ROUND THE WHOLE WORLD.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE GLOBE.

Old and New World Events of Interest Chronicled Briefly—Interesting Happenings of Recent Date.

Sir Morell Mackenzie's medical library is to be sold at auction in London.

Queen Victoria's chief cook is dead. He had cooked for her for fifty years.

Archangel on the White Sea, has just been connected by railroad with Vologda and Moscow.

Preston, Lancashire, paupers are buried in coffins costing from one penny to fourpence each.

Two inches of cloth from a dress once worn by Flora Macdonald sold in Inverness lately for $32.

Beaumaris, in Wales, has not had a death in three months. The last two persons buried there were over 80 years of age.

Eating wax candles has killed a Worcester, England, young woman. She ate them in order to improve her complexion.

Dulwich, now a popular district of London, still has a tollgate across one of its main streets at which tolls are collected regularly.

Sir Henry Lushington, the oldest baronet in England, died recently at the age of 95 years. His son who suceeds him is 71 years of age.

Princess Elvira of Bourbon has turned up with her lover at St. Moritz in the Engadine. She is suing Don Carlos for her share of her mother's fortune.

Mr. G. R. Sims, the dramatist, is the author of a hair restore rwhich he has tried on himself, as he asserts, with success, and is forming a company to make it known.

An English vandel caught cutting off gold tassels from the curtains of the late King Ludwig's palace on the Chiemsee in Bavaria, has been sent to jail for a fortnight for larceny.

Kangaroo tails for soup have been sent to London from Australia. A shipment of twenty-five hundred weight was sold at the rate of $3 a dozen tails. In Australia they are considered a great delicacy.

Bonn's town authorities have established a tax on "the use of the columns of air above the city streets." A projecting window or balcony pays 50 marks a year and every additional balcony or projection over it 25 marks.

Tashkend is being ravaged by malaria, which is more deadly there than cholera. It has raged there for four years and leaves the survivors unfit for work. The disease is spreading throughout Russian Turkestan and Merv.

German doctors at the Moscow Congress made themselves noticed and unpopular by getting together at receptions and making an organized rush for the buffet, where they stayed, not allowing anyone else to get at the refreshments.

One hundred miles of the Uganda Railroad have been completed and will be thrown open to traffic at once. There remain 300 miles to be constructed before the Victoria Nyanza is reached. The last forty miles were laid down in a little over two months.

South Africa's Dutch Reformed Church proposes to excommunicate total abstainers. The synod has declared "that members who unite themselves with teetotal societies become unfaithful to their membership, and if they will not give heed after many warnings must be cut off from membership to the Church."

Princess Feodora, of Saxe-Meiningen Queen Victoria's eldest great-grandchild, has become engaged to Prince XXX. of Reuss-Schleitz-Kostritz, a younger son of a far-off branch of the family ruling over the smallest principality in Germany. If the wedding takes place soon Queen Victoria may yet see the fifth generation of her descendants.

Burglars broke into Holloway Prison recently, ate up the remains of the Governor's supper, emptied his larder, drank his beer, leaving the tap running, and carried off such of his household effects as they cared for. The burglary was not discovered till the women servants arose in the morning. The police have no clue to the burglars.

Pictet, the plumber who was injured in saving life at the Charity Bazaar fire in Paris, and who received a gold medal for his bravery from the Government, was recently married in great style. He had ordered a ninth-class mass for ceremony, but the parish authorities gave him a first-class wedding gratis, decorating the church and providing music. Many of the relatives of the persons burned attended.

A diver in the Clyde recently worked for forty minutes at a depth of 186 feet, which is a record in Great Britain.

Kilts will henceforth be worn instead of the trews by the Seaforth Highlanders, the vote in the regiment being overwhelmingly in favor of the change.

The Earl of Harrington, who has been running a fruit store in London, at which he sells the products of his gardens, has now added to it a cream cheese branch.

Colored Britons have formed a club in London. They come from Demerara, Trinidad, the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone, and most of them are medical or law students.

Athens has just witnessed the first theatrical performance given since the outbreak of the war with Turkey, and permission has been granted to the theatres throughout the rest of Greece to open.

Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart., the plaintiff in the notorious Mordaunt divorce case in which the Prince of Wales was one of the co-respondents, died recently in London. This is the case where the Prince chose to go upon the stand and was believed to have "perjured himself like a gentleman."

A woman arrested for keeping a dog without a license in London pleaded extreme poverty and the magistrate allowed her fourteen days to raise the money. The newspapers spoke of the case, and within a week the clerk of the court received $154 from British dog fanciers for her relief.

A Paris jury has distinguished itself by acquitting two criminals who had confessed their crime in court, and whose lawyers ha donly pleaded for a light sentence. The secretary of M. M. Oppenheim, the bankers, had embezzled $50,000 at the instigation of his mistress; a previous theft of money by him to spend on the woman had been detected by his employers and forgiven while the woman had twice served time in prison for swindling. The Paris Oppenheims being Catholics, anti-semitic feeling can not account for the jury's verdict; the only other plausible explanation, aside from stupidity, is that it is due to prejudice against capitalists.

CANAL BUILT BY JOSEPH.

One of the World's Oldest Engineering Works in Egypt.

How many of the engineering works of the nineteenth century will there be in existence in the year 6000? Very few, we fear, and still less those that will continue in that far-off age to serve a useful purpose. Yet there is, at least, one great undertaking conceived and executed by an engineer which during the space of 4000 years has never ceased its office, on which the life of a fertile province absolutely depends to-day. We refer to the Bahr Joussuf—the Canal of Joseph—built, according to tradition, by the son of Jacob, and which constitutes not the least of the many blessings he conferred on Egypt during the years of his prosperous rule. This canal took its rise from the Nile at Asiut, and ran almost parallel with it for nearly 250 miles, creeping along under the western cliffs of the Nile Valley, with many a bend and winding, until at length it gained an eminence, as compared with the river bed, which enabled it to turn westward through a narrow pass and enter a district which was otherwise shut off from the fertilizing floods on which all vegetation in Egypt depends. The northern end stood seventeen feet above low Nile, while at the southern end it was at an equal elevation with the river. Through this cut run a perennial stream which watered a province named Fayoum, endowing it with fertility and supporting a large population. In the time of the annual flood a great part of the canal was under water, and then

THE RIVER'S CURRENT

would rush in a more direct course into the pass, carrying with it the rich silt which takes the place of manure, and keeps the soil in a constant state of productiveness.

All this, with the exception of the tradition that Joseph built it, can be verified to-day, and it is not mere supposition or rumor. Until eight years ago it was firmly believed that the design has always been limited to an irrigation scheme, larger, no doubt, than that now in operation, as shown by the traces of abandoned canals, and by the slow aggregation of waste water which had accumulated in the Birket el Querum, but still essentially the same in character. Many accounts have been written by Greek and Roman historians, such as Herodotus, Strabo, Mutianus and Pliny, and repeated in monkish legends, or portrayed in the maps of the Middle Ages, which agreed with the folklore of the district. These tales explained that the canal dug by the ancient Israelites served to carry the surplus waters of the Nile into an extensive lake lying south of the Fayoum, and so large that it not only modified the climate, tempering the arid winds of the desert and converting them into the balmy airs which nourished the vines and the olives into a fullness and fragrance unknown in any part of the country, and also added to the food supply of the land such immense quantities of fish that the royal prerogative of the right of piscary at the great weir was valued at £250,000 annually. This lake was said to be four hundred and fifty miles round, and to be navigated by a fleet of vessels, and the whole circumference was the scene of industry and prosperity.

QUEER EYES

Malinda L. Hurly, of St. Louis, cannot open her eyes without sneezing. The cause of Malinda's distressing trouble is that her eyelashes grow in instead of out, and so she cannot move the lids without being tickled into sneezing. An operation will be performed to remove the lashes.

WHERE THEY GET IT.

I wonder why Prof. Waxter always harm and would undoubtedly do any takes such a gloomy view of things. He is continually talking about the degeneracy of man.

Oh that's the way with most of those introspective fellows.

AGRICULTURAL

PROTECTION OF THE PEACH.

In this latitude, winter killing of the fruit buds of the peach is usually due to the unfavorable effects of freezing, after they have been stimulated into growth by warm weather during winter or early spring. It is seldom that the temperature drops sufficiently low to injure dormant peach buds. Peach fruit buds may safely endure a temperature of ten or twenty degrees below zero, provided they mature well in autumn, are entirely dormant, and the cold comes on gradually. Zero weather may kill fruit buds that have swollen during previous warm days, or that were not properly ripened in autumn. The early swelling and growth of the buds is due to the warmth they receive from the sun on bright days, is practically independent of root action, and may take place on warm sunny days in winter, while the roots are frozen and dormant. Shading or whitening peach trees to prevent their absorbing heat on sunny days, opposes growth of the buds, and is, consequently a protective measure. Whitening the twigs and buds by spraying them with lime whitewash is, on account of its cheapness and beneficial effects, the most promising method of winter protection. These whitened buds remained practically dormant until April, while unprotected buds swelled perceptibly during warm days late in February and early in March. Eighty per cent. of the whitened buds passed through the winter safely, while only twenty per cent. of the unwhitened buds escaped winter killing. Whitened buds blossomed three to six days later than unwhitened ones. Thermometers covered with material the color of the peach twigs registered, during bright sunny weather, from ten to over twenty degrees higher than thermometers covered with white material of similar texture, thus indicating that whitened peach twigs might be expected to absorb less heat than those that were not whitened.

The whitewash used was four parts of water, one part of skimmed milk and enough freshly slacked lime to make as thick a wash as could conveniently be pumped through a Bordeaux spray nozzle without clogging. This wash was sprayed on the trees by means of a bucket spray pump. The first application was made the last of December and three subsequent sprayings were necessary to keep the trees thoroughly coated until spring. The cost for material and labor is about 10 cents per tree, when done on a small scale. Shading the trees with canvas hay covers was about as beneficial as whitening but was more expensive. "Baling," by drawing the branches together in a vertical bundle and covering them with coarse grass and corn stalks, protects the buds. Old trees with stiff branches cannot well be treated in this manner without injury to the branches. "Layering," or bending down the trees in autumn and and covering them with earth, has proven beneficial. Shading the trees with board sheds, enabled peach buds to survive the winter uninjured, when eighty per cent. of unprotected buds were killed. Trees protected in this way blossomed later, remained in bloom longer, set more fruit in proportion to the number of apparently perfect flowers, and hold their fruit better than any other trees on the station grounds. This is the most effective means of winter protection tried at the station, but it is probably too expensive for commercial orchards.

RENEWING AN OLD ORCHARD.

Mr. J. Ames says that the question of "How to Renew an Old Orchard," was a most important one and was confronting many people who are now occupying old farms. To arrest old trees from their downward career and restore them to renewed vigor and fruitfulness would, indeed, seem impossible. Nevertheless, just this has been done. Many orchards go to decay prematurely. This may result from many or a combination of causes. Trees that have bore large crops of fruit year after year are first to fall if not abundantly supplied with the plant food used in the production of crops, while those trees that have little, but leaves continue to grow, and appear healthy and vigorous. The first old or hards were not properly appreciated and received but little care, hence, year and year, destructive insects have multiplied, and fungi and insects affect the entire orchard. The soil, by continued draught upon the particular substances required by the trees, has become exhausted. Thus, universal wreck and ruin appear on every hand. If such an orchard should fall into our hands, the first aim and purpose would be to affect the entire revolution by renewing the soil with an abundant supply of stable manure and wood ashes spread over the entire surface of the ground, putting but little in contact with the trees. A new and complete change of the tops by regrafting and putting on new tops, with change of fruit on every tree, should be done also a thorough cleaning of the trees and the application of a wash composed of lime, crude carbolic acid and strong lye for the destruction of all insect life, and the cleansing and renewing of the bark to a smooth healthy condition. Spray for the destruction of the codling moth and scab fungi. This, with frequent and continued cultivation and a fresh application of fertilizers until the soil is restored to a high state of fertility will rejuvenate the old trees.

WATER SUPPLY ON THE FARM.

During almost every fall the question of water perplexes many farmers. It is a common sight to see a barrel on a sled or in a wagon on many farms. Drilled wells furnish plenty of water in many places, but in other localities they are of no utility whatever, being highly charged with minerals and unfit for use by man or beast. The condition of our soil is such that we can throw up an embankment almost anywhere and have water until evaporation carries it off, writes Elmer Laughlin. The water supply on my farm comes from a pond built in 1893. It has never failed to furnish ample supply for 120 cattle and other stock on my large farm; and it contains as pure water as most wells close to the barn or house. Calculating the amount of rainfall each year and the depth we excavated, we calculated on four acres of watershed. This pond was cut in a small draw with 1,200 yards thrown on the down side. This cost, at $2 per day for team, about 6 cents a cubic yard. Before commencing work I laid an inch pipe in what would be the bottom, extending it down the hill as far as practicable to drain from the bottom of the pond into a tank, where a float check valve regulates the supply of water. On three sides of the tank are small hog troughs bolted, and the float is so adjusted as to fill these large cups about full. No stock is ever allowed to go to the pond or watershed it being well fenced, and water is supplied continually, thus giving the stock no occasion to break in and pollute it. The water has stood almost eight feet deep all summer, and has been very cold at the bottom. When there is no spring or seep one must look carefully after the water supply, otherwise in goes the barrel and we are off to a neighbor's pond. Many farmers lose the real profit in raising stock by stinting the water supply, and they never stop to think that for every pound of dry food fed two and a half pounds of water are required.

OLD TIME DISCIPLINE.

Domestic servants did not have such an easy time of it three hundred years ago, judging from the following orders for the household servants of that witty epigrammatic court favorite, Sir John Harington. They were first devised in 1566:

That no servant bee absent from praier at morning or evening, without a lawful excuse to be alledged within one day after, upon paine to forfeit for every tyme 2d.

That none swear any othe, upon paine for every othe 1d.

That no man leave any doore open that he findeth shut, without theare bee cause, upon paine for every tyme 1d.

That none of the men be in bed from our Lady Day to Michaelmas after six of the clock in the morning, nor out of his bed after ten of the clock at night; nor, from Michaelmas till our Lady Day in bed after seven in the morning; nor out after nine at night, without reasonable cause, on paine of 2d.

That no man's bed bee unmade, nor fire or candle-box uncleaned after eight of the clock in the morning on paine of 1d.

That no man teach any of the children any unhonest speeche, or baudie word, or othe, on paine of 4d.

That no man waite at the table without a trencher in his hand except it be upon some good cause, on paine of 1d.

That no man appointed to waite at my table bee absent that meale without reasonable cause, on paine of 1d.

If any man breake a glasse hee shall aunswer the price therof out of his wages; and if it bee not known who breake it the buttler shall pay for it on paine of 12d.

The table must bee covered halfe an houer before 11 at dinner and six at supper or before on paine of 2d.

That meate bee readie at 11 or before at dinner and six or before at supper on paine of 6d.

That none be absent without leave of good cause on paine of 4d.

That no man strike his fellow on paine of losse of service; nor revile, or threaten, or provoke another to strike on paine of 12d.

That no man come to the kitchen without reasonable cause on paine of 1d., and the cook likewyse to forfeit 1d.

That none toy with the maids, on paine of 4d.

That no man weare foule shirt on Sunday, nor broken hose or shoose, or dublett without buttons, on paine of 1d.

That when any strainger goeth hence the chamber be drest up againe within four hours after on paine of 1d.

That the hall bee made cleane every day, by eight in the winter and seven in the summer; on paine of him that should do it to forfeit 1d.

That the court-gate bee shutt each meale and not opened during dinner and supper without just cause on paine the porter to forfeit for every time 1d.

That all stayrs in the house and other rooms that neede shall require, bee made cleane on Fryday after dinner, on paine of forfeyture of every one whome it shall belong unto, 3d.

All which sommes shall be duly paide each quarter-day out of their wages, and bestowed on the poore, or other godley uses.

SO VERY RUDE.

I'm not going to that female barber shop again. There a deuced rude girl there, don't you know.

What did she say?

Why she looked at my mustawsh and awsked me if I would have it sponged off or rubbed in.

A SCIENTIST SAVED

AN INTERVIEW WITH A COLLEGE PRESIDENT.

His Many Duties Caused His Health to Break Down—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restore Him to Activity.

From the Republican, Columbus, Ind.

The Hartsville College, situated at Hartsville, Indiana, was founded years ago in the interest of the United Brethren Church, when the State was mostly a wilderness and colleges were scarce. The college is well known throughout the country, former students having gone into all parts of the world.

Prof. Alvin P. Barnaby.

A reporter recently called at this famous seat of learning and was shown into the room of the president, Prof. Alvin P. Barnaby. When last seen by the reporter Prof. Barnaby was in delicate health. To-day he was apparently in the best of health. In response to an inquiry the professor said:

"Oh, yes, I am much better than for some time. I am now in perfect health, but my recovery was brought about in rather a peculiar way."

"Tell me about it," said the reporter.

"Well, to begin at the beginning," said the professor, "I studied too hard when at school, endeavoring to educate myself for the profession. After completing the common course I came here, and graduated from the theological course. I entered the ministry and accepted the charge of a United Brethren church at a small place in Kent County, Mich. Being of an ambitious nature, I applied myself diligently to my work and studies. In time I noticed that my health was failing. My trouble was indigestion, and this with other troubles brought on nervousness.

"My physician prescribed for me for sometime and advised me to try a change of climate. I did as he requested and was some improved. Soon after, I came here as professor in physics and chemistry, and later was financial agent of this college. The change agreed with me, and for a while my health was better, but my duties were heavy, and again I found my trouble returning. This time it was more severe and in the winter I became completely prostrated. I tried various medicines and different physicians. Finally, I was able to return to my duties. In the spring of 1896 I was elected president of the college. Again I had considerable work, and the trouble, which had not been entirely cured, began to affect me, and last fall I collapsed. I had different doctors, but none did me any good. Professor Bowman, who is professor of natural science, told me of his experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and urged me to give them a trial, because they had benefited him in a similar case, and I concluded to try them.

"The first box helped me, and the second gave great relief, such as I had never experienced from the treatment of any physician. After using six boxes of the medicine I was entirely cured. To-day I am perfectly well. I feel better and stronger than for years. I certainly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to similar sufferers and over-worked people."

A SISTER'S LOVE.

The White Lady of Threadneedle Street.

An English publication notes that the "White Lady of Threadneedle street," so-called because she was always dressed in white, and in the fashion of a young girl long after she became gray and haggard, early in the century used daily to haunt the precincts of the Bank of England. She was the sistar, it was said, of a young clerk in the bank, who had forged a signature and was hung for the crime in 1809. Fondly attached to her brother, she went out of her mind when he was condemned to death, and every day thereafter at noon she used to cross the rotunda of the bank to the pay-counter where she had been accustomed to see him. Her one unvarying question was: "Is my brother, Mr. Frederick, here to-day?" The invariable answer was: "No, miss, not to-day." She seldom remained above five minutes, and her last words always were: "Give my love to him when he returns. I will call to-morrow."

OPEN TO INSPECTION.

People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.

Why?

Because everybody can see them do it.

FOR TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

LARGEST SALE IN CANADA