

—, —, —, —, —, for the London Zoological Gardens.

Answers to the above: Mediterranean. Gibralt. Algiers. Fruit. Wine. Leather goods. Tunis. Bey. Tripoli. Alexandria. Egypt. Nile. Cairo. Great Pyramids. Sphinx. Cheops. Copts. Arabs. Turks. Khedive. Albert. Albert Edward. Victoria. Kenia. Kilimanjaro. Zambezi. Mozambique. Victoria Falls. Kalahari. Kimberley. Vaal. Diamond. Diamonds. Johannesburg. Gold. Pretoria. South African Republic. Kruger. Bloemfontein. Orange Free State. Orange. Cape Town. Congo. Rubber. Palm oil. Ivory. Guinea. Niger. Monrovia. Liberia. Monroe. Cape Verde Islands. Sahara. Ostrich feathers. Shawls. Carpets. Barbary States. Egypt. Abyssinia. Kavar. Tripoli. Barbary States. Elephants. Hippopotami. Ostriches. Zebras. Lions. Baboon.—*Fillmore County Teacher.*

Received your Canadian History Readings. I have almost finished reading the volume, and find it very interesting. S. U.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Another uprising in Santo Domingo is announced, and the capital is menaced by the insurgents.

The export of Nova Scotia apples of this year's crop is estimated at 450,000 barrels.

The Russians have re-occupied Mukden, the capital of Manchuria, on the plea that the Chinese administration is inefficient.

The Glasier expedition, which set out from New York to explore the interior of Labrador, has failed for lack of proper equipment.

Both Russia and Japan are making preparations for the possible outbreak of a war, which now seems inevitable, for the possession of Korea.

The idea that rheumatism is contagious is gaining ground, and in Germany patients are now isolated to prevent the spread of the disease.

The government has decided to establish naval stations at Halifax, Montreal and Kingston. The Imperial government will supply ships and instructors.

Russia and Austria are preparing to take strong measures against Turkey if the Sultan delays too long in accepting the new reform schemes for Macedonia.

In Macedonia the approach of winter is putting an end to the disturbances for the present. It is possible that the promised reforms may avert the threatened war.

A new alcohol lamp will furnish light at about one-fifth the cost of that obtained from petroleum. It is a French invention.

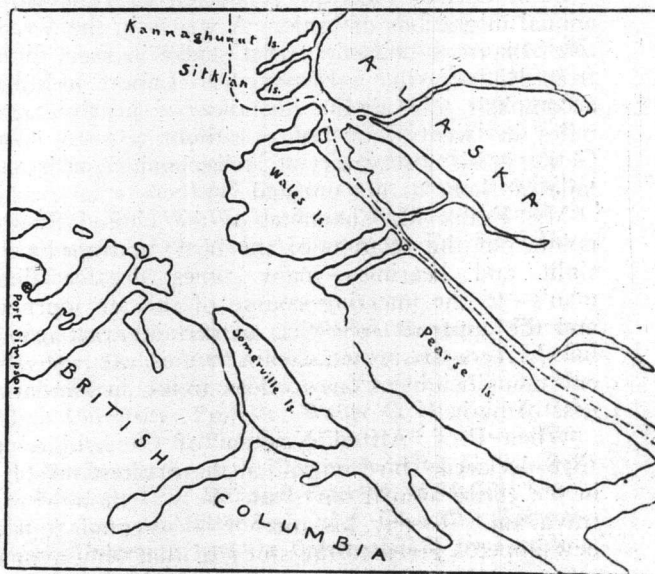
The Marconi system of wireless telegraphy has been put in operation between Pekin and the coast.

A customs union of the South African colonies was formed in March last. In return for tariff concessions, the Canadian government has the same tariff preference now given to Great Britain.

France has concluded with Great Britain a treaty of arbitration somewhat similar to that refused by the United States senate. Under its terms, disputes arising between the two nations will be referred to the Hague tribunal. A similar treaty is being negotiated between France and Denmark.

A former resident of the Atlantic Provinces who has just visited the upper part of the valley of the Skeena to report upon its mineral wealth, finds the climate of the region almost identical with that of the Annapolis valley, and believes it destined to be a great fruit growing region. Deposits of copper and other minerals of more or less value were found in some places.

The Alaskan boundary decision gives about five-sixths of the disputed territory to the United States. The line, as now fixed, begins at Cape Muzon and passes through Dixon Entrance to Tongas Passage, between Wales and Sitklan Islands; thence along the narrow channel north of Wales Island and



Pearse Island, which, according to the decision, was the Portland channel of the treaty. This gives to Canada the two important islands in Portland Inlet which had been occupied by the United States, Wales and Pearse Islands. Two smaller islands, Sitklan and Kannaghunut, were also claimed by Canada. They go to the United States. The channel north of them is not so deep and wide as Tongas Passage; and they are of comparatively little value because