of Mr. Samuel Baker, Principal of St. George's School, to the vacant City Clerkship.

Dr. J. M. Hays says there is no foundation whatever for the rumor that the G. T. P. had absorbed or intends to absorb the Canadian Northern road.

Robert White, collector of customs at Montreal, who has been charged with the frauds by the department as to drawbacks and dumping regulations, says that they are more for preventing than as at first expected.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Times' Berlin correspondent says the satisfactory [illegible] Mr. Chamberlain's [illegible] 900 children [illegible] to Canada.

The Earl of Kent [illegible] the new Governor-General of Canada.

The British [illegible] was [illegible] Lord Selborne [illegible] fatalities in [illegible] Sir Thomas Lipton [illegible] charges [illegible] Times [illegible] the dispute [illegible] Barges [illegible] are free [illegible] the German [illegible]

FRANCE.

Fire caused $70,000 damage in Paris on March, on Saturday.

Seven cases of [illegible] have been discovered in the [illegible] Mediterranean.

W. C. [illegible] of New York rather [illegible] did not love.

Several thousand [illegible] are on strike in the iron and coal districts of Virginia, and there are fears [illegible] be tied up.

A short Belgian [illegible] in the office of the [illegible] of the United States, committed suicide by putting himself in the road while [illegible] his desk.

Three school boys, Edward Cary, [illegible] years of age, Charles [illegible] years of age, and Albert Hawkes, [illegible] years of age, were drowned at Lynn, Mass., on Saturday. The [illegible] were on thin ice.

Henry Meldrum, [illegible] land surveyor of Portland, Oregon, has been found guilty of perjury on twenty-one counts by a jury in the United States District Court. This is the first conviction in a case so called land fraud cases now pending.

A terrific explosion occurred in the residence of Mayor Fay, of Virginia, Minn., and the handsome building was a mass of ruins. For some time past the Mayor has been waging a vigorous warfare upon the violators of the saloon law, and many threats have been made against him.

Rev. Dr. Frances A. Lewis of Philadelphia, says [illegible] years ending in 1901 there were 818,000 marriages and 67,000 divorces, a ratio in Canada [illegible]. During the same period in the United States there were 700,000 divorces. If the same rate of increase is kept up, there will be 3,000,000 divorces in the country in the next thirty-four years.

GENERAL.

A Port Arthur soldier [illegible] in her husband in [illegible] The Socialist leader [illegible] Parliament [illegible] dynasty.

Another German [illegible] the Netherland, was killed on Saturday.

[illegible] are absolutely [illegible] with the [illegible] Russian reserves.

Andre, Minister of War [illegible] resigned and [illegible] Henry Maurice Berger [illegible] arbitration treaties [illegible] concluded between [illegible] Great Britain; the [illegible] Italy, Austria-Hungary [illegible] and Sweden and Norway.

ILLITERATE ITALY.

Illiteracy still continues [illegible] the worst banes of the [illegible] of Italy. Its [illegible] army has at last compelled the Minister of War to take [illegible] regular just issued to the [illegible] of all military [illegible] the Minister dwells [illegible] the extent to which illiteracy in the ranks [illegible] the efficiency of the army [illegible] strict orders that every recruit shall henceforward [illegible] through a course of instruction which will guarantee that before leaving the colors he will be able to read and [illegible]

The British Prime Minister is as fond of billiards as he is of golf.