THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADA.

A Philharmonic Society has been formed in London, Ont.

Major Jarvis, commandant of the mounted police at Calgary, is dead.

Mr. James Silcox, one of Woodstock's oldest residents, is dead.

Mrs. Shaw, wife of Col. Shaw, for many years a resident of Toronto, died at Brantford yesterday.

The export cattle business of Manitoba and the North-West this year shows an increase of 100 per cent.

It is thought Daniel Shea, the missing member of the 13th Battalion, has been drowned.

At Brockville on Tuesday night, James Quigg, aged 70, was married to Miss Boulanger, aged 16.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M. P. for the college Green division of Dublin, Ireland, delivered a lecture on the British Parliament, in Massey hall, Toronto, on Thursday night.

The hired transport Warwick Castle has arrived at Halifax via Bermuda with two batteries of artillery and other relief troops for that station, from Chatham, England.

The Calgary contested election case has resulted in Mr. Lucas getting the seat in the North-West Legislature by a majority of one vote.

Owing to the failure of the Labrador fisheries, several hundred families on Conception bay have nothing but potatoes to eat and are on the verge of starvation.

Mr. J. S. Mayo, manufacturer of oils, and well-known all over Canada, has disappeared from his home in Montreal and it is feared that he has committed suicide.

The Royal Pulp and Paper Company, of Montreal and East Angus, have gone into liquidation. It is not expected that they will go out of business.

Mr. David Miller, a prosperous farmer, who lived a short distance from Hall's Corners, near Hamilton, was drowned in a well in his barnyard on Monday evening last.

Mr. H. Stikeman, the new general manager of the Bank of British North America is forty-two years of age, and has been an employe of the bank since he was seventeen years of age.

The Montreal branch of the Bank of British North America has received from England, via New York, the sum of one million dollars in gold, and it is expected that a like sum will follow shortly.

The Governor-General has pardoned William Preefer, the alleged murderer of a man named Doyle, of Halifax, who has been in Dorchester penitentiary for six years.

A dangerous gang of diamond swindlers consisting of three women and two men who committed many robberies in Boston and Cleveland, are at present operating in Montreal

The net profits of the Canadian Pacific Railway for October were $1,010,247. These are the largest net earnings of the road for any one month with the single exception of October, 1892, when the figures were $1,024,502.

A petition has been sent to Mayor Herald, of Kingston, Ont., seeking, through the Legislature, action for the better observance of the Lord's day by stopping trains and boats from running. Mayor Herald does not think the City Council should recognize it.

The coroner's jury at Guelph found John Cass guilty of manslaughter, and of unlawfully killing John Lawrence Johnston last Saturday in a hotel in that city. The proprietor of the hotel where the fight took place was strongly condemned for his treatment of the deceased prior to his death.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Henry Hussey Vivian, Baron Swansea is dead, aged 74 years.

Free classes for the teaching of Irish history to young people have been established in Dublin.

Manchester merchants and manufacturers have formed a Cotton Exchange, and will build a cotton market.

The Czar has been appointed colonel of the 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys), now at Aldershot camp, England.

It is understood that Mr. Edward Blake will stand for the next British Parliament if he is again nominated for Longford.

Two policemen were sent to gaol recently in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, for breaking into a public-house and stealing whisky and tobacco.

Belfast is indignant because the Duke of York declined to open its Arts and Industries Exhibition on the ground that he never opens purely local exhibitions.

Lord Rosebery has promised a deputation of the London Trades Council that the Government will consider the expediency of paying members of Parliament.

It is stated that the Queen has invited the Czar and his bride to make a short stay in England next summer, and that the newly-married couple will probably arrive there at the end of June.

A London oilman was fined last week for working four boys under fourteen years of age eighty-six hours a week. Under the Shop Hours' Act young persons must not be employed for more than seventy-four hours a week.

The King of the Belgians has conferred the distinction of Commander of the Order of Leopold on the Lord Mayor of London in recognition of his presidency of the British section at the Antwerp Exhibition, and of his state visit to Belgium.

The 230th anniversary of the Scottish Corporation took place in London on Friday night and was a brilliant affair. Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, U. S. ambassador, occupied the chair a compliment never before paid to a foreign representative.

UNITED STATES.

The Washington police have started a crusade against the social evil.

All bakers in Reading, Pa., have been ordered to sell bread by weight.

Murdock, Minn., was partly destroyed by fire Thursday night.

The woods are all on fire in the neighborood of Kansas City. There has been no n there for four months.

The citizens of Muskogee, Indian Territory, have offered a reward of $1,500 for the arrest of Bill Cook and his gang.

A tidal wave struck Tacoma, Wash., the other day and demolished nearly all the docks.

Owing to the spread of diphtheria in Detroit, all the public schools have been closed.

The Trans Mississippi Congress at St. Louis, Mo., is a favor of a 21-foot channel from the great lakes to the Atlantic.

An epidemic of diphtheria has broken out in Evelyn Female College, three-quarters of a mile from Princeton College, and the institution has been closed.

The value of the gold deposited at the United States mint is stated as $140,942,545. The value of the silver is $29,409,825.

Mrs. Bartholomy, the Buffalo murderer's wife, is said by her father to have gone to live with her brother's family in Toronto, Ont.

The internal revenue collections of the United States for the past fiscal year amounted to $147,168,449, the cost of collecting which was $23,975,904.

Mr. Herbert, secretary of the United States Navy, recommends in his annual report the construction of three battleships of 10,000 tons, and 12 torpedo boats.

The wholesale lumber dealers of the United States have combined themselves into the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, with a capital of $30,000,000.

Hon. James H. Eccles, controller of United States currency, has an article in The North American Review which reflects severely on the currency and banking of the United States.

Orders have been issued by the American Sugar Refining Company to shut down all their refineries in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. It is said this will throw 50,000 men out of work.

The miners of the Plum Creek and Sandy Creek districts in Pennsylvania have had their wages increased from 55 to 62 cents a ton, and they agree not to join any labor organization.

Mr. Stout, warden of Auburn prison, has consented to allow Dr. Gibbons to experiment in rosuscitating a subject killed in the electric chair. The subject will be a dog or some other animal.

Notwithstanding President Cleveland's poor physicial condition, necessitating the use of an invalid's chair, he is hard at work on his message, which will be ready for the meeting of Congress.

According to the official lists prepared in Washington, the next House of Representatives will consist of two hundred and forty-four Republicans, one hundred and four Democrats, six Populists, one Silver, and one vacant.

The bicycle factory of the Losier Manufacturing Company, at Toledo, Ohio, said to be the second largest in the world, was burned the other night, and 500 men are thrown out of employment. Loss about $500,000, insurance $350,000.

A Buffalo despatch says a bill providing for the construction of a bridge accommodating railways, carriages and foot passengers, connecting Buffalo, Grand Island and the Canadian shore, will be introduced at the next session of the United States Congress.

The business situation in the United States during the past week shows little change. The serious troubles in more than one New York bank has had no detrimental influence. The closing of the sugar refineries will cause a serious diminution of industrial force and a proportionate inability to buy. The number of employed throughout the United States has not shown any appreciable increase, nor has the anticipated advance in wages in some lines as yet materialized. There has been no appreciable increase in the prices of leading farm products. In the chief national industries the output is fairly maintained, but an increase at this season of the year could scarcely be looked for. An increase is reported in the demand for iron, and the production is slightly larger, but prices are weak. The failures for the week in the United States are in the amount a trifle in excess of those for the corresponding week of last year.

GENERAL.

A Spanish decree abolishing public execution has been issued.

Buenos Ayres is building the largest opera-house in the world.

At the Czar's instigation elemenlary education is to be introduced in Russia.

It is reported that Italy has decided to send a fleet against Brazil.

It is stated that the Japanese demand £50,000,000 indemnity and all expenses of the war.

Rio Janeiro advises state that the epidemic which has appeared there is genuine yellow fever.

Nine women and two men were frozen to death on Thursday in a sudden storm at Besdonnaia, in Russia.

Two hundred French cities are arranging to erect statues in honor of the late President Carnot.

The Bombay Mill Owners' Association has addressed a protest to the Government of India against the imposition of a duty on the products of the Indian mills.

Within a few days telephonic communication will be opened between Berlin and Vienna. Emperors Francis Joseph and William will exchange the first messages.

A despatch from St. Petersburgh says that there is no truth in the report that Grand Duke George the Czarewitch, died on Sunday.

Princess Louise, sister of the King of Denmark, and aunt of the Dowager Empress of Russia and of the Princess of Wales is dead. She was seventy-four years of age.

King Humbert has signed a decree instituting a medal for African campaigns, to be conferred upon officers and men of the Italian army and navy and the Erythrean colonial troops.

At a public meeting held at Dresden, it was resolved to erect a large monument in honor of Prince Bismarck, and public subscriptions will be collected for that purpose.

The Bavarian Minister of War has ordered a strict inquiry into the recent attack by soldiers on the inhabitants of the village of Fuchsmul, when two people were killed and thirty wounded, ten of them severely.

The popularity of Czar Nicholas is increasing daily. Nothing has done so much to popularize him as his unaffected manners and the fact that he is dispensing with the military police bodyguards of the palace.

Eisleben, the birthplace of Martin Luther, is sinking into the moor upon which it is built. Measures to drain the bog have been without avail, and the inhabitants are seriously thinking of abandoning the town.

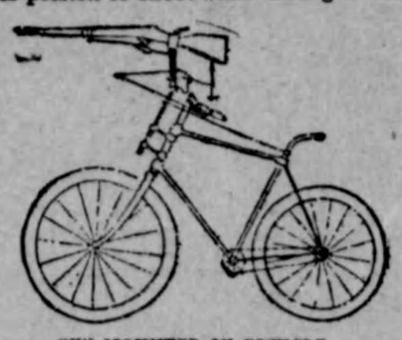
It is said that Col. von Hannekin, the organizer of China's new army and navy is supported by the German Government, which hopes to get her reward in territory or trade and by ousting all her rivals, through the supineness of the other Foreign Ministers.

Stepniak, the Russian Nihilist leader, in an interview in London said that he knew that there was a strong feeling in favor of conciliation among the Russian revolutionists. Stepniak says that much will depend upon the Czar's treatment of political offenders.

FOR BICYCLE RIDERS IN WAR.

A Gun Adjusted on the Wheel to be Fired When in Motion.

That bicycles can be used to advantage in times of war is believed by Archille Briere, a French inventor. His idea is indorsed to the extent of issuing a patent on the Frenchman's device as one likely to prove of value in military service. The mechanism patented is for adjusting and controlling a gun supported on the front of a bicycle, and the gun may be operated without bringing it to the shoulder and without interfering with the movements or speed of the rider. The invention can be adapted to all machines in general use, and if desired the gun can be instantly removed. It is possible to shoot while riding at the



GUN MOUNTED ON BICYCLE.

highest speed, without bringing the gun to the shoulder, as it is always in the firing position and a simple pressure of the hand (as if to work the brake) is sufficient without touching the trigger. When the machine is stopped it will be possible to take precise aim.

The entire attachment is mounted in front of the frame of the machine upon the post by means of two arms into which a rod is fixed which supports the devices necessary for working the trigger. The gun is kept in its place by a clamp made of two parts and hinged. It can be opened whenever desired by swinging the handle operating as a lever. The barrel of the gun rests upon a support which is pivoted in order to enable the rider to take aim, which is done by raising or lowering the screw, which is provided with a hand wheel. For firing the arm it is simply necessary to bring, by the left hand, the lever against the handle bar, which causes the movable sleeve to be lowered by means of the small rod. The sleeve operates the rods and lever connection, the upper extremity of which ends in a little fork, through which the trigger passes, which is pulled backward by the action of the connection, thus firing the gun. When the hand releases the lever the movable socket and the connections are pushed upward by springs ready for another action.

A piece, one extremity of which is held and guided upon the handle bar, serves simply for directing the gun. The rod, the lower part of which is connected with the post which supports the saddle and which at its forward end surrounds the steering post, and the rod supporting the trigger-working mechanism without interfering with the working of the parts sustains the recoil, which is lost under the saddle under the weight of the rider, so that the latter does not feel the least shock when firing the gun while in motion.

The Farmer's Outlook.

The farmer is fast becoming a manufacturer. Especially in Ontario is this true. The tremendous proportions of the dairy industry in this province are well nigh startling. In ten years the quantity of cheese made in Ontario increased from 53,500,000 pounds in 1883 to 93,800,000 in 1892, and its value grew from $5,500,000 to $8,900,000. Our exports of cheese have gone up from 50,800,000 pounds in 1882 to 133,900,000 pounds in 1893, and as the market for the surplus in Great Britain is unbounded, progress will continue to be recorded. By turning out the finished product the farmer stands to gain. Instead of exporting wheat, coarse grains and hay, he is wise in turning his attention to cheese, butter, pork and beef. This is all manufacturing of a high order, and there are no farmers better qualified by thrift, skill and perseverance to achieve success than Canadians who have already in cheese beaten their great rivals, the United States, out of sight. While thus cultivating the outside market, the farmer will do well to keep a firm grasp upon his own home market. As time goes on he will more and more turn into a manufacturer, and the stability of the home market gives him a vantage ground from which to push trade abroad.

It is asserted positively that the Marquis of Lorne has become a partner in a firm of house decorators, and is actively sharing in the designing work.

The Irving-Terry combination, on Saturday night, in the Gaiety theatre, Dublin, were presented with an address signed by the Lord Mayor, several judges, Fellows of Trinity College, and other influential persons. Mr. Irving, in reply, wished prosperity to the island, and gave one huudred pounds to the poor of Dublin.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Old Farm.

The dear old farm! Its every rod
Is fraught with memories sweet to me;
Each spot recalls some bygone hour
Of joyous childhood, gay and free.

Here nature seemed to speak herself,
In hill and stream and sunny field;
In them I find companionship
The crowded city cannot yield.

What are its shallow joys to me,
Its pomp and show, its sordid wealth,
Given in exchange for heaven's pure air,
For boundless freedom and rugged health.

Let him who loves the sickly shade
Behind the counter scrape and bow;
To me it seems a better thing
To feel the sunlight on my brow.

And to the one who falsely scorns
The manly farmer's honest toil,
Degrading deems the work that gains
A living from the generous soil--

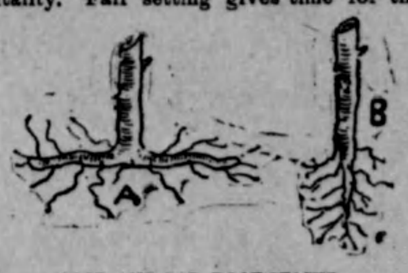
I'll point him to some famous names,
Our country's pride and glory now,
Of men whose youth did not disdain
To wield an ax or drive the plow.

But let the farmer know his worth,
Lofty and bold his mien should be,
His will full strong, and clear his mind,
His duty and opinions free.

Thus careful thought and industry
Work wonders with the fertile sod;
His labors high approval win
From man, from conscience, and from God.

Set Small Fruits in Autumn.

Those desiring to start a small fruit plantation will find fall setting preferable to waiting until next spring. Other duties are more pressing then, and this work is apt to be delayed. Plants set out in the fall are ready to start with other vegetation at the first appearance of favorable weather. Young roots and new buds will have started before the ground is in good condition for spring planting. Beaking these will stunt growth and produce a lack of vitality. Fall setting gives time for the



GOOD AND BAD ROOT STOCKS.

callusing of wounded rootlets. In setting, see that the earth is closely packed about the roots, leaving no air spaces. Select good, sound plants. The illustrations represent two types. The one at *a* is a root cutting; *b* is what is called a sucker. Use only the first kind. Many failures come from planting suckers. The essentials for good results are good location, well-drained, thoroughly pulverized rich soil, and good, sound roots, set in their natural position. Blackberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries and grapes can all be planted this fall before a general freeze-up.

Grains Sown in Mixtures.

When grain is grown for the market it should be grown separately and not in mixtures, as it is practiced in some quarters where considerable attention is being given to the growing of food for live stock. It has been noticed by the individual farmer that when grain is grown in mixtures, it usually gives a good return in straw and also in grain. And now that the experiment stations are taking up this question, the results which they have obtained thus far point in the same direction.

Much is yet to be learned with reference to the most suitable combinations, and also the amounts of seed to sow of each variety, in the mixture, and also of the mixture after it has been made. It is more than probable that the combinations which give the best results in one country would not always do so in another country where the conditions are different, and it is also probable that the amounts of seed used of the same mixtures would vary with varying conditions.

In those combinations it has been noticed that some kinds of grain do much better than others. This may be owing to similarity in the habits of growth of the different grains used, or to the lack of this. But the whole question is so new, so far as testing at the stations is concerned, that when writing upon the subject we require to use the utmost caution.

In deciding upon the mixtures that should be sown together, we require to consider, first the character of our soil and climate; second, the use to be made of the food when grown; and third, the labor of harvesting. Many other things must be taken into the account, as the relative amounts of seed to use, also the absolute amounts, and the manner of sowing, but only the three first mentioned will be considered. Some soils are naturally well adapted to the growing of barley but less so to the growing of wheat. In these the barley should be given the lead in the mixture; that is to say, more; relatively, of barley should be sown than of the wheat. In other states the climate is more favorable to growing oats than peas. Oats then should be more prominent in the mixture.

But the use to be made of the food is even more important. When grains are thus grown together they will also be fed together, hence it is important that the mixture when grown will furnish a suitable ration for the stock to which it is to be fed. Peas and oats, for instance, make a more suitable ration for feeding under average conditions than peas and barley hence the former as a rule would furnish a more suitable combination to sow than the latter. The same will hold true of oats, and wheat as compared with barley and wheat.

The labor of harvesting should be taken into the account before the grain is sown. Suppose we sow oats and peas together. The proportion of peas sown may be easily made so large that we will not be able to cut the crop with the binder. On the other hand, the proportion of the oats may be easily made so large that the peas will be in a sense smothered. And when there is a real difference in the time of the ripening of the various grains, the labor of harvesting may be further increased in consequence.

At the Ontario experiment station various mixtures of wheat, barley, oats and peas were sown in the years 1891 and 1893. Sometimes but two of the kinds were sown in combination, in some instances three of them, and in others the four kinds were mixed and sown. In the experiments thus conducted the yield of straw was invariably increased, and in nearly all instances the yield of the grain also. In the experiments of 1893 the greatest yield of grain was obtained from a mixture of barley and oats, the second greatest from a mixture of barley, oats and wheat, and the third from a mixture of barley, oats and peas. The increase in the yield of oats and barley sown together was in the neighborhood of 33 per cent.

In prairie countries wheat and oats sown together make a favorite combination. The oats it is claimed grow tall enough to furnish some shade for the wheat at a critical time, that is, when it is filling, hence the combined crop yields much better ordinarily than when these grains are grown singly. And the same will probably prove true of peas and oats when they come to be more extensively grown in the sections named. The oats will furnish shade for the peas at a critical period.

Ordinarily, however, no combination will prove more satisfactory than peas and oats grown together, if we consider the yields, the suitability of the crop for feeding, and the various ways in which it may be fed. It has been found that 1½ bushels of peas and 1 bushel of oats per acre give good results in many localities, but these results vary much with variations in the seasons. These grains, when mixed, may be sown together with the ordinary grain drill. The mixed crop thus secured makes an excellent soiling crop and produces a large amount of food per acre. If the crop is cut when the grain is in the milk stage and then cured, it makes an excellent winter food for many kinds of live stock, and may be fed either in the cut or uncut state. Where the crop is allowed to get a little more mature, it may be threshed if desired, and the grain ground, but it is coming to be considered preferable to cut when the grain is in the dough state, and to feed without threshing. The cost of threshing is then saved, and the live stock consume the straw along with the grain. The chief objection is found in the harvesting, which may be attended with some difficulty when the peas grow with more than ordinary vigor.

When a suitable food ration may thus be grown for live stock, and when it may be fed to them without the additional cost of threshing and grinding the grain, and when the consumption virtually of the whole of the straw can be secured at the same time, it is certainly worth while to give the process the most careful consideration. The great obstacle to successful farming to-day is the scarcity and dearness of labor, hence anything that will help us to overcome this difficulty should not go unheeded.

TO SUSPEND SEALING.

The Government of the United States Wants the Seal Fisheries to Have a Year's Rest.

The Government of the United States now moves that mankind give the seal fisheries of Behring Sea a year's rest. It has laid the proposal before some of the powers, two of which—Great Britain and Portugal — are said to have returned answers to the effect that they have no objection.

Russia and other maritime nations are expected to be equally obliging. If the business has gone so far as this it has proceeded rapidly and quietly. Nothing has been heard of a reference of the question to the Canadian Government, nor of any inquiries into the

STATE OF THE SEALING INDUSTRY

on the part of that Government, both of which would seem to be called for before the Imperial Government should express itself as prepared to forbid Behring Sea to Canadian sealers. In the interval since the return of the sealing fleets there has not been time for consulting all the interests that are involved. It seems hardly probable, therefore, that the British Government has yet signified its readiness to enter into an international agreement to keep the great fur-seal fishery closed during the whole of 1895. A year's rest may be a good and necessary thing for seal life, and may be fruitful of the best results for sealers, but the Imperial Government is not supposed to take it for granted that it is simply because an interested foreign power says so. The causes which moved the United States to appeal to the sea powers to agree to a year's suspension of sealing in the waters it once claimed as its own are the large catch made by Canadians this year, and the alarming report submitted by a commissioner it sent to the seal islands. These lead it to apprehend that the fur-seal will soon be exterminated unless there is a pause in

THE WORK OF SLAUGHTER.

As a guarantee of the unselfishness of its motives it announces its willingness to put a stop to island sealing during 1895 if the powers concur in the arrangement to stop pelagic sealing. It could hardly hope to gain its point without this concession, as foreign countries would be disinclined to protect the seal-herd merely for the sake of securing a monopoly of seal-hunting to citizens of the United States. They had such a monopoly in Behring Sea during the modus vivendi, and they probably abused it, as the seal herd does not seem to have increased as it should after Behring Sea had been closed two years to pelagic sealing. The Paris Arbitrators recommended the Governments of Great Britain and the United States to come to an understanding in order to prohibit the killing of fur-seals, either on land or sea, for a period of two or three years, or at least one year, but that recommendation was not adopted. The present ought to be a good time to press the settlement of the account our neighbor owes the Canadian sealers whose vessels it molested in Behring Sea back in 1886, 1887, and 1889. Until that is paid Britain should not enter into any new arrangement.