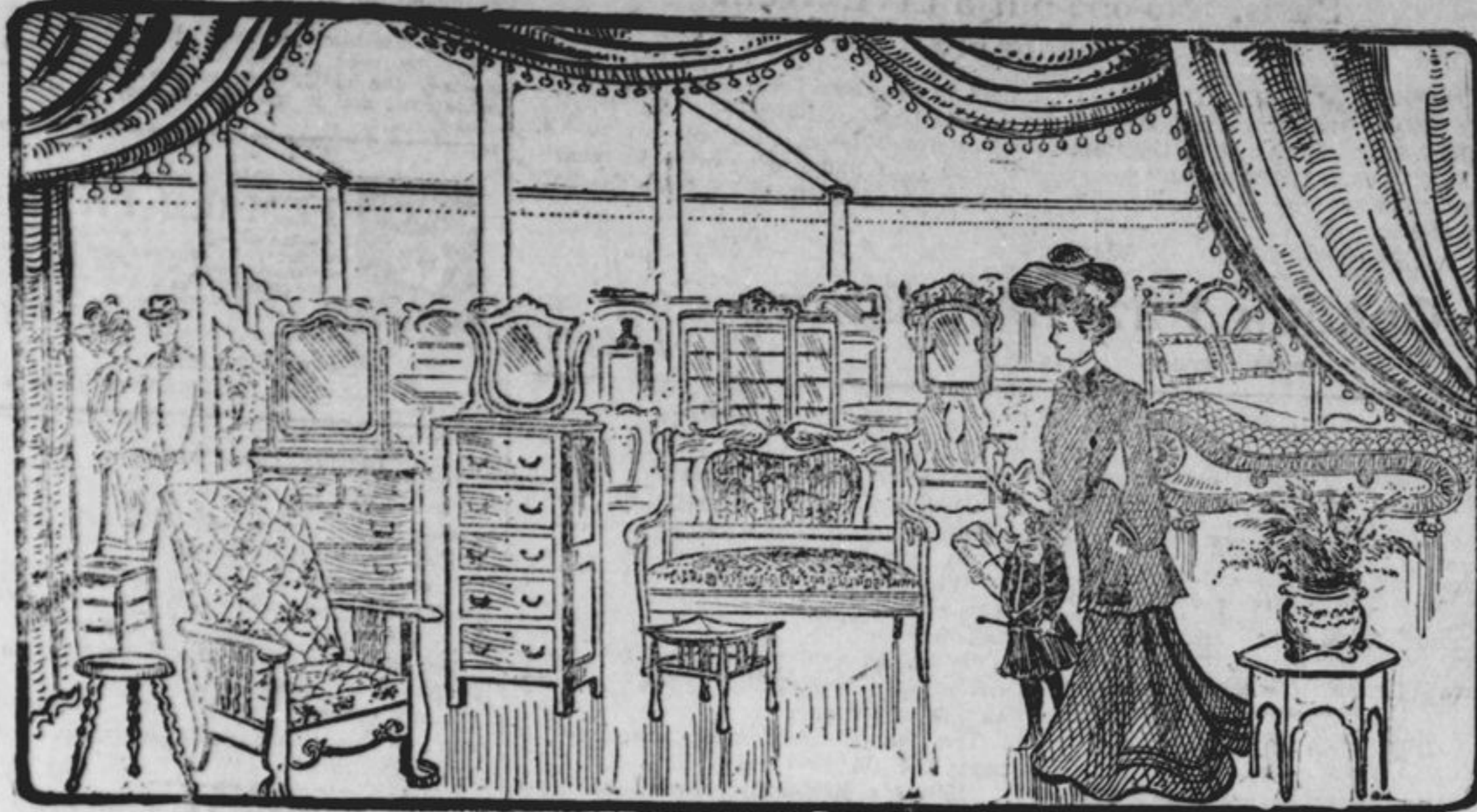


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THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, 1906.

The Drago Doctrine.

Perhaps the most important action of the recent Pan-American Congress held at Rio de Janeiro was the resolution in regard to the so-called Drago doctrine. The Drago doctrine is to the effect that States shall not employ force in compelling other States to pay debts which may be due by the latter to citizens of the former. It will be remembered that more than one European country have resorted to armed intervention to compel South American countries to settle their financial obligations. The Rio conference, as might have been expected, approved of the Drago plan and it is to be sent to The Hague Tribunal for their approval. The theory of those who uphold this doctrine is that if investors choose to lend money to the government of a country they must take their chance of honorable repayment or of being able to collect their debt before the courts of that country. It is a business transaction with a certain risk and should not be considered a proper ground for war. It is quite likely that this view will commend itself to The Hague Tribunal.—Presbyterian.

Leguminous Plants

In a discussion a short time ago, on the value of leguminous crops for green manuring I thought that probably some of your readers would be interested in the reason of their superiority over other crops. To thoroughly understand their value let me first explain a few terms. Leguminous plants are those plants belonging to the pea family. This family includes peas, beans, clovers, locust trees, honey locust and many others. Bacteria—extremely minute living particles of protoplasm. They are one twenty-five hundredths inches long. Nitrogen—a gas which is very abundant in the air and which is needed by plants for growth.

Leguminous plants have the power of extracting nitrogen from the air and storing it in the soil. If you examine the roots of these plants you will see little nodules. These are the store-houses of the nitrogen. In them live what are called nitrifying bacteria. They are able to feed upon the roots of these plants and cause them to take the nitrogen from the air. These bacteria do not feed on other crops vis.—oats, wheat, etc. Each kind of leguminous crop has its own peculiar bacteria. For instance the bacteria which feed upon the roots of the pea will not feed on the clover or the bean or vice-versa.

It is the action of these minute organisms that increases the value of leguminous crops for green manuring. If oats, buckwheat, timothy, etc are ploughed under it is returning to the soil only that which has been taken from it. If leguminous crops are ploughed down it is returning to the soil that which was extracted from it and the nitrogen extra. Plants feed very heavily upon nitrogen. It is one of the principal plant foods. Without it no plant can live and the object of the farmer should be to get as much of it in the soil as possible in order that his crops may not suffer from lack of proper nourishment.

But enough of this for the present. It is now fall time and every farmer should go and compare notes with his neighbor. The government judges are to give reasons for their decisions in the ring. If they don't, do so, ask them. They are there to impart their knowledge to others. Get as much out of them as you can. —T. H. B.

Insulting Lawyers.

One of the most important speeches made for a long time was that of Deputy Chief of Police Stark, pointing out the serious evil that has grown up when lawyers are permitted in court to insult and browbeat witnesses. It is refreshing to find a man in his position speaking out with so much vigor. As a rule, the police and the lawyers work together to terrorize all who are so unlucky, as to get into court in any capacity. A lawyer has even less business in court than a witness—he is not so essential to the cause of justice. It is only through the growth of a bad custom, and not through the exercise of any right that really belongs to him, that he insults and bullies witnesses. The blame rests where Mr Stark places it, on the shoulders of the judges, who are ex-members of the Lawyers' Union and are not disposed to hold their old associates too strictly to the narrow limits of their rights.

We see the evil consequences of the abuse every day. As Mr Stark says, the police are finding it more and more difficult to secure witnesses against anybody for anything. People will not, if they can help it, subject themselves to all manner of insult at the hands of a lawyer.

If a witness can be brought to admit that on the day in question he had imbibed one glass of beer, the lawyer makes it appear that he was drunk and his evidence utterly worthless. If a witness has anything in his career that can be called up and given a black look, up it comes, receives its worst complexion, and he, who entered the box to honestly serve the State and the cause of justice, leaves it disgusted in mind and damaged in reputation. And damaged to what end—to no end at all, but injured in the sham fight that a lawyer puts up in behalf of a guilty man who ought to be in jail, and who probably goes there when the trial ends.

The remedy for this evil must be prepared by the judges. They need to consider how important witnesses are in the system of justice, and they must know that the perjurer and the partisan are about the only witnesses to-day who come forward of their own accord to give evidence. Other men resort to all kinds of devices to keep out of court.—Saturday Night.

More Courtship after Marriage.

Some men seem to consider their marriage certificate as a sort of fully paid-up policy of happiness. They act as if the courtship days were those of paying premiums of compliment, cheerfulness, courtesy, consideration and civility, and that marriage cuts off all these premiums of love-like attention. The only way to get an absolutely guaranteed insurance on matrimony is to keep paying the premiums. Many first-class matrimonial policies lapse just because of these suspended payments.

There is a tendency to assume that this love is known and recognized, so why speak of it? This is a dangerous taking for granted of what should be made real, pulsing and vital in thought, word and deed. There is little danger of overdoing this story; it is often the wine of life and inspiration to one hungering and thirsting for the little tenderness of affection. There are more people on this great, big, rolling earth hungering for sweetness, tenderness, and words of appreciation, genial confidence and generous affection than are starving for bread. With husband and wife these debts of messengers of affection cost so little—sometimes only a thought but it is the thought that is all.

Continued courtship after marriage preserves the lover in the husband and the sweetheart in the wife. But courtship is not solitary; like a quarrel it requires two to make it a success. It is not the wife alone who needs the gracious sweetness of concentrated comradeship, for husbands who are built on the right lines have the same hunger for loving kindness and kindly loving.

Courtship is a vessel of promise that is often wrecked on the shoals of matrimony. Courtship means two mates without a captain; marriage sometimes becomes two captives without a mate.—From the October Delinquent.

There is a farmer in Carrick who recently had one hundred pigs ready for market. Three weeks ago he was offered \$7.65 per cwt for the lot, but the farmer held out for 8 cents per pound. In the meantime the market dropped to \$6.00, and the owner of the hogs had to sell as the market showed a tendency to go lower. He lost over \$150 by not selling at the first offer. Hogs have been selling at higher prices than they were really worth, consequently a slump was almost sure to result.

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BARCLAY & BELL

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS

Eggs—Composition.

As another class of food valuable for its nourishment, we have the egg. Considering its composition it is found to be made up of certain parts which have their characteristics.

1. The porous shell which admits air and germs and because of this, eggs should be kept in a cool pure atmosphere.

2. A tough membrane which clings closely to the shell.

3. The white—composed largely of water, a considerable amount of proteid called "egg albumen" which is a complex substance made up of other proteids, some of which are of a compound mixture. In an uncooked egg the white is a clear, sticky and elastic substance, but during the process of cooking it is coagulated or toughened to a greater or less extent, according to the degree of temperature and length of time in cooking. If eggs are cooked at a high temperature they are made very indigestible because of the fact that albumen coagulated at a low temperature and a continued high heat would toughen the albumen and lessen the ease of digestion. It has been found that lightly cooked eggs are digested in 1 1/2 hours, hard boiled eggs in 2 1/2 hours.

4. A thin membrane which separates the white from the yolk.

5. The yolk which is in the uncooked state a yellow emulsion and is composed of a considerable amount of fat. It contains less water than the white and more solid matter. The yolk is also rich in iron which builds up the system.

Besides these, in its make-up, the egg also contains the germ and cords. The composition of the whole egg may be summed up as follows:

Shell 11.2 per cent, water 63.5 per cent, nitrogenous matter 13.1 per cent, fatty matter 9.3 per cent, ash 0.9 per cent.

The composition of the edible part, (white and yolk together) may be compared with meat thus:

Egg moderately lean meat water 73.7 73.0 proteid 14.8 21.0 fat 10.5 5.5 ash 1.0 1.0

Tests for fresh eggs.— (A) In the shell. 1. A dull shell. 2. No rattle when shaken. 3. Shows transparent when candled.

4. When placed in a dish containing cold water it should sink and lie on its side. (B) Out of the shell. 1. The yolk should be a bright round ball. 2. The white should be clear and clinging closely to the yolk.

Care of Eggs.— 1. They should be washed immediately on arrival from the market.

2. They must be kept in a cool, pure atmosphere.

3. Never keep eggs near odorous things, such as onions, turnips, etc.

Effects of Cooking.— 1. Simmering keeps egg white tender.

2. Boiling makes egg white tough but long boiling makes the yolk mealy.

3. Frying toughens the egg white and so decreases the ease of digestion.

This is the time of year when the stock ticker lies limp in the broker's office, and the farmer has the floor. Something is going on day and night that is of first-rate consequence to every one of millions of human beings: water is trickling down the hillsides, moistening the soil; green stalks of corn are swelling with juice; grass is waist high; wheat is growing golden under the hot rays of the sun. The earth is hard at work producing its annual dividend, and on its increase depends pretty much everything else—the mills, the railroads, the stores, the dinner pail and the automobile for next year. It is good to walk over the fields in the long midsummer days and know that graft or no graft the corn continues to ripen and the apples are turning red in the orchard. It may be a wicked world where the few take all the jack-pots; but the earth is a good mistress and repays at usurious rate whatever is put into her.—Selected.

This drain of the North-West on the farm labor of Ontario looks serious. It is not likely that the demand will end with the present year. If it does not, the farmer of Ontario will have paid a tribute to the rapid expansion of the North-West, which he little foresaw at the time. Alexander Mackenzie would have proceeded more slowly. He would have provided access to the North-West, but he would have allowed the North-West to open itself and to provide itself with railways, as that vast expanse of fruitful land would almost certainly have done. The filling up of the new country would then have been gradual, and there would not have been this sudden and excessive demand which is carrying away from the farm of Ontario not the hired man only but the son. The population of the Dominion would not have increased so fast; we should not have had the same splendid show of statistics; on the other hand, we should have escaped a sudden influx of heterogeneous population including elements difficult of assimilation, and otherwise not much to be desired. So far as Ontario is concerned, we shall presently see the effect upon the value of the farms. That would be the practical test of the consequences to the Ontario farmer.—Goldwin Smith in the Sun.

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