

CONVENTION
OF DAIRYMENExperts Discuss Methods for
Improving Products.Interesting Resolutions — Short
Courses in Dairying for Farm-
ers' Sons.

The first annual conference of dairy experts under Dominion Government auspices, which took place in Ottawa a few days ago, and was formally opened by the honorable the minister of agriculture and conducted under the direction of the officers of his department, was the practical outcome of a movement inaugurated by Mr. J. A. Riddick, chief of the dairying division, with the approval of Prof. J. W. Robertson, the Dominion commissioner of agriculture and dairying, to bring dairymen into line with a view to such consolidation of their work as shall tend to the production of uniform grades of excellence in cheese and butter making so as to insure the highest prices obtainable in the best paying markets in the world.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.
Throughout the convention emphasis was laid on the fact that in dairying, as in every other industry, "honesty is the best policy." Work, rather than words, characterized the proceedings, and the result of the deliberations has been summed up in fourteen resolutions, the foremost of which favors the grouping of the dairymen into co-operatives, each group consisting of from 14 to 30 factories, according to the exigencies of locality, to be under the supervision of a competent instructor, the management of these groups to be centralized under one authority in each province.

To secure a rapid improvement in the condition of the milk delivered to cheese factories and creameries, the conference advocated for farmers' sons in dairy schools short courses of talks, followed by practical work, on the best methods of producing and caring for milk from the feeding of the cow to the delivery in the factory. This was followed by a resolution in favor of the compulsory licensing of factories to secure and preserve the best health and sanitary condition. To insure the carrying out of these most important duties the dairy instructors would be clothed with the requisite authority as dairy inspectors, the cost of the additional work being covered by a fee chargeable on each license issued.

Another resolution seeks to place the responsibility for "culis" upon the cheese or butter maker only when they can be proved to be the result of his negligence or inability, an agreement to this effect being made between the makers and employees on forms supplied by the provincial departments of agriculture.

COLD STORAGE.
The conference emphasized the importance of perfect cold storage for dairy produce being provided by rail and steamship companies, both when waiting for and in actual transit.

The use of the fermentative test and the acidimeter by cheese and butter makers was strongly advocated, and it was decided to request provincial departments of agriculture to furnish all dairy solutions of the proper strength at nominal cost. To secure uniformity in the strength of the alkaline solution used in the acidimeter, it was decided that the strength of the solution so used should be maintained at ten grammes of lactic acid in a liter of distilled water, and that a ten per cent pipette should be used to measure the samples.

The conference unanimously held that the condemnation of cultures or "starters" is due to their improper use, and so it was recommended that cheese and butter makers should make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the scientific basis of the use of a culture or "fermentation starter," because in butter making, while a good culture is advantageous at all times, it is especially necessary in winter, and in connection with Pasteurized cream. Only good cultures should be used at any time, and these require frequent renewing. The last clause in this resolution recognizes that these fresh cultures should be provided at nominal cost by the provincial departments of agriculture until their more general use warrants their supply by Canadian merchants.

The indefiniteness of the term, "finest quality," as applied to butter and cheese, called for a pronounced definition of the phrase, and the convention resolved that this standard should be fixed by the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association.

IMPROVEMENT OF CHEESE FACTORIES.
The improvement of the exterior of cheese factories and creameries was strongly advocated as conducive to health, sanitation and patronage, and it was considered desirable that prizes be offered for those structures presenting prettiest external appearances, the instructor being selected to award the rewards.

The subject of freight charges came in for short but sharp treatment, and resulted in this resolution: "Whereas excessive freight charges on dairy products place our Canadian dairymen in an unfavorable position compared with those engaged in this industry in other countries; therefore, be it resolved that efforts be used to secure lower freight rates, so that a larger proportion of the prices received for our butter and cheese should be returned to our farmers."

Trained ants are the latest novelty in Berlin. There is a little colony of which these performers appear daily. They dance, turn somersaults, draw miniature wagons, fight sham battles and perform other wonders.

WILSON'S FLY PAD
POISON
THE BEST
FLY KILLER

HER FATHER
WAS A DRUNKARDA Plucky Young Lady Takes on
Herself to Cure Her Father
of the Liquor Habit.

STORY OF HER SUCCESS.



A portion of her letter reads as follows: "My father had often promised mother to stop drinking, and would do so for a time, but then returned to it stronger than ever. One day after a terrible spree he said to me, 'I can't stop drinking. Our hearts seem to turn to stone, and we decided to try the 'Stateless Correspondence' which we had read about in the papers. We gave him the remedy, entirely without his knowledge, and he took it, and he never knew it was taking it. One package removed all his desire for liquor, and he says it is now distasteful to him. His health and appetite are also wonderfully improved, and no one would know him for the same man. It is now fifteen months since we gave it to him, and we feel sure that the change is for good. Please send me one of your little books, as I want to give it to a friend."

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NEW QUARANTINE
OFFICER APPOINTEDDr. Arthur G. Hopkins Will Represent Agri-
culture in Great Britain.

Dr. Arthur G. Hopkins has recently been appointed to represent the veterinary branch of the Dominion department of agriculture, in Great Britain, as one of the members of the official delegation which will be "Veterinary Quarantine Officer for Canada," and he will assume the duties performed by the late Dr. J. W. Robertson, the now chief veterinary adviser to the department of agriculture. Dr. Hopkins, while still a young man, has had a wide experience, not only as a practical veterinarian, but also in the varied duties of lecturer, author and editor. He was graduated from Toronto Veterinary College in 1891 with the degree of V. S. In 1897 he obtained his diploma in agriculture at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. He has also the degree of B. Agr. from Iowa Agricultural College, of D. M. from the veterinary department of the Iowa State College, and of M. D. V. (post graduate) from McKillop College, Chicago.

For several years Dr. Hopkins practiced his profession in Manitoba, and was at a later date veterinary instructor in animal husbandry at the Agricultural College, University of Wisconsin. This position he resigned to become advocate, Winnipeg, Man., with which paper he remained until called to his present duties. Dr. Hopkins is also the author of "Veterinary Elements," a manual for farmers and agricultural students, which has been accorded high praise by leading authorities as a treatise of great value to every veterinarian, and is now being prepared for this season's importations of navigation on the St. Lawrence will be 52 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, Scotland. The certificates issued by him have been accepted by the United States authorities in the same way as those issued by Dr. Rutherford last season. F. W. Hodson, live stock commissioner.

Longevity and Habits.

The Ghetto in Rome was the healthiest quarter of the city, and at the present day the Jewish quarter of New York, the most crowded and, until recently, the dirtiest part of the town, has the lowest death rate, says the Century. Persons with such constitutions, being in a large measure, proof against morbid influences, are generally injured by their own excesses, and it will be found, as a rule, that centenarians have been persons of this class, who have seldom been ill in their lives, who have had the chronic diseases of childhood lightly, if at all, who have always been temperate in all things, light eaters and drinkers, slow to wrath, and to control their passions and emotions, and usually leading a placid, uneventful life. Such conditions can be brought about by sanitary laws only as a result of long-continued teaching and pressure extending over many generations, and may not be perceptible in the race for a hundred years to come. Our first parents were driven from the Garden of Eden for fear they would become immortal, and their descendants have lost so much ground that only one out of millions is able to reach the physiological limit of life, which certainly should be one hundred years, and possibly one hundred and twenty.

A number of Philippine school children are expected to show at the St. Louis Exposition something of the progress made since the American schools were established in the islands. A detachment of native constabulary may also be sent.

Great Britain is only half as big as Sumatra and double the size of Newfoundland. It stands fifth in point of size in the list of the world's islands. England, without Wales, is almost identical in point or size with Roumania. It is less than one-eighth as big as France or Germany. The whole British Empire occupies the one-thirtieth part of the surface of the globe. The Paris Academie des Sciences is examining a remarkable theory to the effect that the key to human nature lies in the gland situated in the throat under the larynx. By artificially stimulating this gland it is claimed that any child can be made to grow to maximum height.

THE TASTES OF
ROYAL READERSThere Are Many Literary Rulers
and Some Learned One.The Changes of a Century in This
Respect—King Edward Is Not
a Great Reader.

In the good old days kings and queens were not expected, necessarily, to know anything about literature. It was one of the prerogatives of royalty to be ignorant. The past century has changed all that, says the New York Sun.

A king now has to be a walking encyclopedia. The late Queen Victoria, from her people when it is known that she loves books and has a cultivated taste. Young princes have to wade through languages, science and political economy. Small princes are expected to have an acquaintance with poets and the better sort of novelists.

The change has come about within our own times. The crown prince, the younger sovereigns and royalties generally are highly cultivated and fond of learning and literature. Take the English royal family for an example. The late Queen Victoria was undoubtedly a woman of great brain power and character, she probably knew as much about the ruling of her immense possessions as any of her successors. Her tastes were close to violating the unwritten English constitution by putting direct personal restraint upon the responsible heads of state departments. Yet her literary taste was peculiar. She read a good deal of Tennyson, no doubt, but it was mainly because of a certain sentimentality in which her poet laureate met her own womanly feelings. What was really great and great in Lord Tennyson's work almost certainly left her unmoved. Her diaries—re-written mostly for publication by a titled secretary—show that she had no sound literary judgment. And her later reading was either in books of devotion and sermons, or in novels of the least intellectual order.

His indirectly expressed approval of a book several times sent up sales as in the case of Rhoda Broughton or "Rita," but it almost meant that the book was devoid of all real value. The old queen read simply to while away the heavy hours. She was not a woman though she was, to the age of uncultivated royal persons. Her son, the present king, belongs practically to the same period. He is not in the first bloom of youth, and he, too, is no great reader, certainly not a thinker or a critic. Much less able than his mother, he practically is an uneducated man, except in the sense that he is a man of the world and knows life very thoroughly in all its phases.

It is nowhere recorded that he ever expressed an opinion of a book; probably he has read a very few, but his attempts at speech making show him to be completely out of touch with the world of thought. He represents fairly well the mediaeval monarch who paid little heed to the knowledge of his mind while he himself went his way in contented indifference to all the intellectual life of his day.

The contrast of the old order with the new becomes evident in the case of his son, the Prince of Wales. The prince is not a conspicuously learned man, not perhaps a brilliantly gifted man, but he is far ahead of the King in his interest in letters and in thought.

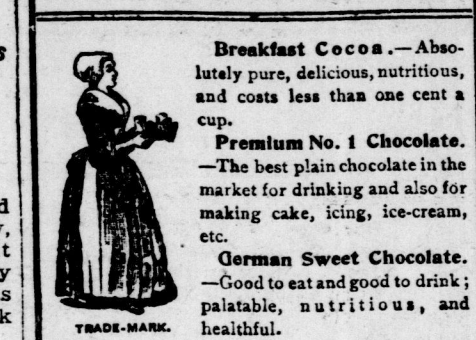
To hear him speak in public, if only at some absurd unveiling ceremony or the laying of a foundation stone, is to recognize at once a man far ahead of the intellectual achievement of his day, a man of personal convictions acquired by reading and matured by meditation. He is a well-educated, cultivated man, representing the new generation of royalty.

On about the same intellectual plane stands the much talked of Kaiser. He, it is true, is not a great reader of books, but he is a man of letters, a journalist of royalty, on account of his love for ultra-modernism, his passion for display.

He is a great reader of newspapers and magazines, and is kept abreast of the work of research for him, he gets his learning at second hand, but he lets nothing escape. He is in the closest touch with modern science, art, literature, politics and personal life. It is said that his ready memory, diligently furnished by years of newspaper and magazine reading in four languages, enables him to pour out torrents of talk at the dinner table, never being detected in error of fact, though touching on nearly every phase of human activity in the past hundred years.

His press bureau, by the way, is possibly the best equipped in the world. A numerous staff of readers wades through German, French, English and American and Oriental papers every day for him, and he is kept abreast of articles on literature and science which may interest him. As a sort of side dish he devours also articles dealing with sport, especially with pugilism.

The Kaiser does some boxing himself in the privacy of Potsdam. It is very probable that Prince Henry of Prussia returning from the United States trip brought a good deal of ring gossip with which to regale the leisure of his imperial brother.

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crowded head to be thought of—the venerable Pontifex Leo. He lives daily in the midst of the stateless library in the world. The peerless vatican collections of priceless, ancient, and modern books, and the vast store of joy, and he has kept the great library up-to-date, personally seeing that no new book of real, first hand importance in any language of the world be left out.

But of late years, it is said, the pope has practically read little that is new. A cardinal camerlengo keeps him informed as to the latest results achieved in science and the departments in philosophical thought, but apart from the world politics and the progress of the Catholic Church, few things interest him.

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The same contrast between the older and younger generations of royalty seen in England is exhibited in the Italian court. It is well known that King Humbert contemptuously "left books to those who liked them," and contented himself with being a mighty hunter on the Alps.

Queen Margherita is equally indifferent to literature. She cares for nothing but works of pety, and simple little stories such as children read. Their son, the present king, is of another way of thinking. He is a student, almost a scholar, a meditative, deeply-read man, while the new Queen Helena, daughter of the queer old Prince of Montenegro, as learned a woman as lives today.

In Roman society, where deep culture is looked upon as something almost unbecoming, she is pronounced a pedant. The Roman ladies that wait on her complain of having to read to her heavy scientific treatises, and ponderous historical disquisitions, varied by plunges into mysticism and philosophy. They sigh for the easy prattle and society gossip which was all that Queen Margherita's simple taste required from her companions.

daughter, who is being educated in all the knowledge of the Glaur at Neully, just outside the fortifications of Paris.

The Turkish princess is being made a very up-to-date young girl, learns the piano and goes to the play; cultivates, in fact, every social accomplishment, including the reading of the latest novel talked of in the Paris salons. People who have been present to her say that she is very charming and quite European in her ways of thought, but not particularly brilliant. Her extensive reading is done out of a sense of duty.

Leopold of Belgium is another devotee of French novels. Sometimes during his frequent visits to Paris one meets the fine-looking, rather shady old king strolling on the boulevards with his latest three francs fifth worth of fiction staring conspicuously out of his capacious pockets.

The Queen of Roumania, the brilliant writer, whose clever stories of her picturesque country have appeared in so many American magazines, has a collection of books dealing with the folklore of all countries. This specialized library is reckoned the complete of its kind possessed by any one person, it is certainly one of the very most beautiful.

"Carmen Sylva" loves exquisite bindings and brings a refined artistic taste to the designing or choosing of cases for the books. A well-known American writer who spent hours as the queen's guest in Bucharest to give her some personally acquired details of the religious beliefs of our own Indians, says that Carmen Sylva's library for the mere richness of its bindings is one of the most beautiful collection of purely modern books gathered together in one place.

The czar, by the way, shares the Roumanian queen's love of dainty books. A young man, struck with the contents of a new volume he has it specially rebound in some rich mediaeval style and placed in his growing collection of favorites that he keeps in his personal apartments. During his latest visit to France he brought with him two volumes of French poetry, the works of Lamartine and of Victor Hugo, which the French attitude of respect for the dead, though Nicholas may be a worthy young man, he has the bad habit of reading in bed.

BACTERIOLOGICAL
WONDERS OF THE SEA

Waters of the Ocean Teem With Microscopical Organisms.

At no particular spot has the sea been found to be free from organisms, although those isolated and recognized have proved to be harmless, consisting of active motile rods and vibrios, cocci being less numerous, says the London Lancet. As might be expected, the number of organisms increases immensely as the shore is approached. Thus about a mile from the shore something like 4,000 germs per cubic centimeter have been found, and this influence of the shore extends for four or five miles. Some hundreds of miles from land the number diminishes to 500 and at greater distances to 200 or less.

Of course, the fact that algal vegetation is richest near the shore, providing a highly nourishing hunting ground for the marine organisms, accounts for the myriads usually found there. Samples of sea water taken at some depth below the surface proved to contain only a few bacteria per cubic centimeter.

At half a mile below the surface only from eight to twelve bacteria were present. There is little doubt that even should pathogenic organisms gain access to the sea, as must be the case when sewers discharge raw sewage into it, their activity must sooner or later be destroyed.

The sea is remarkable from a bacteriological point of view in containing phosphorescent bacteria, and it is probable that some of these are disease-producing, so far, at any rate, as regards certain aquatic animals. Thus a bacterium has been successfully cultured from the gills of a lumbricoid tunicate, which is both pathogenic and luminous. This bacterium invades the abdominal cavity of this aquatic animal and all its organs with a fatal result. During the presence of the disease the victim shines with a green light, which is said to be visible nearly a dozen yards away, and which persists for some hours after the demise of the animal. It is not improbable that the luminosity of other marine animals may be due to the invasion of this light and disease-producing organism.

The very beautiful phenomenon of the phosphorescence of the sea is caused by photobacteria in part, as well as by a variety of low forms of animal life. The eerie light in no way connected with the element phosphorus, as is very commonly supposed. The cause of the phenomenon is respiratory exchange or oxidation, an aerobic function. Sea phosphorescence is never witnessed in perfectly smooth water, while the brilliancy of the light when it is observed is always greatest upon the crests of the waves or where the sea is in a violent state of agitation, as in the wake of a steamer. Its occurrence, therefore, is evidence of active oxidation. Could, again, the sea be sterilized, phosphorescence would cease.

The presence of highly combustible matter increases the light. A very simple experiment proves this. If the flesh of a fresh haddock or herring be placed in a 3 per cent salt solution and kept at a low temperature, from 40 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit, the liquid will rapidly develop phosphorescence, which becomes quite brilliant on adding a little glycerine or sugar, or what, in other words, is respirable material. It is curious that in marine life disease and death should be associated with luminous phenomena.

The Size of the Head
(The Baltimore Sun.)
Prof. Pearson, biologist, has renewed the investigation into the question of the relation between size of head and intellectual preponderance. If the workings of a smaller head on the average are than the professional man, Prof. Pearson points out that the difference is due to better nutrition. But apart from such a wide comparison he arrived at stricter conclusions by the investigation of measurements made on Cambridge undergraduates whose careers were known. The results given show that there is no marked correlation between ability as judged by entry for an honor examination and the size or the shape of the head. When schools were selected for testing the question essentially

"Civility is particularly due to all women," said Cheskerfield. If you wish to be popular as well as civil, give your friends Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea.

Put up Black Mixed & Ceylon Green

SINFUL HABITS IN YOUTH
MAKE NERVOUS, WEAK, DISEASED MEN.
THE RESULT of ignorance and folly in youth, overexertion of mind and body induced by lust and exposure are constantly wrecking the lives and future happiness of thousands of promising young men. Some fade and wither at an early age, at the blossom of manhood, while others are forced to drag out a weary, fruitless and melancholy existence. Others reach maturity but find no solace or comfort there. The victims are found in all stations of life—the farm, the office, the workshop, the pulpit, the trades and the professions. Nervous Debility and Mental Weakness are guaranteed cures by our New Method Treatment or No Pay. You run no risk. 25 years in Detroit, Mich. security. CURED WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED. He names used without written consent. "I am 33 years of age and married. When young I led a gay life. Early indiscretions and later excesses made trouble for me. My kidneys became affected and I feared Bright's Disease. Married life was unsatisfactory and my home unhappy. I tried everything—all failed till I took treatment from Dr. Kennedy & Kergan. Their New Method built me up mentally, physically and sexually. I feel and act like a man in every respect. My friends are all well. They are honest and reliable financially, so why patronize Quacks and Fakirs when you can be cured by reliable doctors."—W. A. Belton.
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similar results were obtained. A third series of researches of wider extent resulted in the conclusion that very brilliant men may have a head slightly larger than the average, but Prof. Pearson adds that the increase is so small that it cannot form any element in our judgment of ability.

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