

more than six eggs per week—in fact, it is more common for them to lay one and two eggs in three days—yet at the same time there are quite a number of birds that have been known to lay 18 and more eggs in as many consecutive days. W. R. Graham, Poultry Manager of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, has had a hen to lay 49 eggs in 49 consecutive days. They have had, perhaps, a half dozen birds that have laid 15 to 20 consecutively, and we are informed that Mr. Foley, of the Dominion Poultry Station, at Bowmanville, had a bird this year that laid somewhere about 30.—Ed.]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Canadian.

Rich mineral deposits have been found in Northern Quebec, the most abundant and valuable being gold, copper, asbestos and nickel.

Professor Osier moved the resolution at Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's meeting in Oxford, Eng., and Col. Sam Hughes spoke at Wolverhampton.

Mr. James Johnson, a well-known Canadian journalist, and very popular in the metropolis of the mother country, died there recently. He was buried in Ireland.

Mr. J. F. Munro, a fourth-year student at the Ontario Agricultural College, has been appointed assistant editor of *Country Life in America*, a New York publication. Mr. Munro has made a special study of horticulture.

British and Foreign.

British South Africa has a population of 1,133,756 white and 3,308,355 colored people.

Nineteen dead and 137 injured is the record of the American football game for the past season.

For the first time in twenty years there has been a fall of snow in the city of Melbourne, Australia.

Lord Roberts has resigned from the Committee of Imperial Defence, to organize the work of universal military training.

Hon. A. J. Balfour, Premier of Great Britain, has resigned, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has been chosen by the King to form a cabinet.

It is estimated that in the three storms which have visited the Great Lakes this autumn, 149 lives have been sacrificed, 70 ships wrecked, and \$7,000,000 the financial loss.

The business men of Nebraska have declared a boycott against the Union Pacific and Burlington railroads, because these roads have refused to pay taxes for two years.

General Cronje, who surrendered to Lord Roberts at Paardeberg, and was afterwards confined at St. Helena, has just sailed from the English port of Southampton for South Africa, accompanied by his wife and two sons.

Haakon VII., the new King of Norway, has taken the oath to support the constitution of the country. Among many congratulations was one from Oscar of Sweden, expressing his best wishes for Norway's prosperity.

The Presbyterian Board of Missions of the United States will make no claim for indemnity in connection with the murdering of five of their missionaries in China recently, but the American Government will probably take up the matter.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Nebraska has declared excommunicated all members of his church who attended a wedding in Omaha where the bridegroom was a divorced man. The Bishop had previously warned the members not to attend the ceremony.

London unemployed surrounded the Church Army tents, which were presented by the King and endowed by the Queen, and there the mob looted and insulted the Princess Louise, the King's daughter, as she was performing the ceremony of opening the tents.

President Roosevelt's message to Congress on December 5th shows that he is heartily in sympathy with the desire for reform that is showing itself in so many parts of the Republic. He would have the strong hand of Government laid upon the power of corporations. Under this heading he discussed railroad rate legislation at considerable length, advocating Federal super-

vision as a remedy. The study of the problem of women and children in industrial life received his attention. He advised the abolition of corporation contributions to political funds, and recommended consideration of the question of safeguarding the States against corruption of the flagrant kind which has recently been exposed. He recommends that immigration across the border from Canada and Mexico be stopped, except in the case of native Canadians or Mexicans. A law against bribery and corruption at elections, the saving of Niagara Falls from the greed of commercialism, and an increase in the strength of the American navy, were also dwelt upon in the President's message.

THE NEW BRITISH CABINET.

It is officially announced that the new British Ministry is made up as follows: Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman; Lord High Chancellor, Sir Robert T. Reid; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Herbert Henry Asquith; Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Herbert John Gladstone; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey; Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Earl of Elgin; Secretary of State for War, Richard Burdon Haldane; Secretary of State for India, John Morley; First Lord of the Admiralty, Baron Tweedmouth; President of the Board of Trade, David Lloyd-George; President of the Local Government Board, John Burns; Secretary of State for Scotland, John Sinclair; President of the Board of Agriculture, Earl Carrington; Postmaster-General, Sydney Buxton; Chief Secretary for Ireland, James Bryce; Lord President of the Council, the Earl of Crewe; Lord of the Privy Seal, the Marquis of Ripon; President of the Board of Education, Augustine Birrell; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Sir Henry Hartley Fowler. The foregoing constitute the Cabinet. The following ministers are not in the Cabinet: Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Right Hon. Samuel Walker; First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings, Lewis Vernon Harcourt; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Aberdeen. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman drove to the palace and had an audience with King Edward of about twenty minutes, and at which His Majesty signified his approval of the new Government.



Dairyman of Glenora and Borton Princess.

Prizewinning Ayrshires in the herd of N. Dymont, Clappison, Ont. (See Gossip.)

Doings Among the Nations.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

Since our last issue the powers have carried out their threat of occupying Turkish ports and collecting the customs if the Sultan refused to yield to their demands for reform in Macedonia. So far he has refused and the result has been what the powers predicted. Mitylene and Tenedos, Turkish ports, are occupied by eight warships of the combined fleet, under Admiral Ritter Von Jedina. But so far the Sultan has held out, and the powers are in a dilemma, because they cannot discover whether the Sultan is "bluffing," or whether he really means it, though the popular belief is that he will give way. Meantime the powers are waiting.

RUSSIA.

Revolt has broken out afresh in the navy and the rebels have control at Sebastopol. The laborers and railway men joined with the sailors, so that overland reinforcement of troops is impossible. The revolutionary spirit has seized the army also, and one report says that at Sebastopol only two regiments remain loyal to the Czar. In the endeavor to suppress the mutiny, half the town has been destroyed by the firing from the rebellious fleet; a cruiser, a training-ship and two torpedo boats have been sunk, and many lives destroyed. The latest development of the Russian situation is the accusation of disloyalty against the Czar's own body guard, a number of soldiers in it being arrested for presenting a series of petitions, including one against the use of troops for police purposes. That he is to leave Russia and a regent to be appointed in his place has been rumored. Telegraph and telephone communication has been almost entirely cut off, and little news reaches the outside world, though a despatch sent through Prussia tells of the assassination of General Sakharoff, former Minister of War, who was shot by a woman at his own door.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Steamer export tonnage from Montreal this season was 1,940,000, compared with 1,853,000 last year.

Vancouver is to have a paper called, "Two Voices," in which the articles will be written both by Conservatives and Liberals, expressing the two views of public questions.

Niagara Fruit-growers, at a large meeting recently, decided to ask Parliament to make six and eleven quarts the two standard sizes for baskets for peaches, grapes, etc.

British Columbia's exhibit of apples at Caxton Hall was the finest seen in England for years. The exhibit covered a space 75 feet long and 6 feet wide, and the Horticultural Society awarded the Province a gold medal and eight industrial exhibitors' medals of lesser value. The Nova Scotia exhibit also was much admired, and the agent general was awarded a silver medal and four other exhibitors also received medals.

Annapolis Valley Crops and Prices.

Crops are all in at last, and the thrifty farmers at least are well satisfied. Not a bad season, taken as a whole, though pretty dry in the latter part of the growing season. Root crops that were planted late and not cultivated thoroughly turned out small, but we consider that this is the fault of the farmer more than of the weather. In these days, when we are getting object lessons from the best farmers, results of experimental work from our Government farms, and words of admonition and sound advice from our agricultural journals all along the line of planting roots early, and giving thorough cultivation throughout the season, there is no excuse for a farmer being entirely at the mercy of the season's weather. For the up-to-date farmer the past season in Nova Scotia has been almost ideal for all crops: dry early in the spring, with a good chance to plant; a moist June for starting the young plants and the hay crop, with a dry autumn for gathering in the produce. Crops that were kept tilled in June, July and August suffered very little from dry weather.

Potatoes grew later this year than usual; indeed, till they were cut down with the early frosts, so that spraying was not really necessary this year. Still, I would never be without this form of insurance. One benefit, however, which I think may be attributed to spraying is that of lessening the liability to rot. Among those that did not spray, I find losses of from 10% to 50% of the crop due to rot. Indeed, we hear the remark quite frequently, "Lots of rotten potatoes this year," while in my own field there were not more than a dozen rotten potatoes out of a hundred bushels; practically all sound. Another of my neighbors who sprayed had practically all sound potatoes. In a trip to Lunenburg Co., where they raise splendid crops of potatoes, from 300 to 500 bushels per acre, the vines were just dying on October 12th. Here they say they would not attempt to raise potatoes without spraying. I heard rather an amusing account of an old farmer here, who had become imbued with the idea that he must spray with Bordeaux mixture, and to save the cost of a spray pump attempted to apply with his garden watering can. After spending half an hour in cleaning out the holes in the spout that were determined to clog, he gave it up in disgust. Partly owing to the small areas of potatoes planted in this part of the Province, and partly the want of a market, we have very little sale of potatoes. St. John and Halifax take a few; the price has been about 40c. per bushel, with a tendency to rise.

Beef and pork are both in good demand, and probably will be all winter. Stockers are hard to get. Cattle, owing to scarcity of hay last year, were pretty well cleared out, and now almost everyone wants to buy to fill up his byres again. Hogs are quoted at 8c. dressed weight in Halifax and St. John, where most of our valley pork goes. We have rumors of a pork-packing establishment at Middleton for next year. This is the third time for this place to try the business, and we hope this may be successful.

We are now in the apple marketing season again. Commission men and speculators on both sides of the Atlantic, vulture-like, picking to pieces the profits of the "poor, gullible, unenterprising clodhopper who produces the fruit"; giving the farmer from \$1 to \$2 this year per barrel, when no decent barrel of apples should give the producer less than \$3, and what do they tell him? "Oh, spotted" (when we have fruit marks inspection), "slack," struck a glutted market; a high price occasionally to keep the poor unthinking *dash at the bait*. Where does it really go to? Look