

SCIENCE VS. POLITICS

Scientist Denounces Modern Politicians and Newspapers in Empire

Sir Ronald Ross, in "Science Progress," writes in criticism of politicians, as follows: Few men of any real distinction in any walk of life have ever belonged to British Governments or have ever sat in Parliament—except perhaps lawyers. We can recall for recent years one serious philosopher and one literary critic. Who are the people, then, who govern us? To be perfectly frank, none but the Political Adventurer and his adviser, the Daily Journalist. The amazing stupidity of the British public regarding the people whom it elects to govern it is perhaps the most remarkable fact in the modern history of Britain.

We think that if by some such system as that of the Proportional Representation Society Parliament and Government were to be filled, not by those who have never done anything in the world—the professional talkers, the men who are out for getting on in the world, the Men of Principle, the Cuffs-and-Collars Men, the Sniffers, and the Younger Sons—but by those who have previously demonstrated their ability by good work actually done, the State would no longer be afflicted by such obtuseness, want of forethought, ignorance of administration, and indifference to all the highest interests of life as have been exhibited in the management of it for many years past.

The world would be better governed by those who have a reputation to lose than by those who have a reputation to make. Why a popular novelist, a poet, a philosopher, or a theologian should not be able to achieve work of any kind as well as the demagogues of the hustings or the anonymous compilers of dignified logomachy in the Press it is impossible to understand.

When one looks round at the Governments, not only of Britain, but of the Colonies, one asks what on earth have these men ever done to justify the selection of them for their posts—the chief Departments of State managed by persons who do not possess a grain of knowledge upon the subjects which the Departments have to deal with, and our Colonies ruled by the poorer scions of our nobility. Behind it all the incessant, garrulous, and cacophonous frog chorus of the political fen of Journalism!

MAKING THE BEST OF IT

Use Old Plows to Get Money For Better Ones

If you cannot get the choicest seed, make the best of what you can get, and soon your crop will be better than ever. You may not have the best cow in the world, still, if she is the best you can get, bring out the very best there is in her by good feed and care. She will help you to earn money to buy the better cow you want. Money may be scarce; it often is in the spring of the year. Make every cent go just as far as you possibly can. That is the way to make two cents grow where there was only one before. Make the best of the old plow, the old harrow, and the old mower, and keep your eye out for better ones, bought with the money these well-worn tools make for you. But don't be satisfied with the things which are not the best of their kind. The best farming is done with the most up-to-date tools, the choicest seed, the finest cows. In every situation, under every circumstance, make the best of present conditions and work steadily toward the very best. Nothing can beat the man who does that.—Maritime Farmer.

WOODEN PAVEMENTS

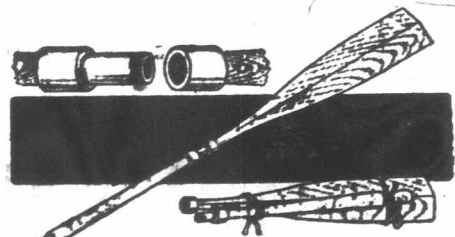
Preservative Makes Blocks Very Durable on Streets

Crescoted wood block pavements are rapidly becoming recognized as the most satisfactory of all street paving material. They are noiseless, durable, sanitary, and if properly treated and laid are distinctly economical. The failures in the past which have in some cases prejudiced cities against wood blocks have been corrected, so that there is no excuse now for the existence of any wood block pavement which doesn't meet all of the modern requirements of service. The improvements in the methods of treatment and laying are largely the result of organized activity by various associations representing either the lumber interests or wood-preserving plants.

Value of Sheep Manure

The manure of sheep is more valuable, weight for weight, than that of any of the other farm animals; but it is also more liable to loss through fermentation because of its lower moisture content than are the so-called "cold manures" of cattle and swine. Nitrogen is the principal fermentation loss, but leaching will affect both the phosphorus and potash content.

Take-down Emergency Oars



Owners of sail or power boats will find the take-down oars shown in the sketch easily made and of value in an emergency far out of proportion to the space occupied in a boat. A pair of ordinary oars was cut as shown, and pipe fittings were attached to the ends to form a detachable joint. When knocked down the oars may be stored in a seat cupboard, or other convenient place.—Popular Mechanics.

TO CURE A HARD MILKER

Some cows are naturally hard to milk; others are made hard by weak-handed milkers. A woman or child with hands not strong enough for milking causes a cow to become hard for anyone to milk. To cure such a cow, oil the teat freely before starting to milk, so that the oil will work into and soften the skin. Then milk the cow with as much force as possible, squeezing hard. This treatment will usually cure an ordinary hard milker. Once in a great while it is necessary to cut the muscle surrounding the inside of the teat with a lance-like knife. This, however, is very likely to ruin the cow if not done with great care to avoid cutting too much and causing permanent leakage. It also makes a sore which is painful to the cow at the time of milking, and if done when the cow is giving milk, the wound grows together and the muscle becomes tighter than before.

SELLING THE FEATHERS

How to Separate Turkey Feathers Into Classes and Prepare

The following facts on marketing turkey feathers are well worth remembering: The quills from the third joint or tip end of the wing are called pointers, and should be kept separate. In packing, keep tail and wing feathers separate. Tie each kind in bundles by itself, and press the bundles in the boxes tightly. All feathers must be clean, sound and dry-picked. The wing quills which have full plumage on both sides of the quill, which come from the first and second joints of the wing next the body, are more valuable than, and should be kept separate from, the pointers. The tail feathers should be kept by themselves and are the most valuable. The short tail and wing quills, if saved, should be kept separate from the long ones, as they depreciate their value if mixed with them. The directions for shipping are to mark the correct weight and tare on the boxes, also the name of the shippers, and ship as "turkey bodied quills."

SAVING DROWNED CHICKS

Put Stiff Little Boys Into Warm Oats and Watch

A heavy rainstorm coming up too quickly for me to get my chicks in left me dismayed, but not surprised, for the ground was level, with no way for the water to run off, to find lifeless chickens scattered all about. A visiting friend declared the little chicks could be saved. This seemed impossible, as they were already stiff, but she insisted, so we gathered them up—a candy pail full. Under her direction, I filled several large pans with oats, heated them, and into these put the chickens, covering the pans with cloth and setting them on the stove and into the oven. This warmed the chickens thoroughly, and I lost only six.—I. G. Witt.

"There's Many a Slip"

Few, probably, know the history of "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," which is a translation of a Greek proverb. Anceus, an ancient King of the Samos, was fond of gardening, and planted some vines in his garden. But he was told by a prophet that he would never taste wine from them. Time went, and the wine being duly made, Anceus was lifting a cup of it to his lips, at the same time asking the prophet mockingly where his prophecy was now. "There's many things between the cup and the lip," replied the prophet. As he spoke a loud tumult was heard outside, and Anceus was told that a wild boar had broken in. Hurriedly putting the cup down without drinking, he rushed out to join the hunt against the boar, and was killed. And the prophet's remark, turned into a hexameter verse, passed into a proverb.

Name New Station Petain

In honor of the gallant French general who was in command of the operations at Verdun during the terrific onslaughts delivered by the Germans, the junction point of the Kettle Valley Railway with the main line of the C.P.R., near the station of Hope, on the north side of the Fraser River, has been named Petain.

HAIG A QUIET LEADER

Stodious, Reserved Officer Who Was Marked For Promotion by Work

When Sir John French became Viscount French a new and comparatively unknown officer took in his hands the responsibility for the lives of countless British soldiers. Sir Douglas Haig who had been commander of the first army. Of the Commander Frederick Palmer writes: No military leader is more averse to publicity or works more silently than Sir Douglas Haig, the British Commander-in-Chief in France. To those who are importunate for the offensive his answer is patience and yet again patience. His generals say that he never tells them his plans; only what they are to do. Probably not one man out of ten of the millions under his command would recognize him if they saw him. Not given to reviews or any kind of display, this quiet and studious Scotsman was the choice of the progressive, practical, driving element of the army as the one fit by equipment, training and experience to succeed Sir John French. At fifty-five he was on appointment nine years younger than Sir John and ten years younger than Joffre or von Hindenburg.

There is a story that he entered the army as the result of a boyish wager. He went through Oxford with distinction before he entered the military school at Sandhurst. But no sooner had he received his commission, later in life than most officers because of the time that he had spent at Oxford, than he set out with the thoroughness of the student to master every branch of his profession. "It was in Berlin in the nineties that I met a Captain Haig who was studying German and the German army," said an Englishman. "I was struck by his industry—not a brilliant man, perhaps, but a sound and well-balanced one. A little hesitant of speech, what he did say went to the heart of things."

He studied the French army, too, and the history of all campaigns with the systematic thoroughness that he applied to everything. It was the same with his pastimes as his profession. Whether he had talent for it or not he made himself a first class golf player, though the form which he developed did not excite the envy of professionals. At the British Army Staff College, where officers learn organization he was a marked man before he acted as chief-of-staff to General French in South Africa in the operation that made French's reputation. He was a soldier who had won solid professional esteem, though the public had hardly heard of this reserved, undemonstrative worker.

Of the men of command rank in the British army in August, 1914, he and Sir William Robertson—another studious man who had risen from the ranks—were the two who were appraised by the generation of officers who had developed since South Africa as having prepared themselves for the direction of large bodies of troops on the scale of continental warfare. They were not the magnetic, dashing leader type, but organizers.

LIGHT IN THE BARN

Dingy Stables Breed Disease in Many Canadian Farms

One of the commonest mistakes made in planning Canadian farm buildings is the small number of windows in the stables. In the placing of the buildings, in their relation to one another or to other surroundings, care may have been taken, but in so many instances there has been an utter disregard of the proper lighting of the stables. Many fine barns and stables, well painted and of excellent outward appearance, are miserably lighted and are dark and gloomy within.

Prevention is better than cure, and light is the cheapest preventive measure known against disease. Dark and dingy stables are much more favorable for the development and spread of disease than a stable flooded with light. In working it is both difficult and unpleasant to grope one's way around in a stable which is dark when the sun is shining. The work can be done better, in less time and more cheerfully in a well-lighted stable than in one where at the brightest time of the day a dismal twilight reigns. For the sake of comfort and health, which means, incidentally, greater profits, let us have more light in our farm buildings.

Sheep at the Pacific

William Thompson, owner of the SX ranch in the Aspin Grove, Nicola Valley, British Columbia, says that the sheep industry throughout the valley is proving a big success both financially and numerically. Mr. Thompson is an old sheep owner in Montana and Idaho, and speaking of these states in comparison with British Columbia, says that the latter has many advantages in its favor. "One I might mention is that we are not subject to the equinoctial storms that raise such havoc and cause large losses to Idaho and Montana sheep breeders."

Essex and Colonial

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Essex Fertilizer Co.

Windsor, N. S.

Dear Sirs: I planted one acre of Irish Cobblers this season, using 2000 lbs. per acre of **Essex Special 4-10**, and dug 103 bbls. of marketable potatoes off it; and I planted two acres of Green Mountains with 2000 lbs. **Essex 4-10-1** per acre and dug 250 bbls. off the two acres.

Yours truly,

ALLAN W. LISTER,

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1915 Ford Auto!

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TRADE FOR

150 bbls. Potatoes

good Green Mountains delivered at my store. This is a snap for someone.

ALVA O. PHILLIPS

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BUY A Home!

A very desirable new cottage on a picturesque site, commanding a beautiful view, in the progressive Town of Hartland. Will be sold very reasonable to an immediate purchaser.

Apply to

A. D. HOLYOKE

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Picture Framing, etc.

I wish to let people know that I still enlarge and frame all kinds of pictures, war pictures included. Have a nice line of White Enamel and Parlor Glasses, also Hat Hangers, Hand Paintings, Dining Room Pictures and Patriotic Pearl Paintings, especially designed for soldiers' Hymn Books. I have a camera and take pictures, but on account of sickness I have not been able to get around as much as usual, but if work is sent in or I am notified I will come as soon as possible. I wish to thank people for the work they have given me in the past, which we appreciate very much. Soliciting work for the future.

I am yours, etc.,

HENRY J. SEELEY.

Hartland R. F. D. No. 3

Farmers' Phone 6-5

Assistant Manager and Bookkeeper WANTED

The Observer has a good position for a man or woman who can keep the office books, collect and pay the bills and act as general executive for the business. Any successful applicant must be of strong character, possess selling force, and personality, possess a good knowledge of the duties will be that of Secretary-Treasurer of a joint stock company. Applications may be made at once—sooner the better, as it is desired to fill the position immediately.

FRED. H. STEVENS, Observer Office

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Your guests will recognize in a glass of delicious

Ready's Porterine

the true spirit of home hospitality. It has a sparkle, a tone, a luxuriance of flavor not equalled by any other temperance beverage.

Order a supply from your dealer, or direct from the Brewery. You'll like it, and so will your guests.

Sold in cases or by the dozen.

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P. O. Box 309 ST. JOHN, N. B.

Don't Forget

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5% off for Cash

F. HAGERMAN, Dealer

"Lily" Flour

is a strictly High-grade Pastry Flour

Put up in 24 & 49 lb bags

and sold at the lowest possible price by

ZIBA ORSER

For Sale

- 1 3/4 Holstein Cow in calf to my purebred Holstein bull; will calve in May.
- 1 Oxford Down Ewe Lamb.
- 2 Half Blood Oxford Ram Lambs.
- 1 Oxford Down Ram Lamb at a very low price.
- 2 Grade Holstein Bull Calves of good breeding.

All for sale at Bargain Prices.

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OF THE
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