

# THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

## CANADA

Ottawa builders will after July 15. demand 20 cents an hour.

Kingston's smelter project will be submitted to a vote of the electors.

Montreal has three cases of small-pox. The first came from Winnipeg.

The strike at the Sydney, C.B., mines is over and the drivers have returned to work.

The Northwest had 6,536 immigrant arrivals in April, an increase of 761 over April last year.

Mennonites of Sommerfeld have sent to the Speaker of the Manitoba Legislature \$215 for the Patriotic Fund.

Brantford has passed by-laws to raise \$25,000 for flood prevention and \$12,000 for hospital improvements.

An Ottawa despatch says the 43rd battalion will shortly be furnished with khaki uniforms as an experiment.

Ontario and New York will take joint action to prevent the "dynamiting" of fish in the St. Lawrence river.

W. T. R. Preston stated at Montreal that one thousand Icelanders will locate in Canada during the coming summer.

The advantage of the new Soulanges Canal has been already shown by the number of large vessels using it and the time saved by them.

Commander Herchmer, of the Northwest Mounted Police, in his annual report, says crime is on the increase all through the territories.

A lady clerk of a Hamilton law office, while going to the bank with cheques, which she carried in her hand, met a gust of wind which blew the precious papers down the street. All were recovered but one which went over a store.

## GREAT BRITAIN

The University of Cambridge will make King Oscar of Sweden, an LL. D.

Eighty-seven London laundries formed a trust and advanced prices 50 per cent.

Lord Wolseley was thrown from his horse on Saturday and had his left arm severely injured.

The end of the famous Old Bailey, London, is near. The judges have approved of plans for a new building.

British Board of Trade returns for April show increases of over \$16,300,000 in imports, and \$15,900,000 in exports.

Sir Walter Besant, the author, approves the proposed workingmen's convention of the English speaking people, in England next February.

A thug who robbed a saloon in London, Eng., and assaulted the owner, has just been sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labour, and to receive twenty-five lashes.

The British Government will appoint a committee of scientists to enquire into possible improvements in explosives.

The British Government seeks to collect inheritance tax on \$40,000,000 left by Baron Hirsch to assist in emigration of Russian Jews to America.

The biggest pontoon bridge in the world is being constructed on the Tyne for the Spanish Government. It will be in six sections and is capable of bearing up 12,000 tons.

Ernest Terah Hooley, the noted speculator and company promoter, the millionaire who became a bankrupt in 1898, is at the head of a \$5,000,000 company which will work the Czar's gold fields in Siberia.

John Ruskin was born in Hunter street, Brunswick square, London, on Feb. 8th, 1819. His father, "an entirely honest man," was a Scotchman; partner in a prosperous firm of wine merchants in the city.

Sir Nathaniel Lindley, Master of the Rolls since October, 1877, has resigned. Sir Robert Webster, Attorney-General, succeeds him, and Sir Robert B. Findlay, Solicitor-General, succeeds Sir Richard as Attorney-General.

## UNITED STATES

Chicago schools contain 237 blind pupils.

Seattle, Wash., has subscribed \$35,000 to pay off its debt on its Y.M.C.A.

Fire losses in the United States last year were \$153,597,830.

The Seamen's Friend Society has placed 1,068 libraries on American naval vessels.

The final report of George M. Pullman's executor will show an estate of \$15,000,000.

South Carolina will start half a million new spindles in her cotton mills this year.

Swedish landlords in Chicago propose raising rents in order to drive out Italian tenants.

The Great Northern Railway will sell its employes 10,000 shares of stock at par.

Mrs. Sarah Gaff, a coloured woman, died at Rushville, Indiana. She was 110 years of age.

Denver expended over \$2,000,000 on new buildings for business and public purposes in 1899.

The American army needs 100 men a week to replace discharged soldiers in the Philippines.

American publishers have asked Congress to investigate the United States paper trust.

A syndicate headed by Russell A. Alger, Michigan, purchased 200,000 acres of timber in Alabama.

Chicago policemen were forced to draw revolvers to quell a riot which followed the making of an arrest.

The United States Navy Department has a shell that is said to penetrate the heaviest armour plate.

John Garrabranti, aged 19, has confessed that he killed Henry Maas, aged 16, in Jersey City, to get his week's wages of \$3.

Chicago's chief of police believes pickpockets in the city have formed a trust and assigned members to attend celebrations.

The Protestant churches in New York and Brooklyn spent last year nearly \$3,300,000 for current expenses. The total accessions to membership were 5,728.

Rev. Dr. John H. Boyd, of the First Presbyterian church, Evanston, declared against golf, bicycling, the daily paper, social functions and political and labour meetings on Sunday.

It is asserted that nowhere in the world is so much candy consumed as in the United States. During the last year figures show that the output of these sweets amounted to \$75,000.

American ships built in 1899 numbered 954, and they had a gross tonnage of 267,642 tons. This is very close to 1898, when one ship more was built, and the tonnage was only 42 tons less.

President McKinley will invite Great Britain to join in an international commission, four from each Government, to consider the diversion of waters along the boundary of the United States and Canada, caused by improvements at the Welland, Sault Ste. Marie and Chicago drainage canals.

## GENERAL

Dreyfus is regaining his health.

The plague has broken out at Hong Kong.

King Otto, of Bavaria, is said to be dying.

Mount Vesuvius is still in a state of eruption.

Bubonic plague is spreading in Red Sea ports.

The Khedive of Egypt hopes to visit America next year.

The Sultan has ordered the immediate renovating of eight ironclads.

Cecil Rhodes is again at Cape Town. There was no demonstration over his arrival.

The Bubonic plague is generally showing a material decline throughout India.

The Sultan of Turkey has sixty officers in Germany, studying military organization.

Police at Vienna used swords to stop a fight between German and Catholic students.

The Shah of Persia is to visit Europe, accompanied by his "favourite" wife, who will disguise herself in male attire.

According to the report of Baron Curzon, Viceroy of India, the famine conditions have improved in some districts and are worse in others.

Imports into Cape Colony during the first three months of this year decreased over \$3,335,000 and the exports nearly \$30,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period last year.

Anglophobia has got such a hold at Antwerp that a little English girl at the Ursulines Convent was punished by the nuns for showing a copy of the "Absent-Minded Beggar" to her English schoolfellows.

## TO AMUSE THE SHAH.

Immaterial to Him Who Was Executed.

Many stories are told of the Shah of Persia in connection with his last visit to England. One of these tales, probably more amusing than true, is that he advised the Prince of Wales quietly to make away with a certain extremely influential duke, as the latter was growing too powerful to be safe.

But a story which is vouched for is the account of the Shah's visit to Newgate prison. While there he suddenly requested to see an execution. He was courteously informed that at the present moment there was no one under sentence. The Shah swept away these trifling objections with a wave of his hand. "Take one of my suite," said he. "Any one will do." And he was wofully disappointed because the officials on the spot declined to comply with his request.

The Shah had a magnificent collection of jewels, among them being an emerald nearly as large as a hen's egg.

The present Shah will make a continental tour this summer, visiting England in July. It is said that he is bringing with him a number of costly and beautiful gifts for his royal and imperial hosts in all the places he intends to visit. His tour will take six months. He intends to stop in Russia, Germany, Austria, France, Greece and England.

## NATURE AS A DESIGNER.

Remarkably pleasing patterns which adorn the cashmere shawls from the foot of the Himalaya Mountains are copied from the leaves of the begonia. Sometimes the design is varied slightly, but every cashmere shawl that is genuine represents a design adapted from vegetable life.

## On the Farm.

### PURE MILK.

It is not right to think that milk as it comes from a cow must necessarily be pure, and quite free from taint or injurious matters. It is an old proverb, and a true one, that no stream can be purer than its source; and when we think of the many diseases, and accidents of food or exposure, to which a cow is subject, we cannot doubt the fact that it is not always safe to depend altogether on the belief that the milk of a cow must be necessarily pure. In fact, it is quite otherwise, and many of the difficulties the butter or cheese maker, or indeed the mere milk seller, may have to contend with, arise from the condition of the cow. And just now that the summer business of the dairy is approaching it is time to think of what arrangements and precautions should be taken to avoid troubles, or to remedy them when they occur. We are now considering those difficulties which happen with milk which prevent or in any way interfere with profitable use of it. Premature souring of it is one of most common of these, and there are in addition some conditions of the milk by which it is made unwholesome, either for food directly, or when made into cheese. These conditions may be due to causes existing in the cows, or to extraneous ones by which the milk may absorb poisonous matters from the air, to which it is exposed, or become infected by impurities in the water used in the cleansing of the vessels or utensils used in the dairy. One of the most common of the dairyman's troubles in the souring of the milk while in process of delivery to consumers in its natural conditions. This may be due to the action of the weather, the heat, or the impurity of the atmosphere. It is not that the milk is made unwholesome, but that it is unsalable and useless for domestic consumption. This happens mostly in the warm weather when the heat is excessive, and a process of decomposition goes on in the milk by which its sugar is partly changed into acid. To prevent their souring there have been several remedies proposed, but some of these are notoriously unwholesome, and actually forbidden by laws providing severe penalties of their violation. Such additions to the milk as various preparations of borax may be referred to, but as borax is wholly unfit for use in food no honorable dairyman would make use of it when its character is known. Indeed lest any mistake might be made it is well to avoid all similar mixtures even that of common soda, lest mischief might occur.

The safest and most effective preservative of milk is heat. It was the noted Pasteur, whose name is now a household word, on account of his invaluable services in the direction of preventing destructive changes in food by the action of various germs by which acidity is produced, to whom we owe the process of pasteurization which consists of heating any easily decomposable liquid to a temperature of 150 degrees, when all the germs of fermentation by which acid is produced are killed, and the liquid remains sweet until by exposure to the air it is again infected, when of course it will sour. So by heating milk to a temperature of 150 degrees the germs by which it is soured are killed, and the liquid is kept sweet until it is again inoculated by exposure to the air. But if it is bottled and kept from contact with the air, it will remain sweet as long as it is so preserved. Of course the gain in time is of great importance to all dealing in milk, all the more so as it suffers no change by which its use might be injured.

But milk is more seriously infected at times by a class of germs by which diseases are conveyed. As said, at the outset, milk is subject to actual diseases, as when it becomes infected by germs of contagion, for instance those of typhoid fever, which may gain access to the milk through the use of water from springs or streams used for washing the dairy utensils, or which may be drunk by the cows. This is by no means an uncommon accident, many persons having lost their lives by using milk diseased in this way. And there are other diseases — the cholera of infants, cholera infantum, especially, may be referred to — which are liable to be spread through milk which has been infected in any one of the possible ways. For all this class of diseases, and we may add tuberculosis to the one specially mentioned, the process of pasteurization is not effective, for the reason that the low degree of heat to which the milk is exposed is sufficient to kill these more resistant germs. This serious variety of germs can only be killed by the process of sterilization, that is, heating the milk to a temperature of 180 degrees, which is not far below that of boiling, and this heat should be maintained for a much longer period than that for mere pasteurization. Thirty minutes is the standard time for this process, and in the case of milk for the use of young infants it is always recommended.

We are to consider milk precisely as a means of drainage by which the system of the cow is relieved of much mischievous matter that is productive of disease in animals or persons who use the milk, but most especially it is the human infant that suffers seriously in those cases in which for unavoidable reasons a substitute is necessarily used for its natural supply.

The milk of the best managed dairy needs all the precautions that are possible. Not only should the most scrupulous cleanliness, even purity, be exercised in every way, in the selection and use of food, and mostly of water, but equally in the personal cleanliness of the cows, and as well the cleanliness of the stable and the purity of the air breathed, which should be purified by ample ventilation. In all ways every precaution should be taken to insure wholesomeness in the dairy, and then — lest any defect might exist — these measures of purifying the milk should be known and studied, and in any case of doubt they should be put to use.

## ALGOMA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

The Conditions of the Million and a Half Acre Grant—Industries to Be Established and Colonization Promoted.

Perhaps the most important piece of legislation enacted during the late session of the Ontario Legislature was the act giving aid by an extensive grant of land to the Algoma Central Railway Company. This company, one of a large number of undertakings set on foot by Mr. Clergue, whose name has lately become familiar in connection with extensive manufacturing enterprises at Sault Ste. Marie, will construct a railroad from Sault Ste. Marie to a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, about one hundred and fifty miles distant, and from Michipicoten Harbor eastward to connect with it, about fifty miles. They receive 7,400 acres of land per mile of railway, or in the neighbourhood of 1,500,000 acres. The land is to be laid out in alternate blocks, containing as nearly as may be 148,000 acres each. In cases where the blocks allotted to the company include lands already located or claimed by settlers or others, the company will be entitled to an equal average elsewhere.

## FACTORIES AT THE SAULT.

In addition to building the road, which is to be complete by May 1st, 1903, the railway company, and other companies associated with them, agree to develop water power at Sault Ste. Marie, to the extent of at least 40,000 horse power, exclusive of that already in operation, the canal for which is to be commenced within sixty days and completed within three years; to erect smelting and reduction works with a capacity of 300 tons of ore daily, and chemical works of a capacity suitable for using 5,000 horse power within two years, and to erect a pulp mill, in addition to that now operated at the Sault, with a daily capacity of 50 tons of pulp within one year. In the case of failure of any of these conditions the land grant may be forfeited.

## COLONIZATION UNDERTAKINGS.

The company further undertakes, at the request of the Government to erect stations in the centre of each block whether allotted or reserved, and to survey a town plot in the neighborhood of each station in the company's blocks. Also, that as soon as the Government-in-Council declares it to be necessary to build a school house and public hall on each block sufficient for the requirements of a population of 500. Within one year they are to establish immigration offices in Toronto and in Great Britain, and every year for ten years, locate upon their lands, or on those of the Crown at least 1000 male settlers of the age of sixteen or over, each of whom shall build a house, except in the case of sons residing with their fathers. Artizans operatives and railway employes, becoming resident, are to be considered settlers. The company are to establish and maintain a line of not less than four steel steamships between Michipicoten and Sault Ste. Marie, each of not less than 2,000 tons freight capacity.

It is provided that the rates for freight and passenger traffic to be charged by the railway shall be subject to approval by the Government, and that the company shall be subject to the conditions imposed by the act respecting the granting of aid to railways, as regards employing no alien labor and purchasing supplies in Canada, etc.

## HOME MANUFACTURES.

The land grants to the company include all ores and minerals as well as pine timber, but all nickel and copper ore found there is to be subject to such regulations as to treating or refining in Canada as are applied to other lands under the general law. The pine timber is to be paid for in the following manner: The Government will offer for sale by auction the pine on the reserved blocks and the average price per thousand feet received will be the price charged the railway for the timber on the intervening blocks in addition to the regular Crown dues. Neither the pine timber nor the spruce pulpwood cut on the railway lands shall be exported unmanufactured, but the pine must be made into sawn lumber or square timber and the pulpwood into pulp or paper in Canada.

## AN UNFORTUNATE MIX-UP.

What color will you have your house painted this spring? I don't dare to mention colors at home just now. It appears that my wife's hat doesn't harmonize with her suit, and both of them are a shade darker than her new hosiery.

## STYLES.

Customer—Is there any difference between this year's styles of saddle and those of last year? Bicycle Dealer—Oh, yes. Last year there were thirty-seven styles. This year I think there are only thirty-three.

# WHAT UNCLE SAM IS AT.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE BUSY YANKEE.

Neighborly Interest in His Doleage—Matters of Moment and Girth Gathered from His Daily Record.

The bee industry in the States employs 300,000 persons, and the revenue from it is about four millions sterling a year.

There are more than 102,000 Free masons in good and regular standing in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York.

The production of copper in the United States for February is estimated at 20,987 tons, an increase of 300 ton over January.

A bill to establish a State hospital in the Adirondacks to treat tuberculosis has been favourably reported to the Senate.

Bishop Potter, of New York, makes it his rule to read a stated amount of Greek every day.

Casual inspection shows that Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, New York, has got his fighting clothes on again, and that they fit him as neatly as of old.

Lewis Wilkins, a native of St. Paul, is said to be the tallest man in the world. His height is said to be 8 feet 11 inches, and his weight 364 pounds.

New York City Comptroller Coler says Tweed did not know how to rob as it is done to-day. Legalized robbery of New York city is going on everywhere.

As a get-rich-quick scheme there's nothing like joining Tammany in New York, and acquiring a seat at the long table in the back room where the stuff is divided.

There were no white inhabitants in Kansas in 1850; in 1855 there were less than 10,000, and in 1860 but 107,000. At the last enumeration, March, 1899, her population was 1,425,119.

Mr. Wm. Fullerton, for years a prominent New York lawyer, and in the late fifties a justice of the Supreme Court, died in Newburgh, N. Y., on the 14th inst., in his 83rd year.

Chicago is preparing to create motive power from the drainage canal. It is thought it can be used with profit in much the same way that it is on one or two canals in Germany.

There is considerable merit in a bill introduced at Albany, by Senator G. A. Davis, providing that plaintiffs in libel suits against newspapers shall deposit with the court a sum sufficient to cover costs, when filing suit.

Secretary Wilson has prepared a special report with reference to the agricultural possibilities of Alaska, which sheds new light upon the extraordinary resources of that territory.

The taking of the twelfth census will begin on June the 1st, concluding on July the 1st, and will include all persons in the United States proper, District of Columbia, Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands.

Miss Italia Garibaldi, a granddaughter of the Italian liberator, has arrived in the United States to study American institutions. She is in Brooklyn at present. Her father is a member of the Italian Parliament.

Among the improvements to be made during the present year by the Central Railroad of New Jersey will be the building of large repair shops at Elizabeth. The shops are to cost more than \$1,000,000,000, and will employ 2000 men.

The American yield of peanuts constitutes but a small proportion of the peanut crop of the world as the exportation from Africa and India to Europe is nearly 400,000,000 pounds annually, half of which goes to Marseilles to be made into oil.

The English starting has been brought to New York, and is domesticating itself rapidly. Although only introduced a year or two ago it has increased considerably in numbers, and in many of the uptown streets its musical piping can be heard this spring.

February, 1900, has made the most remarkable record of any February in the history of American foreign commerce. The exports averaged \$5,000,000 for every business day, and the total exports were \$119,765,762, or more than 25 per cent. greater than those of any preceding February.

## DIAMOND CUTTERS' WORK.

Not only is diamond-cutting not a specially highly-paid occupation, but it is one involving a most humiliating system of espionage to the worker. Each man has to strictly account for the stones he receives on going to work in the morning, and the count has to be carefully taken when the unfinished work is handed in at night to be locked up in a safe, against the return of the workmen the next day. The possibilities of theft are great, though a dishonest workman knows that an attempt to dispose of an unfinished stone would bring suspicion upon him wherever the attempt was made.

## AT THE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Sir, I want a cook—one that can prepare an aesthetic, hygienic repast. Do what?—Oh, you don't want any of our cooks, madam; you want an artist and a chemist.