

CANADA WOULD BE LEFT TO HERSELF

Tendency of the Dominion Is Said to Be Toward Independence.

VIEWS NOT UNDERSTOOD

Canadian Residents in England Unconsciously Misrepresent Sentiment of Their Countrymen of This Side of the Ocean.

Ottawa correspondence of the Boston Transcript: How do Canadians regard England? When the butler of Theophrastus Such was asked the cause of the tides he replied: "Some say one thing, and some say another, but I was to give my opinion it 'ud be different." Mr. Chamberlain has been telling Englishers to rely on the expressions of prominent Canadians resident in London. Those expressions are merely read by many in Canada, who understand, as Americans do, of compatriots abroad, that each constitutes himself a diplomatist of the school which holds that diplomats are sent abroad to tell taradiddles for the good of their country. Are prominent and "wise" Englishers resident in Boston, New York or Chicago taken as examples of English opinion, when they talk for publication? Any English who happen to read this communication will know what is meant. Decency and courtesy require utterances at least in a powerful country that can't be raised to say aloud only what is pleasing to the circumjacent.

Canadians in England.

If the testimony for publication of prominent Canadians resident in London were to be taken without a grain of salt this dominion contains about six million people, including Indians, all competing for the loyalty prize; all praying for the king morning, noon and night, with their faces turned to the Mecca of Windsor Castle; all blessing Mr. Chamberlain as the one true prophet; all eager to give J. B. a preference in trade over everybody else, including themselves. It is magnificent, and it may be peace, but when one goes poking round in Canada for such loyalists he sees no more of them than Thoreau could of the horse and the hawk and the hound that were ever elusive. Is there then no loyalty to England in Canada? There is. Immensities of it. On the whole honest, sane, trustworthy. It is generally of the same quality as the loyalty that the Englishman who never was out of Kent feels toward the Canadian at Calgary, or the Australian at Bendigo. It says in its heart two things—"Thou art my brother" and "Thou shalt want ere I want." Aye, and a third: "Thou shalt be factory to me against anybody else—whenever I feel like it." This is a race, factory three-fold political cord for learned men, though Canadians temporarily exceeding sentimentalists in London may think it heartily deserved.

Change of Mind.

Mark Twain the Wise once remarked on the foolishness of professing thorough knowledge of the American mind. There are many millions of it, he said, in effect. Nobody can know it, or guess what it will do in strange circumstances. Which of us who wear a shawl, or a redingote, or a dressy Richmond in April, 1885, could have guessed of the American northern mind as passively watching the slow revival of negro slavery? Circumstances change and nature are re-formed by them, or can be if they are accurate. The nucleus of the mind of the comparatively homogeneous republic how postulate anything of the sentiment of heterogeneous Canada? There are two main races and two main creeds, and 140 other creeds. The units are scattered over half a continent; they all have votes; they are all Canadians alike, and all alike to be reckoned with in estimating Canadian sentiment. The effusive sentimentalists in London appear unconscious of this when they represent Canadians as entertaining sentiments "to order" and made up for the delectation of the English society element that holds the Chamberlainite cult.

Younger People Less British.

As to the degree in which the English automatic spirit moves Canadians toward separation or complete independence, the inquirer may get more enlightenment from young Canadians than from the older generation. Politicians utter opinions that won't be likely to cost them any votes, and men of business are cautious in talking for publication lest they offend clients or customers. Thus small minorities often modify public declarations. Children and students tell frankly what they have at heart, partly what they have caught from their parents talking incautiously at home, and partly what they catch from one another and their environment.

Students of Toronto university say that the studious there is not British so much as Canadian. From students at Upper Canada college, which the governing body deliberately attempted to make extremely British and imperialistic through the late headmaster, Dr. Parkin, one receives the same report. It appears true of McGill university at Montreal, and is certainly so of Laval and the French colleges generally, that the younger school boys are Canadian in their sentiments.

LONDON'S CIVIC FLAG.

What the Signs and Devices Mean—A Wat Tyler Tradition.

Full Mail Gazette: When the familiar red and white flag of the city of London waves over Brussels—the mayor of that town having expressed a wish to see it floating proudly beside his own—the good people of the Belgian capital will no doubt be considerably puzzled to know what meaning attaches to its markings, and especially to one, woven in red, at the top of the left-hand corner. We refer to the "dagger," as it is generally called—the presence of which, by the way, very few of those who were present here on the occasion of the coronation, and especially to one, woven in red, at the top of the left-hand corner. We refer to the "dagger," as it is generally called—the presence of which, by the way, very few of those who were present here on the occasion of the coronation, and especially to one, woven in red, at the top of the left-hand corner. We refer to the "dagger," as it is generally called—the presence of which, by the way, very few of those who were present here on the occasion of the coronation, and especially to one, woven in red, at the top of the left-hand corner.

The flag is a reproduction of the shield which occupies the center of the city arms, and it has been commonly believed that the "dagger" was added to the shield by the hand of the valiant mayor of London, who, in the year 1381, saw his house and his crop burning before his eyes. "I have never seen such fear imprinted upon the faces of human beings as I saw on the faces of many Belgian villagers as soon as they heard that the Albanians were coming. These people have before them not the vision of death only, but of massacre and outrage and torture, and what they fear for themselves they will doubtless deal out to their own victims when they get a chance. There is no end to the horrors of war of this kind, which is the outcome of ignorance on the one hand and hopeless incompetence on the other. And yet Christian Europe will not intervene."

dagger at all, but a representation of a short sword, emblematical of St. Paul, the patron saint of the corporation. This view has been supported by a careful examination of an interesting series of bosses still existing in the eastern crypt at Guildhall. They are of early date and among them are representatives of the shield and dagger, while one bears two swords crossed saltwise, which is taken as another emblem associated with the apostle. In addition to these there is an historical fact which puts all question as to Wat Tyler's connection with the dagger, beyond doubt. The new seal upon which the "perfectly graven shield" appeared (and which would have taken at least four months to design and engrave) was brought in by the mayor on April 17, 1381, or two months before the death of Wat Tyler, which occurred on June 15 in the same year.

Mr. Arthur Charles Fox-Davis, the well known author of "Public Arms," also says the Wat Tyler story is a "fine piece of fiction," but admits that even this "wild legend" was surpassed by the fury with which anti-popey fanatics attacked Sir Stuart Kill on one occasion in the belief that he had placed a St. Peter's cross upon the city arms. They were so short-sighted, says the author, that they mistook the sword for a cross and turned the wrong way up.

Those quaint people, the heralds, describe the flag as Argent, a cross gules in the first quarter, a sword in pale, point upward, of the last."

FIRES FROM ELECTRIC WIRING

Danger From Old or Inefficient Insulation—Safety Requires Care.

Cassier's Magazine: One of the most difficult things an electrical insurance department has to do is to prove to the lay mind that an installation which has been in use for several years is an unsafe condition, owing to the poor condition of the insulation. The claim is made, and perhaps rightly, that the equipment has not given a great amount of trouble, and it is therefore difficult to convince the assured of the possibility of fire from the electrical causes, as they fail to appreciate the fact that the efforts of the fire department are directed toward the prevention of fires, rather than in determining the cause or origin of a fire after it has occurred.

The old saying that "familiarity breeds contempt" is most applicable to the average electrical equipment when under the supervision of persons who know nothing of the inherent danger of the system. As a rule, no sooner is an equipment completed than more or less extensive changes and alterations are instituted, these additions and changes being made without any regard whatever to the ordinary precautions which are supposed to be taken in connection with electrical work.

It is a common thing to find on the average equipment, after it has been in service a short time, the panel boards or cut-outs, which, for protection, were encased in cabinets constructed of, or lined with, slate, iron or similar material, used as storage closets for waste, rags, paper and other inflammable things. When the inclosures are too small for this purpose, the doors are either left open or removed, and material of the most combustible nature is stored in direct contact with open fuses, bare bus bars and switches.

The cause with which an electric light or fan can be installed at any point in a building, or with which changes can be made in the position of a lamp, using for this purpose a flexible cord and connecting it to the most convenient source of supply, is perhaps one of the most common and flagrant violations of prescribed rules. As it requires but a short time, usually, for the insulation on this cord to become abraded, or so dry and hard as to break at any point where it may be disturbed, it can be seen that this trouble is likely to result in trouble at any place on the circuit.

The use of large copper wire and extraordinarily heavy fuses in cut-outs, after the fuse originally installed has operated, is on the same order. This can be compared in recklessnes only with connecting it to the most convenient source of supply, in a steam boiler. A little knowledge of electricity and the laws which govern it in its application to power and lighting systems, well seasoned with ordinary common sense, would enable almost any one to understand the average precautions necessary in the safeguarding of electrical wiring and apparatus, and if this knowledge, so seasoned, were only occasionally applied, the fire losses from electrical causes would be largely diminished.

How the Sultan "Pacific."

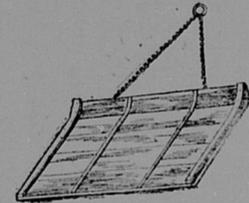
Collier's Weekly: "What surprises one, in the first place, is naturally the fact that so small a section of the population should be able to effect a successful movement of any kind; and it is all the more remarkable when this section is composed of Christians who are not allowed to carry arms," writes to the correspondent in the Balkans, J. H. Whigham, from whose interesting letter space will not permit us to quote at length. "In the whole Adriatic vilayet there are probably not more than 60,000 Bulgarians, all told, out of a population which falls a little short of a million and a half.

"I have seldom seen a prettier country than the wooded Balkans all round Tirnovo. Yet this beautiful landscape was being converted into a nightmarish scene of fire and blood, to create a diversion in favor of the rebels 500 miles away in a different country altogether. Every one seemed to blame, and our sympathies were just as much on the side of the Turkish reserves, who had been brought away from his farm in Anatolia at harvest time to crush a revolution, as they were on the side of the Bulgarian peasant, who saw his house and his crop burning before his eyes.



To Level the Soil.

In the preparation of the seed bed for any crop it is desirable to roll the soil after plowing and harrowing. Rollers are ex-



pensive, but any farmer who is handy with tools can make a substitute at comparatively small expense. The illustration shows a flat roller, if the term can be used, which will answer all the purposes of the recognized roller on any ordinary soil. The illustration shows the construction of this implement without much description being necessary. The main care in its construction is to have it made of heavy planks and the forward one curved upward as shown. An old stone boat could be utilized if necessary. The planks should be bolted to the side pieces in order to give additional strength and, when necessary, stanchions can be put on the implement to give additional weight. Any plan for attaching the horses may be adopted that one desires. The farmer who is without a roller can use some of his spare time during winter in constructing this device, and he will find it will pay in a better stand after seed sowing.

Decreasing the Value of Manure.

Ordinarily it is felt among farmers that anything that will give the animals a fairly soft and comfortable bed may be used as bedding. To a large degree this is true, but when such bedding is added to the manure piles to go later on to the soil, then the question of material should be considered. In some sections sawdust and excelsior are used for bedding, neither of which contain much material value except after they are thoroughly rotted, which requires a long time. Both are desirable for bedding, but should not be mixed with the manure, especially if the supply of the latter is scant. Leaves and other vegetation, on the other hand, decay rapidly, mixing freely with the manure and contain in themselves considerable fertilizing value. Of course a small quantity of sawdust, shavings or excelsior will not do much harm, but the bedding for any considerable time ought not to go on the manure heap.

Nature Study for Children.

Every one who is in close touch with rural affairs knows the dread with which farmers see the inclination on the part of their children to leave the farm as they approach the legal age of manhood and womanhood. True it is that many of these boys and girls will do much better in the commercial world than on the farm; on the other hand, the reverse is often the case. Many a man born on the farm, but now at work in the city wishes with all his heart he had remained on the farm. He left it because life seemed to him all grind and pleasure; he did not come in contact with the mere pleasuring part of life in the country, hence the attractions of city life came to him doubly strong. Teachers in agriculture realize that one of the chief duties of the teacher is to educate the children of the farm in the nature of agriculture. Directions are being sent to the children of the state, who ask for them on the growing of bulbs that must be set this fall. During the winter and spring months the children are to be kept busy with the growing of flowers and increase their interest in nature and in the adornment of their homes. If every farmer who reads this item would write to the state representative or senator from his section and urge that the state agricultural college be given an appropriation to carry on similar work in that state, it would not be long before the politicians would wake up and thousands of children start in the fascinating study of nature, with the result that the exodus to the city from the farms would be materially lessened in the years to come, and both farm and city would be better off in consequence.

Indigestion in Horses.

So many cases of what is purely indigestion in horses are reported to the editor of this department that the matter was referred to a skilled veterinarian and his opinion is given here. While he has put the matter frankly, perhaps brutally, it must be admitted that there is much truth in what he says. "I have looked over the letters you have sent me and must say that they only strengthen the opinion I have formed, that the representative senator in a hundred knows how to properly feed his horses. And why should he? He doesn't know how to feed himself for it is an incontrovertible fact that farmers suffer more from indigestion than any other class of Americans, notwithstanding the fact that he is in the pure air so much. His horses eat their bedding and try to eat the stall and manger. They have scours and the more they eat the thinner they get. The remedy? An application of common sense in feeding. Cut down the ration, give more variety, grind what corn is fed, use more oats and less corn and more hay and less corn stover. Give the horses more water and more root crops during the winter. Change the material used for bedding to something they will not eat. As for medicine, give the following mixed into the ground food for the winter months. Four ounces of powdered charcoal, eight ounces ground ginger, three ounces powdered nut vomica, five ounces prepared chalk and two ounces powdered anise seed. One tablespoonful to each feed is the dose.

Cow Peas for Poor Soil.

Reference has been made in this department from time to time to the great value of cow peas as soil renovators and the advice given to confine them to poor soil. Those who are familiar with the plant know that it gathers nitrogen from the air and by plowing the plant under we add that very valuable chemical and plant food to the soil for the benefit of future crops. If this is the case, one may naturally say why not grow the crop on good soil so that more nitrogen may be added? The answer is that the plant will not gather much nitrogen from the air if it can find a supply in the soil sufficient for its growth. This being the case it is plain to see that on good soils cow peas are a detriment, rather than a help. If one has

a worn-out bit of land sow it to cow peas and build up the soil. On the other hand, growing alone and for a legitimate use crimson clover, which will add nitrogen to the soil in the same manner as the cow peas, but will not steal so much in its season of growth as the latter. In other words, a crimson clover crop on good soil will add more nitrogen than it takes from the soil.

Protecting Trees From Mice.

There are few places where there is not more or less trouble with mice and rabbits in the young orchards during the winter. There are several good ways of protecting the trees from these pests and they are more effective if one will go to the trouble of hoeing out the grass or weeds from the base of the trees so that there will be no places in which the mice can build a winter home. One good plan of protection is to place a wire band or one of tar around each tree, but the expense is an objection to this plan if there are many trees. Reports of good success with paint come from several sections. The writer has used paint for a number of years and found it effective and not so expensive as other protectors. In the late fall the trees are examined carefully for borers in the trunk, which, of course, are dug out with a knife and destroyed. The soil is dug away from the trees for three inches below the surface and the trunk is then cleaned of any loose bark with the aid of a scrubbing brush. After two or three days of dry weather following this work the paint, which is white lead mixed with good linseed oil, is applied with a brush as high up the trunk as desired. The paint is mixed about as it would be mixed for house painting. On the average one quart of paint, and a half will be sufficient. It may be necessary to do this every year, but it will pay.

Improving the Layers.

Speakers at farmers' institutes the coming winter will wrangle, as they have in the past, over the advisability of having the 20-egg-a-year strain, for which most poultry men are seeking. There is no doubt but what the laying hen can be forced to an egg production that is injurious to her vitality, but there is equally little doubt that, by proper selection, a strain can be had that will lay an increased number of eggs without injury to health. If careful record has shown that there are a number of hens in the flock that lay more eggs during the year than the others, it is comparatively easy to breed from the eggs of these hens and, after a number of years establish a strain of birds that will lay many more eggs than the average hen. Supports, for example, one has in a flock two or three hens that lay 150 eggs each during the year, one that lays 100 and one that lays 70 eggs during the year. Select a male from the best breeder who will guarantee that the cockerel is from a strain of heavy layers and breed him to the hens in your flock that lay from 150 to 170 eggs each per year. The next spring breed the pullets from these eggs to a cockerel of egg-laying ancestry and the pullets from such eggs will show a strain that will be beyond the average as producers of eggs. The results are certain if the plan is carried out and will be profitable.

Buying and Using Wood Ashes.

Most farmers have a large quantity of wood ashes annually used on meadows and in the country that represent money practically thrown away. No one will question the value of wood ashes for grass lands provided they are as rich in potash as they are claimed to be. Unfortunately some men who handle wood ashes are trading on the reputation of those who are doing an honest business and sending out ashes that are of little value. In buying wood ashes it is well to inquire what the seller is willing to guarantee in the way of potash per cent; then buy a small quantity and send to your state experiment station for analysis. Be guided by the report in buying a larger quantity. Wood ashes are valuable in the growing of small fruits and vegetables and may be applied freely but not wholly in place of other fertilizers.

From Range to the House.

Experienced poultrymen know what the noise is that a sudden change from the range to the close quarters of the yard surrounding the poultry house causes a falling off in the egg supply. During this month and, in some sections, for a period considerably longer, there will be several hours each pleasant day when the birds can be safely allowed to run on the range or be turned into the field which have been in grain or in small vegetables. These few hours of running over the fields will do the birds a world of good and enable them to become accustomed to the closer confinement, which will come later. If the weather is cold or wet keep the fowls in the houses or proper sheds being sure that they have some chaff in which the grain has been scattered to keep them busy.

A Grape of Value.

While not a new sort in the strict sense of the word, Campbell's Early has not been thoroughly tested in grape sections until lately. The illustration shows reduced in size will give one an idea of the bunch formation. The vines have proved to be strong and vigorous in habit of growth and the thick foliage resists mildew well. The clusters are compact of good size and very attractive, making the



variety especially pleasing or market. While the variety is very early, it stands shipment well and is really a remarkable keeper for an early sort. The skin is thin, the flavor rich and sweet, and the berries large and black with considerable bloom. In all sections where the variety has been tested, so far as the knowledge of the writer goes, there has been no complaint (vines are now comparatively low in price and the sort is so promising that grape growers can plant it with considerable confidence.

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