

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADA.

The Nova Scotia Legislature stands: Government 27, Opposition 11.

The contract for the Parry Sound railway was signed in Toronto on Monday.

It is reported that times are very bad at the coast towns and cities of British Columbia.

One hundred and thirty Scotch girls have reached Brockville from the Edinburgh Orphan's Home.

Premier Mercier on Sunday stood godfather for 118 children at the Grey Shepherd Convent, Quebec.

The London Standard, in speaking of the Newfoundland dispute, mentions the island as a part of Canada.

Over one hundred carpenters are left in London, Ont., for British Columbia, to work for a railway company.

The great lumber firm of Smith, Wade & Co. of Quebec, are reported to be financially embarrassed. Liabilities about \$2,000,000.

It was stated at the Toronto City Council on Monday evening that the rate of taxation would be 18 miles on an assessment of \$126,000,000.

Canadians settled in Minnesota and Dakota will send a delegation to Manitoba to ascertain what inducements there are for them to immigrate.

The Department of the Interior have sent 8,000 traps to the North-West, designed to catch gophers, which threaten to become a pest in that country.

The erection of temporary buildings for the insane asylum at Longue Pointe began last week, and it is expected they will be ready for occupation by September.

On Saturday morning James Heale, grocer, of West Toronto Junction, was struck by a special express on the Grand Trunk railway near High park and instantly killed.

There appears to be no prospect of a settlement of the difficulty between the cotton weavers of Hamilton and their employers. Fifty of the strikers have left the city.

At a meeting of the Montreal Civic Finance Committee Major Grenier and City Comptroller Robb were authorized to proceed to England and negotiate a new loan of £600,000.

Archbishop Fabre, in a pastoral letter on the Longue Pointe fire, suggests that the terrible disaster may have been a divine chastisement to enforce a better observance of the Lord's day.

The carpenters and painters in the C.P.R. shops at Winnipeg have asked for a reduction of the working hours to 55 hours per week and an increase of wages from 25 to 37 1/2 cents per hour.

Col. Gzowski has been made a K. C. M. G. Other Queen's Birthday honors include knight of the Order of St. Michael, of Montreal, and a C. M. G. for Mr. Griffin, ex-Deputy Postmaster-General.

The Minister of Finance is in receipt of advices that the steamship service recently inaugurated between Canada and the West Indies and Demerara has developed a trade beyond all expectations.

Officials of the Hudson Bay railway who have arrived in Winnipeg from Ottawa state that the company have made such arrangements with the Dominion Government as will ensure the construction of the road.

Thomas B. Fisher, aged about 40, machinist, married, with four children, was found in his dining room, at Galt, Monday night, having been stabbed over the heart. He died in the evening. Supposed to be suicide.

President Wilson, of the Toronto University, received a letter from the Marquis of Lorne regarding assistance for the restoration of the university, and stating that he has written to leading European universities in behalf of the institution.

Mr. James Taylor, of Winnipeg, had an interview with the Deputy Minister of the Interior urging the claims of the white settlers who went to the Red river country after the year 1835 to receive scrip similar to that granted to settlers who went there between 1818 and 1835.

The ninth annual meeting of the Royal Society commenced in Ottawa on Tuesday. Abbe Casgrain attacked the theory of evolution, which he called the worship of death, and advocated the belief in special creation.

Principal Grant reviewed the progress of the Australian colonies in the direction of nationalism and presented the claims of Imperial Federation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The iron industries in the north of England are very prosperous.

H. M. Stanley has received the LL. D. degree from Cambridge University.

The London News says explorer Stanley will be married in Westminster Abbey.

Rumors of the serious illness of the Queen are officially denied. Her majesty has a trifling cold.

The Queen has created Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone.

Rajah Brooke has annexed to his Sarawak dominions another large slice of Borneo, which means practically its annexation to British territory.

Emperor William, as if desiring to mark the strength of the entente with England, celebrated the Queen's birthday with unusual effusiveness.

The Paris Figaro suggests that if England would fix a date for the evacuation of Egypt, France might be willing to relinquish her Newfoundland claims.

The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking at a banquet, said nothing had been surrendered to Germany in regard to Africa as no agreement had yet been reached.

The police believe Anarchists and agitators are arranging for explosions in London. Additional precautions are being taken for the protection of public buildings.

The London Daily News, the champion of the home rule cause, upbraids Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien and others for holding a meeting at New Tipperary in defiance of the Government's proclamation.

A cablegram announces that the new British gunboat Thrush, commanded by Prince George, son of the Prince of Wales, has sailed for Halifax. She will be attached to the North American squadron.

The British freight steamer Bayswater, Capt. Taylor, which left New York March

16 for Lisbon, is reported as missing. The Bayswater was owned by E. H. Watts, of London. She was of iron and had a crew of 30 men.

On Saturday a note tied to a stone was found in the courtyard of Marlborough House, addressed to the Prince of Wales. The note said:—"Give us bread if you would reign," and was signed "Thousands of starving Englishmen."

The King of the Belgians arrived at Balmoral on Saturday having made the long journey from London for the express purpose of wishing his old friend, Queen Victoria, many happy returns of her birthday. His present consisted of a huge bouquet, three feet in diameter, composed of mauve-colored orchids.

UNITED STATES.

An insect called the saw fly is doing much damage to wheat in Illinois.

All the criminals in the county jail at Belmont, Ohio, escaped on Sunday.

The United States Presbyterian General Assembly will meet next year in Detroit.

The executive committee of the World's Fair at Chicago have elected Lyman J. Gage as permanent chairman.

The Missouri Grand Lodge of Oddfellows has decided that saloonkeepers cannot remain members of their order.

George Francis Train has arrived at Tacoma, having circled the earth in 67 days 13 hours 3 minutes and 3 seconds.

An epidemic of hydrophobia prevails in the village of Breeds, Iowa, and neighborhood, and live stock has suffered largely.

The revision committee of the Presbyterian General Assembly of the United States will meet on the first Tuesday in October at Pittsburg.

Comptroller Onahan, of Chicago, has found that the city has been cheated out of hundreds of thousands of dollars of interest by its treasurers.

It is again rumored that an English syndicate is negotiating for the purchase of the Union Stock Yards at Chicago, the price being \$10,000,000.

The Chicago shippers of dressed beef have entered into a contract with the Canadian Pacific and Wabash line, and the other roads are excited over the matter.

A majority of the members of the United States House judiciary committee have agreed to a favorable report on a constitutional amendment granting the franchise to women.

The Queen's birthday was celebrated in Boston, Mass., Monday evening by the British charitable institutions with a banquet and speech-making. Over 1000 were in attendance.

The United States man-of-war Pensacola has arrived at New York from Africa. She had on board the scientists who went to the Dark continent to observe the recent eclipse of the moon.

Rev. Dr. Barrett, of St. Stephen's R. C. church, was shot on his doorstep in Chicago Monday night and fatally wounded by an insane young man named Cady, who professed to be dying from heart trouble.

The report of the Committee on Dietetics at the American Medical Association, sitting at Nashville, Tenn., concluded that the American people were being ruined by the too free use of liquid food, which causes defective jaws and teeth.

A special Washington despatch says the United States Government has not determined upon any new course in regard to the seal fisheries in Behring Sea. No order has been issued to seize any British or other vessel which may be found taking seals.

IN GENERAL.

Emperor William had his foot sprained by a fall on Sunday.

The Paris police are keeping a close watch on foreign Anarchists.

Gen. Edward Frederick Fransecky, of the Prussian army, is dead.

The pilgrims, who have visited the pope recently, have carried to his holiness about £39,000.

Seventy-seven Chinamen were lost by the wreck of the American ship Oneida in Behring Sea.

Emperor William will start for Peterhof August 14. He will be the guest of the czar about ten days.

The Czar is reported to have declared that in the event of a Franco-German war Russia will not interfere.

M. Santereau cables from Paris that he has contracted for the completion of the Panama canal in four years.

The Spanish Government has decided to give an English syndicate the contract for the Cuban Central railway.

Prince William of Saxe-Weimar has been declared a bankrupt. His debts, chiefly due to gambling, amount to 243,000 marks.

The workmen employed in the state gun factories at Spandau, Germany, has received an advance of twenty per cent. in wages.

There is said to be a conspiracy, with its centre in Berlin, for the organization of a rising against Russia in the Baltic provinces.

The negotiations between England and Germany regarding territorial rights in East Africa are not making satisfactory progress.

Gen. von Caprivi will accompany Emperor William to England to assure Lord Salisbury of the continued friendship of Germany.

Miss Clara Ward, of Toronto, a few days prior to her marriage with Prince Caraman-Chimay, made a settlement on the Prince of \$100,000.

The Berlin Volks Zeitung, Socialist organ, makes a violent attack upon Prince Bismarck. It charges that the veteran statesman is insane.

The Christians of Canea, Crete, have adopted a resolution appealing to the foreign consuls for protection against the continued outrages by Turks.

The postmasters' conference at Adelaide, Australia, has adopted a resolution in favor of reducing the cable rates to and from England to four shillings per word.

The Tribune of Rome says that Gen. Sir Adrian Dingle, president of the Court of Appeals of Malta, has been appointed English ambassador to the Vatican.

Dr. Bayol, formerly Governor of the Gabon colony, says Dahomey is a very rich country and it would be folly for the French to abandon their possessions in that region.

It is stated Emperor William is highly incensed because Prince Bismarck has allowed himself to be interviewed by foreign correspondents. His majesty says the Prince is only fit for a lunatic asylum.

AGRICULTURAL.

Feeding Sheep.

Proper feeding is a matter of particular moment in feeding sheep. They are very particular as to their tastes and kind of food they eat. They will not eat unsuitable feed, unless it is the only alternative. Starvation will alone compel them to eat what does not suit them. If the feeder caters to their likes they will thrive, otherwise they will lose flesh rapidly. The most successful sheep feeders feed their sheep three times daily, and universally adopt the plan of feeding only what the sheep will eat up clean. They regard too liberal feeding as mistaken kindness, and when carried to extremes the results are injurious. Small ricks are provided, that will hold a small quantity of hay, and the sheep are fed hay in the morning, without grain; fodder for the mid-day meal, and some grain, with the allowance of hay for supper. When regularity is regarded, a flock thus fed and cared for cannot help thriving. Sheep will eat but very little at a time, but need it often. One other matter in feeding sheep, of paramount importance, is that of the provision of plenty of salt and water. Much better satisfaction is always had when the flock is graded. The lamb flock, breeding ewes, and the mothers, should be kept in separate flocks. Many flock owners prefer and practice the method of feeding three times per day instead of two. This has never been our practice, but we have no reason for filing objection to it. We want to hear from our successful sheep breeders.

Cure for a Kicker.

Kicking horses are a dangerous nuisance says a horse exchange, but they can be frequently cured of the habit by the use of expedients and exercise of patience. One lesson that may take a good deal of time with a young horse, and especially with a young mare, is allowing articles of any kind to be placed between its tail and its body. First put on a common crupper, and fasten it moderately tight to the surcingle. The foreleg may be strapped up if necessary for this purpose and let down again as soon as all is secure. Let the colt move round you, and you will soon see if it is going to be ticklish about its tail. If it kicks let it kick as long as it will, and when it will not kick any longer slacken the crupper, so that it will drop three inches down its tail, and try the colt round at that. When it will no longer kick at a tight or slack crupper tie a piece of stout string as long as your lounching line to the crupper midway between the tail and the surcingle, and taking the loose end of the string in your hand tighten and slacken the crupper with it as the colt passes round you. When reconciled to this, strap up the foreleg and take off the crupper. Fold and secure a piece of some such fabric round it so as to make it three or four inches in diameter. Then put the crupper on again, and try the colt round with it. If it kicks, keep it going until it kicks no longer. See that it is not too tight, and that there is nothing about it to make very tender skin under the tail sore, so that it may be kept on several days and nights if necessary. It will have a greater effect, and be less likely to produce any soreness or tenderness if the materials under the tail, as well as its position, are varied every day. The crupper can be shortened and lengthened so as to touch different parts of the tail. On the second day a piece of woolly sheepskin may take the place of the duster; on the third day a hay band, on the fourth a loose cloth or a wide piece of leather or duster the colt will take no notice of any harmless thing, and will not pinch any of them when placed under his tail.

Out Worms.

These pests are exceedingly destructive on newly set cabbage, tomato and sweet potato plants. The most successful way to get ahead of them is to wrap the stems with newspaper. Cut strips from two to two and one-half inches wide, throw them in a pan of water and wet them slightly, and they will wrap better around the stems. While one is planting the house wife or one of the children can wrap the plants so one-half inch of the wrapped paper will be below the surface of the ground, and an inch and one-half out. The paper will dry and harden, and the worms will not bother the plants except occasionally one will climb over inside and cut a plant, but after taking the above measure loss will be light.

The Ayrshire Cow.

The merits of the Ayrshire are more seldom seen in the papers than those of most dairy breeds, which is probably in a great measure due to the less speculative tendency of the owners. While the owners of other breeds are keeping their good qualities before the public, the owners of Ayrshire are silent in regard to their performances, and are quietly at home attending to their cattle and deriving a handsome profit from the industry of the dairy. The owner of a dairy of Ayrshires never complains of hard times, for where any other cows can simply pay their way, the Ayrshire will return a dividend. The reason of this is that it costs less on an average to produce a quart of milk or a pound of butter from an Ayrshire than from any other dairy cows. As a dairy cow, their size is the standard, being about a thousand pounds in fair condition, weighed at about a month or six weeks after calving. A cow of this size has large enough capacity to consume enough food to produce a good return without seeming to strain her organs; then too she is not as large as to be unwieldy in getting about, nor does it require the extra food to support an unnecessary size.

Perhaps the great secret of the success of the Ayrshire as a dairy cow, is her digestion enabling her to extract and turn into milk and butter the largest possible amount of return for the food consumed. They are like a healthy workman when he sits down to dinner—all the food is good, and tastes good. An Ayrshire cow does not stop to find out the quality of the hay placed before her—she eats with a relish, good hay and poor. Of course she does not return to her owner as much milk from his poor hay as from his good but she eats it with nearly as good relish. She is hardy, healthy and strong—always hungry and eats heartily.

When placed in competition with other breeds, it has seldom been allowed the Ayrshire to compete on her strongest point—that of taking into account the cost of food consumed to produce the quantity of product. The owners of other breeds have never, in

public test seemed to be willing to have the test conducted on this principle, and the only way an Ayrshire could be admitted was on the "feed-as-you-please" plan, and simply look at the result. This, in a public test, usually has placed the Ayrshire second, but in the great dairy contest on the farm, it makes a wonderful difference in the profits whether a cow can produce butter and milk at a few cents a pound or quart less or more.

At the New-Hampshire Experiment Station, last year, four breeds were tested for cost of production—Short-Horn, Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey. The animals appear to be fair representatives, and as they stand in the stable, show no favoritism in their selection or care. The result is what might naturally be expected from an impartial selection of cows and a fair test. As between the Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey (the strictly dairy breeds), it was:

Average per Cow.	Holstein.	Ayrshire.	Jersey.
Yield of milk, lb.	5971	5845	4847
Butter, lb.	207	207	209
Cost of keeping, \$50.00	\$44.43	\$44.43	\$44.43
Lb. milk to 1 lb. butter.	29	21	18

At the Vermont State Fair in 1889, there was a prize offered for the best dairy cow of any breed, tested for one day on ground. The Jersey cow gave 1 lb. 9 oz. butter; the Ayrshire, 1 lb. 6 oz. No account of food was kept, but it was stated that the Jersey was fed nearly double the ration of the Ayrshire.

While tests from exceptional cows are of little value in proving the average dairy quality of any breed, and one or two tests of average cows of a breed do not prove a rule, still they are of value if conducted fairly, and it is to be hoped that more of the experiment stations will take up this work, prove to the dairymen the need of better cows, and show them that the product of fully a third of the common dairy cows does not pay for the food consumed. While we claim the Ayrshire from her economical production, to be the most profitable of the thoroughbred dairy breeds for the common dairyman, we also claim that any of the registered dairy breeds are far more profitable than the scrub cows composing a large percentage of the dairy herds of our country.—Country Gentleman.

The Dorking is the oldest pure-bred variety known to fanciers of to-day. Their origin is still shrouded in mystery. The weight of evidence shows that they were introduced into England during the old Roman occupancy of that country. From history we learn that they were then the favorite fowl for the table, which position they have held ever since. The description given of them by the old writers differs considerably in color and markings from the breed as known, being described as red with various markings. But all name the fifth toe, which is still one of the distinguishing marks of the breed. They are large birds, attractive in appearance, showing to the most casual observer their aristocratic descent, and have a general "pull off your coat and roll up your sleeves" look of business.

The flesh is very firm, fine-grained, tender and of delicious flavor. The carcass possesses a very large percentage of palatable food to total weight of bone and offal. The meat on the breast and thighs is particularly heavy and plentiful.

They are excellent layers, their eggs being large, clear white in color, and of fine flavor. The general characteristics of the Dorkings are a large but well-formed and smooth head, rose comb, neck so heavily feathered as to look rather short; abundant flowing hackles, body very long and deep, with a rectangular appearance, when viewed from the front; tail very large, with long, flowing sickles; thighs heavy and so thickly feathered as to show very little shank; short, with good bone, but not excessively heavy; of a white or pinkish shade, and with a large fifth toe, which turns upward with a slight curve and not resting on the ground in walking. The weights required in our shows are: Cocks, seven and one-half to nine pounds; hens, six to seven and one-half pounds. English authorities give the weight several pounds heavier for both sexes. They have never been held in as high favor in this country as in England.

Their reputation as moderate layers probably being the reason why our fanciers have not taken them up and pushed them to the front. Within the last two or three years some of our most enterprising fanciers have imported a good many from the best flocks in England, and they are gradually working their way into the esteem of the Canadian public. We confidently expect to see them take the place they deserve to hold in the ranks of pure-bred fowls in a very few years. The rank and file of poultry raisers are paying more attention to pure-bred stock in the poultry line year by year, but they want to see the usefulness in what they take hold of as well as the rare blood; and this they will find in the Dorkings.

One of the most striking passages in Mr. Stanley's letters, received before he himself emerged from the center of Africa, was that in which he described the vast, gloomy forest of the Congo. In the "parliamentary papers" upon the Emin relief expedition just issued, containing Stanley's report, there is another remarkable description of this wonderful region, says the London News.

"We can prove," says Stanley, "that east and north and northeast of the Congo there exists an immense area of about 250,000 square miles, which is covered by one unbroken, compact and veritable forest. A scientific writer, Prof. Drummond, as late as 1888, writes that in the fairy labyrinth of ferns and palms, the festoons of climbing plants blocking the paths and scenting the forest with their flowers, the gorgeous cloud of insects, the gaily plumed birds, the parquets, the monkeys swinging from their trapeze in the shaded bowers, are unknown to Africa.

"With due deference to the professor, these are precisely what are every day seen within that area of 250,000 square miles, through and in which we traveled for 13 months and in which our progress was so many scores of our dark forest perished. Our progress through the dense undergrowth of brush and ambitious young trees which grew beneath the impervious shades of the forest giants, and which were matted by arums, phytolacca and amoma, meshed by endless lines of calamus and complicated by great, cable-like convolvuli, was often only at the rate of 400 yards an hour. Through such obstructions as these we had to tunnel a way for the column to pass. The Amazon valley cannot boast a more impervious or a more unbragons forest, nor one which has more truly a tropical character, than this vast upper Congo forest, nourished as it is by 11 months of tropical showers.

The Temperance Movement in England.

Though it is generally claimed that the temperance movement has not made as great progress in England as on this side the Atlantic, the present session of the British parliament is likely to pass a bill that will compare in strictness with any license measure found in any country of the world. This bill which is proposed by Lord Randolph Churchill shows signs of being influenced by the Gothenburg system, whose fundamental principles aim at reducing the number of liquor shops and improving the character of those licensed, also providing that the sale of food shall be an indispensable adjunct of the sale of liquor, and the delegation of exclusive authority over licensing to local authorities. The bill if carried, will wipe out the most numerous and objectionable class of licensed houses, viz., the beer shops, which with the publican's or spirit retailer's license, and the wine license, taken out by the keeper of a hotel or eating house, constitute at present three important classes of licenses for the sale of liquor to be found on the premises. To the license commissioners, chosen from the county council, is given absolute and final power as to the suppression of licenses and the selection of licensees, as well as power to regulate the hours of opening and closing, and the structure of licensed houses.

A feature of the bill which is unique so far as temperance legislation on this continent is concerned is the provision for compensating the present holders of licenses, who through the operation of the proposed law would fail to get their licenses renewed. This provision has aroused the prohibitionists who are strongly opposing it and who argue in England as here, that license holders having been engaged in an iniquitous and unwholesome calling have no claim to be indemnified for the loss of their business.

The opposite view, however, widely prevails that their business having been authorized by law, satisfies the definition of legitimacy; and that every lawful trader, suppressed not as a criminal but for the general advantage, is entitled to compensation. The Spectator voices the feeling of a large body of the people when it says, that to continue a right of selling drink in the case of one man and then shut up his rival without indemnification would be sheer robbery. But while the beer houses which are the poor man's club will be ruthlessly assailed by the provisions of the bill the rich men's clubs do not entirely escape. Upon clubs in general Lord Randolph proposes to levy so heavy a tax that some of the larger London establishments will have to pay as much as \$10,000 a year apiece. This fact will take the edge off an objection which might otherwise destroy the prospects of the bill.

Another feature of the bill is, that it provides that the power of the licensing commission to grant licenses may be suspended in any parish, if two-thirds of the ratepayers shall vote to that effect. The resolution may be rescinded after the expiration of a year, if two-thirds vote for such rescinding; otherwise the suspension remains in force for three years. It is not thought, however, that this provision will be finally embodied in the law, the feeling being very general that so long as alcohol is salable under a general law and one resident in a given district desires alcohol, he has a right to get it. These are the main features of the bill which stands the exception of the local option clause, stands a fair chance of passing into law in as much as its main provisions elicited the cordial approval of Sir William Harcourt, speaking for the opposition, and of Mr. Ritchies, President of the Local Government Board. The bill refers only to England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland presenting peculiar difficulties which render a delay necessary.

The inhumanity of Russian officials is fast becoming a byword. The outrages that have come to light in recent times have shocked the sensibility of civilized nations, and aroused their just indignation. Now it appears that the same spirit which actuates the officers possesses the subordinates as well. An instance of brutal cruelty occurred the other day when Tomsk, the capital of Western Siberia, was reduced to ashes. The place was visited simultaneously by a conflagration and a cyclone, the result of the combined disasters being the destruction of three-quarters of the buildings, which were of wood, and the loss of hundreds of lives. Among other buildings destroyed was the Cathedral whose walls in falling crushed an adjacent hospital, burying the inmates, who were subsequently roasted alive. On being appealed to for help the garrison heartlessly refused to render the least assistance in saving lives and property, on the plea that they had enough to do to protect the barracks and other Government buildings. They also added that they had no time to assist "worthless exiles." It is difficult to imagine such appalling insensibility to the suffering of others. However it may be accounted for, the fact is beyond gainsaying, that in this respect Russia is not separated many removes from the barbarism which steems a human life of no more value than that of a brute. Evidently here is a field for the Missionary of the Gospel of love.

The return of Hon. C. H. Tupper from Washington with his lips virtually sealed and with no word of information further than that "the negotiations in reference to the Behring Sea dispute were not finally settled"—a conclusion to which we should have come had he not told us—does not encourage the hope that the present negotiations are destined to result in an arrangement that will be mutually satisfactory. It is said that Mr. Blaine has a scheme which he would like to carry out with the consent of England and Canada if possible, but that failing this acquiescence he will proceed to carry it out at all hazards. Now it is possible that Sir Julian Pauncefote and Hon. Mr. Tupper, who can hardly be supposed to consider the matter absolutely without prejudice, are making demands that justice cannot approve, but from the known views of the Secretary of State it is easier to believe that the stay of proceedings is owing to some unrighteous demand on the part of Mr. Blaine. It is a pity that some means could not be devised of changing that gentleman's spectacles or placing him in a different relation to the question. He might then be able to see things in a different light.

Emma—"I notice you don't speak to Miss De Conye any more."

Lucy—"No; I haven't any use for a girl who wears a blue gown with a brown dog."

Tabooed by Society.