

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

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

CANADA.

Hamilton Civic Holiday will probably be the first Monday of August.

A break occurred in the new twelve-inch main on King street east, Hamilton.

Ottawa hotel-keepers propose to raise the price of whiskey to ten cents a drink.

The T. H. & B. Railroad passed the inspection of Government Engineer Ridout.

It has been decided that the 35th Battalion shall camp this year at Orillia, on the 18th of June.

It has been decided to unveil the monument in Montreal de De Maisonneuve, the founder of Montreal, on Dominion day.

The North American St. George's Union has decided to hold its annual convention in Kingston, Ont., from August 20 to 23.

Owing to the advance in flour a number of the Montreal bakers have advanced the price of bread from two to four cents a loaf.

The body of Miss Jones was found badly mutilated at her home on the Baskatong, Quebec. Another woman is suspected of the murder.

Mr. Sleeman has commenced the erection of car and power houses for the Guelph Electric Railway, and the line will be built at once.

The Methodist General Conference Executive has decided that the next General Conference shall meet in Toronto in September, 1898.

Three hundred labourers met in Ottawa on Wednesday night, and protested against the importation of outside labour on work being done in the city.

H. M. S. Crescent, successor to the Blake as flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, has arrived at Halifax from Bermuda. Admiral Erskine is on board.

Laura Crawford, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. Crawford, of Hamilton, was almost instantly killed by a trolley car there on Saturday afternoon, while playing on the street.

The convicts in the penitentiaries of Canada numbered twelve hundred and twenty three at the end of the last fiscal year, or twenty-nine more than the year previous.

Dr. Bergin intends to introduce a measure during the present session of the Dominion Parliament to check the truck system of paying wages, which appears to be on the increase.

Owing to the Dominion Government having refused to make a special grant for the Montreal World's Fair, the idea has been practically abandoned of holding the fair next year, as was originally intended.

There is great excitement in grain circles in Winnipeg over a sale of wheat at the Grain Exchange at one dollar per bushel, afloat at Fort William. This is fifty-one cents in excess of the price paid for the crop.

Michael Rogers, an expressman, was killed by a trolley car on Queen street west, Toronto, on Saturday afternoon. Deceased was turning out of the way of a westbound car, and did not observe an eastbound car, which struck him, inflicting fatal injuries.

Mr. Alex. W. Murdoch, of Toronto, the well-known colonial agent, is in Montreal, engaged in promoting trade relations between Canada and South Africa. He will confer with the Dominion Government, and address the Ottawa Board of Trade on the subject next week.

The inspectors charged with the examination of cattle leaving Montreal for European ports have discovered the existence in some of the cattle of a contagious disease, hitherto unnoticed, which is characterized by abscesses in the head and jaw, and which is transmissible to human beings.

Mr. Napoleon Tarte, a rich farmer of Lanoraie, Que., and brother of Mr. J. Israel Tarte, M.P., died under very painful circumstances. A dose of croton oil was taken by Mr. Tarte, prescribed by Dr. St. Germain, and immediately afterwards the patient commenced to suffer the most excruciating agony. The local physicians were puzzled, and Dr. Beausoleil was summoned from Montreal, but he arrived too late to save the patient.

GREAT BRITAIN.

General Booth is ill.

It is now freely predicted in London political circles that the general elections will be held during July.

Jabez Spencer Balfour, the Liberator Building Society swindler, was formally committed for trial.

Nasrulla Khan, son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, has arrived at Portsmouth. He will visit London.

The appointment of General Lord Roberts as Field Marshal in succession to the late Sir Patrick Grant is gazetted.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone will go to Kiel for the opening ceremonies of the North Sea Canal.

The Canadian Gazette says it will cause no surprise if Major-General Herbert's command of the Canadian militia is extended another year.

Great Britain still maintains her position as the greatest coal-producing country in the world. The output last year was 180,000,000 tons. The United States produced 164,486,209 tons.

Lady Mary Hamilton, the daughter of the late Duke of Hamilton, will be the richest heiress in England. The rentals of her estate already amount to one million dollars a year.

The Duke of Cambridge, as Ranger of Hyde park, has given a reluctant consent to the admission into the park of bicyclists, but the riders will be only allowed to remain there until ten o'clock in the morning.

A complete statement of the affairs of the Grand Trunk railway has been forwarded to the new Board of Directors in London, and it is expected that many economies will be practised.

In the House of Commons Sir Joseph Whitwell Pease's motion attacking the report of the Opium Commission and the

opium trade generally, and demanding that the Indian Government suppress it, was defeated.

The Westminster Gazette says that the next Conservative Ministry has already been agreed upon. It gives a list which includes Right Hon. J. A. Balfour as Premier and Mr. Chamberlain as Home Secretary. Lord Salisbury is mentioned as Foreign Secretary.

The Admiralty has received news of the death of Capt. Frederick Poer Trench, of the British flagship Royal Arthur, recently at Corinto, Nicaragua, where the Captain acted as governor of the port during the occupation. Capt. Trench died while on his way to Victoria, B. C.

UNITED STATES.

The frost did great damage in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.

At St. Paul, Minn., Harry Hayward has been sentenced to be hanged June 21 for the murder of Miss Ging.

The dignified Mr. Charles Francis Adams bowling along on a bicycle is one of the sights of Boston.

The late Robert Tyler Jones, President Tyler's grandson, had the distinction of being the only male child ever born in the White House.

Mrs. Anna P. Lovelace, of Buffalo, is seeking a divorce from her husband, James M. Lovelace, a mounted policeman in the North-West of Canada who has deserted her.

The village authorities of Babylon, Long Island, have ordered that anyone hereafter attempting to ride a bicycle through the village streets on Sundays shall be arrested.

The nitro-glycerine house of the California Powder Works at Pinole blew up, killing five white men and wounding two others. Nine Chinamen were killed and three others injured.

During the performance of "Charlotte Corday" at the American Theatre, New York, Mrs. James Brown Potter, wrought to a high pitch of excitement by the intensity of the play, stabbed Mr. Kyrie Bellew in the side, inflicting a slight wound.

In the course of his sermon in the City Temple, London, Rev. Joseph Parker, D. D., said the only action to be taken on behalf of the Armenians was a war against Turkey. Such a war would be the most holy, humane and righteous one the world had ever known.

GENERAL.

Mount Vesuvius is in an active state of eruption.

Formosa has declared itself a republic, and this will add to the difficulties of the Eastern question.

Fifty persons were killed and thrice that number injured by earthquakes in Turkey-Europe.

The Norwegian ship Fjeld, coal laden, from Grimsby for San Diego, now two hundred and twenty days out, has been given up for lost.

In an engagement between Col. Sandoval's command and the Cuban rebels, Jose Marti, insurgent leader, and twenty of his men were killed.

The total amount realized by the sale of the art treasures of the late Mrs. Lync Stephens, formerly a well-known French dancer, was seven hundred thousand dollars.

The Pope's health is failing fast. He is said to realize that his end is near, and has ordered his tomb from Maroni, the most famous sculptor in Italy.

Five persons were burned to death and seven others fatally injured in a fire at Bialystock, Poland, which destroyed the extensive cloth factory.

Vessels suffered severely in the recent gales on the coast of Europe. Many were lost with their crews. The fishing fleets were knocked about roughly.

According to advice from the Island of Madagascar, fever is ravaging the French troops composing the expeditionary force operating against the Hovas.

The Cologne Gazette says that if the Porte refuses to grant the Armenian reforms proposed by the powers, a European conference will be convoked.

The Emperor of China has issued a decree, recalling from the Island of Formosa, ceded to Japan by the treaty of peace, all the Chinese officials on the island.

The French Government has decided to ask Parliament for a special credit in order to erect a monument to the soldiers who fell during the war between France and Germany.

It is stated in St. Petersburg that the Russian Government has declined to agree to the military occupation of Korea by the Japanese forces, and demands that the Government at Tokio recall the garrisons stationed there.

A camphor famine is threatened as a result of the war between Japan and China. Should a warm summer bring cholera and dysentery the demand for camphor will be very great, and its price will increase enormously.

A majority of the advisers of the Sultan have counselled him to agree to the propositions of the powers regarding reforms in Armenia, but the Grand Vizier opposes these counsels, and his attitude is likely to lead to complications.

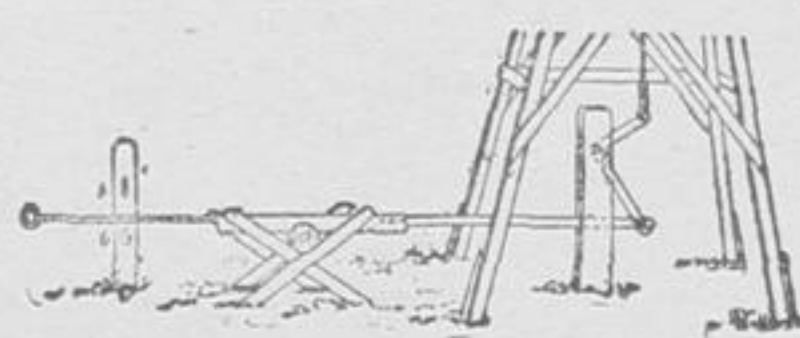
Historic Landmarks of London.

One by one London's historic landmarks are departing. When it is impossible to get rid of them any other way the powers that be just change their names and pretend that they have ceased to exist. In this way Ratcliff Highway and Petticoat lane have gone from us, though it is more than doubtful whether under their new names they smell any sweeter or are any more or less desirable than they were. The proposal made yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Works for St. Giles-in-the-Fields comes nearer home. This body is anxious to convert Seven Dials into St. Andrew's circus. Their argument seems to be that "no little inconvenience and confusion" result to the post-office authorities from "such a multiplicity of streets and thoroughfares of the same name in the metropolis." But we have yet to learn where these other Seven Dials are to be found and we have explored the directory in vain. Parish councils and churches are an old and popular cry, but London surely has plenty of churches already without trespassing on the classic Dials.

THE FARM.

A Device for Sawing Wood by Wind Power.

The accompanying illustration presents a plan for using windmill power for sawing wood—simply converting the perpendicular motion of the pump rod into a vertical one and using it to propel a drag or crosscut saw. Any good crosscut saw may be used,



or a piece of an old logging saw three or four feet long will answer. To give the saw sufficient motion it is necessary to attach the short arm of the bent iron to the rod from the windmill crank. At the left is a post, a, on which at b are two stirrups or rests for the saw—the lower one to prevent the saw from dropping when the stick is sawed through, the upper one to hold up the saw when a fresh stick is to be placed on the buck or horse.

How to Select a Dairy Cow.

The general form and certain outward indications may properly be considered with care in selecting cows or in attempts to estimate their relative value where actual tests of quantity and quality of product are not practicable. There is a fairly well defined "beef form" in cattle—not a breed characteristic, but approached by most cattle classed as superior as meat producers.

In this side view of the body presents a close approach to a parallelogram, as does a rear view, or a section of the body cut across just forward of the hips, while a section just back of the shoulders will be an oval, approaching a circle. There will be a general plump and well rounded appearance.

The neck will be short but full, gradually swelling into the shoulders. The head will be short rather than long. The bony structure, as shown in legs and tail, will be fine.

In contrast with this the typical dairy form is lean and angular, and the body is wedge-shaped. It will be deeper forward of the hips than back of the fore legs. It will spread from the shoulders to or beyond the middle, and from the rear to the same point. A section at or back of the shoulders will start almost at a point at the top. At the loin, of course, the top should be near flat and broad. Length from the hips to the rump, with flatness and thinness of the thighs, are liked. The head will be rather long and slender, but with large, broad nozzle, large nostrils, and bright eyes. The neck will be or seem long and be slender, not gradually swelling into the shoulders. Fineness of bone in legs and tail is liked, but the back is preferred if there is an appearance of "loose-jointedness."

The udder should be large, with capacity instead of size being gained by fleshiness. Length and breadth of attachment to the body is preferred to great depth. As a matter of symmetry the four quarters are preferred of equal size and like form as nearly as may be. Large milk veins and large orifices or "milk wells," where they enter the body, suggest a liberal supply of blood to the region of the udder and probable liberal manufacture of milk. While the present writer has never been able to give a satisfactory explanation for any connection between the direction in which the hair lies on any part of the body of the cow and the quantity of milk given, many excellent judges of cows attach great importance to the "escutcheon." This is the upward and outward turned hair on the back of and above the udder, extending out on the thighs. An elaborate system has been devised by which this is to be judged. In general the greater the quantity of upper or out-turned hair, the more favorable is the judgment.

Carefully and elaborately prepared "score cards" have been arranged by which cows may be judged. In these descriptions are given of the different points, and a definite assignment to value to each is given in number, a perfect cow having 100 points. Such cards have much value to the student or beginner in dairy husbandry. They serve to call his attention to the points thought important, and to accustom him to a careful and methodical examination. On the other hand, I would no more think of purchasing cows or awarding prizes to cows solely on the showing made by the score cards than I would of deciding the relative merit of two friends by a like method. Different persons properly attach a different degree of importance to a given "point," and then it is very difficult to apply arithmetical calculations to final judgment of living things. A very slight inferiority in a number of unimportant points may make the total "score" less than a decided inferiority in a vitally important point. It is clearly recognized that many good judges do like and use the score card.

One point must always be kept prominently in mind. We may not know exactly how milk is produced, but we do know that it comes, somehow, from the food. The great dairy cow must be able and willing to eat, digest, and assimilate large quantities of food. A large abdomen is important, as it is indication of health, vigor, vitality.

This suggests the danger going to extremes in insistence on "dairy form." The cow must be a good animal first; that is, she must have ability to well perform all the functions necessary to preservation of life and health. Fineness of bone or general delicacy of structure may be carried too far. Another common complication in judging pure bred cows is the difficulty in properly apportioning the relative importance of breed characteristics and general dairy characteristics. There is no reason to believe that color, or the size, shape or absence of horns materially affects the ability to give milk, but such things are taken into account by the breeder. There must be a considerable modification of definition of terms in judging different breeds. That which would be called small or fine in one might be called large or coarse in another breed.

It must be insisted that good dairy form is not confined to any one breed. Based on trials continuing through a year the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station authorities believe excellence in the dairy depends more on form than on breed. Thus cows of the "beef type," "plump and blocky," were decidedly less profitable than those "spear and angular with deep bodies." Depth of body is considered important. It is only fair to say that there were but two specimens of the "beef type" in the herd. One of these was a Shorthorn the other an Aberdeen-Angus. In the best dairy form class the Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein-Friesian, Shorthorn and different crosses were represented.

There are too many exceptions to the rule to make it safe to rely exclusively on form as a means of determining value of dairy cows. Thus the only pure bred Shorthorn cow in the herd at the Illinois Experiment Station is a creditable example of the beef form and far from a good type of the dairy form. Yet in the present period of lactation she has given over 7,500 pounds milk, averaging well over 4 per cent. fat, containing 320 pounds fat in nine months, giving about 500 pounds milk, and nearly twenty-five pounds fat in the last month recorded. Of two grade Shorthorn cows in the same herd, closely related and much resembling each other, each having almost an exaggeration of some desired features in dairy form, one has proved much superior to the other. In this case the difference more probably came from difference in degree of vitality. As an illustration of the rule of two Holstein-Friesian cows in this herd the one with the better "form" is decidedly the better in performance. The Brown Swiss cow Brienz, which has given the largest quantity of milk and of fat ever given at any public test, lacked much of the ideal milk form in many respects. She had, however, in remarkable degree, one great essential to great excellence as a dairy cow—the ability to eat and digest a large quantity of rich food.

Making Dry Walks.

The accompanying sketch shows the proper way of making a dry walk about one's premises. The darker shading shows where a trench has been dug, at the bottom of which is laid a line of tile. The earth is then shoveled back into the trench, after the joints of the tile have been carefully covered with hay to prevent the loose earth from getting into the joints before it has become firmly packed together, some eight-inch inches at the top being left open. A foot of cobble or broken stones is then placed upon the earth and well packed down; over this is spread six inches of gravel, slightly rounded from side to side. The gravel, and the rocks beneath, cause all water falling upon the surface to at once disappear, while very soon small channels will be formed, leading down through the earth to the tile drain. Not only will the



TILE-DRAINED WALK.

walk be thoroughly drained in this way, but no small amount of land upon either side as well. One can thus by a little planning arrange his paths so that they may coincide with the lines where under-drains are needed for the benefit of the land. Drains under the middle of the driveway, and under some of the principal walks, may thus be made to serve a double and most useful purpose. If gravel upon the surface of a path seems too coarse and harsh for the feet, a little clay can be mixed with it, the whole making a very good and somewhat porous surface, though to secure the quickest withdrawal of surface water it is advisable to leave the borders of the walk wholly of gravel.

Capital Punishment.

The kind-hearted people who advocate abolishing the death penalty should keep their eyes on Michigan. In that State capital punishment was abolished a generation ago, and the result has been an increase in the number of murders. In the ten years ending with 1890 homicides increased in Michigan more rapidly than in any other State. In 1891 and 1892 the total number reached 126, a large number for a State with 2,000,000 population. Of the 162 criminals 39 were never tried at all, and only three per cent. of those who were tried received life sentences. Canada, with 5,000,000 population and the death penalty enforced, makes a far better showing. In this country during the past ten years there were only 223 murders, against 454 in Michigan. Naturally there is something revolting in the idea of hanging a man, but what can society do to protect itself when a murderer goes to work. It is not safe to rely upon life imprisonment, for the prisoner may escape, or be pardoned, and again resume his career of crime. A life for a life seems to be the only safe rule in murder cases. Hanging will terrorize some criminals, and it certainly prevents murderers from adding to their list of victims.

There should be no misguided sentiments in favour of the monsters who deliberately commit murder and arson and felonious assaults upon women. They are better out of the world than in it, and society is never safe while they are alive. The experience of Michigan is a very good argument in favour of retaining the gallows, and it is to be hoped that no other State will make the mistake of abolishing it.

Fast Railway Time in England.

Arrangements have been completed for running, beginning next month, a train to be known as the American Special Express. It will make the run from London to Liverpool, 201 miles, in three hours and fifty minutes, and, northbound, will make close connections with the transatlantic steamers. The train will make no stops, and its schedule time will be forty-five minutes faster than that of other express trains between the two cities.

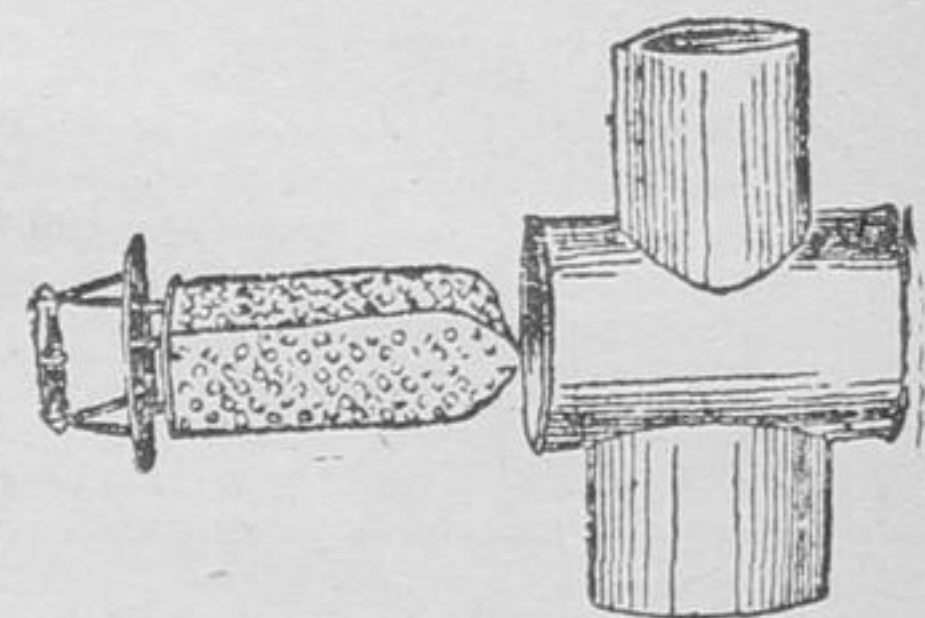
REFUSE BURNED AT HOME

A PHYSICIAN'S INVENTION FOR DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE.

Attachment for a Kitchen Stove—The Product is Charcoal That May be Used in Starting a Fire—A Great Aid to the Cleaners of Streets—A Practical and Inexpensive Sanitary Invention.

A small instrument has been lately invented and patented that may solve the problem of how best to dispose of garbage in cities. It has been called "The Household Carbonizer," and is so simple in its construction and its method for use that it can be applied in any kitchen. The instrument was originally constructed after suggestions that were made by Dr. S. H. Durgin, Chairman of the Boston Board of Health. He had one made for his own use, and called it "a kitchen garbage dryer." His has been in operation for the last eight months, and has worked admirably.

In the joint of pipe or elbow that makes the connection between the stove or range and the chimney flue, is placed a horizontal



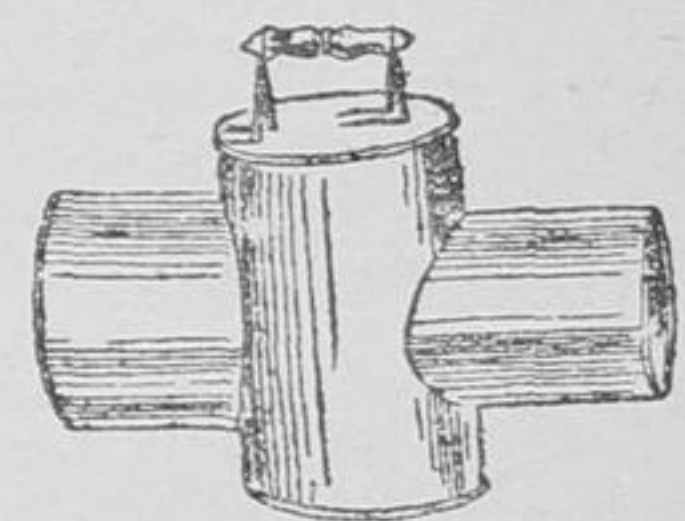
HOUSEHOLD CARBONIZER—OPEN.

cylinder, somewhat larger in diameter than the pipe or elbow and in length about twice its diameter. One end of this cylinder is removable, and attached to the inside of this is a basket or scoop made of perforated iron a little shorter and smaller than the cylinder itself. The area of space around the basket is equal to the area of the pipe from the stove, so there can be no obstruction to the draught.

When the carbonizer is to be used, by means of a handle the cylinder head and basket are withdrawn and the scoop filled with garbage and replaced. Small quantities of liquid are retained in the bottom of the scoop, which is not perforated. The heat from the fire passes around the basket and through the perforations, driving off the water and reducing the garbage to charcoal; the basket is then withdrawn and its contents emptied into the fire, burning with a clear, clean flame without offensive smoke. Or the charcoal may be left until morning, and, with the addition of a bit of paper and a stick of kindling, used to start a new fire. This operation of driving off the water by slow heat at a moderate temperature does not disengage the noxious gases that are thrown out when the green garbage is placed in a hot fire; and, as this work of evaporation is done in the smoke-pipe, there is no chance for escape of odors or vapors into the room.

The convenient location of the carbonizer permits waste to be put at once into the scoop as fast as produced, saving steps for the servants and preventing any accumulation of offensive matters. The carbonizer can be put into the place of a joint of pipe of any size; or, if the height is not enough for a joint, can itself be used as the elbow or chimney connection.

For set ranges, arrangements can be made to connect with the chimney flue. For restaurants, hotels, &c., the shape of



HOUSEHOLD CARBONIZER—CLOSED.

the carbonizer is slightly changed, and provisions are made for properly handling and drying the garbage as circumstances may require.

It appears to be a practical, inexpensive sanitary invention that is capable of doing much to give relief from the garbage nuisance if it does not do away with it entirely. It has been examined by many sanitary engineers and experts, and has found great favor in their sight.

The use of this or some similar invention on a large scale would stop the carting of garbage through the streets, abolish the garbage dumps, do away with all sea dumping and water contaminations, save tremendous sums of money and bring peace and happiness to the souls of the city officials whose duty compels them to collect and dispose of this vast bulk of dangerous and disease-breeding matter.

MARRIED 100 YEARS.

All Marriage Records Broken by This Interesting Old Couple, Who Live in Hungary.

The Hundredth Man has been a character of fiction, but it is reserved for sober fact and reality to instance the man who can celebrate his hundredth wedding anniversary. Such a celebration actually occurred during the month of April in a little village of Hungary, Zombulga by name, the still happy bridegroom being one hundred and sixteen years of age and named Jean Szathmary, and his bride but a year his junior.

These people were peasants, and among the poorest in the little Hungarian town, but the fact of their having lived to celebrate so unique an occurrence as the hundredth anniversary of their marriage has made them the most honored citizens of the place. The little municipality of Zombulga has voted them a pension, and so long as they live they will be taken care of by the village. The Viennese journals sent correspondents to describe the old couple in the fullest detail.