

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Canadian.

Gold has been discovered on Lincoln Creek, Atlin Territory, B. C.

Sir Gilbert Parker, the novelist, is visiting his Canadian home. At present he is in the West with Sir Wilfred Laurier, and will take part in the inauguration of the new provinces.

The work has been begun on the construction of the railroad tunnel under the Detroit river, between Windsor, Ont., and Detroit. The distance from surface to surface will be three miles.

Without medical attendance, and refusing the help her neighbors offered, Mrs. Henry Forster, near Devlin, Ont., nursed her entire family through an attack of smallpox, and attended to the farm duties besides.

The sale is reported of 15,000 acres of land in the Carrot River District of the Saskatchewan Valley, to the New Western Canada Settlers' Mutual Land Company, of which Hon. Dr. W. H. Montague is president.

Nova Scotia fishermen have found, according to the Toronto Globe, that by using the Scotch system of curing herring, they can raise the price from \$6 per barrel by the old method, to \$12 or \$15 per barrel by the new.

Live-stock judges at Charlottetown Exhibition this year will be Dr. H. G. Reed, Georgetown, Ont.; Robt. Ness, Howick, Que.; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; C. M. McCrae, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Major James Sheppard, Queenston, Ont., will judge the fruit.

The parents of Robert Findlay, of Victoria, B. C., have received a letter from their son, written in the Russian prison of Medved Novgorod, where he was sent after being captured on a Japanese sealing schooner by Russian ships. He says there are 1,500 Japanese and 9 English-speaking people in the prison; but they are all well treated. Findlay expects to be released soon.

British and Foreign.

The volcano Vesuvius, near Naples, Italy, is again in violent eruption. Underground rumblings are heard, earthquake shocks are felt, and lava is seen pouring down one side of the mountain.

The expeditions of astronomers to Algeria proved successful in getting a splendid view of the sun's eclipse on August 30th. Numerous photographs were taken.

The Sultan of Morocco has released the French-Algerian citizen, Bouzian, but has not offered him any indemnity, nor made any answer to the other demands of France.

The close of the war with Japan does not by any means secure peace to Russia. Famine has twenty-two Russian districts in its clutches, and the effect of bringing home soldiers to a country with insufficient supplies of food is regarded as certain to cause trouble.

E. S. Holmes, Jr., Associate State Statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture, has given himself up, and has given bonds for \$10,000. He, with two others, was indicted on the charge of trying to defraud the Government, by divulging prematurely the cotton crop report.

A milling company of Seattle, Wash., has recently received word from its agent in Hong Kong that the Chinese boycott of American goods has completely paralyzed the flour trade of United States with China. Breadmakers in the bake shops of Canton and Hong Kong refuse to handle American flour.

The Chinese Commission, which is just starting a tour of the world, had decided to cross North America by way of Canada, because of the unfair treatment the Chinese have received from United States. But they weakened when they considered "the rigor of Canada's climate," and will risk cool treatment in the States rather than cold weather in Canada.

"War Made in Earnest Hastens Peace."

Probably the electric wire has never carried more welcome, and, certainly, never more surprising news than when it flashed around the globe the tidings that Russia and Japan had agreed upon terms of peace on August 29th. Newspaper correspondents who have spent the last few weeks in declaring what Japan would or would not do, and what Russia might be expected to accept or reject, are sitting dazed, for none of them had given a correct answer to the conundrum. Since all the Japanese movements during the whole trouble, the decisions concerning the important peace terms had been kept a profound secret until the time was ripe for divulging them.

By agreeing to a division of Sakhalin in a way agreeable to the Russians, by waiving absolutely her

right to an indemnity, by making no claim to surrendered Russian war vessels, and by refusing to insist on the limitation of Russian power in the Far East, Japan has voluntarily relinquished what no one will doubt she could easily have obtained by force of arms. "Peace has her victories not less renowned than war," and this is Japan's victory and reward, that, by the management of a war untainted by corruption, by generous dealing with prisoners of war, and finally by sacrifices of great magnitude in order to obtain peace, she has obtained an enviable position among the nations of the world, and she has left to Russia her dignity, which is about the only thing that unhappy nation has left.

But in connection with this great event in the world's history, the name of President Roosevelt must not be omitted. Strenuous in this as in everything he undertakes, the President left undone nothing that could lead to the happy issue, and the accusation that he was trying to further Japanese interests at the expense of Russia will certainly need no denial now.

As for Russia, the country at large will rejoice over the peace, but the prospects seem anything but bright for internal quiet when the troops come home to a disorganized, and, in many districts, famine-stricken lands.



Prince Louis of Battenberg and Hon. J. P. Whitney, Premier of Ontario.

Before the Administration Building, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1905.

THE FARM BULLETIN

The harvest is plentiful, but the laborers are few. Dominion fruit inspectors at Montreal have taken action against shippers who have violated the Fruit Marks Act by shipping four carloads of inferior apples marked as No. 1.

J. A. Ruddick, Canadian Dairy Commissioner, at present in England enquiring into the butter and cheese trade, finds that owing to complaints having been ventilated at Ottawa, better attention is being paid to the handling of Canadian dairy products.

The common idea that the egg is a purely domestic article is narrow and unjust. It is estimated that 55,000,000 dozen are used by wine clarifiers, dye manufacturers, and in the preparation of photographers' dry plates. And even those whose freshness is a thing of the past are used by thousands, says the Brooklyn Eagle, in preparing leather dressing for gloves and books.

British exports of bacon to Great Britain have decreased 10 per cent. During the first seven months of 1905, the export of Pernik, to Britain was valued at \$1,000,000, as compared with \$12,000,000 the same period last year. On the other hand, the export of bacon to Britain has increased from \$1,102,000 to \$3,307,000 for the seven months.

At the World's Fair at Pernambuco, Brazil, in 1906, the National Exhibition of Brazil was the largest ever held. Cheese in Brazil is sold at 50 cents a pound; butter the same. All the cheese comes from England. In his opinion there was no good reason, except the long distance, why Canada should not have direct trade relations with Brazil.

Last year, it is computed, New York city received 500,000 crates of American grapes, 2,000,000 tubs of butter, 2,000,000 barrels of apples, 125,000 bales of hops, 18,000 sacks of peanuts, 1,800,000 boxes of oranges, 100,000 barrels of molasses, 175,000 boxes of cherries, 250,000 boxes of raisins, 100,000 crates of pineapples, 8,000 cases of honey, 1,200,000 cases of cheese, 3,500,000 cases of eggs, 700,000 boxes of lemons, 175,000 barrels of oatmeal, 400,000 barrels of onions, 400,000 crates of plums, 3,000,000 barrels of potatoes, 300,000 barrels of rice, and 300,000 packages of breakfast food.

Let Us Simplify.

The press has said a good deal lately about the hard lot of those who live on the farm. The farmer's wife especially has been represented as, in many instances, leading a life of monotonous drudgery, that results in a weakened body and mind. When those who claim to know declare that this is the case, it is time for all who love their country, and who have its future welfare at heart, to give themselves a quiet half hour for asking if things are quite so bad as they are represented.

No nation can neglect the wholesomeness of the farmer's home and hope to prosper. No work approaches his in dignity or importance. To the farmer the world looks not only for its bread and butter, but for the clean blood and the clear brain and healthy morality that are the staples of a country's life. When he prospers all share in his good fortune. When his character is sound to the core, and his intelligence keen and high, the democracy is safe, despite the ills that may for the time being gnaw at other parts of the body politic.

Now, it will hardly do to say off-hand that the conditions of farm home life are steadily growing more irksome and exacting. The signs point the other way. The farm is still supplying the country with its fair share of leaders in commercial, social and political life. Our schools are full of children, who are quite as robust as those of half a century ago, and who get their education under immensely improved conditions. At any country picnic good appetites and keen competition in athletic sports tell the story of sound digestion and sturdy limbs. The record of our Canadian contingent in South Africa is proof sufficient that endurance and courage have not departed from our fields. The men and women who gather in our churches, concert halls and other assembly places, present a picture of wholesome living, that is at once assuring and inspiring. There are, to be sure, sad instances of nervous and physical break-down, but these are the exception. Moreover, these examples, thanks to modern science and growing interest in one another's welfare, are more generally known and talked about than they were half a century ago.

But while all this is the case, and experts in such matters assure us that such is the fact, is there not room for improvement? For instance, may not a great deal be done by way of simplifying our style of living? This does not mean that we should abolish from our homes all that is beautiful and go in for unrelieved plainness. One glance at the sunset, or the lake, or the meadow, or the forest, teaches that nature delights in color, and in variety, and in beauty of form. But what is meant is that no one should put, say, five units of energy into a piece of work where three will serve the purposes of comfort and of good taste and of utility equally well, and that not even one particle of energy should be expended at the nod of fashion, when such expenditure means weariness and ill health. A tired body and a jaded spirit are altogether too high a price to pay for elaborate dishes or elegantly wrought ornaments, when a simpler style of living would answer every human need. In this matter, of course, each home must be a law unto itself. No home can have every advantage. No earnest soul can accomplish all that it desires. The result is that the busy homemaker is compelled to make a selection of things that are of first importance to the home, and to give herself to these, leaving matters of secondary importance to take care of themselves.

Above all else, let the farmer not neglect his home. Every dollar wisely expended for its inmates, and every comfort provided there, will return a thousandfold upon the investment. His duties call him to the field, and to the barn, or to public life, and the danger is that he may come to regard his home merely as the place where he sleeps and eats, and his wife and family as those who work for him. Under such circumstances, one need not wonder if the wife should come to feel herself merely a trailer, and that her hope should gradually die. For the intelligent farmer to see the need is to apply the remedy, only let him in this supreme duty not put off till to-morrow what should be done today. The undertaker is too grim a teacher to impress the importance of kindness and consideration, yet he is often the only one who is heeded. O. C.

Wanted.

OUR READERS TO USE THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" AND "POULTRY AND EGGS" COLUMNS FOR THEIR ADVERTISEMENTS. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.