

# NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

FIVE MINUTES' SELECT READING.

**Summary of Foreign, Domestic and War Items - Concise, Plain, and Pointed.**

## DOMESTIC.

No opposition will be offered to the return of any of the members of the N. B. Government.

The Dominion Alliance for the suppression of the liquor traffic continues its business at Ottawa.

Mr. Robson, Minister of Finance, has been re-elected at New Westminster, B. C., by acclamation.

Lieut.-Col. Campbell, of the 27th Battalion, was buried with military honours at Watford.

All the evidence of popularity is unmistakably in favour of Mr. Bulmer, for the Montreal mayorality.

The Commissioners of Public Charities at Halifax are advertising for plans of a poor asylum to replace the one destroyed by fire.

A young girl named Mary Ann Sinnott, of Montreal, threatened to shoot her faithless lover, and was arrested and held for trial.

The Montreal police made a raid upon a gambling hell on Craig street, and arrested fifteen respectable dressed young men.

Application is to be made to the Grand Lodge for a dispensation permitting the formation of a Military Masonic Lodge at Kingston.

It is reported that money is so scarce in some of the smaller banks at Montreal that one has had to mortgage its building for a temporary loan of \$50,000.

Thos. McNeil, a paralytic resident near Quin village, not far from Pontiac, was left alone in his house a few days since, and was burned with the dwelling.

C. P. Sclater's toboggan ran off the track of the Montreal Tobogganing Club recently and Mr. Sclater went against a tree with force enough to injure him greatly.

## UNITED STATES.

A strong earthquake shock in Southern Peru last month created great excitement.

Eugene Cuedret, a St. Louis jeweller, has been mulcted in \$7,000 for smuggling jewellery.

A steamer has succeeded crossing in the Peninsula of Florida through the canals and Lake Okechobee.

The Assembly Committee on ways and Means has given a hearing on the Niagara Falls State Park bill.

Harding and Greenwood, the men accused of the murder of Wm. Mahar at Sandwich, were arrested at Louisville.

It is reported that the registered mail pouch was cut open recently at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and \$11,000 abstracted.

During the trial of a woman at St. Louis, on a charge of defaming a priest the lawyers, McBride and Lodge, quarrelled and fought.

In the Senate the Tariff bill proviso for the refund of the duty on imported salt used in curing meats and afterward reexported was agreed to.

Three men were probably mortally injured by a collision at Chicago between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Milwaukee and St. Paul trains.

Twelve thousand dollars has been sent to Ireland by the Rev. Lawrence Walsh, of Waterburg, Conn., to be used in the famine stricken district.

Recently a girl 17 years old, dressed in boy's clothes, was picked up in Detroit by an officer and confessed to have passed as a boy for five years.

George Piar, a Canadian, from Brockville, Ont., fell off the Brooklyn bridge a height of sixty feet and alighted on the roof of a house. He will probably die.

## GENERAL.

Thakombay, the Fijian king, is dead.

In the House of Lords, Baron Wolseley took his seat amid cheers.

It is reported that M. Lepelletier, director of the Credit de Finance, has been arrested in Paris.

The United States Minister at Constantinople has arranged for a settlement of all American claims.

The German Reichstag has confirmed nearly all the reductions previously made in the military estimates.

The authorities of Bayreuth have unanimously decided that Wagner's funeral shall be at the expense of the town.

De Brazza has been promoted to a lieutenant in the French navy. He will sail for the Congo on the 20th inst.

The Ecuador Dictator, Veintimilla, is concentrating his forces, and threatens if defeated to plunder and burn Quayaquil.

At a meeting of Parnellites a letter from Healy was read complaining of needlessly irritating prison rules to which he is subjected.

The U. S. steamer Essex, two English vessels, and a French man-of-war have been ordered from the coast of Peru, to Guayaquil, Ecuador, to protect the foreign residents.

## Ancient Turkeys.

We read that "the Spaniards saw immense numbers of turkeys in the domesticated state, on their arrival in Mexico, where they were more common than any other poultry. There were found wild, not only in New Spain, but all along the continent, in less frequented places, from the Northwestern territory of the United States to Panama. The Spaniards call the turkey the gallapavo, because it resembles the peacock." The Mexicans ate many turkeys, long before they (the Mexicans) were converted—or rather cuffed—into Christians. The annual allowance of turkeys for the imperial palace was 8,000, so that one derives a melancholy satisfaction from thinking that "the halls of the Montezumas" must have been uncommonly jolly places, particularly at Thanksgiving time, when there could have been no stint there in turkeys in all the modes that such noble birds can be served.

# USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Hints for the Housewife and the Cook.

**PICKLES.**—Pickles ought to be kept in a dry place, and the vessels most approved of for keeping them, are wide-mouthed glass bottles or stone jars having corks or bungs, which must be fitted in with linen and covered with bladder or leather.

White wine vinegar is the best for pickles, and it is essential to the excellence and beauty of pickles that they always be completely covered with vinegar.

**PRESERVES, JAMS, and JELLIES** keep better if the pots into which they are put are sealed up while hot, because if exposed to the air until cool, little germs will fall upon them from the air and retain their vitality, and will soon fall to work decomposing the fruit. On the other hand, if the jars are sealed while hot, the germs are destroyed by scalding.

**CELERY SALT** is made by grating dried celery root mixed with one-fourth its quantity of salt.

**VEGETABLES** should be cooked, if possible, in water in which meats have been cooked. Scalded skimmed milk will go nearly as far as fresh milk.

**SLOW AND LONG COOKING** will make tough meat tender.

Your fat should be boiling when you put your meat into it to fry.

**SALT** meats should be simmered and not fiercely boiled.

A small spoonful of molasses added to buckwheat each morning, will make the cakes temptingly brown.

**TO BROIL CHICKENS WITHOUT BURNING THEM.**—Remove occasionally from the fire and baste with a gravy prepared as follows: Simmer together one half cup of vinegar, a piece of butter the size of an egg, and salt and pepper to the taste. Keep the gravy hot.

**TO DRESS POULTRY.**—Take a knife and sever the artery or jugular vein in the neck, or take an axe and cut the head off; let it bleed so as to draw all fever from the fowl, in case it may have any. Dip the body in boiling water, then pick quickly. When through, dip the fowl in hot water again, then into a pail of cold water, let it remain three or four minutes; this will make it swell out plump, and it will keep twenty four hours longer than if it was not thrown into the cold water.

**IN BEATING THE WHITES OF EGGS** in warm weather, choose a cool place, and a pinch of salt added greatly hastens in bringing them to "snow."

**WINE STAINS** of any kind can be removed effectually from linen, by holding them for a few minutes in boiling sweet milk. This must be done before the linen is washed, or it is of no use.

**A PINT OF MUSTARD SEED** put in a barrel of cider will keep it sweet for several months, and make it more wholesome.

**TURPENTINE** will remove ink from white woodwork.

**TO FILTER WATER** quickly for immediate use, employ the following method: Put a quart of clean water over the fire and bring to a boil; remove it and strain it two or three times through flannel; cool it and keep it for use in a covered jar or pitcher.

**AMMONIA (aqua)** will restore colors in fabrics from which the color has been abstracted by acids.

**A TABLESPOONFUL OF AMMONIA** in a gallon of warm water, will often restore the color in carpets; it will also remove white wash from them, restoring color.

**OX GALL** will not only remove grease from carpets but restore the colors. One pint of gall in three gallons of warm water will do a large carpet. Table and floor oilcloths may be thus washed.

**GALL SOAP.**—Cut finely three pounds of common brown soap; put it in an earthen pan with four beef galls, and place over a slow fire, stirring frequently with a stick until dissolved; then remove from the fire and put away to cool and harden. Take it out of the pan, cut it and allow it to dry on a board. This is excellent for removing grease and stains from carpets and similar fabrics. The vessel in which it has been made cannot be used for any other purpose.

## Fashions in Dancing.

Fashions in dancing present no striking change since last season. The American Society of Professors of Dancing, which has its headquarters in New York, held its annual meeting lately and decided to recognize no new dances. They voted to discard the "racket" from their lessons, and to forbid it altogether in their academies. Its name is a slang one for the better-known Redowa-galop step, and originated in the fact that the music which was at first used for it was the "Raquet Waltz." It is called, in various sections, the "Society," the "Newport," the "Ripple" and the "Rock-away." It is regarded as too showy for modest girls to fling themselves into, and this is why the professors have undertaken to place it under taboo. The round dances which strict propriety permits this year are the plain waltz and the Redowa. The latter may be varied by what is called the polka Bohemia, a too-and-heel step that is not theatrical if quietly and gracefully done. The close hugging, sometimes indulged in last winter by couples who ought to have known better, is now visibly relaxed, and altogether dancing is rather freer from abuses than before. The square dances in use at balls are the plain quadrille, and the plain and Saratogo Lancers. In the latter the couples form parallel lines, and dance together, the figures and movements remaining similar to those in the ordinary Lancers. The German is danced still in private assemblies, but never at large balls. A new round dance in some vogue in parlors is called the "Russe," and partakes of the character of the galop and mazurka combined. There is also a square dance called the "National Guard," composed of squares and circles of a somewhat military character. The "Polo" quadrille, with its rapid all-hands around, proved too much of a circus to please women, and has gone pretty nearly out of fashion. Variations on the polka are frequently seen, and the old-fashioned Virginia reel is very extensively revived.

# LATEST NEWS NOTES.

## TRANSATLANTIC.

The *News* says that, owing to the bad weather, the crops will be short.

The Campagne Generale du Gaz, Paris, has failed; capital a million and a half francs.

Four thousand claims have been presented before the Cairo Indemnity Commission.

Two fishing smacks have been lost at Yarmouth. The crews, numbering fourteen persons, were drowned.

Grecoff has been beaten severely in the street at Sofia. A conflict has occurred between the authorities and populace at Sliveno. The troops refused to assist the former.

M. Hulleot, an American, who narrowly escaped massacre at Madagascar, has arrived in London, and will proceed to the United States, to lay his case before the Government, and claim damages against Madagascar.

A Socialist pamphlet has been published at Altona, Prussia, abusing all sovereigns and challenging the Democrats to liberate their country so oppressed by their rule. Eleven Socialists have been arrested and a number of seditious works seized.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

It is stated that the Government will introduce to the House of Commons a bill for the registration of the Irish voters.

In the Queen's speech she referred to questions relating to the Danubian Conference, the recent event in Egypt, the restoration of Cetewayo and the diminution of the crime in Ireland. It shows that the Government is determined not to allow Irish subjects to occupy almost the entire attention of Parliament as heretofore. The remaining portion of the address has reference to reforms in the Home Parliament.

At the preliminary meeting of the Irish parliamentary party to consider the action of the Irish members of the House of Commons during the session, over twenty persons were present. Mr. Parnell was re-elected chairman. It was decided that an amendment should be made to the address in reply to the speech from the Throne, dealing with the operation of the Crimes Act. Regret was expressed at Mr. Healy's arrest. A further amendment to the address was also resolved upon dealing with the failure of the Government to propose adequate remedial legislation for Ireland.

## THE FRENCH CRISIS.

The *Appel du Peuple*, Prince Jerome's new organ, has appeared. It contains a protest signed by thirty Bonapartist members of the Chamber of Deputies against the arrest of Jerome. It advocates a plebiscite.

It is understood that the interview between Eugenie and Napoleon during the brief visit of the latter to Farnborough was most cordial. The Prince started for Paris the other day.

M. De Freyaint has had an interview with President Grevy. Replying to a denunciation of merchants representing 20,000,000 francs capital, M. Grevy promised to endeavor to relieve commerce from the results of frequent crisis.

The committee of the Chamber of Deputies unanimously rejected M. Waddington's proposal to banish princes guilty of endangering the State, and M. Barbel's measure rendering the princes liable to expulsion by decree of the President. M. Fleuret's motion prohibiting the presence in France or Algeria of members of former dynasties was adopted. The majority of the members of the Chamber oppose the action of the committee on the expulsion bills in adopting M. Floquet's motion. The Radical Left, Democratic Union and Republican Union decided in favor of the passage of M. Barbel's proposal.

## STATE OF IRELAND.

James Carry, one of the prisoners in Kilmainham, is very ill.

In the Commission Court, Dublin, recently, Curran, charged with the murder of a farmer named East in June last in the presence of his wife and eight children, was acquitted. The Judge's charge strongly favored the prisoner.

## WAGNER.

Arrangements are being made for a public funeral for Wagner, which will take place at Bayreuth.

The King of Bavaria has telegraphed to Wagner's relatives, offering condolences and begging them to await his wishes regarding the removal of the remains and the funeral.

A Venice despatch says Wagner was suffering from disease of the heart. He had on Tuesday a severe attack, but resolved to make an excursion in a gondola, when he had another violent seizure. In the afternoon doctors were summoned, but found the case hopeless. He died in the arms of his wife, surrounded by his children.

## AMERICAN.

General Porfirio Diaz has been elected President of the National Supreme Court of Mexico.

The Peruvian Government has presented a claim before the Alabama Claims Court for two cargoes of guano, destroyed while sailing under the American flag.

## ST. JOHN, N. B.

Efforts are being made at Woodstock to stringently enforce the Scott Act.

Considerable inconvenience has been caused through the country about Woodstock from the effects of the drought. The lack of rain, so long continued, is remarkable. The wells in many places are dried up, and springs that were never known to fail are now in the same condition. In some of the back settlements the scarcity of water has been disastrous to the health of the domestic animals. Another effect of the domestic dry spell is the closing of a great number of mills.

# COFFIN JOINT LAMENESS.

The following interesting paper on Navicular disease, or "Coffin Joint Lameness," was read at the last weekly meeting of the Veterinary Medical Association of the Ontario Veterinary College, by Mr. S. S. Dickenson.

This disease, probably one of the worst, in the shape of lameness, the horse is liable to suffer from, was first brought into notice by Mr. Turner, some 50 years ago: before that time, however, nearly all affections of the foot were attributed to the shoulder, but I am happy to say that since Veterinary science has made such rapid strides shoulder lameness is decreasing rapidly. This disease, since it was first brought into notice, has caused almost a panic among Veterinarians of this and older countries, and scarcely can two be found in the same opinion as to the cause, pathology, and treatment of the disease.

Prof. Dick, in his day, advocated very strongly that the disease began in the tendon, whilst Messrs. Turner & Percival believed that it began in the synovial bursa, and Prof. Williams says that it begins in the cancellated structure and articular cartilage of the bone. Prof. Smith says that it may commence in either the bone, tendon or bursa of the navicular bone, and if produced slowly it begins in the bone or bursa; but if suddenly produced it begins in the tendon, for we find after a punctured wound in the foot (as is the case sometimes) the animal remains lame afterwards from navicular disease; it is then in most cases the result of inflammation in the cancellated structure of the bone which extends and interferes with the nutrition of the articular cartilage, giving rise to caries; the bursa is destroyed and the tendon becomes united to the bone; this is brought about in two ways. 1st. Its fibres become lacerated and present loose ends; these are imprisoned by lymph thrown out from the exposed interior of the bone and are united to it by a new connecting fibrous tissue. 2nd. By a formation of a false membrane, which is very vascular, extending from synovial fringes both on the inferior surface of the bone and superior surface of the tendon, creeping by slow degrees over the whole articular surface, destroying their smoothness and becoming a bond of union between them. The union of the tendon to the bone accounts to some extent for its giving away after neurotomy.

**CAUSES.**—One of the great causes of this disease is a rheumatic diathesis, and the liability to suffer from this cause originates in hereditary predisposition and accidental circumstances; therefore, one very prolific cause of the disease is from breeding from animals affected with the disease, and I think it the duty of every practitioner who may be called in "to see breeding animals thus affected" to explain the character of the disease to the owner of such animals, and thereby eradicate the disease as much as possible.

It is also brought on by concussion (and certain conformations predispose the animal to concussion, as a short and upright pastern with narrow heels) and in the unnatural alteration of the relative position of the navicular bone and weight bearing bones brought on by improper shoeing and mutilation of foot by those who do not understand the functions of the parts properly.

There are many other accidental causes of this affection, as stone bruise immediately below the bursa, punctures, and allowing the toe to grow too long, irregular exercise, and Prof. Law says it may be caused by impaired nutrition with increased elimination of phosphates from the system, or an extension of disease from the digestive organs as in an over-feed of grain or as drink of cold water when hot and fatigued.

Mr. Percival says a foot with a sound and prominent frog is a condition to receive the disease while one with a shrunk, shrivelled enjoys a sort of immunity from it.

He says the foot predisposed to take it is the strong, round, short-toed, or clubby foot open at the heels, with a sound frog, jutting prominently out between them. Here is a frog exposed to all the pressure, and indisposed to yield, and itself liable from its very exposure to become, in the warm stable hard and dry and incompressible. Pressure on the ground upon such a frog must render it in effect a fixture; it cannot, will not expand; and at the very moment pressure from below would force it upwards, the weight from above it, is with more or less violence pressing on it, and the tendon between the two pressures become inflamed, this is Mr. Percival's idea of one great cause.

**SYMPTOMS.**—One of the earliest symptoms of this disease, is pointing the foot, sudden lameness without any apparent cause, which may disappear suddenly, and then reappear, either in the same foot or its fellow. The rheumatoid form is thus manifested.

When first brought out of the stable the horse is lame, then it disappears, (short steps he takes) and after a time he becomes very lame, and the foot is pointed, although pointing may be a habit, yet it is suspicious of navicular disease. If both feet are affected, and he is suffering pain, then it throws the weight first upon one foot, then the other, and when brought from the stable, it goes with a kind of groggy action, hence the term grogginess.

Another well marked symptom is atrophy of the muscles of the shoulder and limb; there are other changes, as atrophy of the foot and contraction of the hoof. Pain is evinced if you tap with a hammer over the region of the navicular bursa, and also if you press upon the tendon at the back part, and close to the frog, this will assist, but it is not conclusive evidence of it. You may also see redness in exceptional cases. There is a nice clean limb generally in this disease. The shoe is generally worn at the toe in this disease. Then you must judge by negative symptoms also.

**TREATMENT.**—The treatment of this disease is generally unsatisfactory, although you occasionally meet a case in the first stage before any alteration of structure takes place that you may make a perfect cure by giving the animal plenty of rest and the judicious use of cold water and poultices with occasional purgatives and a cooling diet.

The animal should be encouraged to lie down to take the weight off the feet. After the inflammation has been reduced a blister should be applied around the coronet, and

should this prove of no avail a frog seton must be inserted through the frog. It is advisable to nail on a shoe to take the weight off the frog while the seton is in. The seton is usually kept in for three weeks to a month. After it is removed the parts should be carefully examined to see that no matter is lodged between the fissures.

Mr. Percival recommends the shoes to be removed and the sole of the foot to be pared out, the wall rasped down, afterwards immerse the foot and leg in a warm bath for several hours together, and poultice with bran and linseed meal. He also recommends blood-letting in the inflammatory stage, and a sea-water blister upon the coronet and pastern.

If any structural change has taken place the disease is incurable, but the symptoms may be relieved to a great extent by using the animal for slow work, and attending carefully to the shoeing. A shoe recommended by Col. Fitzwygram, is, I think, as good as any for this disease; it consists of a common flat shoe with the heels made a little thicker and the toe turned up so as to give a rolling motion to the foot and lessen the work of the flexor perlonaris.

After all other methods have failed to relieve the animal, an operation, termed *neurotomy* is sometimes resorted to: it consists of removing a portion of the plantar nerves which convey the sense of feeling to the foot.

This operation was first introduced into Vet. Surgery somewhere between the years 1800 and 1808, by Mr. Moorcroft. It was not until Mr. Sewell announced himself to be the discoverer of neurotomy for the remedy of lameness that Moorcroft, who had left England for India came forward and advocated his claims to that honor which he did in 1819 in a letter to the *Calcutta Journal*, (G. H. Cavendish.)

There are two methods of performing this operation, viz: The high and low operation. The high consists in dividing the nerves above the fetlock; and the low the division of the posterior branches only, but unfortunately the pain is not entirely removed by the low operation.

To operate successfully, Prof. Williams recommends the following rules:

- 1st. Clip the hair off over the course of the nerve.
- 2nd. Let the animal be made to stand in cold water for an hour before operating.
- 3rd. Cast the animal carefully.
- 4th. Peel for edge of tendon perforans, and cut down upon the nerve without dissecting the areolar tissue.
- 5th. Divide the nerve at upper part of the incision and dissect an inch or more of the nerve out.

The after treatment is the same as that for any ordinary wound.

## RESULTS.

Unfavorable results of the operation are many, even in a well selected case.

In determining whether it is judicious to operate or not the following rules must be borne in mind.

- 1st. Never operate on a very heavy thick-legged cart horse.
  - 2nd. Never operate where the feet are thin, weak in the heels, full in the sole or otherwise exhibiting a predisposition to laminitis.
  - 3rd. Operate only where the foot is strong and the animal's action not too high and the lameness otherwise incurable.
- The untoward results are fracture of the navicular bone, rupture of the tendon, sloughing of the hoof, and a peculiar gelatinous degeneration of the bursa: tendon and surrounding structures along with the formation of a low form of fibrous tissue.

## Plants in Hanging Baskets.

Some persons seem to imagine that almost any plant ought to do as well in a basket hanging in a window as it does in a pot on the plant stand. Acting on this belief they use whatever they take a fancy to for a basket plant, and generally meet with failure. The reasons are obvious to anyone who has had much experience with plant-growing. In the first place, a plant hanging as high as one's head gets a much warmer, dryer atmosphere to breathe than those four feet below it. In the next place, a plant hung up is more difficult to get at when water is being given to other plants, and generally such a plant gets an inadequate supply or is neglected, and on account of the dryness of the air about it it soon suffers and the leaves drop. If the fact could be borne in mind that such plants need more water than those below it, and this need was properly attended to, and with regularity, there would not be so much failure with basket plants. Once every two days in summer is often enough to water plants on the stand, but plants in baskets should have water every day, and enough to thoroughly penetrate the earth in which they grow. In planting anything in a basket I always leave a hollow in the soil around the edge of the basket. If filled evenly with earth the water applied to the surface of the soil will run off, or considerable of it, at least, before the crust is soaked enough to render it absorbent.

In putting up hanging baskets I would advise you not to have the cords or chains attached to the basket extend to the hook in the ceiling (if the hook to hold the basket is fastened there) in one piece. I would have the three or four chains or cords attached to the basket meet about a foot above the basket and there hook on to one chain dependent from the ceiling. My object in doing this would be to facilitate taking down the basket whenever occasion demanded. You will need to take it down quite often if you will have good success with your plants.

## A Spanking Team.

Johnny and Tommy were playing out in a street where there was much fast driving, and where they had been forbidden to go.

"Hello," said Johnny, "there comes a spanking team."

"Where?" replied Tommy.

"Right across the street there: it's your mother and mine, and we'd better cut sticks and get out of this," which they did, with their mothers after them.

A Kentucky man had a grand chance to smuggle over a lot of diamonds in a pocket flask, but he did no do it. He could not induce himself to make such a waste of the flask.