#### 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.

Sir Sanford Fleming has been re-Mected Chancellor of Queen's University, Kingston.

The City Council of Victoria, B.C., is urging the Dominion Government to improve the harbor of that city.

Jacquot Lepage, of Ste. Barnabe, Rimouski county, has just had his 23rd child baptised. The father is 84 years old.

Gen. Gascoigne, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Canada, is visiting Washington, accompanied by Mrs. Gascoigne.

The Canadian Locomotive Works, Kingston, has closed a contract with the Minister of Railways for the construction of several engines for the Intercolonial Railway.

There are now only 723,068 bushels of wheat in elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William, where there were over 3,000,000 bushels a year ago.

General Manager Hays of the G.T.R. heads a syndicate applying to the Government at Ottawa, for the right to bridge the Detroit River between Windsor and Detroit.

C.P.R. land sales for February aggregate 21,000 acres, for which \$66,000 was realized, a sum three times as large as that received during the same month last year.

Mr. Mackintosh is still the Lieut .-Governor of the Northwest Territories. He tendered his resignation, to take effect on January 1 last, but it has not yet been accepted.

The Minister of Public Works states that the liability incurred in connection with the improvement of Toronto harbor during the year ending January 1, 1898, was \$16,936.

Geological Survey reports show the production of coal for the year 1897 to have been \$7,386,000; gold, \$6,190,000; silver. \$3,322,000; nickel ,\$1,400,000; lead \$1,396,000; copper, \$1,501,500.

effect on the customs receipts, and collections at Vancouver last month reached \$45.884, am increase of \$15,380, as compared with February, 1897.

Alfred Gareau, a lumberman has disappeared from one of the camps on the Upper Gatiineau. He has not been seen since the big snow storm and it is feared he has perished. He bleonged to the Lower Town Ottawa.

Mr. G. C. Jones, Superintendent, and a number of Grand Trunk despatchers | viz., 5.28, is also a decrease on that of and other officials were transferred from London to St. Thomas on account of the Wabash securing running pow-

ers over the Air Line. (Hom. P. O'Reilly has been retired from the position of Indian Reserve Commissioner at Victoria, B.C., and the office has been united with that of the Indian Superintendent. Mr. Vowell, Indian Superintendent, will henceforth hold both offices without increased re-

muneration. The commissioners appointed to inquire into the laborers' grievances on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway are at Wardner, B. C. They have found few causes for complaint, except that some of the employment agents misrepresented the cost of transportation, and there is an absence of medical attend-

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The Marquis of Salisbury, who has been suffering from a slight attack of influenza, is now recovering.

The original of "Reuben Dale," one of the principal characters in Marie Corelli's book, "The Mighty Atom," has just died at Combe Martin, near Ilfracombe, Devon. He was sexton at the parish church, his real name being James Norman.

## UNITED STATES.

A number of United States Senators and Congressmen have gone to Cuba More than 500 striking employes of the York Corporation, Biddeford, Me. have gone to Canada.

The Chicago Press Club has adopted resolutions of sympathy for Emile Zola and M. Perreux.

The United States Government relief expedition to the Yukon has been abandoned as unnecessary

her crew have been given up for lost She left Gloucester for Newfoundland on December 9 and was last reported on December 16.

Cyrus F. Breder, former cashier of the First National bank of Bethlehem Pa., who pleaded guilty to the embezglement of over \$20,000 from the bank, has been sentenced to seven years in prison.

Tweive Englishmen from London have arrived at New York en route to the Yukon, with 50 tons of supplies, including a large steel river boat which can also be used as a sledge.

builder of the Ferris wheel at the Chi- names of Dr. Bertram and Dr. Langcago World's Fair, are still held at erhaus, popular members of the Muni the crematory in Pittsburg for the cipal Council. His Majesty disapproves unpaid funeral expenses, contracted of such a course during the lifetime of over a year ago.

Chris. Keenan and Frank Shane, night watchmen, employed by merchants of Menominee, Mich., fought a duel with revolvers there on Tuesday. Keenan was wounded in the wrist. Shane gave erated is thought to be one between himself up to the officers.

ment houses were destroyed. A num- coolies.

ber of persons were slightly injured by falling walls.

The entire system of Government inspection of meat which has been established in the packing house of the United States has been declared to be is an opinion handed down in the United States District Court, Kansas City, by Judge John Rogers.

GENERAL. The deadlock in the Newfoundland continues.

Emperor William has sent a message of congratulation to Prince Hohenlohe, upon his diplomatic success in China.

The Prince of Wales, while on his way to the Riiviera, called on President Faure at Paris, and the latter returned the Prince's visit.

being made by Chili the Argentine Government has decided to purchase

There is an appalling scarcity of food in many Provinces of Spain. The price of wheat is high, and bread riots are of daily occurrence at Salamanca, where it is feared that material law will be proclaimed.

Stephanie, of Austria, grows worse. She is suffering from inflammation of the lungs, a result of an attack of influenza, and it is spreading to an extent which makes her condition critical.

Baron Von Gautsch, the Austrian Premier and Minister of the Interior, has reported to Emperor Francis Joseph that the Socialist movement among the Hungarian peasantry has so far abated that the danger may be considered past.

#### HEALTH OF NAVY.

#### Lowest Rate of Disease and Injury Record ed in Forty Years.

A Parliamentry paper recently issued gives a fairly good account of the health of the Royal Navy during the year 1896, says the London Standard. The returns for the total force serving affoat may, indeed, be regarded as the most satisfactory that have been furnished by these reports since they were first published in their present form, in the year 1856, the aggregate number of cases of disease and injury for the year showing the lowest recorded during the past forty The Klondike rush is having a good years. When compared with the previous year it not only shows a decrease in the total force, but also on all stations excepting the home. Contrasted with the average ratios for nine years. there is a reduction both in the total force and on all stations, the home and southeast coast of America stations alone excepted.

The death rate of the total force, the previous year, and is the lowest obtained since 1856. The invaliding rate, however, shows a slight increase of 2.1 per 1000 over that of 1895, and of .91 when compared with the average ratio for the last nine years. When contrasted with last year, a great deoccurred on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station. This was largely due to a reduction in the number of cases of malarial fever, which, owing to a considerable amount of river work in 1895, was very high in that year. The total force in the service affoat, corrected for time, in the year 1896, was 72,620 officers and men, between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five; 20,610, or 28.38 per cent., were between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five; 6940, or 9.55 per cent., were between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five, and 1060, on 1.45 per cent., were above firty-five years of

The report says: Twelve thousand six hundred and sixty-five cases of injuries of various kinds occurred during the year, the ratio per 1000 being 174.4. This number comprises 229 general and 12,435 local injuries, besides scalds, 108 of heatstroke, 27 of multiple injury, 1 of asphyxia, and 74 of ed were 929 of burns or scalds, and &c. The solitary case of wound returned as having been received in action occurred among the force engaged in the bombardment of the Sultan of Zanzibar's palace. There were 140 invalidings for injury and 95 deaths, The Gloucester fishing schooner with the invaliding ratio, 1.92 per 1000 and the death ratio 1.3 per 1000. The fatal cases of injury comprised I of burns, 2 of heatstroke 15 of multiple injury of asphyxia, 65 of submersion, and 11 of wounds or fractures. There were 12 deaths by suicide during the year viz., 2 by shooting, 2 by drowning, 2 by hanging, 3 from cut throat, and 3 by poisoning."

## RIGHT TO NAME THE STREETS

The German Emperor as 'King of Prussia has the sole right to name streets, and he has just refused his The remains of George W. Ferris, consent to call two streets after the the godfathers.

## ONE-MAN RAILROAD.

The simplest public railroad now op-Atami and Odawara, in Japan. It is A fire in a four-storey tenement a narrow gauge road, and is run by house, 171 Harrison avenue, Brooklyn, man power. The cars have seats for damaged property to the extent of \$30,- four persons each, who sit back to back 000 and made seventy families tempor- A train consists of two or three cars arily homeless. Several smaller tene- and is drawn up hill by half a dozen

# PRACTICAL FARMING.

WINTER EGGS.

For egg production in winter an unconstitutional, ineffective and void early spring, proper food is of essentia importance.

All domestic and wild fowls have certain seasons of the year for making their nests and hatching their young Parliament over railway legislation This very definite business of their life generally occurs but once a year, or if oftener, in general under the same conditions.

In domesticated chickens, ducks and geese, the hatching season has been somewhat changed and prolonged, because of the different conditions of and the loss of a week at the beginning In view of the warlike preparations their lives and especially of the quantity and quality of their food. Chickthree warships and arms for 150,000 ens under ordinary circumstances, if left to themselves, lay but few eggs in row, the young plants will be enablthe winter when the weather is cold ed to use it from the start, and the and the ground covered or frozen; but when they begin to feel the warmth of the spring and can feed upon the in- made finer, and second, the fineness less than 23,000 were rejected on acsects and worms they find in scratch-The condition of the Crown Princess | ing the open ground, they make their nests and begin to lay.

chickens early, by stimulating the hens to early laying and then artificial hatching, if necessary, he has early chicks, in order that the pullets may be early layers in the winter. If this is rapid the growth of the plants when to prove a success, the pullet must as far as possible have the food and other conditions of the spring, when she is expected to lay in the winter. She must have a warm and well ventilated yard. She must have access to the bare ground to scratch, and she must have the equivalent of the insects and worms she would find in the spring in frequent supplies of fresh meat. Besides, she must have some green vegetable food as an equivalent of the early grass the spring.

Like causes must produce like effects If fowls are to be improved by artificial care and food, the artificial process must be in the line in which nature has indicated when the fowls were

in their natural condition. Farmers and all poultrymen should therefore, provide themselves not only with suitable and well warmed quarters for their pullets, which they expect to lay in the winter, but also with suitable vegetable and animal food which cannot be obtained by the hen herself, during the winter season.

There should be special vegetables and roots and grasses raised for the chickens for winter feed. Fresh meat or waste from the table must not be

Ground bones or an equivalent of slaked lime must be furnished for shell making. The proper conditions furnished and the right kind of pullets will produce the eggs.

If the males are kept separate in the winter and fed on the same kind of food, and mated at the season for hatching the eggs will prove to be fertile, when fertility is desirable.

## FATTENING OLD COWS.

There is a widespread popular prejudice against cow beef, and we suspect that the doctors are very largely recrease in the ratio per 1000 of cases sponsible for it. Yet we have so often eaten tender and sweet cow beef that our experience long ago taught us that its quality was much more dependent | class fruit can be quickly gathered, on the way it had been fattened than it was on the age of the cow. But it is nevertheless true, says American Cultivator, that it is more difficult to limbs, rough bark, and, as far as posof whom 44,010, or 60.6 per cent., were | fatten an old cow, or an old animal of any kind, than it is to fatten young animals. As the teeth begin to fail the food is not so well masticated as no matter what amount of ground culit used to be, and as a consequence digestion is retarded. The presence of undigested food in the stomach creates fever, and in this diseased condition not only does the animal fatten less rapidly, but what flesh it puts How He Fooled a Crazy Old Woman in St. on is less tender and sweet than it should be. The common practice of fattening cows with corn, and milking one wound in action. The general them so long as they can be milked, injuries included 19 cases of burns or helps to make poor beef. The water and fat that go into the milk are both before breakfast when he found him- the state of trade and agriculture-just much more needed in the beef to make submersion. The local injuries record- it as good as it should be. A cow properly fattened should be given as 15,506 of wounds, fractures, contusions, much succulent food as she will eat and at first be fed with grain or meal rather sparingly. If she is very thin in flesh her beef may be made all the better, provided this condition does not show the impairment of her digestive organs. When a cow is fattened, that when you begin feeding her is little ness," began the stranger, as she spoke more than skin and bones, with enough producing from her handbag a roll of flesh to hold them together, it stands closely written parchment. "Ach, mato reason that most of the flesh and dam, these is not ze first time I haf fat you can put on her by three or been taken vor ze Prince of Wales," four months good feeding will be new was the reply in a gruff voice and with flesh and fat, and just as good as if a strong German accent. After flashput on a two-year-old heifer. bodily system is being constantly the old lady put away her precious changed by the small veins which run documents, remarking, "I have the through the flesh, and which are al- honor to have known all the members ways carrying off waste matter, and of the royal family, and if my eyesight replacing it with new. The old saying were not becoming defective now-aused to be, that the living body is days, I should not have made such an wholly renewed every seven years. But astounding error!" scientists are now agreed that most parts of it are renewed much quicker than this, as any one may see by the rapid healing of a cut or bruise when air and the germs it contains are excluded from it.

## PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

In proof of the fact that the care- neighbourhood. ful preparation of the soil increases the yield, it is well known that a garmay be fully as rich, in plant food as the garden-plot, but the difference is

the fleid is treated in the same manner it will not fail to show the effects of the better preparation. The The Sort of Men Who Enter the Souvice, and foundation upon which all good crops are built is the land, and the beginploughed

same depth or turn under their manure in the same manner. If the manure is too deep, some time must elapse before the roots of the young plants manure and utilize it, but early in the year it is very important that such a crop as corn should get a good start, may have an effect on the crop should army life. the season come on dry. If the manure is spread on the surface, and then worked into the top soil with the harharrow will also render the soil fine, Two objects will be accomplished by so doing-first, the manure itself will be ready to don the Queen's uniform no of the soil will result in better disintegration of the mineral elements existing therein, independently of the manure, and thus provide the plants replace the waste that is always go-The poultryman has hatched his with available food at the beginning and also throughout the growing season. Manure that is ploughed under will be very useful at the time the pends for its supplies largely upon the plants are maturing, but the more young the greater their root power and feeding capacity.

#### THE MARKET FRUIT.

While perhaps it ought not to be so, yet appearance is the first considera- ures in the various professions contion in a market fruit. That is, it tribute a small percentage, and these, must be of good size, shape and color. by the way, are Consumers will buy fruit of this kind when that of a better 'quality but not by the officers, for they act as a leaven and tender roots which she finds in so good in appearance can be bought of refinement. The following table at a less price. And as the difference shows how each thousand enlisted men in price means largely that much dif- is composed, and explains when Tomference in profit in selecting varieties not be overlooked.

> Next to appearance comes producliveness. To make the most out of truit, a good yield is essential. it is essential that the variety be na- Professional men and students . . 11 turally productive to give the best Boys under seventeen years . . . . 30

> be first, is placed last. Usually for my that would be numerically all we home use, quality can be placed first, could wish for.

> good appearance, this including good manner of ways so that the army size and color, be of good growth, a loses nearly fifty men every day, or good regular bearer, good keeping and almost a regiment every two weeks. good quality for eating or cooking. reader what this continual "leakage" when fruit is plenty.

## APPLE-TREE PRUNING.

Winter pruning should be done care- than fully, removing as few of the large limbs and as little healthy wood as possible; but do not fear to open the tree so that no limbs cross, and so that daylight will flow freely through in Discharged for miscon luct . . . 1,737 every direction. Three barrels of first- Discharged as unlikely to become easily marketed, and will bring more money than twice that number of inferior stock. Do not fear to cut. Then scrape away all dead or weak, small sible, leave only healthy wood and an occasional strong "sucker" to fill the head. Crisp, bright, sound fruit will grow only on absolutely healthy wood, tivation, tree pruning, or spraying you

## THE PRINCE AS AN ACTOR.

James' Park. The following story is told of the Prince of Wales. His royal highness was taking a walk in St. James' Park self being followed by a well-dressed but crazy-looking old woman. Resolved to take no notice of her he continued his fore him, and curtsied. The Prince raised his hat and tried to pass on. 'I have a grievance, your royal high-The ing a glance of deepest scorn upon him

## TAKES THE OLDEST.

An old lady in Mexico, whose age is said to be 115 years, was recently married to a man of 98. She has been married several times, and each time a husband has died she has picked out as his successor the oldest man in the

## EXTRAORDINARY TOWNSHIP

garden is usually complete, and when or assembly on which to publish one. Rheaume.

#### THE BRITISH ARMY.

# How They Leave It.

The determination of the War Ofning of the crop is when the land is fice to improve the lot of the soldier makes it an interesting matter to con-Ploughing in the manure is one meth- sider whence we get our fighting men od of working it into the soil, but all and whither they go, says a London farmers do not plough their land the correspondent. Great Britain has always been a militant country, and one would suppose that it contained plenty of good army stuff still. And no will get down to it. It will not be very doubt, it does, but the average Briton long before the plants will find the of the present day seems to prefer the liberty of a civilian, though it is often accompanied by rags and hunger, to the discipline and regularity of

Anyhow, far too many of those who offer themselves for enlistment are not good specimens of the Britisher. The report of the Recruiting Department says that out of nearly 55,000 men count of physical unfitness.

This left only 31,000 to come in and ing on. Whence does the British army come? As might be expected, it deumskilled labouring class, workers whose wages in the best of times are very low; artisans join to a considerable extent when trade is bad; shop assistants and clerks send a few of their number; while students and fail-

#### HEARTILY WELCOMED

Manufacturing artisans, such as

cloth workers, weavers, etc. . .120 Mechanics, such as masons, carpen-

If all that entered remained in it Quality, which in reality ought to wouldn't take long to build up an ar-

but when growing anything, especial- Unfortunately Tommy Atkins has an ly to sell, it is good economy to suit extraordinary habit of melting away. the taste of the consumer as fully as He dies, buys himself out, misconducts himself and is discharged, deserts and A good market fruit should be of never comes back, and goes off in all shipping qualities, and then of fairly Figures alone can bring home to the You want a variety that will sell really means. The next table shows how an army 213.500 strong on January 1st, 1896, suffered during twelve months a sheer loss of 17,000 men, and sent only 13,900 to the reserve, and less

## 700 TO THE MILITIA,

yeomanry, and volunteers:-

Discharged on completion of service, twenty-one years or less 1,913 efficient soldiers. . . . . . . . . . . . 531 Discharged for false answer at Discharged for various other Set free by indulgence . . . . . 388 Bought themselves out at £10 Bought themselves out at £18 Left for various reasons. . . . 1,076 

Transferred to army reserve . . . 13,931 Transferred to militia, yeomanry, and volunteers. . . . . . . 684

Of course, in some years the number of recruits is greater than in others-it depends almost entirely on as the number lost and sent to the reserve also varies. But for a good many years they have all been steadily decreasing. Six years ago, for inwalk until obliged to turn homeward. stance, nearly 42,000 recruits were re-The old woman immediately stood be- ceived, but in the year under consideration, 1896, after making all allowances, the number fell short of 29,000. Six years ago, too, the number that passed to the reserve was almost 18,-000; in 1896 it was only 14,000. Altogether the problem of Tommy Atkins is not an easy one.

Probably it will only be solved when the authorities recognize that, a good article being wanted, it must be paid for, and, having been obtained, must be kept by some means or other yet to be devised.

## A MATTER OF OPINION.

First Pickpocket-Did Bill get dat suitable reward what was advertised fer de return of dem diamonds he pinched?

Second Pickpocket-Well, some folks might t'ink he got a suitable reward an' some folks might t'ink he didn't. De p'leece collared Bill before he returned de diamonds, an' he got five

## EXTRAORDINARY WEDDINGS.

Eight of the most remarkable marriages on record took place within a The most extraordinary township in | few weeks in the parish of St. Marie, den-plot will produce more than a England is that of Skiddaw, in Cum- Quebec. Two neighbours named Morin field, although the land of the field berland. It contains but one house, the and Rheaume have each eight children, occupant of which is unable to exercise four sons and four daughters. Rhethe privilege of voting, because there aume's four sons have married Morin's is no overseer to prepare a voter's list, four daughters, and Morin's four sons that the preparation of the soil for a and no church or other place of worship have married the daughters of