

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

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

CANADA.

Winnipeg is struggling with the Sunday car question. Sir Donald Smith will leave for England at the end of June.

Sir Hibbert Tupper has gone to Lakewood, N. J., to recuperate from the effects of his attack of bronchitis.

The young man named Drew, who was gored by a bull near Saltcoats ten days ago, is dead from his injuries.

The Sir John Macdonald memorial will be unveiled in Montreal on June 6, the anniversary of the old chief's death.

Winnipeg electors have adopted a by-law authorizing the insurance of debentures for the erection of new city schools.

There is not much wheat in Manitoba and the Territories for eastern shipment, so the Canadian Pacific Railway officials report. All that is stored in interior elevators will be used for home milling purposes.

Dr. Hugh M. Cooper, aged 86, a well-known physician of New Westminster, B. C., was found dead in his office. Heart disease was the cause of death. Dr. Cooper was for many years an Anglican clergyman in the Diocese of Toronto.

An influential deputation from Montreal waited on the Government in support of the request for a grant of \$250,000 to the International Exhibition, proposed to be held at Montreal next year. Mr. Foster held out small hope of the grant being made.

Mr. Carpenter, M. P. for Wexthworth, intends at a future meeting of the Agricultural and Colonization Committee to recommend that the Dominion take hold of the fruit industry and give it a helping hand, as it has been doing in the case of the butter trade.

The trouble between the Toronto Builders' Exchange and the building trades unions with reference to a new wage agreement has come to a standstill, as the Exchange has refused to consider any further offers until their next meeting on June 10.

On Wednesday night, while Mr. Anthony Atwell, a prosperous farmer, was driving with his wife and two children from Sharbot lake to Olden, the horses ran away while going down a hill. The occupants of the rig were thrown out. Mr. Atwell had his neck broken and was killed instantly, and his wife and one child were seriously injured.

An extra of The Canada Gazette has been issued ordering about 40 rural battalions out for their annual twelve days' drill beginning in Ontario June 15, and in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces June 25. The London camp will consist of the 1st Hussars, 21st, 22nd, 27th, 29th and 32nd Battalions, and the Niagara camp of the 2nd Dragoons and 12th, 34th, 37th and 77th Battalions.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Joseph Whitaker, founder of Whitaker's Almanac, is dead.

Jabez S. Balfour, the Liberator wrecker, has been committed for trial.

The question of the right of Peers to sit in the British House of Commons has been raised.

Unusually cold weather prevails throughout England, with snow storms on the east coast.

Mr. J. W. Down, the Canadian Government agent at Bristol, reports that there is a good opening for the sale of Canadian cider.

The show of the Royal Lancashire Agricultural Society, to be held at Preston, from the 25th to 27th of July, inclusive, will be open to Canadian farmers desiring to compete.

It is rumoured in London, that Col. Johnson, of the Royal Artillery, who is a Canadian, has been offered the command of the Canadian militia, in succession to Major-General Herbert.

Mr. George Leary, Canadian immigration agent in Ireland, reports to the Department of the Interior that it is highly desirable that Canadian steamship lines should make Glasgow or Galway a port of call.

In the British House of Commons Sir William Harcourt announced that Lord Rosebery intended to introduce in the House of Lords for a bill to enable certain colonial judges to sit on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The British Government and the United States have come to an agreement as to holding a conference on the Behring Sea seal question. The conference is to be held in Washington in October next, and delegates are to be sent by Canada.

According to The Canadian Gazette Hon. Edward Blake does not intend to return to political life in Ottawa. He is willing to make another contest for the seat for South Longford, but he will not devote so much time as hitherto in attending the sittings of Parliament.

Wm. O'Brien, M. P., has been served with a notice that he has been declared a bankrupt in consequence of his failure to satisfy the judgment obtained against him by Patrick A. Chance, M. P., who was O'Brien's solicitor in the latter's action against Lord Salisbury for libel.

UNITED STATES.

John O'Brien, a well-known Winnipeg printer, was found dead near Fargo, North Dakota.

The powder factory at Dollar Bay, Mich., exploded. Fred Sheppard, the only man in the milling house, was killed.

W. H. Smith, an ex-conductor of the Grand Trunk, was arrested at Holley, Mich., charged with wrecking the train at Battle Creek in July last.

Senator Childs offered a resolution in the New York Senate empowering the Fish and Game Committee to visit Canada and elsewhere, and employ a clerk, with a view to harmonizing the laws of the several countries.

1910 T. Lyons, a wholesale druggist of

Montreal, was arrested in New York charged with having smuggled large quantities of phenacetone and other drugs into the United States from Europe through Canada.

Notice was issued in New York that a boycott had been declared against the Canadian Pacific by the trunk lines. It was thought that the old fight between the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk was over, but this re-opens all the old differences.

The herriek cannery in Portland, Ore., has already begun to pack horseflesh. Samples of the canned horseflesh have been distributed in the large cities of the United States, and if the demand warrants it, one hundred horses a day will be slaughtered and canned.

The revenue cutter Commodore Perry has left San Francisco in a hurry to prevent the patrol fleet, which is now headed for the sealing grounds, from seizing any armed Canadian sealers found inside the prohibited waters, as the British Government has practically decided that interference with armed sealing vessels flying the Union Jack will be sufficient ground for claims for damages.

GENERAL.

The cholera outbreak at Mecca is becoming worse. On an average 25 deaths from the disease occur daily.

Serbia is fast becoming bankrupt, and the Government is expending money in the most lavish and extravagant fashion.

Signor Solimbergo, formerly a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, has been appointed to the new post of Italian Consul-General at Montreal.

A French torpedo boat foundered northwest of the Isle d'Aix. Four of the crew were drowned, and the other five were picked up by a passing vessel.

The British steamers Esmeralda and Maritima collided off the French coast near Brest. The Maritima sank, and eleven of her crew are missing.

A telegram from Dir says the native tribesmen have made a night attack upon the British force at Kapabat. Seven coolies are reported killed and twenty wounded.

The commission which has been investigating the atrocities in Armenia have arrived at Jelygozoun. They have found abundant evidence of cruelty and wholesale massacres in all directions. They have urged upon the Porte the necessity for Armenian reforms.

STARVED TO DEATH.

One Hundred and sixty Indians and Thirty Esquimaux Perished in Labrador.

The worst of the sad stories of destitution and death reported from time to time from Northern Canada appear in the publication, by order of parliament, of the details of starvation and death among the Indians and Esquimaux of Labrador. Even the more thrifty fishermen and farmers of the Labrador coast have been this winter in a condition verging upon starvation, and a schooner load of provisions and of seed grain was sent to their assistance no later than last week. In the vicinity of Fort Chinimo, a Hudson Bay Company's trading post on Ungava Bay, two-thirds of the entire tribe of Montagnais Indians trading at the post have perished of starvation in one season—over 160 in number. As usual among the Indians, the men died first, so that a number of unfortunate women and orphans were left helpless. The few white people at Fort Chinimo and the officers and crew of the Hudson Bay Company's steamer Eric, wintering here, took up a collection to clothe the survivors, who were as destitute of clothing as they were of food. The Canadian Government has now taken action, which is hoped will prevent the repetition of such a catastrophe, by placing a sum of money at the disposal of the Hudson Bay Company for the relief of the Indians and Esquimaux people in the event of another such severe winter, for nearly thirty Esquimaux are reported to have perished, in addition to the wholesale Indian fatality. The cause of all the destitution this winter was the failure of the barren land caribou, or reindeer, to frequent their accustomed haunts. Hitherto at the approach of winter they have been killed in large quantities with spears while crossing the Koktoak River, which flows into Chugava Bay, and upon the result of this chase both Indians and Esquimaux have depended for food and clothing for the winter months. So scarce is all kinds of game becoming that the early disappearance of the remaining northern Indians is only a question of time.

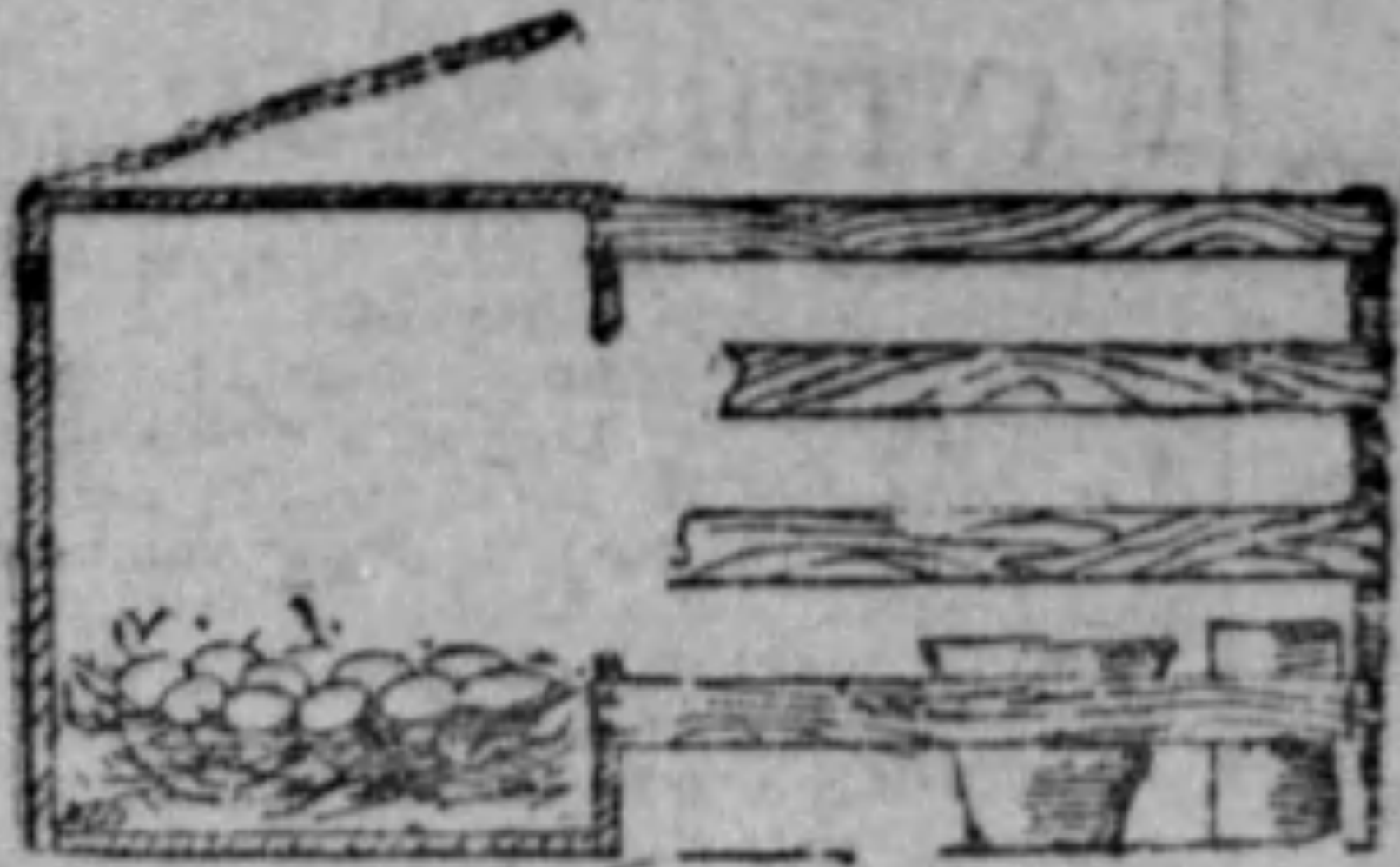
We Are Proud of It.

That British subjects should be proud of the flag under which they live, and should boast of their citizenship with the same assurance that the ancient Romans were wont to show when uttering the formula "civis Romanus sum," is rightly pointed out by the New York Tribune as a matter that should not occasion surprise. John Bull always shows a praiseworthy readiness in proceeding to the rescue of any of his sons, the recent Chitral expedition being one of a long series of instances of this kind. The Tribune refers to the following among others:—"The Abyssinian war of 1867, the Ashantee war, which won for Lord Wolseley his first laurels as a commander, the three wars with Afghanistan, and the two wars with China, besides innumerable minor conflicts, naval as well as military, have all been the outcome of popular anxiety to rescue British subjects held captive, or to exact redress for their wrongs. Even here in the Western hemisphere we have seen within the last few days an English squadron engaged in extorting a pecuniary indemnity from the Nicaraguan Government for its arbitrary expulsion of an English citizen, while the greatest reproach that has ever been heaped upon Mr. Gladstone throughout his long and well-spent life is that he failed to despatch Lord Wolseley's Nile expedition of 1884 in sufficient time to rescue General 'Chinese' Gordon at Khartoum." It may be added that when the story of the relief of Chitral is told examples of the greatest heroism will not be wanting.

THE FARM.

The Best Way to Set a Hen.

The accompanying illustration shows the best way to set a hen that has yet been discovered, so far at least as the writer is concerned. The nest is made in a roomy box, with a cover. Nailed to one side of the box is a little slat yard—slats on top



IMPROVED HEN'S NEST.

also—in which water and food are kept constantly. The hen can go out into the yard at any time, eat and drink, and has no temptation to wander away and let her eggs get cold. Where several hens are sitting, a contrivance like this for each saves all bother of looking after them, to see that two do not get on one nest, etc. You put food and water in the dishes—the hen "does the rest!"

Keeping up the Dairy.

It is usually necessary each year to dispose of a number of cows, those that are getting too old or frail for some other cause to be profitable to retain. These must be replaced by raising heifers on the farm or purchasing cows.

In comparatively few instances perhaps the latter method might be preferable, provided the right kind of cows could be obtained at reasonable prices, but the majority of farmers must or should depend on raising their own dairy stock. This should be done more cheaply than the cows can be purchased, especially at the present time, and there are other advantages that should be taken into consideration. These are the raising of heifers in a proper manner and their adaptation to the farm, which could not come from frequent changes of ownership.

The first step in this business is to get the right kind of heifer calves needed for the dairy. They should be selected as far as possible with particular reference to the kind of work that is to be required of them, either as milk producers or butter makers. If they cannot be obtained from the herd then it will pay to look around among those having good dairies for such as are wanted. Next, provide comfortable quarters for these little animals, where they can be kept warm and dry. Particularly is this necessary in winter and spring, when the weather is shifting and unfavorable, and a large portion of the calves raised are started at this time of the year.

It is desirable to have heifers commence giving milk at two years of age. To do this they must be well cared for from the first. They must be kept in vigorous health and steadily growing. Their food should be such as will foster the growth of muscle and bone, rather than of fat. Within the past quarter of a century by a proper method of treatment, heifers are as good at two years old as they used to be at three. Milk is the natural food for the young calf and this should be supplied in sufficient quantities, neither too large nor too small.

It is particularly desirable not to over-feed for the first few weeks, otherwise bad results will follow. After a little skim milk may be gradually substituted for that fresh from the cow. In cold weather this can be had sweet, and if the Swedish or cold deep setting system of cream raising is practiced, it can be had sweet during the warmest season of the year, especially if practiced in a portable creamery. To make up for the fat of the milk removed in the cream it is well to make a little gruel or porridge from middlings or oil meal and add to the milk. A tablespoonful of the meal for each calf at a feed is sufficient at first.

A very important matter in the feeding of skim milk is to have it sufficiently warmed. Here is an advantage claimed for farm separators, in that the milk can be fed almost before the animal heat is gone. But we can see no difficulty where the cream is obtained by cold deep setting, as it can be easily warmed to any desired temperature.

A young farmer is making a business of raising veals on skim milk from cold deep setting, alone, no grain feeding being added. To most farmers this would seem impossible, but there is no doubt in the matter.

He first heats the milk hot, then feeds three times a day, giving four or five quarts at a time. The calves are not allowed to drink the milk, but take it from a calf feeder. In this way the milk has to be taken much more slowly than when drunk, and he attributes some of his success to this method of feeding, as he has never had a case of scours. He feeds them four to five weeks old and then sells for four to five dollars a head, having a good market.

If the farmer has milk it is well to feed until the calves are several months old. Some do this, keeping them in in the barn during this time, considering it better than turning out to grass. They will soon learn to eat hay and then should be supplied with that which is early out and of best quality. After getting to be a few months old they will eat grain of some kind dry, as middlings, bran, ground oats, etc.

Thus having the farmer's direct attention these young animals should be kept constantly growing and thrifty and vigorous in health and this should be kept up right along summer and winter, with the object always in view of making a first-class cow from the heifer, a work of which the owner may well be proud.

But in this work of improving the dairy the farmer should not neglect the getting of the best bulls possible for the use of his herd. Often these can be obtained quite as cheaply as young calves, and can be safely shipped by express to most any part of the country. In this way the cost need not be very great and then the farmer can grow up the animals as he shall consider to be best in his particular case.

Keep Bees.

Bees in connection with farming is one

of its most paying branches. It is no direct cost, as they will pay for themselves in one season, so money invested is returned by 100 per cent. the first year, and you have stock for another year, and you have a most excellent article for the table. There is always a ready market for honey, so what can the farmer of to-day do better than to keep a few swarms of bees? With the modern conveniences, such as bee veils and smokers, there is no danger of being stung.

What farmers are looking for to-day is something that will yield an income outside of their farm. Bees would make quite an item in the income of the farmer and would be received from what is going to waste every year. Many an article could be bought with the honey from the bees. Those who have tried say they do not know what they would do if it were not for the bees. Honey can be readily sold in any market at 13 to 18 cents per pound.

Do not start on a large scale, but let your apiary grow. Start with about four or six swarms the first season. You may lose some skeps but you must expect loss. Bees will die as well as horses or cattle, but perhaps not so often, and then there is not such a large sum invested. Many a farmer's wife is in the bee business to stay. They find it a light employment, and many a little article has been purchased with the bees' money. Use the frames hives, as more honey can be got from them than any other. Use one pound sections, as they look neater and are in demand, as those who buy the sweet nectar like to have the combs so they can place them on the table and not cut them.

Secure Italian bees as they are the best workers and are more hardy. They can be wintered in cellars or buried in a dry place in the ground and ventilation given.

ODD INSTRUMENTS.

The Pedal Clarinet—The Violoncello-Piano and the Alto-Piano.

Hardly a year goes by that a new instrument does not make its appearance in the field of orchestra music, but usually, the novelty wearing off, the instrument disappears as suddenly as it comes.

This, probably, will not be the fate of a new pedal clarinet, which increases the range of these instruments to six octaves.



THE ALTO PIANO.

It is particularly a bass instrument, and will be of help in assisting the counter-bass. Its tone is rich and mellow, and when played softly it is melodious. It has the mouthpiece of the ordinary clarinet, but ends in the turned-up sounding



THE PEDAL CLARINET.

tube of the saxophone. A powerful sound in the "forte" and a characteristic and well-defined breadth of tone in the middle and high registers make it a very useful addition to an orchestra. A stand is needed to support the instrument. The violoncello-piano and alto-piano are instruments intended to displace the cello and the violin with those that have not the time or the patience to learn these instruments. A keyboard, which is fingered the same as a piano keyboard, is built so that it will fit the finger-board of the string instruments with mathematical correctness, and the inventor, De Vlamincq, has succeeded in making his instruments serviceable even in quartet work. All the sounds and effects of the original instruments can be reproduced just as artistically, excepting the sliding sounds. An expert, who has executed sonatas by Beethoven and other difficult pieces, says it has a great future. It is excellent in its tone quality, and it is impossible to finger incorrectly.

Mrs. Hammond—"Mrs. Hasheroff has bragged again to-day about keeping her boarders so long." Mrs. Forweek—"She doesn't really keep them long. She keeps them so thin that they look longer than they actually are."

SPRING SMILES.

Dewey Eave (reading)—"Willie, wot's a decade?" Wandering Willie—"Hold on dere, pard! Yer getting' personal."

"In my business, lady, it's impossible to get a day's work." You don't say! What's your business?" "I'm a night-watchman."

Hobson—"What do you suppose a dog's pants are made of?" Wigwag—"Probably of a sort of very light bark."

Ole batch—"The girls are not so pretty as they were twenty years ago." Miss Perte—"Well neither are you."

"Why was the bee selected as a model of industry?" asked Tillinghast, "Because business with him is always humming," replied Gildersleeve.

She—"There's no use of talking, it's the small things that annoy one most." He—"Yes. Even a little mosquito bores me. frightfully."

Sad-faced tramp—"Madam, I am a home less man." Patient housewife—"Well, if you are home less than my husband is, I pity your poor wife."

Gags—"Selfmade is a man who thoroughly believes in himself." Waggs—"Then he must be next to an infidel for an infidel believes nothing."

Mrs. Norris—"In this book I have written down most of the little incidents of our married life." Old Bonder—"Ah! Sort of family scrap-book, eh?"

Judge—"And you are accused of throwing a mug of beer at the plaintiff." Plaintiff—"Anybody who knows me will tell you that that is inconceivable."

Hobson—"Don't you think that Martin girl is frightfully dull?" Hobson—"Well, hardly. Will you see her on the way she cut me on the avenue yesterday."

"Emily, if William to-day asks you to marry him you must tell him to speak to me." "Yes, mamma; but if he does not?" "Then tell him I want to speak to him!"

Mr. Fosdick—"I want good tea. Is that genuine Bohemian? Honest, now?" Mr. Peck (as he weighs it out)—"Yes, sir; I will guarantee it. I believe that honest tea is the best policy."

The statesman's brave who singly dares To fight a clique or ring. But braver far is he who wears The first straw hat of spring.

Mrs. Bellefield—"Mrs. Oakland has a great secret." Mrs. Bloomfield—"Oh, no! She can't have." "Why not?" "If she had she would have told it to me."

Geut—"Mademoiselle looks more beautiful every day!" Lady—"You have been telling me so for a good-many years; what a horrid fright I must have been to start with."

Justice—"You are charged with stealing Col. Julep's chickens; have you any witnesses?" Uncle Mose—"I heb not; I don't steal chickens befo' witnessa."

The oyster season's over; But the lover has no rest; For she'll be able shortly To enjoy ice cream with zest.

There's something always spoils our fun, And makes life's journey rough; The fiend already has begun To ask, "Is't hot enough?"

New woman—"Well, I married the only man who never told me he loved me!" Old woman—"Why did you do that?" New woman—"Because I thought he ought to be converted."

Agnes—"I think Mr. Slove is horrid! He asked me for a kiss the other evening, and of course I said no." Gladys—"What did he do then?" Agnes—"That's just it. He didn't do anything."

Student—"Several of my friends are coming to dine here, so I want a big table." Mine Host—"Just look at this one, sir. Fifteen persons could sleep quite comfortably under it."

"Well," said the good-natured man, as the friend of former days left the room, "I'm \$4 ahead on that transaction." "Why, he borrowed \$1." "Yes but I thought he was going to ask for \$5."

Ethel (looking at the statue of the Venus of Milo)—"It seems to me, Maud, that the women of ancient times had larger waists than they have now." Maud—"Well, perhaps the men had longer arms."

"Georgy, dear," said the loving mother, "I'm very proud nothing has been brought up against you this term of school—" Georgy—"So'm I! Wish't nuthin'd been brought down agin me!"

Without her leave he stole a kiss. He did. Oh, bliss! A sharp command was promptly his: "Just put that back, I tell you this, Where it belongs," spoke haughty miss. He did! Oh, bliss!

"Can I write my name under the received payment on this bill?" asked the collector who likes to put things as delicately as possible. "No, thank you," replied Mr. Blokely, "I'm no autograph fiend."

Mrs. Figg—"Dear me! You never come into the house without making an attack on that dish of doughnuts." Tommy—"Yes maw; a home run doesn't count unless a feller hits the plate, you know."

Jimmy—"You're 'fraid ter fight, that's what it is." Thomas—"No, I ain't; but if I fight my mother'll know, and lick me." Jimmy—"How will she find it out, eh?" Thomas—"She'll see the doctor going to your house."

The salesman (holding up a vellum-bound brochure)—"The price of the book is \$10." Mrs. Nurich—"Nonsense! You can't impose upon me in that way. Why, a minute ago you offered me a book of twice the size for \$1.50."

He called her tootsy wootsy, love And birdy, like all men. But when he came home late at night He didn't call her theu.

"I have a trained seal," said the Englishman. "It can be hitched to a boat, and will drag my children about on my private lake just as a pony will drag a cart." That's very nice," said the American. "I have one too. Mine takes its fur off in winter and lends it to my wife for a sacque."

Celia—"Mr. Flitter is such pleasant company! But then he says such hateful things! He actually had the audacity to tell me last evening that he didn't think you were stylish." Delia—"You call that hateful! You should hear a few of the things he says about you!"