

about three or four inches of chaff or forest leaves all around, and about eight inches or a foot on top. When setting the bees in, put a little chaff in bottom of case at the back of the hives, so they will slope a little, then if there is any snow blows in it will melt and run out. I take the cover off and put a new piece of cotton over the top of the frames, so the moisture can pass off, and the bees come out as clean and healthy as they went in in the fall. The cover of the case must be well painted, so that no wet can get in, as bees cannot live where there is dampness.

My spring management is mostly all done in the fall, as I do nothing with them in the spring but occasionally look at them carrying in pollen, and clustering on the outside of the cases, which they were doing yesterday and to-day, May 4th and 5th. It is more pleasure for me to sit on a case and see the bees working than it is for me to try and boom them. I take them out of the packing as soon as the apple trees blossom, and put on extra supers for the queen to lay a few more eggs, so I will have plenty of bees for the clover when it comes.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

D. ANGLIS.

EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

The bubonic plague has reappeared at Johannesburg.

The boundary dispute between Peru and Brazil has reached a climax, and military preparations are being made on both sides.

Typhus fever, dysentery and smallpox are raging among the Russian soldiers at Mukden, and one hundred doctors have been sent for to St. Petersburg.

The Executive Committee of the British Cotton-growing Association, at London, May 4th, decided to apply for a royal charter. The capital of the concern will be \$2,500,000 in shares of \$5 each. No profits will be divided during the first seven years.

Tokio correspondents ascribe the superiority of the Japanese artillery in the great battle on the Yalu River, May 1st, to the heavy Arisaka battery, a secret invention of a Japanese military expert. The guns of the battery were used with the deadliest effect in the battle.

Upon May 4th, the United States Canal Commission took formal possession of the Panama canal route, and of the property of the Panama Canal Company. The canal works have been placed under the direction of Major Mark Brooke, of the Engineer Corps of the U. S. army.

The Russians now admit the loss of 1,200 men killed and wounded, and 30 guns, in the battle of May 1st. They assert that the Japanese lost twice as many, but the Tokio reports only record 800. The Russians also claim to have had only 8,000 men, as opposed to 40,000 Japanese, and declare that, under the circumstances, the result was not a defeat.

The dreadful sleeping sickness, which has been supposed to attack only the natives, is now fastening itself upon European officials in the Congo State. So far, no remedy has been found for it. Those who take it sleep continually, become greatly emaciated, and finally die. Physicians are of the opinion that the disease is transmitted by the tsetse fly, mosquitoes and other blood-sucking insects.

The new cancer treatment of Professor Doyen, of Paris, depends upon injections of a toxin produced from micrococcus neoformans, a microbe for some years past observed in rapid-growing tumors from wounds. In cases where debility is not too great and no vital organ is affected, the growth is arrested. A report of forty-seven cases treated has been given, and of these twenty-one were completely cured.

The Japanese have of late years been making noted strides in medical science. It was Kitasato, a Japanese bacteriologist, who discovered the bacillus that causes lockjaw, and thus made possible the use of the anti-toxin serum which is now the remedy for that disease. Another fellow countryman, Shiga, recently discovered the bacillus that causes dysentery, and although the remedy has not yet been found, the discovery of the bacillus is usually the prelude to that of the means by which to combat it. To a Japanese chemist, Takamine, also belongs the credit of having found out a preparation known as adrenaline, said to be the most powerful chemical agent ever discovered for the suppression of hemorrhage.

Sir Henry M. Stanley, the famous African explorer, died in London on May 10th, aged 63. His career was chequered and progressive. His real name was John Rowlands. He received his early training in a workhouse in Wales, and later went to sea as a cabin boy. Arriving at New Orleans, he was adopted by a

Mr. Stanley, whose name he took. During the Civil War he fought first in the Confederate army, afterward with the Federal navy. At a later date he entered upon newspaper work, and in 1871 was sent by the New York Herald to search for Dr. Livingstone in Africa. After encountering many dangers, he found Livingstone in 1872 at Ujiji. During 1874-75 he travelled again through Africa, exploring Lakes Tanganyika and Albert Nyanza, and traced the course of the Congo. As a result of these two expeditions he wrote his two famous books, "How I found Livingstone," and "Through the Dark Continent." In 1892 he became naturalized as a British subject, and in 1895 he was elected M. P. for North Lambeth. Before he died he expressed a wish to be buried at his country seat, Fribright, but the question is being discussed of burying him beside Livingstone in Westminster Abbey.

Event has been crowding upon event in the Far East. Almost immediately after the news that the Japanese had landed on the peninsula and cut off railway and telegraphic communication with Port Arthur, came the word that the connection had been re-established and that the Russians were again rushing in supplies to the Port. It was surmised that, owing to unfavorable weather, the Japanese had not been able to land sufficient troops to hold the situation. Later despatches, however, state that the Japanese have again occupied Port Arthur.



Garden Scene, Nikha, Japan.

Station, where they first cut off the lines, and that, once more, Port Arthur is completely isolated. The report that all the docks at Dalny had been blown up by the Russians, in order to prevent them from being utilized by the Japanese, has been modified. It is now confirmed that two only of the quays were destroyed, the object being to prevent the Japanese from landing field guns with which to threaten Port Arthur. It is believed that it is now impossible to transfer such guns from the ships to the shore. The Japanese are making quick work with the construction of the new railway in Corea, which is being built to facilitate the forwarding of troops to the north. General Kuroki is still advancing steadily toward Liaoyang, and unofficial despatches state that a Japanese force is marching north from the Liaotung Peninsula to co-operate with him. Heavy land action is expected at an early date. The Japanese torpedo boat, No. 48, was destroyed while removing mines from Kerr Bay, north of Port Dalny, on May 12th, seven men being killed and seven wounded. This is



The Post in Manchuria.

the first warship Japan has lost in the war. The Russians are more and more concerned regarding the attitude of the Chinese, who, it is feared, inflamed by the news of the Japanese victories, may take an aggressive hand, and Russian diplomatic agents have been instructed to take every precaution toward keeping the peace among them. It is stated that the Chinese throughout Manchuria are already behaving insolently and charging outrageous prices for the provisions bought from them by the Russian army.

A proposition is afoot for forming railway connection, to be known as the Central Trunk Railway, between Gaspé Basin and Georgian Bay. Chicago capitalists are at the back of the scheme, and have asked the Government for aid towards its accomplishment. The Premier has promised to look into the proposition.

NOTES AND NEWS.

"Content thyself to be obscurely good."—Addison.

"Too swift arrives as tardy as too slow."—Shakespeare.

Over 2,000 immigrants, chiefly British, landed at Quebec on May 9th.

When a rich young man gets to sowing his wild oats he usually buys a horse to feed them to.

The Winnipeg Presbytery will urge the General Assembly to take organic church union into consideration.

French River District settlers report deer dead by the thousand in the northern woods, as a result of the severe winter.

A new iron deposit of rich hematite has been discovered in the Temagami Reserve, about sixty miles north of North Bay.

The saying that all the world is a stage would be all right if it were not for the fact that everybody wants to ride on top.

Navigation was opened at Fort William on May 7th. The first C. P. R. steamer left Owen Sound for the Upper Lakes on May 10th.

The herd of buffalo kept on Lord Strathcona's farm at Silver Heights, near Winnipeg, stampeded on May 9th, and made off across the country.

On May 12th, the C. P. R. grain elevator at Fort William was burned with 300,000 bushels of grain. The loss is about half a million dollars.

A fruit, flower and honey show, to be conducted on the same lines as the Fat-stock Show in Guelph, will be held in Toronto in November next.

St. Henri, a western suburb of Montreal, was destroyed by fire on May 13th, over twenty houses being destroyed; \$100,000 is the amount of loss.

On May 15th, Captain Dunn, of the Dominion cruiser, Petrel, seized 127 more gill nets, which had been set in Canadian waters in Lake Erie by American fishermen.

Large numbers of fish, many of them maskinonge, were frozen in Lake Scugog, Ontario, last winter. It is thought that owing to the low water the lake froze to the bottom.

Captain Dunn, of the Dominion Government cruiser, Petrel, on May 10th, seized 118 gill nets, which were being illegally used in Canadian waters in Lake Erie. The nets were all confiscated and sold.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's fiscal campaign, which has flagged somewhat since his departure for Egypt, has been reopened. Intense interest in the issue has again been aroused throughout England.

Sir Cavendish Boyle, who has been Governor of Newfoundland since February, 1901, has been transferred to Mauritius. His departure has caused much regret among the people of Newfoundland.

A painting by J. W. Morrice, a Canadian artist, has been purchased by the French Government for the Paris Art Gallery. It is entitled "Le Quai des Grand Augustins," and represents a view in Paris.

The C. P. R. will, at an early date, construct a railway from Guelph to Goderich, a distance of about eighty miles, thus obtaining from the line an independent connection between Toronto and Lake Huron.

In the British House of Lords, Lord Stanley has intimated to the Australian Government that if they will fix a day for their adhesion to the scheme, he will at once establish a penny-post from England to Australia.

Dr. Wolff, of Berlin, Germany, a well-known authority on the subject, calls attention to the high mortality from cancer in the beer-drinking districts of Germany. He instances Bavaria and Salzburg, both great beer-drinking centers.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, speaking recently before the Land Law Reform Association, at Westminster, said the fiscal campaign of last autumn had served a good purpose in calling attention to the land question. "Back to the land" was the cure for the greater part of our social evils.

The Duke of Sutherland has expressed himself as much pleased with Canada. He thinks, however, that there is some danger of Canada becoming Americanized, and is of the opinion that the Canadian and Imperial Governments should make more earnest efforts to have British immigrants settle in the Dominion.

"The value of 'succulent food' cannot be over-estimated on a dairy farm. Some, otherwise careful farmers, make the mistake of thinking that 'anything nutritious and filling will do for the cows.' Such a course may do fairly well for the cows, but it won't do best for the milk-pail or the butter profits. Roots, ensilage, pumpkins—succulent food of many kinds—are appetizers that bring extra dairy dollars."—Farmer's Advance.

Forthcoming Stock Sales.

June 15th.—Imported Yorkshires; D. C. Flatt & Son, at Hamilton, Ont.

June 28th.—Shorthorns; W. C. Edwards, and others, at Hamilton, Ont.