off the yellow rind of a lemon, great care to reject every bit of the white, which is very bitter.

Pour the grated rind into a bottle, and cover it with alcohol; cork tightly and set away for three weeks, when it will be found ready for use. To make the extract extra strong, drain the alcohol from the rind after three weeks, and pour it over fresh ly grated peel, rejecting the old rind and use like any lemon extract. Instead of clear alcohol, one can use equal parts of alcohol and simple syrup, using in the recipe the same as the alcohol.

If one doesn't care to make the extract in this way, it is still possible to make a substitute for the store article, which will give good results at little expense. Purchase of a druggist five cents worth of oil of lemon, and use it by the single drop, in recipes where a teaspoonful of lemon extract is called for, or dilute the oil by adding simple syrup until it seems as weak as ordinary lemon extract.

Orange extract is made by soaking orange peel in enough alcohol to cover it, and then adding the strained juice of one large orange. The use of orange and lemon flavoring in the same cake makes a pleasing change.

Vanilla extract is more expensive to make than the others, but it is also much more difficult to purchase vanilla flavoring, a very little of the made flavoring will flavor a pudding, cake, or a freezer of cream and when it is once used one sees the advantage of making it at home.

Purchase of a druggist one-fourth of an ounce of vanilla beans, one-half ounce of tonka beans, and one-half pint of alcohol; boil and cool one-half pint of clear water, and put it, with other ingredients, into a bottle; cork tightly, and set away for two weeks. Then add one-fourth of a pint of water, boiled and cooled, and one-fourth of a pint of alcohol; set away a week longer, strain, bottle and it is ready for use. Use only a little at first, until by using it one finds out how much should be used

THE CARE OF CLOTHES.

Too much cannot be said upon the airing of skirt and waist after being worn. When removed they should be carefully brushed and mended, if there are any repairs to be made, and then hung over a waist hanger or the back of a chair near an open window, with the wrong side out. For thin, flimsy waists, or those of handsome silk or satin, it is an excellent plan to stuff the sleeves with white tissue paper and put the garment away on a hanger.

A charming receptable for summer shirt-waists, which should always be laid their full length and very lightly one over the other, may be obtained by taking an ordinary wooden box about two feet long by three deep, and covering it with some pretty cretonne, with the inside covered to match, or in contrasting goods, and the covered lid attached by two or three fancy brass hinges.

MOST EXPENSIVE HAIR.

Every year, two or three days after the fete of St. John, a market of human hair is held at Limoges. Girls, matrons and old women, from the country around, bargain to obtain the best price for their tresses, which are shorn off in the market-place. White hair always fetches the highest price, because the color cannot be produced with dyes. It is often worth $25 per pound. Grey hair comes next in market value, then flaxen colored, a golden auburn, light and dark brown, in that order. The cheapest is black hair.

A LADY SHIP DOCTOR.

Mlle Sarah Broido, a young lady doctor, has obtained a professional engagement on board a steamer plying between Marseilles and Algiers. The circumstance is to be noted as Mlle Broido is the first French "doctoress" who has been engaged on board ship. Hitherto ships' doctors has it all their own way, but they have now to face the competition of the doctoress. Already Mlle Broido's example is being followed, and two others of her sex are applying for medical berths on other steamers registered at the port of Marseilles.

HUGE BLAST.

The quarry at Dalmeny, on Lord Rosebery's estate, in Scotland, was recently the scene of the largest blasting operation which has ever been carried out in Scotland, if estimated by the number of holes which were fired at one time. Twenty-seven holes, varrying in depth from 6 ft. to 17 ft. were bored, and these were charged with 300 lbs. of blasting gelatine. All the holes were connected up and fired simultaneously by electricity, the blast bringing down altogether about 4,000 tons of whinstone, an unusually large weight of stone per pound of explosive used.

ONE WAS ENOUGH.

"You love my daughter?" said the old man.

"Love her?" he exclaimed, passionately; "why, I could die for her! For one soft glance from those sweet eyes I would hurl myself from yonder cliff and perish, a bleeding, brainless mass, upon the rocks two hundred feet below!"

The old man shook his head.

"I'm something of a liar myself," he said, "and one is enough for a small family like mine."

LIKE ENGLISH PIPES.

Owing to the increasing favor with which the English pipe and tobacco are regarded in Germany, Baden cigarmakers experienced a falling off of trade last year.

ANOTHER NEW WORD.

In future sight-testing opticians are to be known as "optologists." The British Optical Association bears the responsibility of creating the word.

THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

Toronto, Aug. 25.—Wheat—The market is firm, with a fair demand for Ontario wheat. No. 2 white and red winter, old, quoted at 75c; new was offered to-day at 74c, with 73c bid, low rates to mills. Manitoba wheat is firm and scarce. No. 1 hard is quoted at 88c; No. 1 Northern, 96½c, Goderich; No. 2 Northern, 93½c, grinding in transit, lake and rail 6c per bushel more.

Oats—The market is quiet, with fair offerings; No. 2 white quoted at 30½ to 30¾c, high freights; No. 1 white quoted at 32c east.

Barley—Trade is quiet: No. 3 extra quoted at 43c middle freights, and No. 3 at 40c.

Rye—The market is quiet, with export value at 48c middle freights for No. 2.

Peas—Trade dull, with No. 2 white quoted at 61c high freights, and at 63c east.

Corn—Market is unchanged; No. 3 American yellow quoted at 61c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 60½c, Toronto. Canadian corn quoted at 54c outside.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents quoted to-day at $2.90 to $2.95, middle freights, in buyers' sacks, for export. Straight rollers of special $3.25 to $3.45 in bbls; Manitoba brands for domestic trade quoted at flour steady; No. 1 patents, $4.10; strong bakers', $4.05, Toronto.

Millfeed—Bran steady, at $16, and shorts at $17.50 here. At outside points bran is quoted at $12, and shorts at $17. Manitoba bran, in sacks, $17, and shorts at $17 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—Trade is very quiet, with prices nominal. Prime white are quoted at $1.75 a bush.

Hay—The market is quiet, with demand slow. No. 1 old timothy is worth $14 on track, Toronto, and medium grades, $9 to $10. No. 1 new is nominal at $9 here.

Straw—The market is quiet at $5.25 to $5.50 per ton for car lots on track.

Hops—Trade dull, with prices nominal at $17 to $20.

Potatoes—The offerings are fair, and prices are easier. Loads are quoted at 50c per bushel, and small lots at 55c per bushel.

Poultry—The market is steady. Chickens, 60 to 75c per pair; ducks, 70 to 90c per pair; turkeys 12 to 13c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The receipts of butter continue good and prices generally unchanged. The demand is chiefly for finest grades. We quote:—Choice 1-lb. rolls, 15 to 16c; selected dairy tubs, uniform color, 14 to 16c; secondary grades, store packed, 12½ to 13c; creamery prints, 19 to 20c; solids, 17½ to 18c. The strength of creamery butter is due to the scarcity of the dairy article.

Eggs—The market is quiet. We quote: Strictly new laid, 14½ to 15c; fresh (candled stock), seconds and cracks, 10 to 11c.

Cheese—The market is higher. We quote:—Finest, 10½ to 10¾c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs firm. Cured meats are steady, with a good demand. Bacon—Long clear in good demand, with supply below requirements. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 10 to 10½c in ten and case lots. Pork—Mess, 19 to 20c; do., short cut, $21.

Smoked meats—Hams, 13 to 14c; rolls, 11½ to 12c; shoulders, 10½c; backs, 15 to 15½c; breakfast bacon, 14 to 14½c.

Lard—Market is unchanged. Tierces 9¼c; tubs, 9¾c; pails, 10c; compound, 8 to 9c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Aug. 25.—Grain—Peas, 63c high freights, 72c afloat here. Rye, 53c east, 58½c afloat here; buckwheat, 48 to 49c; oats, No. 2, 28c in store here; flaxseed, $1.15 on track here; feed barley, 50c; No. 3 barley, 52½c; corn, 60c for No. 3 yellow. American. Flour—Manitoba patents $4.35 to $4.50; seconds, $4.05 to $4.20; strong bakers', $3.60 to $3.95; Ontario straight rollers, $3.60 to $3.70; in bags, $1.75 to $1.85; patents, $3.75 to $4; extras, $1.55 to $1.60. Eggs—Candled, selected, 17 to 17½c; No. 1, 15c; straight receipts, 14c; No. 2, 12½c. Feed—Manitoba bran, $17; shorts, $19, bags included; Ontario bran, in bulk, $16 to $17; shorts, in bulk, $19 to $20. Beans—Choice primes, $1.80 to $1.85. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $19 to $21; light, short cut, $19. Compound refined lard, 8½ to 9c; pure Canadian lard, 9½ to 10c; finest lard, 10½ to 11½c; hams, 13½ to 14½c; bacon, 14 to 15c; live hogs, $6.25 to $6.50; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $9; American clear backs, $13.75; clear shoulder pork, $18.50. Cheese—Ontario, 10¼ to 10½c; townships, 10½c; Quebec, 9½c. Butter—Townships creamery, 19 to 19½c; Quebec, 18½c; Western dairy, 14 to 15c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, Aug. 25.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Spring demand light; No. 1 Northern spot, carloads, offered $1.02 c.i.f.; winter firm for red; easy for white; No. 2 red, 85c; No. 1 white, 81c asked. Corn—Quiet and easy; No. 2 corn, 57 to 57½c. Oats—Weak and lower; No. 2 white, 38½c No. 2 mixed, 35c. Barley and rye—Nothing. Canal freight—Steady.

Minneapolis, Aug. 25.—Close:—Wheat—September, 83¾ to 86½c; December, 79½c on track, No. 1 hard, 91½c; No. 1 Northern, 93c to $1.02; No. 2 Northern, 91c; No. 3 Northern, 83 to 84c.

Milwaukee, Aug. 25.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 94c; No. 2 Northern, 90c; September, 81½c bid. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 54c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 78 to 80c; sample, 40 to 55c. Corn—September, [illegible]

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Aug. 25.—Business in cattle at the Western Market was mostly confined to butchers' descriptions to-day by reason of the absence of offerings of exporters.

The arrivals included about eight or nine loads of good to choice butchers' and the remainder were mostly light butchers' and stockers. About the highest price obtained for butchers' was $4.50 per cwt. The most of the cattle sold at lower figures than the foregoing.

Hogs were weaker than on Tuesday, and the outlook is for lower prices should present conditions in the Old Country continue.

The feeder and stocker situation was steady without much change in prices. The volume of business transacted in these was considerable as may be seen from the report following.

Calves were stronger in value, and the demand being good all that came forward were sold early in the day.

The receipts amounted to 71 loads, 668 cattle, 1,511 hogs, 1,154 sheep and lambs, and 50 calves. Twenty horses also arrived.

There being very few exporters' prices may be considered as nominal at $4.30 to $4.70 per cwt. A little higher might be paid for any extra good.

Butchers' cattle sold at $4.25 to $4.50 for the best, $3.85 to $4.25 for fair to good, $3.50 to $3.85 for medium, and $2.75 to $3.40 for common. Cows brought $3 to $3.75, according to quality and weight.

Trade in feeders and stockers was fair. We quote:—Feeders 900 to 1,150 lbs., $3.50 to $4.25; stockers, 400 to 700 lbs., $2.75 to $3.50; off-colors, and poor breeding qualities, same weights, $2.25 to $2.75 per cwt.

The arrivals of sheep were light and the market for ewes and lambs was strong. We quote:—Export ewes, $3.50 to $3.60; export bucks, 2½ to 2¾c per lb. and $2.50 to $4 each.

The tone of the calf market was firm and business was steady, although the run was large. We quote:—4 to 5½c per lb., and $2 to $10 each.

Hogs were weak without a quotable decline. Selects, 160 to 200 lbs., of good bacon quality, $6.50; fats and lights, $6.25 per cwt.

BALKAN TROUBLE.

Powers Have Agreed Upon Plan of Settlement.

A London despatch says:—It is learned from the best sources that the Cabinets of Russia, Austria and Italy have arrived at an understanding in regard to the Balkans.

The Brussels Independence Belge says it hears that the powers have arrived at an understanding regarding the steps to be taken to suppress the revolt and apply reforms in Macedonia. According to this unconfirmed report, Russia will act on the sea, occupying the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, Austria will act on land, and Italy will exercise surveillance over Albania. After peace is restored the powers are to withdraw and restore to Turkey her full sovereignty.

Important negotiations are undoubtedly in progress between the powers, which promise to result in the early adoption of a new plan for the settlement of the Macedonian trouble. A Foreign Office official said this afternoon:—"It is somewhat premature to say that a definite agreement on the subject has already been reached, as stated by the Independence Belge, but notes are being exchanged in this direction."

TO CHECK CANADIANS.

Baltimore Becoming Anxious About Grain Trade.

A Baltimore despatch says:—A meeting of the grain exporters was held in the President's room of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday and the diversion of freight from the Atlantic seaboard points in the United States to the Gulf and Canadian ports was discussed. President James C. Gorman was authorized to select a committee with himself as one of its members and to bring the matter to the attention of the Baltimore transportation companies and afterward the grain exchanges of New York, Philadelphia and other seaboard ports. By concerted action it is hoped to have the eastern American grain carriers reduce the rates so as to enable the Atlantic cities to compete with their Canadian and southern rivals

BRITISH VICTORY.

Enemy's Loss Given as Seven Hundred Killed.

A London despatch says:—Despatches receive at the Colonial Office on Thursday from Singuru, North'n Nigeria, dated August 17, give details of the destruction of the Town of Burmi by a British force of thirty whites and five hundred natives, rank and file. The enemy's loss was 700 killed, including the former Sultan of Sokoto and a majority of the chiefs! The British loss was 11 men killed, including one officer, and sixty-two men wounded. The enemy made a desperate house-to-house resistance.

LORD ROBERTS' VISIT.

Will Sail for Boston on the Mayflower September 24.

A Dundee despatch says:—The Evening Post says it learns from authoritative sources that the arrangements for the visit of Lord and Lady Roberts to the United States have advanced so far that passages have been booked on the steamship Mayflower, which will sail for Boston on September 24.

IMPROVED BY DRAINING.

FARM LANDS ARE VERY MUCH BENEFITTED.

Dominion Department of Agriculture Tells of Its Many Advantages.

Many reasons may easily be adduced to show that farm lands will in nearly all cases be improved by draining. Nature has herself thoroughly drained a considerable proportion of the soil, but it is probable that in course of time, as land becomes more valuable, it will be found advisable to artificially drain the greater part of our level or moderately sloping lands that are worthy of cultivation. The question whether it will pay to drain a given area depends on the value of the land before drainage, the cost of the operation, and the value of the land when drained. This is a question which every landowner must decide for himself.

At the outset it may be pointed out that drainage deepens the soil, and so affords greater room for the roots of plants. Unless its roots have an extensive pasture, as it were, no plant can make use of the resources of the soil to the best advantage. In well-drained soils the roots of most cultivated crops spread themselves widely and to a great depth; from two to four feet is quite usual, and some plants such as lucerne have been known to send their roots as far as thirty feet. No roots, except those of aquatic plants, will grow in stagnant water. Proper drainage lowers the surface of the ground water so that the roots are able to penetrate to their normal depth, and furnishes conditions favorable to the greatest growth and

LARGEST YIELD OF CROPS.

The drain, by taking away the free water that occupies the pores of the soil, allows air to pass through the soil. The soil may be said to breathe through the drain, for there is a continuous movement of air to and fro, up and down, caused by variations in the pressure of the atmosphere. When the soil is comparatively dry there is a good deal of air in its pores. Then, when a rain comes, it fills the upper end of these pores, and if there is no outlet for the air below, it is imprisoned and exerting a backward pressure on the water above, prevents it from entering the soil more than an inch or two. It may happen, therefore, that in an undrained soil a heavy summer shower is forced to run off the surface, while the land below the first inch is as dry as ever. This is one illustration of the truth of the apparently contradictory statement that under-draining is a safeguard against drought.

All sloping land, unless laid down to grass, is liable to great loss by this surface washing during the heavy rains in spring and fall. If the land has not sufficient drainage the rain cannot pass directly downward, as explained above, but runs away upon the surface carrying with it much of the soil, and washing the fertility out of much which remains. But with proper drainage, the rain is at once absorbed, and passes downwards, saturating the soil in its descent and carrying the fertilizing elements to the roots of the plants, while the surplus moisture runs through the drains.

Again, drainage is absolutely necessary for the proper pulverization of heavy soils. It is manifest that a wet soil can never be pulverized. More water is held by a pulverized and open soil than by a compact and close one. Water is held in the soil between the minute particles of earth, and if these particles be pressed together compactly there is no space left between them for water. This compactness exists more or less in most subsoils, certainly in all those through which water does not readily pass. Hence, all those subsoils are rendered more retentive of moisture by having the particles of which they are composed separated from one another—in a word,

BY PULVERIZATION.

This increased capacity to contain moisture by attraction is the greatest security against drought. The plants in a dry time send their rootlets throughout the soil, and flourish in the moisture thus stored up for their time of need.

Soils that are always wet, so that large amounts of water evaporate from their surfaces, never become warm. The sun has great power to warm dry soils, or soils which permit of a free circulation of air, but it has little effect on a saturated soil. Warmth is essential to the germination of seeds and the proper growth of plants. Farmers who are cultivating what is known as a "cold" soil will be the first to concede the importance of this fact.

Other advantages of under-draining may be mentioned, such as the longer season of crop growth consequent on the earlier seeding of drained land: the comparative freedom of fall wheat and clover from freezing out or winter killing; the absence of open drains, which are a decided nuisance in the cultivation of the land and the harvesting of the crop; and last of all, the removal from the soil of those soluble salts formed by the decay of rock and organic matter, which cannot be used by plants and the presence of which in the soil causes the condition known as "alkali land."

ANGLO-CANADIAN CABLE.

Service May Shortly be Inaugurated in London.

A London despatch says:—It is rumored that an Anglo-Canadian cable syndicate will shortly be formed to make the necessary arrangements to establish direct independent cable service between England and Canada, the tariff being sixpence a word.

BIG CROPS ARE EXPECTED

Statement of Ontario Department of Agriculture.

The crop report for the month of August has been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, the figures being based on reports from 2,000 correspondents.

Some returns show that wheat falls short of an average crop, but several instances are given where the crop range from 40 to 50 bushels per acre, and samples are reported going fully 63 pounds to the bushel. Much of the straw is shorter than usual, but bright. The Hessian fly was reported in several counties, but only to a slight extent compared with recent years. The injury from other insects, and from rust and smut, has been but trifling, and this may also be said of all the grain crops.

There is a large acreage of barley and a poor showing of rye, while the exact position of peas cannot be ascertained. Corn is a very uneven crop this year. Roots and potatoes are expected to be good crops. Winter apples, the report says, will be scarce.

Concerning the question of wages the report says:—Several correspondents refer to the influx of British immigrants as having relieved the situation to some extent; for while a number of these, having had no previous experience in agricultural work, were a sore disappointment many of them have given good satisfaction. Wages during harvesting ranged from $1.25 to $2 a day according to locality, the skill of the worker, and the urgency of the demand for help, the average rate being about $1.50 with board. Monthly wages ran all the way from $20 to $40, and in a few cases as high as $45, the prevailing quotations being from $25 to $30, with board.

The following shows the estimated acreage covered by the various crops throughout the province, together with the yield:

	Acres.	Bushels.
Fall wheat ...	666,595	16,969,634
Spring wheat	252,855	4,862,711
Barley	709,839	24,203,970
Oats...	2,645,965	110,125,099
Rye	179,277	2,978,641
Peas	407,133	9,579,345
Beans	53,973	984,477
		Tons.
Hay-clover ...	2,783,565	5,191,828

The fall wheat ploughed up was 5,496 acres, against 8,986 in 1902 and 75,473 in 1901.

TROOPS MUTINIED.

Refused to Fire on Their "Poor Starving Brothers."

A London despatch says:—The Daily Mail's correspondent at St. Petersburg discovers a sensational incident which occurred during the Kieff strikes. On one occasion, he says, when the troops were ordered by the Governor to fire on the strikers, a young captain stepped in front of his company and forbade the troops to fire upon their "poor, starving brothers." The soldiers obeyed the counter-order, and the captain made a flaming revolutionary speech to his men. He was immediately arrested and brought to St. Petersburg, where he was tried by court-martial and sentenced to death.

18,000 TON BATTDESHIPS.

British Admiralty Has Decided to Build Three.

A London despatch says:—The Admiralty has decided to build three new battleships of 18,000 tons, which have been designed by Philip Watts, the director of naval construction. These are the first vessels designed by Mr. Watts since his appointment two years ago. The most notable departure in the new ships will be in the armor-plating for the sides and hull. An armor-belt of 10-inch Krupp steel, tapering away to 6 inches, will be continued the whole length of the broadside. This is the first time this has been attempted in the battleships of any country. Included in the armament of the new vessels are four submerged torpedo tubes, four 50-ton wire guns, eight quick-firing 27-ton guns, and twelve 6-inch guns. The vessels must attain a speed of 19 knots per hour.

TEN THOUSAND BASS.

Parent Fish Placed in Inland Waters This Year.

A Toronto despatch says:—The restocking of the Provincial inland waters with game fish, has not yet been completed. Up to date about 10,000 parent black bass of the small mouth variety have been deposited in the streams, Muskoka lakes, and Lake Simcoe. None of these fish have been less than 9 inches long. More are to be deposited this fall. The German carp, the officials at the Ontario Fishery Department say, have become so numerous that many of the other varieties of fish are becoming scarce. The fish have been taken in Lake Erie.

LONGEST STAIRWAY.

Among long staircases the world over none, it is safe to say, is so long or difficult of ascent as "Jacob's Ladder." This remarkable flight contains more than 700 steps, all rising with the same lift in the same direction. The steps rise at an angle of exactly 45 degrees. "Jacob's Ladder" ascends a particularly steep hill at St. Helena. The steps are, naturally, the most direct route to the summit of the hill, and despite their great length, are traversed daily by hundreds of wayfarers. There are said to be many persons who from long practice are able to ascend the steep stairway at a rapid pace without once stopping for breath.

NEWS ITEMS

Telegraphic Briefs From Over the Globe.

CANADA.

The population of Vancouver, B.C., is now placed at over 35,000.

Reports as to the discovery of platinum near Wabigoon, Ont., are confirmed.

Permits for nearly $20,000 worth of new buildings have been issued in Vancouver, B.C., already this month.

It is reported that the Singer Sewing Machine Company will establish an immense plant in Ottawa.

R. E. Spendman, of Toronto, has been appointed city engineer of St. Catharines at a salary of $[illegible] per year.

Jack McKay, of Warren's Landing, Lake Winnipeg, pounded a man to death with a cordwood stick. He was crazed with liquor.

Two subscriptions aggregating $15,000 have been pledged towards the erection of a new Y. M. C. A. building in Vancouver, B.C.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Over 60,000 women in England work in the heavy metal trades, of whom some hundreds are blacksmiths and strikers.

Dr. W. S. Playfair, the noted specialist in women's diseases and authority on obstetric medicine, died at St. Andrews, Scotland, the other day.

A cook asked a London magistrate for a donation from "the poor box to pay for the publication of a poem on Shamrock III. "A good cook can earn sufficient money to enable her to despise poetry," replied the magistrate.

UNITED STATES.

Yellow fever is rampant at Victoria, Texas; seventy miles from Monterey.

Cotton worms have appeared in Montgomery county, Ala., and are seriously threatening the crops.

Many New England cotton mills have closed down owing to the unfavorable state of the market.

George B. Evans, Manager of the American Transfer Company, Kansas City, shot his wife and then himself.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Wa[illegible], of Albany, N. Y., born the same day, 68 years ago, dies Friday within a few hours of each other and will be buried together.

The Co-operative Union Laundry, which was established by the laundry workers during the strike in Chicago's wash houses in June, has been declared a failure.

Postmaster-General Payne will issue an order making every train a mail train. All trainmen will be commissioned as postal clerks, and strikes will be thereby made impossible.

Mrs. August Van Cerke, of Ottawa, Kas., reported to the police authorities, St. Paul, Minn., that she had lost her bustle, containing $300, while traveling to St. Paul on a Rock Island train.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt, of New York, returning from a six months' trip, had $15,000 worth of foreign goods in 40 trunks—$[illegible] worth of jewellery for Mrs. Vanderbilt, the rest in gifts for friends. He paid $8,000 in duties.

Nebraska Prohibitionists, at a State convention, in addition to calling for the suppression of the liquor traffic, declare for woman suffrage, the initiative and referendum, and public ownership of public utilities.

The official Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce bulletin, giving the estimate of the North-west crop, issued, gives as estimate for Minnesota and the Dakotas, a total of 147,000,000 bushels, with the exception of 1898 the lowest for years.

Miss Agnes Ingram, of Pittsburg, Pa., has taken steps to obtain possession of an estate in Surrey, England, which she alleges has been owned by members of her family for centuries. There are three hundred tenants on it, and it has a rental of £50,000 in the Bank of England.

GENERAL.

The Czar will visit Emperor Francis Joseph after the Kaiser has visited Vienna in September.

The Paris underground train, which with its loss of 100 lives, was wrecked by an engineer disobeying orders.

Bulgarian outrages are now being daily accompanied by cruelties unknown to the worst ever attributed to the Turks.

The Turkish Government has distributed 15,000 rifles in Uskub among Mahommedans, who are threatening the Christians with massacre.

HARMLESS SINGING BULLETS.

"Don't be afraid of a bullet you've heard whistle," said an old soldier. "If it sings in your ear rest assured that it will never hit you. It is a fact, as any old soldier will tell you, that you never hear the bullet which hits you. The problem of 'windage,' as the men in the Army call it. In other words the bullet which you hear singing has already sped past you, and the bullet which hits you has hissed in the ear of some other fellow in passing before it got to you.

"The singing of the bullet is due to atmospheric vibration which it creates, and the resistance which it offers to the progress of the bullet. This cannot be detected by the ear until the bullet has crossed in a parallel line with the ear. It may pass over your head or whiz close to the ground, but if it passes you [illegible] the ear will catch the sound of its flight. To the soldier of many battles the voice of the bullet is music. He knows that he need have no dread of the bullet that sings in his ears. It is the bullet that he does not hear that must be feared. It is this bullet which always does harm to him. No soldier ever heard the bullet which inflicted a wound on him."

THE GATE-WAY OF CANADA

HOW EMIGRANTS ARE RECEIVED AT QUEBEC.

Forty-Three Thousand New Settlers Have Already Landed This Year.

Forty-three thousand immigrants have been landed at the port of Quebec since the opening of navigation this spring. This is a large advance on the number of new settlers to come to Canada by the St. Lawrence route on any previous year. The number of immigrants from all parts of Europe to land at the port of Quebec at the end of the fiscal year, June 30th, 1902, was 48,000, and as 43,000 new settlers will land and as 43,000 have arrived up to the 1st of July, leaving three months for navigation, it is calculated that fully 80,000 new settlers will land at the port of Quebec this summer, an increase of over 30,000 in comparison with the immigration statistics of last summer. These figures only have reference to the St. Lawrence route and do not take into account the cabin and intermediate passengers, who have means, and have gone to seek homes in the Northwest via New York. Neither does it take into consideration the number of immigrants who are landed at the ports of Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B. That increases the number to fully another 20,000 or more.

These immigrants are brought out to Canada by the various lines of steamships that are engaged in trade between the ports of London and Liverpool to Quebec, but the most important and regular service is carried on by the Allan Line, the Dominion Line, and the C. P. R. Atlantic Line. These separate lines furnish a ship load each every week, and the nationalities are composed of every European country, together with the continental countries, for the wheat centres of the Northwest, while the factory hands invariably are targeted for Toronto and other Western cities of Ontario.

THE FOREIGN IMMIGRATION this summer is very large, the Russian Pole and Russian Jew, together with the Italian and Scandinavian, taking the lead. The Galicians are coming to Canada in larger numbers than in the past, and present an interesting spectacle as they are dressed in animal skins and furs, the costumes of their own country. The Norwegian, as usual, is very much in evidence, also the Finlanders, Greeks, and Arabians; in fact people from every country, speaking only the dialect of the land they came from, are put ashore at Quebec.

The Immigration Department have excellent arrangements at Quebec to receive the influx of new settlers that are continually arriving. The steamers come alongside the breakwater at the south end of the train docks, when they are escorted to the spacious immigration buildings, specially erected for their reception. Once they are gathered within these buildings, where none but the officials are allowed to enter, they are taken care of by the Dominion Immigration Agent, Mr. T. Doyle, and his very efficient staff of assistants including interpreters, until they are re-booked by the different railroad companies, which also have offices and their agents located on the premises. The immigrant is first inspected by the physician, to ascertain that he is physically able to take care of himself, and also free from contagious disease; next, he is handed over to the railway agent, who also sees that his charge has his baggage examined by the Customs officials and afterwards checked to its destination. When this is accomplished, the settlers are escorted to a special train in readiness, and conveyed West or Northwest, wherever they are destined for.

It must be understood that not all the immigrants who arrive at the port of Quebec have come to settle in Canada. A large portion, fully thirty per cent., are destined for

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who seek to reach their respective centres through Canadian territory. These passengers, who are mostly all foreigners, are handed over to the American inspectors of immigration, fifteen in number, who put the intended settler for Uncle Sam's territory through a most rigid examination. Besides having in their possession a certain sum of money, they must be free from all disease that might in time cause them to become paupers. They are carefully examined by a physician kept by the American Government, and if they do not meet with all the requirements of the American law governing immigration, they are rejected, and debarred from going to the United States. Both the Canadian and American laws against the landing of passengers infected with contagious diseases is very strict, especially against trachoma and tulvus. Any settlers suffering from those diseases and considered incurable, are not only rejected, but deported to the country whence they came at the expense of the steamship company that brought them out. They are taken to an hospital for treatment, and if found incurable they are shipped back in the steamer which brought them, on its return outward trip. The medical examination against trachoma was very lax in the beginning of the summer on the part of the medical superintendent appointed by the Government from another part of Canada. This, however, is now changed, on account of the exposures made by the local press but there is still room for improvement.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy president of the Canadian Pacific Railway was in Quebec recently and in the course of a conversation, said that he expected 100,000 new settlers to take up their homes in the Northwest this year. He said that he was in close touch with everything connected with immigration, and the figures he quoted were conservative; of course he meant the immigration from the United States, as well as the European countries.