

FORSEES THE END OF WAR.

England and the United States Will Stand for Peace.

Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court says the day is near when there will be no more war and all disputes between nations will be settled by arbitration.

In a recent address he said: "I desire most particularly to refer to our efforts, as a nation, in the direction of international arbitration, and the hastening of that day when peace shall reign, and wars shall be no more. I want to refer to the efforts which this nation and the mother country have been making to bring about the blessings of arbitration, and I am profoundly convinced that no time is more opportune to impress the wisdom and blessings of arbitration than the present time, when the world looks upon the war and carnage in South Africa."

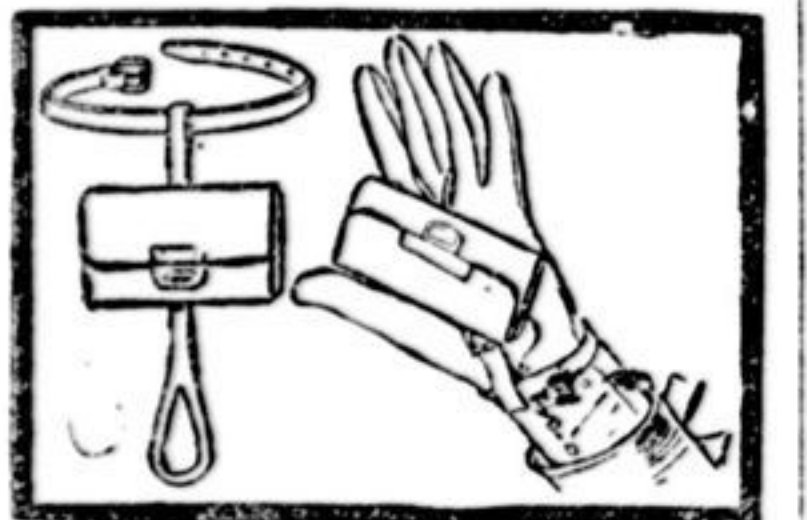
Nineteen centuries ago the first song sung by angels and heard by human men fell upon the ears of the shepherds. It was that glorious song of: "On earth peace, good will toward men. Nineteen centuries have come and gone since that song of angels floated through Judea, and still the war drums are heard beating and the trumpets calling men to arms, and it would seem as though the prophetic day is still far off."

But it will come as surely as a Supreme Being rules over the destinies of nations, and all honor to the nation that is instrumental in bringing about this blessed result. The record of our own nation is not altogether or absolutely clean, but this nation has done more than any other in the direction of arbitration and the end of war, of which Gen. Sherman said it was simply hell.

This country has thus far spoken every time for these measures which will make war less burdensome and less of what Sherman declared it to be. And it is to the credit of this nation that she stood side by side with Great Britain for peace at the Hague. Peace will surely come, notwithstanding that conference has been laughed at by many, sneered at by some and called a Miss Nancy affair by others. To my mind, this Hague conference forms the turning point in arbitration and it will hasten the blessed day.

BOON FOR SHOPPERS.

Pickpockets who have been in the habit of making a living by stealing purses from women on the streets or in crowded stores are likely to find their occupation gone in the near future since a cunning device has been invented which will render it impos-



sible for them to snatch the coveted portemonnaies. This device, which can be attached to any purse, consists of a small band, at one end of which is a ring and at the other end a clasp. The ring is intended to be worn loosely on the lady's finger, and by means of the clasp she can fasten the purse to her arm so that it cannot be removed without her knowledge.

ROYAL WINNINGS.

King Edward of England as a Sportsman.

It is forty years since the King, stationed at the Curragh Camp, successfully piloted his own horse, Rupee, first past the post at the military meeting.

This success probably acted as a sort of incentive for our future monarch, as since then he has blossomed into one of the leading patrons of the sport of kings.

Even princes, however, cannot command success on the Turf, and Her to the Throne had to wait patiently for many years ere his racers made any mark on Turf history.

In 1890 the King won his first important event—viz., the Kempton Park Jubilee Stakes, with the Imp. In a letter written to the writer from the Kingsclere trainer, the following passage occurs: "The dam Perdita II. was purchased by me for the Prince of Wales, and the price paid was £900. The purchase of this mare was the foundation of his success on the Turf and the foundation of the Sandringham Stud. The stakes won by her produce and their value at the stud cannot be less than £200,000."

WHERE BULLETS FLEW.

The late General Wauchope used to tell a story of two Gordon Highlanders, one of whom was going in to battle for the first time. The crack of rifles was heard in front, and the bullets began to fly. The recruit, feeling that his hour had come, shouted to his mate in the first line: "Diana bob, Geordie! I'm ahint ye!"

ON THE FARM.

GOOD WATER.

An absolute necessity on the farm, whether in summer or winter, is an abundant source of pure cool water. During these excessively hot days, and still more to come, both man and beast will drink lavishly of nature's wholesome beverage, and their physical welfare will depend largely upon its quality.

There are perhaps as many kinds of water as there are people who drink it. Ask nearly any farmer if his drinking water is good and he will tell you, "It's the best in the county." His neighbor is equally complimentary in speaking of his own supply. The fact is that in hundreds of cases, "the best" water in the county is a very inferior article, but it has been used until the users learn to like it, or, in other words, have the sense of taste so perverted that it fails to protest against impurities.

The best water comes from the bosom of the earth, and while some springs issue water unpleasant to the taste it generally is true that this water is chemically purer than can be found in shallow wells and cisterns. Unpleasant mineral flavors in water cannot be compared with harmfulness with the mild sickness given well and cistern water by decomposed animal and vegetable matter. This latter is veritable slop and is productive of numerous disorders of those organs in the human machine which have to do with the water drain.

The farmer who regards as important the health of his family and himself should know that the water used is pure and wholesome. To know that it possesses these qualities is to know that the source from which it is drawn is clean and free from those ghastly things one sometimes sees taken from wells and cisterns—dead rats, rabbits, mice, chickens, young goslings, ducks, turkeys, pigs, cats, pumpkins, etc. We have seen such things fished out of wells from which the water was used by the entire village.

It behooves the farmer frequently to examine his water stores and convince himself of their cleanliness. In the rolling and wooded lands, with their hills and valleys numerous, living streams of pure water already exist or may be found if diligently sought.

And we should not forget the farm live stock as large users of water. We believe farm animals are entitled to, and at the hands of the good farmer will receive, water that is good enough for human use. Let us so perfect this important matter of water on the farm for both man and beast that each may get all he wants of that indispensable product which nature intended that all should have—pure, satisfying water.

WASTES ON THE FARM.

It would be interesting, although perhaps not very pleasant, to make an estimate of the amount of money wasted on the farms in our province during a single year. It is safe to say—without the estimate—that the amount would represent a very considerable part of our revenue. While the careful, intelligent farmer who has his business in hand and under as strict a supervision as the merchant has his, always has little to go unaccounted for, there are those through whose hands the result of their labors are constantly leaking and whose losses are such that progress is impossible. Everything is a waste that is not put to its best and highest use. It is sometimes a waste to devote too much land to a single one particular crop when the uncertainty of the market are such as to leave room for loss. One of the greatest wastes comes from failure to spend money on needed improvements. It is a decided waste to spend time in working with machinery that is constantly getting out of repair, when a new substitute could be purchased in the process of the time lost in looking up repairs and buying pieces to replace broken ones. If the soil in a certain field is not in condition to produce a certain crop to the highest perfection, it is time, labor and land wasted if sown with that particular seed. It is here that the farmer needs his foresight and his acquaintance with the conditions of the soil. He should know what each of his fields is best adapted for, and knowing this he will be in a position to make the best use of each. There are numerous ways in which the farmer's money may be wasted. To avoid the wastes is one of the highest attainments of agricultural science. Wealth is not so much the result of accumulation as of economy. It is not the man who earns the most that becomes wealthiest; it is he who saves what he makes, who does not waste his substance, who watches the little income and uses it to the best advantage. Big crops are useless if the percentage wasted, or not utilized which is the same thing is out of proportion to the amount used to good advantage.

The tendency to spread his operation over too wide an area is one of the evils against which the successful farmer has to guard. It is better to cultivate one acre properly and get all that is possible out of it, than to work ten acres for what should be got out of one. Scientific farming means intensive farming, utilizing every inch of ground, keeping the soil at a maximum state of fertility and forcing it—with necessary resting intervals of course—to yield to its utmost limit. There should not be any waste places on the farm any more than there should be waste goods on the merchant's shelves. All land, good and bad alike, constitute the farmer's invested capital.

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and if there is any part of it that is not working, it is so much capital lying idle, so much wasted. Keeping unprofitable cattle is another fruitful source of loss. A herd of say, ten dairy cows, may yield a fair average profit yearly, but the farmer who does not keep an individual record of his herd is not in a position to say whether all or only some of the cows are furnishing him with a profit. The individual record has, in many cases, resulted in furnishing proof that while part of the herd is yielding a paying quantity of milk the others do not pay for their keep, and that it would be much more profitable to kill them off than to continue them as dairy cattle. The profit on one cow is often needed to counterbalance the loss on another. In that case the other should be sent to the slaughter-house. It is waste, unnecessary waste, to keep unprofitable cows. A poor milker is just as expensive to keep as a good milker, and when the individual record is kept it shows a large balance against her.

There are wastes innumerable on almost every farm, and there is only one way of discovering them, that is by a proper system of book-keeping. It is not necessary that the book-keeping be elaborate. A simple debit and credit account showing the cost and revenue is all that is required. There can be a record of the milk yield of each cow, and at the end of the season each individual in the herd can be credited with her milk product, and charged with her board. The results determine whether it will be best to continue her in the dairy herd or fatten her for the butcher. Certain fields, particularly those in which experiments are being tried can be treated in the same way, and so the profit or loss on certain crops will be ascertained. There is scarcely a farmer in the province whose working capital is less than a thousand dollars, while the average farmer's capital far exceeds that amount, and it would be most unreasonable to expect that this business could be economically run at haphazard without books or accounts. The merchant who, with half the capital, would undertake to conduct his business in the slipshod manner in which nine-tenths of our farms are conducted would have his shutters on inside of a year. It is true that for many reasons there is more necessity for a minute system of account-keeping in the merchant's business, but the farmer who would make the most of his farm, his flocks and his herds must be in a position from actual knowledge to discard the unprofitable lines, add to the paying ones and so increase his business. This knowledge can be obtained only by using a system of book-keeping. There are numerous leaks through which the profits of the farm may easily be wasted. To stop these is one of the problems that every successful farmer must solve for himself.

NOT TO BE REPEATED.

It appeared that the day before yesterday he thought that the day before he left home their father had been arrested for some supposed complicity in a late robbery, and at the time they left home the examination had not been held, and they did not know the result. Their mother had promised to write as soon as it should be known, but had not done so, and the little ones were sure their father must be in prison. Just how it would help matters for them to be at home they could not say, but their little hearts were aching at the thought of their father's disgrace and their mother's sorrow, and they had a vague but natural feeling that they "ought to be there." This idea was so deep-seated that it was making them miserable, and it was decided to take them home the next day. It was only when the hour came for leaving the cottage that the deaconesses realized what it had meant to them, in spite of their unhappiness, for now the tears flowed down their cheeks at the thought of going away, though they still insisted that they must do so.

Reaching home they found their father had been acquitted, and was at work as usual, and the mother, forgetting her promise to write, had taken the opportunity afforded by the children's absence to go away on some expedition of her own, ignorant or heedless of the burden of sorrow and anxiety she had inflicted upon the sensitive hearts of her children. They had lost the last five days of their outing, but their father was not in prison, and that consoled them.

IN THE KAISER'S COUNTRY.

Things You Mustn't Do if You are a Resident.

There are many things you must not do if you live under the Emperor William. Following are some of the restrictions in Berlin, enumerated in the late G. W. Steevens' book just published, entitled "Glimpses of Three Nations":

"You must not hang beds or clothes out of windows so that they can be seen from the street. You must not feed horses in streets where there is not room for two vehicles to pass, and in others only upon the consent of the occupier opposite whose piece of pavement you are; you must watch the horse, and when he is done he is eating, and when he is done he is eating, you must clear up toe spit chaff. If you accidentally break a bottle or jug in the street you must carefully gather up the pieces and take them away. If you stand on the pavement you must leave room for other people to pass. After this it is rather an anti-silax to learn that you must not discharge firearms in the street, nor shoot with crossbows and blowpipes.

"If children make a noise in the street their parents can be punished, and 'rambling about in droves' is forbidden after dark. Dogs that annoy people by barking are forbidden especially after 10; if you take your dog out then the nearest policeman bears down on you and wakes the streets with bells of 'That dog—must—not bark!'"

AN UNSISTERLY FLING.

She is pretty, said the young woman, but she is so obviously made up. Yes, answered Miss Cayenne, I can't help wondering how she got back from Europe without having duty collected on her as a work of art.

LITTLE BURDENED HEARTS.

Sad Story of the Lives of Some City Children.

One of the saddest things about poverty is the burden it lays upon the heart of childhood, pressing down often upon the tender, sensitive life with a weight and terror unknown and undreamed of by hearts grown hard and callous with burden-bearing. In one of the parties of children taken to the Fresh Air Cottage last summer were two sisters, who seldom joined the others in their jollity. Sitting apart by themselves, they would look on wistfully, their little solemn faces and wide-open eyes seemingly haunted with some unknown terror. Every day they would inquire timidly if there was "any letter." None came, but as the exigencies of a two-weeks' outing did not seem pressing, nothing in the way of correspondence, nothing was thought of it. One night, after the other children were fast asleep, these two were found softly crying with their arms about each other. When asked the cause, they said they "wanted to go home." Supposing it was a case of simple homesickness, the deaconess kindly urged them to make up their minds to stay and enjoy themselves as the others did. But each succeeding day found them more anxious and distressed. At last the younger sister confided the trouble to one of the deaconesses, though against the protestations of the older, who insisted that it was a "family matter," and ought

THE RAILWAY A CIVILIZER.

Teaches Natives in Africa to Work and Wear Clothes.

It is scarcely necessary to point out how the Uganda railway will completely revolutionize the western part of Africa, and the effect the iron horse will have on the many tribes living along the route. Sir Henry Johnston, His Majesty's special commissioner, graphically refers to this when he says:—"The railway has taught the negro the value of honest work; it has saved thousands from death by famine. To the hungry people of East Africa, dying from the result of three years' drought, the railway has brought food and shelter; and no sign of the times was to me more encouraging than to see Masai—actual Masai—who a year ago would have scorned any other avocation than cattle tending, cattle raising and the slaughter of other negro tribes, working as navvies on the railway line, decently clad for the first time in their lives."

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FROM THE TRAINS.

Passengers Get Glimpses of the Pan-American Exposition.

People travelling from the east and west will come within the zone of the direct influence and spirit of the Pan-American Exposition miles away from the great and glorious spectacle itself. Surrounding the setting of the exposition there are numerous features that will rival for public attention, and especially is this true of Niagara Falls. There is no greater or more wonderful eye-feast in the world than the Falls of Niagara, the beautiful gorge, and the dashing tumultuous waters of the Whirlpool Rapids. If they are alert, long before their train stops at Niagara Falls, passengers over the Grand Trunk Railway will come in sight of the mighty observation tower from which searchlight signals will be flashed to the Electric Tower of the Exposition. In fancy one can picture the beam of the powerful projector extending way off toward Hamilton, Ont., to give glad welcome and greeting to the incoming trains laden with humanity anxious to see the falls and the exposition. Speeding across the wonderful gorge the train will carry its passengers in full view of the Falls of Niagara and the Whirlpool Rapids, while the remarkable gorge will stretch out on either side of the greatest railway steel arch bridge in the world. This bridge of the Grand Trunk Railway at Niagara Falls is one of the wonders of the locality, and resting, as it does, one end in the domain of King Edward, the other in the United States, it forms a portion of the industrial bond in the Anglo-Saxon union that forces a realization that no matter on which side of the Niagara we reside, we are all Americans—Pan-Americans.

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