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.

The crops in the Lake St. John Valley this year are something phenomenal.

Nelson Armstrong, printer, was seriously injured by an electric car at Kingston.

The third of the four babies born to Mrs. Wm. Bowman, Kingston, at one birth, is dead.

Ottawa ratepayers carried a by-law authorizing an expenditure of $425,000 on a sewerage scheme.

Toronto lumbermen report a sudden and increased demand for Canadian lumber from the United States.

The Hamilton Finance Committee has agreed to extend the Street Railway franchise from 1913 to 1928.

The steamer Gallia is the latest to touch bottom coming up the St. Lawrence channel. The Government are investigating.

Thomas Donaldson, a farm hand, was given fifteen years' imprisonment at the Stratford Assizes for attempted criminal assault.

The first of a number of steamers that will bring cargoes of sugar from Java for the British Columbia refinery has arrived at Vancouver.

A new Maxim gun has been received in Toronto by the Queen's Own Rifles. It will be under command of Lieut. McNeil and Sergt. Windgate.

Two drafts have been sent to Ottawa from the Klondike totalling $756,141, representing six months' customs collections and receipts from miners' realty, etc.

The arrangement with the C. P. R. by which all west-bound freight from the Maritime Provinces over the Inter-colonial was transferred to that company has expired, and it is understood that hereafter the freight will be given to the Grand Trunk.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mrs. Gladstone is reported to be in ill health.

The Honourable Artillery Company, of London, Eng., will visit Boston shortly.

Three thousand hands are idle as a result of a disastrous fire at the Elswick shipyards, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The corporation of Dublin has elected as sword-bearer, James Egan of New York, who was recently released from prison after fifteen years penal servitude for treason-felony.

Sir William Crookes, president of the British Association, in his inaugural address at the annual congress at Bristol, said the world's wheat supply could not keep pace with the world's needs beyond the year 1931.

On enquiry at the British War Office regarding the reported increase of the forces for the Dominion's defence, it was learned that the matter has as yet received no official sanction nor is it likely to. The probability is that the increase of Canada's defence forces has not been seriously recommended.

UNITED STATES.

Jackson, Miss., has ten cases of yellow fever.

President Woodruff of the Mormon church is dead at San Francisco.

The United States navy will hereafter be supplied with smokeless powder.

The flint glass bottle makers of the United States have formed a combination.

Three workmen were burned to death in a fire in Max Simer & Co.'s workhouse in New York.

One hundred disappointed, almost penniless, miners, reached Seattle, Wash., from the north on Sunday.

A locomotive struck an electric car at Washington, D. C., Monday, killing

The strike of coal miners at Colerraine, Pa., is ended, and the men have gone back to work at the old wages.

Pending the investigation of the reported suspicious cases of yellow fever at New Orleans, Montgomery, Ala., and Jackson, Miss., have declared quarantine against that city.

The New York Central Railway has made a cut of fifty per cent. in its suburban rates around Buffalo in consequence of the keen competition of the trolley car lines.

GENERAL.

General Von Winterfeldt, Emperor William's adjutant, is dead.

The exodus of Spanish families, priests and friars from Manila continues.

Lieut.-Gen. Duncan, commanding the forces in the Bombay garrison, is dead at Poona.

A plot to murder the Hungarian Premier is reported to have been discovered at Budapest.

It is reported at Berlin that recent storms seriously damaged the whole German torpedo flotilla.

Emperor William has appointed Queen Wilhelmina of Holland colonel of the Fifteenth German Hussars.

Emperor William has promised the introduction in the Reichstag of an anti-strike bill before the end of the year.

It is again rumoured that Germany has arranged with Spain for the purchase of Palawan and Sulu Islands in the far east.

Almost all the European powers are now said to be in favour of a disarmament congress, to meet in St. Petersburg in November.

The Spanish transport Satrustoqui has arrived at Santander from Santiago de Cuba. She had 83 deaths on board during the voyage.

There is a great gathering of Afridis at Tirah in the Punjaub, and the question of tribal allowance is causing the Indian authorities great anxiety.

Considerable anxiety exists in Manila regarding the ten thousand prisoners including Spanish troops and civilians women and children, in the hands of the Philipinos.

Captain Edward Murphy, a native of Newfoundland, who was a war correspondent in Cuba, during the recent war, was buried in New York on Saturday. He died from malarial fever.

Empress Frederick, mother of Emperor William, is reported to have been thrown from her horse and badly injured. An official report, however, says she merely slipped from the saddle when the horse reared.

The Duchess of Orleans has declined to live with her husband, the Duke of Orleans any longer on account of his brutal and violent temper. The influence of the Emperor of Austria has for a long time prevented their separation.

Saturday night a large number of posters were circulated around Havanna, exhorting the Spanish soldiers to refuse to return to Spain, unless they were first paid in full all that was due them. Many of them have not been paid for fifteen months.

The area sown to wheat in New South Wales is shown by complete reports to be 1,500,000 acres, which is an increase of 26 per cent. over the area devoted to the product last season. It is estimated that the total yield will be 15,000,000 bushels, which will allow of sub-

A congress of representatives of agricultural and commercial societies of the British West Indies, met at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, on Saturday, to take steps to induce the British Government to afford the West MIndian sugar growers adequate relief against the system of European bounty-fed sugars in the English market.

SERMONS ON SULKS

A fit of the sulks is to the domestic atmosphere what a black fog is to the material. It is not to be dispersed, and envelopes every member of the family in gloom. Those averted eyes those cold tones, those brief words, that spiritual excommunication, are hard to bear. What brings on this fit? Anything and everything. One evening you propose the theatre, which your black-browed dame sullenly declines. You go by yourself and she sulks with you for days after. Another time you refrain from going, as she will not accompany you, and she sulks just the same for your refusal. One day you dutifully ask your husband if you shall invite certain parties to dinner, he snappily says it is no business of his. You are mistress of the house, and surely he is not such a tyrant as to interfere in your just prerogatives. Then ensues a fit of the sulks when you might as well have never been born. Acting on this, you ask to dinner a couple or so of intimate friends without previous conjugal consultation. Then you have put your foot in it. Your husband sulks for a week. So that, do what you may, when you have dealings with the sulkily inclined you are always in the wrong. A topic of conversation started in all unconsciousness of offence, but chancing to hit upon some secret sore — that will be matter for brewing of formidable amount. So, too, will be the converse; your declining to discuss a subject you know you will never agree on. If the combat is offered and you decline it, your sulkily inclined interlocutor wraps himself in his mantle of gloom and you are in for a turn of isolation as your forfeit, to be paid with what patience you may possess. But all things have two sides—even the sulks—and when we have been affronted with intention, if we do not choose to take active measures of refusal, we ought to defend ourselves against a renewal of the offence by a very strict and impregnable defence work of silence and withdrawal. "Call it sulks if it gives you pleasure, but I mean to cut you, good sir,—to renounce you, my dear lady—to wash my hands of you and your insolent disregard. And it is for life. For unless you can change your nature, neither I nor another can be safe from a repetition of the same offence. And as the first law of his life is self-preservation, here, then, am I justified; wherefore, I pray you, let that fit of the sulks continue to the end."

AN IDYL.

The friends were strolling through the museum. They were much interested in a collection of idols, where monstrous figures of men were grouped in every variety of uncouth pose. Suddenly the single gender of the display appealed to one of the observers;

I say, he exclaimed, did you ever see a woman idol? I never did.

Lucky man, cried his friend, but come home with me and let me introduce you to my wife; then you will see a woman idle—she always is!

NO DOUBT TRUE.

He — It seems to be generally acknowledged as a fact that nearly all women admire a soldier.

She—I don't know as to the married ladies, but none of the single ones would object to a good offer-sir.

LIMITED TIMES.

Did they treat you well? asked the friend of the former prisoner of war.

Yes, was the reply, but not often enough.

Agricultural

ADVANTAGES OF DAIRYING.

There are a good many farmers engaged in dairying in a half-hearted kind of way who fail to make it pay for the same reason that men miss success in other callings—namely, because they are without devotion to and enthusiasm for their business. If one is hopelessly inoculated with this feeling, it will be better to give up the dairy work entirely and adopt some other in which an interest can be taken, for even the best business listlessly pursued is not so profitable nor so satisfying as a poorer one energetically pushed. Before deciding to abandon dairy work, however, it will be well to consider the possibilities that are found in it and the advantages which it offers. In the first place, it is the only branch of farming which if properly pursued will leave the farm very much richer and more fertile than it found it. It is easy to crop land to death, and the sale of coarse products from it is only another name for selling it piecemeal. Properly conducted dairy farming, on the other hand, takes practically nothing from the farm but if the feed consumed, the by-products of the business and the manure made from the food purchased to balance rations be rightly handled, the land will be steadily growing richer and more fertile. Dairying affords steady and profitable work the whole year round. One is not worked to death during the growing season, and then left with no remunerative employment during the balance of the year. It is unreasonable for any one to hope to make a steady, paying income by doing steady, paying work for only a few months in the year. The crop growing farmer, therefore, can hardly expect to be other than poor because his style of farming leaves him comparatively idle for a considerable part of his time, and makes him during about half of the year a consumer of the products of his brief season of active employment. Well diversified farming helps some in this respect, but dairying does it to a still greater degree, for it gives steady, regular employment at all seasons of the year, while other branches alternate over-work with comparative idleness. Dairying furnishes a highly condensed product and it does not take the whole price it brings to get it to market; it furni hes a finished product, too, and the almost universal rule is that an article that is ready for immediate consumption commands relatively better prices than those which have to be handled by half a dozen men, perhaps, and pay the half a dozen profits, before they reach the consumer. Dairy work, too, brings a steady, constant income from week to week. Every week the skilled dairyman gets some money and does not have to live on credit. He can pay as he goes, which is an advantage that is hardly realized by those who are in the habit of settling their bills once a year. The work, moreover, has to those engaged in it, a future, for there is always something to learn. One's ideal are gradually rising as increased skill and better returns are reached. It is like the professions, of which it is said, "there is always room at the top." It is one of the branches of farming, too, in which the spirit of investigation and the inventive faculty of the country are most actively engaged. Scarcely a year passes that does not witness some new discoveries, designed to make top products which will bring top prices. Contrary to the generally accepted belief, also there is no present indication of an over-production of the best butter. There is often butter enough, and to spare, such as it is, and there is no doubt that the inferior article affects the price of all but the best, but for the best, the people of America are prepared to pay a better price than the people of any other country in the world. There is also in dairying a possibility of using every particle of the by-products in a profitable way after the butter has been extracted from the milk. The skim milk, when handled as it ought to be and supplemented with other suitable feed stuffs, produces results in the growing of young stock that are in every way satisfactory and makes calves and pigs equal to the best. In this respect dairying affords an opportunity to come as near eating one's cake and still having it as any calling can offer. There are other advantages connected with dairying to which we shall not here refer in detail, but it is sufficient to state their general result, and that is that of all the communities of farmers in this country devoted to this, that or the other specialty, there are none that find themselves in easier circumstances, more comfortably situated and with a large amount of cash in the bank, than those communities in which dairying is intelligently and diligently pursued.

POULTRY AS INSECT DESTROYER.

There is one valuable advantage in keeping poultry on the farm that is overlooked by a great many who do not stop to think, that they are very fond of insects, which, as a rule, are enemies of the farmer. A writer says if every insect caught by one hen in a single day could be counted and an estimate made of the number of insects eaten by a flock of twenty-five hens, it would be seen that hens are more useful in that line than they have been given credit for. When the hen is busy scratching she will devour quickly and greedily almost any kind of worm or bug she sees, and it may be that this is what prompts her to be continually wanting to scratch up the latest bed in the garden. She knows that it is a good picking ground for bugs and worms, and that the worms will do the garden no good, while she will be greatly benefited and pleased by their appearance at a time when she is ready for a meal. She is not partial alone to bugs and worms, but will pick up any larvae or eggs she sees with as much relish as she has for the parent stock.

A flock of turkeys will search every nook and corner of nearly every part of the farm for insects, and a turkey has a capacity which seems to be never fully satisfied. The turkeys seem to like the fields better than chickens, and it is here where the insects do the greatest damage. The hardy guinea is ever on the alert for insects. It does not scratch, but no other fowl will scan every blade, leaf and straw like the guinea. One evidence that guineas get large numbers of insects is shown from the fact that it seldom comes to the barn yard to get food. Its industry prompts it to procure its own food, and in doing so it destroys myraids of insects.

The ravenous duck, whose appetite seems never satisfied, with its long bill of double width will seek insects and worms of all kinds, and it will not hesitate if it comes to a field mouse. The goose is also a great forager and does good service. If we will not think that the work of the poultry begins in the field early in the morning and continues until sunset, and consider that this work continues throughout the entire season without a break or strike, the number of insects destroyed will be seen to be of an incalculable number. It should be counted as all gain. There is a gain in the loss the insects would cause to the crops, and there is a profit on the poultry whose food has consisted largely of what would otherwise prove a detriment. Give the old hen a chance, and she will help to keep down insect enemies and will at the same time be reducing the cost of her own subsistence.

PURE WATER FOR SHEEP.

Generally, clear running water is the best for the flock, for the complete exposure of it to the air tends to the decomposition and the neutralizing of the suspended organic matter in it. There is nothing the matter with the water of a clear, swiftly flowing brook in which speckled trout will live.

The water drunk is absorbed directly into the blood. Of course it cannot help but take into the blood with it all the impurities that are dissolved in it, and many of those not dissolved, but suspended in it on account of their exceedingly small bulk. Consequently the water must be pure or it becomes a source of infection and produces disease.

Water from sandstone or slate rock is generally pure and may be used with safety. Where a salt marsh exists, or some natural salt lick used by deer and buffalo when these animals covered the plains, there the water is not only good for drink, but has an excellent effect otherwise in preserving the general health of the flock.

fI food is that which supports the life of an animal and increases growth and weight, the water must be food, and its condition is to be thought of precisely as we think of the solid food. We think very much of the quality of the solid food, but mostly anything is drank which is water, whatever its condition may be. This is a mistake that should be corrected at once.

It is also true that well water may be equally injurious. Water from limestone, especially if magnesia is mixed with it, produces various troublesome diseases, one of which is exceedingly common. This is that swelling of the glands of the throat which is known as goitre. The soft, baggy swelling may be due to other causes as well, but it is quite often due to water containing too much lime magnesia.

As the water is of such great importance it will pay to go to some trouble to purify it if there is any question of its character. To expose water to the air has a purifying effect on it. If there is an excess of alkali in it this in neutralized and its injurious effects otherwise are avoided. So when the water is charged with organic matter it may be filtered through sand in any convenient way, and will thus be made safe for use.

TO AID IN SWIMMING.

A corset made of rubber is adapted for the use of women who are learning to swim. This corset is cut on the same general lines as all corsets, and made double so that the air space between the two thicknesses may be blown up and serve not only to present a neat appearance to the figure, but also to buoy it up and give confidence to the timid. A lack of confidence is responsible for the slowness with which this accomplishment is learned by women, and this corset should prove a boon to women who delight in aquatic sports, but have no hardihood for them. The very knowledge that they cannot sink leaves their brain clear enough to think of the proper strokes for hands and feet, and as soon as they find they can move through the water from one place to another, and become accustomed to these movements, the corset may be discarded. It is much more shapely than the big rubber rings and cork life preservers, and, in fact, does not show at all, as it conforms to the shape of the wearer.

THE GALLANT LANCERS.

A PROOF OF THE THOROUGH DISCIPLINE OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

Something About the Band of Heroes Who Charged so Brilliantly at the Battle of Omdurman.

The brilliant charge of the 21st Lancers at the great victory of Omdurman is worthy the best traditions of the British cavalry. It is a glorious repetition of the gallantry displayed in the Charge of the Light Brigade by the 4th and 11th Hussars, when cut off and almost surrounded by ten times their number of Russian horsemen. According to Kinglake: "Presently the 4th found themselves in line with the 11th Hussars retreating before a mass of the enemy's cavalry. When only forty yards or so separated the two bodies, Lord George Paget shouted: 'If you don't front my boys, we are done.' There were about seventy men all told, representing the two regiments, to hear and obey, but they turned and forced the enemy and the small troop of British horsemen drove 'straight toward the thickest of lances which threatened to bar the retreat,' and the Russians were pierced and broken and fled."

The 21st's re-charge from the rear through the Dervish cavalry, and outnumbered as they were by four to one, is a distinct proof of the thorough and complete discipline of the British troops in the Khartoum campaign.

THE 21ST LANCERS,

as at present constituted, were raised as Light Dragoons in India shortly after the close of the Indian mutiny, on an augmentation in the number of British cavalry regiment. The change into Hussars, however, came in 1862, and the Lancers in 1897. The 21st, after their re-organization, served in India for twelve years, seeing very little field service before making its appearance in England, where it soon came to the front in the eyes of competent cavalry critics, as a smart body for so young a corps.

Though the youngest cavalry regiment on the establishment at the present, the regiment has had no fewer than three predecessors in the title, of which the one immediately preceding it was the most renowned.

It was raised in 1784, and disbanded in 1820, having during its brief existence of thirty-six years, seen very hard service in most quarters of the globe. It fought with great distinction in San Domingo and in South Africa, and in the disastrous, though not inglorious, campaign in the invasion of the Spanish possessions in South America in 1906. On this occasion they served on foot, and were brigaded with the 9th, 17th and 20th Light Dragoons, and took part in the assault and capture of Monte Video, which cost the British a heavy loss. The attack on Buenos Ayres in 1870 ended most disastrously to the British army, in consequence of the incompetency and timidity of the commanding generals, and the remnant of the army returned to England at the end of the year. The commander of this army, Lieutenant-General Whitelock, returned with the 21st to England, on board the King's ship of war Saracen, and was tried by a

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL

at Chelsea Hospital, for his shameful blundering in the campaign of Buenos Ayres, and was sentenced to be cashiered and declared "to be totally unfit and unworthy to serve His Majesty in any military capacity whatever." For long after this the toast in the army was, "Success to gray hairs, but bad luck to white-locks."

After a short term of service in Ireland, the regiment embarked for India, and the last three years of its istence were passed at famous C pore, but no occasion offer field service. It returned banded in England in 1820, not pear again until 1861.

The present regiment is new to the Soudan and with the exception of three or four of its officers and a few of the non-commissioned officers, never smelt powder in a real action. In 1884, however, the regiment had a detachment under the command of Major C. W. Wyndham and Lieut. J. Fowle, with the Light Camel corps with Lord Wolseley's army up the Nile. They were engaged at Abu Klea. Shortly after the termination of this campaign, the 21st went to India and served there until 1896, then moving to Cairo, Egypt. They were quartered in the Abbassieh barracks which they left on their march up the Nile to Omdurman about the middle of August last. They marched out 500 strong and according to military statements the average age of the regiment was 23 years, with four to five years' service.

General Sir Francis Grenfell, who inspected them before their departure, was more than pleased with their "fit" appearance. They looked and meant business as they swung into their saddles and grasped their lances, and have amply verified all that was looked for from them. They have in one fight made a record "second to none" in the light Cavalry of the line.

A BUSINESS QUESTION.

The Binkses must buy everything on the installment plan.

What makes you think so?

I heard Jimmy Binks ask his father whether their new baby would be taken away if they couldn't keep up the payments.