

THE BUFF ORPINGTON.

A few breeds of fowls of much merit recently introduced from England...

A breed of fowls like a strain of horses, or a brand of wine, must have some striking point or points characteristic of no other breed...

When England does anything she never does it by halves, and she certainly has given us the whole thing when she presented us with the latest thing in fancy poultry...



PAIR OF BUFF ORPINGTONS.

Industry to think that we must cross the water to get our most valuable breeds...

The breed we have reference to is the Buff Orpington. It is a symmetrical, upright bird, with a graceful carriage...

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FARMERS' TRAVELLING LIBRARIES.

Something for Our Farmers' Institutes to Take Up.

This is a reading age, and everywhere people clamoring for something fresh to read. The success of the increased desire for brain food has been the establishment of free libraries in our cities...

In some of the United States, says Farming, there has been a movement of late in the way of remedying this matter that promises to develop into something tangible and practical.

As an example of what can be done in this line, the women of Minneapolis last winter gave about 1,000 volumes to be used for the benefit of the people living in a county near that city.

But to come nearer home, the question is whether a plan is workable in this country. We think it is.

The Meadow Lark. This pretty, plump little bird is familiar to many of us.

propensity, however, is of the greatest service to farmers, for when the out-worm begins its dreaded work our little meadow lark comes nobly to the rescue.

Underdraining the Orchard. Locate drains midway between rows of trees. The depth of the drains should be from four to five feet, not less than four and as much deeper as the outlet and convenience will allow.

A Natural Lightning Rod. A high tree a short distance from a dwelling house often acts as an efficient protector from lightning.

Water Habit of Milking. Sometimes it is difficult to get mature cows to form the winter milking habit, says Dr. Helen Wilson, in Practical Farmer.

Watch Your Dairy Cows. A poor man that watches and feeds and studies his one or two cows will soon know more and make more money out of them than will be made by a man who feeds on the go-you-please method.

Sheep for Mustard. Will sheep eat mustard? Yes, they do, and it is a good thing for them to do so, says a correspondent.

Teasing Young Animals. Teasing of young animals on the farm should never be tolerated. It may be funny to see the young things make use of their tender horns, and stamping of feet, but as they grow older and learn to know their strength, they often become vicious.

Don't Keep Fences Over Long. Something is very often lost by keeping the fences over too long. Wood dries quickly and then becomes hard to handle, and thus loses something in pliability. It becomes weak and loses its elastic quality, and this is another detriment.

SEEDLESS PLANTS.

Nature Has Already Anticipated the Work of Horticulturists in Dispensing With Seeds in Certain Cases.

Discussing some recent experiments of the Agricultural Department, The New York Sun says: "Under modern methods of cultivation the seeds of our best varieties of fruits can easily be dispensed with, as they are of little practical value."

The pineapple almost certainly is a seedless fruit which nature has apparently changed through some peculiar process. But modern horticulturists have found in the fruit a simple method of propagation.

The eggplant is more interesting than either the banana or pineapple. Here we have a fruit which is only occasionally operated in the States where it is a vegetable to the welfare of the plant is evidenced by the fact that perfect fruits are rarely seen in the States where the banana is cultivated.

"Nature's hints, thus supplied in a few limited cases, have been the opportunity to develop a few small seedless fruits. Sometimes it is merely a freak of nature that happens only once or twice in a hundred years, and is not a permanent feature of the plant.

But seedless apples and pears of good quality may yet be propagated, and gardeners are working toward this end. Recent new varieties show great improvement over those first produced, and in the course of time careful culture, selection and environment have to do with the proper development of the fruits.

Experiments are now being made in California with the famous Muscat grape of Alexandria. This famous raisin grape would be greatly enhanced in value if the seeds could all be eliminated.

Nothing influences a neighborhood for good equal to a thorough going live farmer. Good farming is as contagious as measles and the influence for good that one man can exert is past measure.

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THE DAIRY COW.

New Scale of Points for Judging the Outlines Clearly Shown—Prof. C. L. Beach's Method.

Prof. C. L. Beach of the Storrs Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn., writes thus to Board's Dairyman: "It is fair to assume that the breeders of the various dairy breeds are each striving to produce an ideal dairy cow, and a study of the types of the various breeds by means of their official score cards respectively, the student is confused by the disagreement and lack of harmony in the respective scales of points."

This lack of harmony is manifest: 1st. By an absence of any system in arrangement of points. 2nd. By different values assigned to the same structural development.

To illustrate: The Holstein score card allows 19 points in 100 for a perfect udder, the Guernsey 20 points, the Ayrshires 20 points, and the Jersey 24 points. For a perfect scapular the Holstein and Guernsey allow eight points, the Ayrshires three points, and the Jersey nothing.

To avoid the confusion which must arise in the mind of the student from an acceptance and application of these various standards, the following score card has been adopted with us and used (irrespective of breed) in our study of dairy cows. This score card is based on some knowledge of the physiology of the cow, as well as on a comparative study of the forms of typical dairy cows.

1st. The dairy cow must have a large digestive capacity, and hence a large, deep and well sprung barrel. 2nd. Milk is a manufactured article, and the digestion of a large amount of food and its subsequent manufacture into milk must class the dairy cow as a hard worker and a wonderfully active animal.

3rd. Milk is secreted in the udder from the blood, and hence the size of the milk veins becomes an indication of the amount of blood that can be carried through and away from the udder. 4th. The dairy cow must have a large amount of food and its subsequent manufacture into milk must class the dairy cow as a hard worker and a wonderfully active animal.

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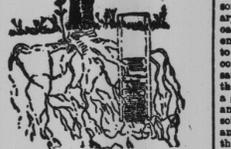
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WATERING TREES.

A Novel and Successful Method of Treating Transplanted Trees.

In transplanting trees, success depends largely upon the water supply. Most trees do the major part of their growing in the springtime. After the middle of summer practically no wood growth occurs, and the balance of the year is devoted to hardening up the wood to withstand the cold of winter, so that the wood growth of trees depends largely upon the kind of spring and June weather encountered.

In watering plants of any kind a large proportion of the moisture applied is lost by evaporation. A very simple method for sub-irrigation of trees is shown in the illustration.



WATERING TRANSPANTED TREES.

Take four pieces of 8 or 10-inch board, two feet long, and nail them together into a simple, four-sided box without ends. Sit this in the ground at the base of the tree and let the top project above ground three or four inches.

Water can be poured into the box and allowed to soak into the earth gradually. In this way no water will be wasted and the surface soil can be kept moist and pulverized and conserve the moisture down at the roots.

This method of watering is especially practicable for transplanted trees, because their roots are all in a small compass and have not yet spread out the height of the tree, as will be the case later.

A Wisconsin gardener has the following to say in regard to tomato and potato rot: "The rot in the tomato has been extremely bad for the last three years, in this section of the country fully two-thirds of the crop having been destroyed."

In some ways there are plenty of counteracts this fungus growth in the tomato. I found last season, that setting out the plants in the row and planting them three feet ten inches apart and two and one-half feet in the row, supported on trellises, and one-inch high, with moderate pruning. This season I have set out a row, a stake for each hill three feet apart, and rows five feet apart, and in addition to the usual pruning of the tops to hasten ripening.

I find a further improved condition, scarcely any rotting and ripening earlier, whilst those planted in the usual way are rotting worse than other years, for the season is worse, being very hot and dry for the last month. The potato crop will prove nearly a failure from a similar cause which rots the tomato. As soon as the soil is too dry I put on a light mulch between the rows, and if needed further cultivation I raked the mulch up around the hills and cultivated between rows, keeping the soil loose and as fine as I could make it, although it was apparently completely dried out."

How to Kill Out Sorrel. At this time of year many pastures and newly seeded meadows are red with sorrel now sending up its seed stalk. Where this weed abounds, especially if the field has been liberally seeded with clover, it means that the soil is deficient in either potash or lime, which clover must have and which sorrel can do well enough without.

Teasing Young Animals. Teasing of young animals on the farm should never be tolerated. It may be funny to see the young things make use of their tender horns, and stamping of feet, but as they grow older and learn to know their strength, they often become vicious.

Summer Milking Practices. The practice of bringing cows up at night is not a good one. It is far better to leave them in the pasture and milk them there, even though it makes more labor. In hot weather the cows, if allowed their freedom, will graze during the day and early morning, while dew is on the grass, and will then lie down to digest what they have eaten.

Don't Keep Fences Over Long. Something is very often lost by keeping the fences over too long. Wood dries quickly and then becomes hard to handle, and thus loses something in pliability. It becomes weak and loses its elastic quality, and this is another detriment.

SELLING HAY.

How Its Removal from the Farm Also Removes the Fertility of the Home-stand—Plain Practical.

A reader of The Practical Farmer writes: "I saw some time ago a statement in The Agricultural Epitomist that, in selling off the farm, a ton of clover hay the farmer removed \$8.20 worth of fertility from the farm, and of timothy hay \$6.40 worth. Are these estimates correct? If so, then when we are selling clover hay at \$4 a ton, and timothy hay at \$5 to \$6, we are going a losing business. Will you kindly give your views on this point in the P.F.?"

The figures given were correct in years past, and may be now where fertilizers are bought at retail, to this extent: You could not buy in market the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash contained in one ton of clover hay for less than \$8.20. After the clover decayed in the ground the plant food from it would be just as good as the from fertilizers.

In addition, the clover would furnish considerable vegetable matter, which is valuable. The nitrogen in the clover would be as quickly available as nitrate of soda, where one wanted the fertility of some quick growing crop; but for ordinary crops a rotation like clover, oats, wheat and clover, the plant food in one ton of the clover was worth as much to the farmer as \$8.20 worth of fertilizer.

But now I have said above that the manurial value of the clover was \$8.20. Has there been any change? Yes, slight one, because the constituents that go to make fertilizers are cheaper. These are the fertilizing values of clover, slightly less, say about \$7 a ton. It might be a little less yet if you bought your nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash at the farm hand and did your own mixing.

Of course the fertilizer man will sometimes say that the plant food in the fertilizer is a great deal more valuable than the same amount in clover. It is human nature. They want to make you buy their goods. Sometimes, doubtless, they do not know any better. But there is not a high scientific authority to the land who will not tell you, if he is interested, that the above statements are essentially true and fair.

Now of course one can sell hay for a good many years from rich land without noticing much difference. And he may say, "It's all both about so much plant food going off the farm. Why doesn't your farm run down if this is true?" Well, it will, my friend, just as surely as the years roll round, unless you make up the loss in plant food and vegetable matter in some way. There are plenty of ways to counteract this fungus growth in the tomato.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is a paper of 8 pages and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at 11.00 a.m. in advance, by THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, of Saint John, N. B.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE. Owing to the considerable number of communications to the miscellaneous letters column, we have to request our subscribers and agents to send their communications to the office of the paper, and not to the office of the printer.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. Without exception names of no new subscribers will be entered until the money is received. Subscribers will be required to pay for their subscription in advance.

LETTERS FOR CORRESPONDENTS. Write plainly and take special pains with the facts. Write on one side of your paper only. Attach your name and address to every letter, and be held severally responsible.

This paper has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 5, 1899.

THE WEST HURON CASE.

For months past a number of Tory newspapers have been ringing the changes on the irregularities that would be shown in Leeburn polling subdivision.

Their contention was as follows: That Leeburn polling subdivision in every contest since 1882, when the riding was constituted, had been nearly evenly divided on political lines; that there had never been more than a majority of a dozen votes in favor of the Reform candidate at any previous election, and that at the contest held on February 21st, 1899, a majority of 38 was recorded for Mr. Holmes against the Conservative candidate, Mr. McLean.

Immediately after the election Robert McLean, the defeated Tory candidate, made a canvass of the subdivision to find "where he was at." He is, and has been for years, a cattle dealer in that district, and is on good terms personally with a large number of farmers, irrespective of politics. He is, practically, the only cattle shipper in the district, and has had opportunities of putting many of the farmers under what they consider to be personal obligations to him, in so far as advances for stock to be delivered is concerned, and in other ways. And so, when he went around making a canvass of those who claimed to have voted for him it was not to be wondered at that several who had marked their ballot for his opponent, but did not desire to state so openly, were willing to give him the idea that they had polled in his favour, "that Codlin was their friend, not Sheri." They never expected to hear about the matter again, and looked upon the fabrication they had imposed upon the credulous world as statements, as a venial matter which would prevent the business relations that had formerly existed between them and the cattle buyer from becoming strained.

But the voter who had that idea in his crop omitted without the cattle buyer. The latter made up his mind that the voters should say with their first story, be it true or false, and so that was later on waited on each and every one of them accompanied by a legal gentleman, and asked that their first statement be implemented by a declaration. This was a startling condition of affairs for the free and independent electors who had been jollying Mr. McLean into the idea that they had voted for him, but having made the plunge they continued in deep water, and were induced to sign the document in the belief that this was all the straining their consciences would be subjected to.

It was not all, however, for when the declarations were obtained, they formed the basis for an application to parliament by Mr. Borden that the question be brought before the Privileges and Elections committee for investigation, with the result that some forty-one of the voters who had told McLean that they had voted for him were summoned

to Ottawa to give evidence before that august tribunal. For two weeks a most searching enquiry was had into the alleged ballot stuffing by returning Officer Cummings, and when all that could be said and done had been said and done, the returning officer comes from the ordeal with flying colors and an unimpaired reputation. A fair analysis of the evidence brings out the following facts:

Donald Cummings, of the township of Colborne, was the returning officer whose conduct was impugned, and he was subjected to a long siege in the witness box, and a particularly severe cross-examination. He swore that he placed in the box the ballot that had been indicated by him and given to each voter, and that in no way was the integrity of the ballot box interfered with in his custody. At the close of the poll 98 ballots were taken from the box and counted, the result being 30 for McLean, 68 for Holmes and 30 for McLean. Some of the ballots were initiated in ink and some in pencil, but the returning officer said that the reason for the change of ink in initiating was that he found the pen at times stuck in the paper, and the pencil did the work more easily. The ballot papers produced had been regularly initiated by the returning officer who squarely assumed all responsibility in connection with the bona fides of every ballot submitted to him.

The Tory scrutineers swore that they had carefully watched the entire proceedings and saw no irregularities. They confirmed the returning officer's statement that every ballot was regularly and honestly deposited in the box, and that the number in the box at the close tallied with the number on the poll list.

The Liberal scrutineers testified to the same effect, and further swore that there were no fewer than three scrutineers present at any time when a ballot was placed in the box.

Forty-one electors were put on the stand and thirty-five of them swore that each of them marked the ballot that was given to him by the returning officer and saw that it was safely deposited in the box. The other six could not say positively that they saw the ballot placed in the box, but expressed themselves as satisfied that such was the case, as they had implicit confidence in the honesty and integrity of Returning Officer Cummings.

One of the peculiar features in the case that came out in evidence was that the witnesses were accompanied to Ottawa by Major Geo. Beck, who although not subpoenaed, continued with them to the last, and acted as their "guide, philosopher and friend" all through. The gallant major is the defeated Tory candidate for the legislature of Ontario, is a statesman out of a job, and was pleased to chaperone the party.

The whole thing was a huge humbug so far as the Tories could make it, and when the report of the committee is published it will be seen by Grit and Tory boys, so far as election 4, Colborne, is concerned, they who went forth to shear returned shorn.

THE CANADIAN FARMER. Farming is and always will be the great industry of Canada, for rich as are our resources in minerals and in raw materials of all kinds for the manufacturer, Canada is richer still in land fit for cultivation. Whatever affects the agricultural interests, therefore, beneficial or otherwise, must always be of the greatest moment to the prosperity of Canada; for if the farmer is not prosperous the whole community must suffer. There has never been a time in the history of Canada when its farmers were more prosperous than they are at present, and this prosperity comes after thirty years of steady effort on the part of the congress of the United States to destroy them. Whatever right, or rather prohibitive, duties could do to prevent the Canadian farmer from selling his produce in the United States has been done, and yet in spite of such hostile legislation the Canadian farmer, who was supposed to depend so much on the market of the United States, is in a better position financially and otherwise than he ever was before. The Canadian farmer no longer looks to the United States for a market. Although certain politicians who would be more comfortable on the other side of the line, tell him that it is his natural market, the farmer knows that it is closed to him by a high tariff wall which benefits no one, least of all the American farmer whom it is intended to protect. But across the ocean the farmer sees a country, his mother land, which imposes no duties on the food of its people, and whose market

FREE. Rose Dentine Tooth Powder. A unique combination of several elements, all of which are selected because of their purity and excellence in cleansing and preserving the teeth, 10 cents per tin. Send us your name and address, and we will send you two dozen to sell to your friends. Return the money when all are sold, and we will give you this elegant watch and chain. Also, a pair of gold rings, etc. National Manufacturing Co. TORONTO.

for everything he can grow, is so large that there is no danger of its being overstocked. Thither he sends his produce, and there it competes successfully with the products of the American farmer, who once had the market almost to himself, that the latter is being driven from the field and has to take a second place with respect to many articles of which he once had almost a monopoly. This has become the case with respect to cheese, of which twice as much is exported from Canada to Great Britain as from the United States, and it will probably also become a time the case with respect to butter, which Canada at one time sent hardly any to the mother country. Canada is now sending a great deal of butter to Great Britain and no doubt the time will come when it will be as important a Canadian export as cheese is at present.

A correspondent of the Toronto Globe who has been travelling through the farming districts of Ontario, quotes the opinion of the manager of a large Western Ontario land company, that "the farmer who owns one hundred acres of land clear of debt and well stocked is the most independent man in Canada today." No one can doubt that this statement is true or that the life of a farmer has become more attractive by means of the many abolishing duties which he can now employ at his work. The same correspondent while dealing with the progress of dairying in Canada incidentally refers to another matter which is hardly less important, the lightening of the labor of the farmers' wives by means of the creamery system. We quote:

The products of milk in the way of butter and cheese, promise well for the Canadian farmer. The creamery process of extracting butter is proving so advantageous to both the farmer and the consumer that it appears to be working a small revolution. The sale of all the milk direct to the creamery, where it is made into butter, is claimed to be as remunerative, or slightly more so, than private dairying, owing to the better price which is obtained for creamery butter, while the housewife is saved all the work and trouble of making the butter and then packing it for the market. The creamery process is being adopted by thousands of farmers' wives, and means an immense lessening of arduous work, with a corresponding increase in the happiness and comfort of home. Both butter and cheese find ready markets across the Atlantic, and the farmer is enabled to dispose of his produce for urban consumption, owing to the uniform cleanliness, good quality and size, while in England, where the price is higher than in 1898.

Whatever makes life on the farm more attractive to the young must be of the greatest benefit to the country, for there is no tendency of modern life more opposed to its prosperity than the desire to rush from the farms to the cities and become the servants of others. Let the young farmer stick to his farm and retain his independence. In the country is the power of any person, while in the city, unless endowed with exceptional ability, he must sink to a lower social level, while losing his independence.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY QUESTION. The determination of the boundary between Alaska and Canada depends on the construction of the terms of the treaty made in 1825 between Russia and Great Britain by which the boundary between these possessions in America was defined. The United States acquired from Russia by purchase the territory possessed by the latter and no more, and although her neighbors are now striving to hold certain points by virtue of their occupation, it is clear that this cannot be done in the face of the treaty. The clause in the treaty of 1825, which defines the boundary, is as follows:

The line of demarcation * * * shall be drawn as follows: Commencing from the point in the Arctic Ocean called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 deg. 40 min. north latitude, and between the meridians of 133 deg. and 134 deg. west longitude (meridian of Greenwich), the said line shall extend to the north along the channel and Foulard channel as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th deg. of north latitude; from the last mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st deg. of west longitude (of the same meridian); and, finally, from the same point of intersection, the said meridian line of the 141st deg. in its prolongation as far as the frozen (Arctic) ocean shall be the limit between the Russian and British possessions on the line of demarcation to the north-west.

With reference to the line of demarcation laid down in the preceding article, it is understood: First, That the island called Prince of Wales Island shall belong wholly to Russia. Second, That wherever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th deg. of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st deg. of west longitude, shall prove to be at the distance of more than 10 marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British and Russian possessions on the coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings (anastolies) of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of 10 marine leagues therefrom. Under the terms of the treaty the United States claim to shut out Canada from every port on the west coast of America north of 54.40, although the Lynn canal is a narrow strait 200 miles in length which penetrates the general

coast line. The Canadian contention is that the line is to follow the general windings of the coast to a distance of 10 marine leagues which, crossing inlets and estuaries from headland to headland, while the American claim that the line shall go around the bends of the inlets and exclude Canada from the sea altogether. That the intention of the treaty was in accordance with other claims in it, which are referred to by the Hon. David Mills in his statement in the senate. The minister of justice said:

"Just why the Americans refused to arbitrate or to compromise except on conditions impossible to us is shown by the treaty of 1825. By the seventh article of that treaty 'the vessels of Russia and England or those belonging to their respective subjects' were mainly to be at liberty without any hindrance whatever to enter all the inland seas, gulfs, havens and creeks for the purpose of fishing and trading with the natives." "Article 20, the British and Russian vessels navigating the Pacific ocean, if compelled by storm or accident, were allowed to take shelter in the ports of the respective parties and were at liberty to refit there. It is not too clear to admit of question that the contracting parties intended that, under the provisions of this treaty, there were ports and harbours along the coast that were under the sovereignty of each; yet if the United States' contention is correct there were no ports and no waters remaining to Great Britain.

As a matter of fact, if the treaty followed the Lynn canal will be found to be entirely within Canadian territory. This point was made in the commission. On that Canada would have won. That is why there is no arbitration." The Americans, therefore, are refusing to arbitrate because they know that their claims are useless and absurd, and would not be listened to for a moment by any tribunal of lawyers or experts.

THE CHARGES OF EXTRA-VAGANCE. The Conservative press appears to be working itself up into a state of frantic excitement over the proposed expenditure of the government for the coming year. Mr. S. D. Scott writes long, wailing letters from Ottawa to the St. John Sun and Halifax Herald, and the latter paper wastes all its rhetorical resources, and they are not small, in denouncing the government for its alleged extravagance. The following extract from a Herald editorial will serve as a sample of the kind of writing:

While the "Grit" economists have been thus wasting the largest revenues that ever the country had, and needlessly rushing into millions of new debt, to be a perpetual burden on the people, these few fellows that promised so much have done absolutely nothing of any great public worth; they have neglected the great and pressing interests of the country spent their time and energies in making "deals," and touched the West India trade and the Atlantic service and now have to confess their utter failure; they have ruined the West India trade and contributed what they could to help the West Indies from under the British flag and to place it in the hands of a foreigner; they have deceitfully, treacherously and persistently neglected and refused to secure a preference for Canada in the purchase of the British mail keels. If large revenues had been expended and new debt incurred for great public works, it might be defendable to say that such is emphatically not the case; the unparalleled extravagance has been combined with a cynical neglect of every great public interest.

Among all the "steady support" organs and government apologists, there is not one who has not been guilty of some public good that has come to Canada from the act of the present government; but, on the other hand, there is not one who has not been guilty of some public evil that has come to Canada from the act of the present government; and many and great.

Positively the writer of the above believes all he has written, but we doubt it. If he does there are other places where he would be more useful than in writing editorials in a newspaper that is at least read by some sensible people. A man who could secure the present government of raising the West India trade and trying to drive the West Indies from under the British flag, would seem to be a fit candidate for a lunatic asylum. The present government has done its best to help the West India islands by giving their products a preference with respect to tariff matters. That the expenditures of Canada have been increased legitimately and properly is something that can be proved to a demonstration. The TELEGRAPH has repeatedly pointed out that the taxation of Canada for the first two years of the Laurier government was less than it had been in several years of the previous government and the amount raised by taxation is the true test of the burden on the people. A great part of the increased expenditure on consolidated revenues account is met and more than met by increased receipts from the source which causes the increased expenditure. For instance, the preservation of law and order in the Klondike costs a very large sum but this is more than counterbalanced by increased receipts from royalties. If the Conservatives had been in power this increased expenditure would not have arisen, for they would have handed the country over to the Americans, as they have been trying to force the present government to do by blocking their legislation to building railways into that region. So the extension of the Intercolonial to Montreal has increased the expenditures of that line, but it will increase its revenues to a far greater extent. The other expenditures of the government, whatever they may have been, have been incurred for the benefit of the country, and that is a

kind of expenditure to which no reasonable man will object if the country can afford it.

As to the challenge to point out a single public good that the Liberal government has done, that is almost too absurd for serious consideration. The present government has completed the St. Lawrence canal system which their predecessors kept hanging for almost twenty years. They have made Canada potential in the councils of the mother country by granting the latter preferential trade. They have extended the Intercolonial to Montreal, thereby increasing its usefulness to the people and placing it in the way of being a paying property. They have provided both St. John and Halifax with terminal facilities in connection with the road. They have given the British Columbia and other regions additional railways, and they have made provision for the building of many new lines of railway in various parts of the dominion which will aid in the development of the country. This list of benefits might be greatly extended, and the Herald's rhetoric still further disproved, but what we have said will suffice for the present to show the unreasonable and indeed the ridiculous character of the attacks that are being made on the government by the opposition press.

PROHIBITION.

St. Charles Tupper in the attitude of a temperance reformer and prohibitionist is almost as grotesque a figure as some of our St. John prohibitionists who went to the polls to vote for prohibition between drinks. What did the leader of the opposition ever do to promote prohibition or to secure the repeal of the liquor laws? Precisely the same position to the prohibition question as his former leader Sir John A. Macdonald and the members of the latter's cabinet. Mr. Foster professed to be a prohibitionist, and perhaps he was, but it was merely a theory with him which he had no notion of putting in practice. The Conservatives as a party never did anything for the cause of prohibition, but merely used the question as a means of fooling the electors as they are doing at the present day. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the first party leader to give the friends of prohibition an opportunity of showing their strength, yet they do not seem to be too grateful for the chance thus afforded them, but seem disposed to attack and destroy the government that has thus favored them.

As reasonable men they ought to know that a law which can only command the support of less than twenty-five per cent. of the electors of Canada is not a law that is likely to be well enforced, especially as it is one which many persons who are otherwise law abiding citizens would regard as an infringement of their personal liberty. In any case the Conservative leaders have no right to pose as advocates of a cause for which they did nothing when in power.

The decision of Capt. Smith, R. N. R., in regard to the loss of the Porcia off Halifax in a dense fog, has been almost lost sight of in the presence of more important news, but it is not yet too late to say something in regard to it. Capt. Smith places the blame for the disaster on Capt. Farrell and suspends his certificate for six months. This decision may be just, at all events we are not prepared to question it. When a shipmaster is approaching a coast in a dense fog, especially so dangerous a coast as that at the entrance of Halifax harbor he should use the lead constantly, and this Capt. Farrell appears not to have done, so that he must bear the blame for the loss of the vessel. But contrast this decision with that in the case of the Warwick which was run ashore by her master on a clear night in full view of three lighthouses and when it appeared that she had overrun her reckoning by more than 20 miles. In the Warwick case the master was not even censured and his certificate was left untouched. The master of the Warwick had a certificate from the British Board of Trade, which Capt. Smith was afraid to touch. What kind of a certificate had Capt. Farrell? We may assume that it was a Canadian certificate. If so, it would go to show that only Canadian shipmasters are to be affected by Captain Smith's judgments.

Remedy for Whooping Cough.

If your children have whooping cough don't starve them with Compound Licorice. Griffiths' Menthol Linctus is the most successful remedy. Applied to the chest and throat and taken internally on sugar, it goes direct to the spot and gives ease and relief in a few minutes. Your druggist has our authority to refund the money if it is not satisfactory. Price 25 cents.

Beloved, I am tired of love And weary of the skies above, Weary of day, weary of night, Of love, of living, of delight. For in the heart of love is pain That may not turn to joy again; For though my head lay on your breast By your lingering hands caressed, Shadowed in a dreamless night, Pain would grow to mar delight. For I should think of all the years Whereto you gave me only tears, Despair and longing and regret, That follow and o'ertake me yet, The years that were so weary of love, Till more desirable than love, Grew peace, the peace that could not live Without you, that you would not give.

ALL HEADACHES from whatever cause cured in half an hour by HOBBS' HEADACHE POWDER. 10 cents and 25 cents at all druggists.

LOCAL NEWS.

CLEANING HOUSE.—Returns for week ending Thursday, Aug. 3, were \$676,233. Corresponding week last year, \$684,346.

P. R. A. MATCHES.—The annual meet of the Provincial Rifle Association will be held at Sussex, beginning Tuesday, August 15.

MARINE EXAMINATIONS.—Next Wednesday Captain W. H. Smith, R. N. R., will be here to hold marine examinations. Two candidates are being prepared by Mr. B. A. Sharnett.

A LIVERY SCENE.—The work of excavating the Harris property for the new I. C. R. elevator is being rapidly pushed forward. A night and a day gang are engaged in the work and the workmen have light obtained from large bonfires.

WANTS INFORMATION.—Common Clerk Wardrop is in receipt of a letter from Mrs. Rufus Pierce, of West Quinny Pass, asking for the address of relatives of Mrs. James Galbraith, formerly of this city, who is now critically ill at West Quinny.

THROUGH NEW BRUNSWICK.—Mr. T. W. Rainsford, canvassing and collecting agents for THE TELEGRAPH, is at present travelling in Madawaska and Victoria counties, N. B. Subscribers are asked to pay their subscription to him when he calls.

PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.—The directors of the Association for the Prevention and Cure of Consumption held a meeting Wednesday at the residence of the president, Dr. Bayard, Germain street. There was a discussion on the future work of the association and some committees were appointed.

NO TRACE YET.—A searching party went to Hopely Lake Wednesday to search for Mr. James Paterson, the ticket seller at the Opera House, who has been missing for the past two weeks. Although a diligent search has been made no trace of Mr. Gilbarry has been found. Mr. Gilbarry disappeared last Friday. Both cases are very mysterious.

SHULER SAILOR DROWNED.—Captain Barnes, of the schooner Nimrod, which arrived Saturday from New York reports that about 6 o'clock Monday morning 15 miles off Matineux Rock, a sailor named Amos Seaman was drowned. Seaman was sleeping from the house to the rail, he slipped and fell astride of the rail and tumbled into the sea. A boat was quickly lowered but the unfortunate man never came to the surface. His hat was picked up about 100 yards from the vessel. It is thought that he was injured in the fall. Deceased was a young unmarried man, and the son of John Seaman, of Shale, N. S.

YOUNG LADY'S FEAT.—Miss Geraldine Sears, daughter of Mayor Sears, is proving herself an accomplished swimmer. Though only 15 years of age, the young miss a few days ago swam across the St. John river at Westfield and took but 32 minutes to accomplish the feat! She was accompanied by two young men, and while they were used up more very little exhausted. The feat was the more remarkable as the young lady only last year made her first attempt to swim. The river at this place is said to be upwards of 15 miles across. Miss Sears, after a short rest, wanted to re-cross again but her secret adviser her father to rest on the laurels already won.

TO THE NONRESIDENT.—Mrs. S. B. McPherson, of Dorchester street, and her four children left Wednesday afternoon by C. P. R. for the Saskatchewan district, N. W. T., where they will reside. Mr. McPherson is three brothers, Messrs. Wilbur A., Leslie and Walter Kirkpatrick, also left for the same place to take up life in the west. Also in the party were Miss J. W. Stewart, formerly of St. John but now located in the northwest, who has been here on a visit; Mr. Wilbur A. Kirkpatrick was employed in Messrs. Manchester, Robertson & Allison's. He is a vestryman in St. Mary's church, secretary of the Sunday school, prominent in the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and a member of the church choir and Young People's Association. He will be much missed by the church. A large number of friends were at the depot to bid them farewell.

Milltown.

MILLTOWN, Aug. 2.—The St. Croix Cotton Company intend building a large brick warehouse to accommodate their growing business and to secure increased facilities for shipping upon cars. Mr. Peter Morrison, an aged resident of this town was buried Tuesday, after a prolonged illness.

Mr. Thomas Shirley, who recently returned from Nelson, B. C., reports a great scarcity of employment in that vicinity. Large numbers of men are still flocking there.

Florence on the river are the order of the day. The cotton mill employees are advertising one for Saturday.

Rev. T. D. McLean, of the Congregational church, is spending his holidays in Mass. his home.

Mr. M. L. Young has bought the Eaton house and land on Main street. He will move in immediately and will conduct a boarding house.

J. R. Todd will sell three buildings by auction on Saturday.

Little Ernest Blackton, who was run over and had his leg broken by the horse cart some weeks ago, is now able to be out on crutches.

Estimate Church will enter upon the arts course at Seckville this fall. Considerable progress is being made sinking the shaft at the nickel mine.

A large number of American visitors are in town. They speak in the highest terms of the beautiful elm bordered street.

Worse Yet.

"That man cheated me out of a cool million." "Ah. Wouldn't let you marry his daughter, I suppose?" "No; he let me marry her and doesn't give me a cent."—Detroit Free Press.

