

EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

A recent despatch from Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey, states that on May 14th serious fighting occurred between the Turks and Armenians in the Sassoun district, 700 Turks and 900 Armenians being killed.

William Marconi, who arrived at New York on May 14th, on the steamer Campania, declares that he maintained constant communication with shore stations during the voyage, and that the publication of a daily newspaper at sea is a thing now practically assured.

In order to allay further apprehension as to the attitude of China towards the war, the Chinese Government has again addressed a note to the foreign powers at Peking, renewing her declaration of neutrality. An Imperial edict will also be issued again enjoining all Chinese to continue in a strict observance of neutrality.

Details of the earthquake in the Balkans, which took place on Easter Monday, have just become current. It is now known that 2,000 houses were destroyed and 10,000 people left homeless in the Jumbala Valley. All the crops in the valley were ruined by streams of sulphurous mud and water which issued from crevices in the ground.

Upon Lord Dundonald's recommendation, the Dominion Government has decided to fortify the Port of Vancouver. A strong battery of powerful guns will also be erected on Partridge Island, at the entrance of the harbor of St. John, N. B. The work will be accomplished during the summer.

The census of India for 1901 shows that the growth of Christianity has been, comparatively, far more rapid than the growth of the general population. In 1872, the Christians in India numbered 1,506,098, of whom 1,246,288 were natives. In 1901, the Christians numbered 2,928,241, of whom 2,664,318 were natives. Of the latter number, two-fifths were Catholics.

An outbreak of cannibalism has taken place on the Admiralty Islands, where a Chinaman and four blacks were recently killed, roasted and eaten. On news of the outrage, the German Warship, Condor, immediately went to the spot, arrested the ringleaders and bombarded the village. The ringleaders were taken to the nearest German station, where they will await trial for their crime.

The Thibetans are still showing firm resistance to the British advance, and are massing in such numbers as to indicate that it is their plan to exterminate the force now in Thibet. Since those now offering opposition are much better armed than those with whom the British had to do in their earlier encounters, it has been deemed necessary to take some steps in the matter, and, consequently, half a battalion of British and half a battalion of native infantry in India have been ordered to prepare for immediate service in Thibet.

The Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent cables the following, under date of May 15th: "A great religious meeting, promoted by influential men was held in the park to-day to determine the question of founding in Japan a church, pro-Christian in character, but on independent lines. Leading men consider the time has arrived to adopt the elements approved by the majority of civilized nations. An edict establishing a national church is not improbable."

Treasonable dealings, which bid fair to exceed in importance those with which Captain Dreyfus was charged, and in which several men are implicated, have been unearthed in Paris. It is stated that eighty-five plans of the fortifications of Toulon, along with other important military secrets, were sold to the Germans. An Italian, Cesare Golio, and a naturalized French contractor, Jeremie Mesqui, are the chief among the accused.

The Glasgow Herald declares that the combined cargo of steel and pig-iron on the way from Nova Scotia to the Clyde is full of interest to Great Britain and America. The question of the open door to Canada for British finished products, if Canadian bounty-fed steel is to be received, is bound to become a live one in the early future. The paper deplores the fact that Scottish ironmasters have not diverted their capital long ago to the iron fields of Newfoundland and Eastern Canada instead of to the unsatisfactory fields of Spain.

Japan has suffered her first great loss in the war. On May 15th, during a dense fog, the cruisers Kasuga and Yoshino collided. The Yoshino sank almost immediately, only 90 being saved out of the 300 men who were on board. Upon the same morning, the Hatsuse, one of the finest vessels in the Japanese navy, while cruising off Port Arthur, struck a mine. She signalled for help, then, almost immediately struck another mine, and sank in half an hour, 440 out of her total crew of 740 being drowned. The combined losses of the Yoshino and Hatsuse thus equal the loss on the Russian cruiser Petrovsk. Navigation in the vicinity of Port Arthur every day becomes more dangerous,

as, so it is, now stated, the Russians are using Chinese junks to strew mines in the path of the Japanese vessels patrolling the coast. Upon land, two recent skirmishes have been reported. At Kinchow, thirty Russians were left dead on the field, and at Sanchusan, from forty to fifty. In the latter engagement the Japanese casualties amounted to five killed and eight wounded.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Navigation between Niagara Falls and Toronto was not open until May 16th.

Another oil well has been struck at Leamington, Ont., at a depth of 1,043 ft. A 6-inch stream spouted through the drills to a height of fifty feet.

Miss Wallace, a Peterborough, Ont., girl, has just had accepted by the authorities of Paris Salon, a representation in marble of Orpheus tuning his lyre.

At Philadelphia, recently, Mr. C. D. Warren, of Toronto, was elected president of the reorganized Lake Superior Company, which will reopen the works at the Sault.

The first Rhodes scholarship to be held by an Ontario man has been awarded to Mr. Ernest Riddell Patterson, B. A., of Toronto. Mr. Patterson will go to Oxford in the autumn.

Sixteen thousand emigrants have sailed from British ports already this year, this number being 1,000 more than during all of 1903. All available steamer room has been booked for several months.

Nova Scotia has now a total of twenty-three model or illustration orchards, as they are sometimes called, under cultivation. This work is under the capable supervision of Prof. F. C. Sears, Principal of the School of Horticulture.

It is stated that fully thirty per cent. of the bee colonies in Ontario have been killed by the severe winter. In Quebec the loss was still greater, while in the Eastern States fully eighty per cent. of the hives were lost. This looks as though honey, during the coming season, will be a somewhat scarce commodity.

The steamers, Barcelona, from Hamburg, and Numidian, from Glasgow, arrived at Halifax on May 17th, bringing with them 1,322 passengers and emigrants. Those on the Numidian, a number of whom were bound for points in the U. S., were all Scotch; those on the Barcelona were all Austrians, bound for Winnipeg and the Territories.

Preliminary steps have been taken in New York for building a ship to be propelled by the new "multiple electric propeller," which, it is asserted by its inventor, Mr. Richard Panton, will enable vessels to cross the Atlantic in three days. The vessel will be 600 feet in length, and will cost \$2,000,000. Mr. Painter asserts that the use of electricity as a propelling agent will reduce the cost of coal \$9,000 per trip.

At the last annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association, a resolution was adopted, in view of the construction of the Transcontinental and other railways, to call the attention of the Dominion and Provincial Governments to the likelihood of destructive forest fires occurring during the carrying on of the work, and recommending the advisability of enforcing strict regulations with a view to preventing such fires. What rigid supervision can do was exemplified in the building of the railway to Lake Temiscaming, through pine forest, to which practically no damage was done, and it is felt that a similar policy in regard to further railway construction will be attended with similar results.

The supply of milk throughout the Province of Ontario is showing a serious falling off, and the cheese factories are suffering in consequence, is the gist of numerous reports which have been received by G. A. Putnam, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, from the cheese factory inspectors. The decrease in the milk supply of the factories is attributed to several causes: first, the low price of cheese; second, insufficient food for the cows, on account of the late spring; and third, the poor condition of the cows, owing to the long winter. Mr. Putnam added that the prospects were good for a large supply later in the season. The Inspectors report that a great many improvements are being made to the factories this year.

It is somewhat interesting to note that the present area of forest reserves in Ontario amounts to nearly 6,000,000 acres, whereas less than ten years ago the total area was only 80,000 acres. This surprising increase reflects great credit upon the Provincial Legislature, of which both sides have been given continuous approval to every step which has been taken for the advancement of provincial forestry. The land chosen has been invariably that unsuitable for agricultural purposes. Mr. Southworth, Director of Forestry and Colonization, recently stated his opinion, that if the present policy is continued, Ontario, before long, will not have to take second place to any country in the world, in the matter of forest wealth.

The prevalence of cold waves during the present season, is, as usual, recalling the phenomenal cold of other years. The summer of 1816 is one of the coldest on record. In New Hampshire, during that year, snow fell at some time during every month in the year except August.

On May 15th, also in N. H., newly-plowed land froze to a depth of six inches, and in Massachusetts on June 18th, enough snow fell to make good sleighing. The unusual cold was marked throughout all Canada and the United States. It was attributed to sun-spots, which in that year became so large that they could be seen with the naked eye. People became afraid that, the climate had changed. As it had not done so, however, hope may still go on past the phenomenal winter and spring of 1904.

A special despatch to the Globe from Vancouver, says: A number of Ontario financiers, having secured the contract for supplying millions of ties, to be used in connection with the Panama Canal works, are making arrangements to erect the largest lumber mill on the Pacific coast, in Vancouver. The cost, when completed, will be over a million dollars. Neither Canadian nor local trade will be touched, the whole output being devoted to supplying the demands of the foreign market. It is expected the immense order for timber given for the Panama Canal will place the new firm solidly on their feet, so that they will soon become one of the largest concerns in the lumber world. The promoters have been working quietly, and have already secured hundreds of thousands of acres of timber limits. No names are given out officially."

St. Louis Live-stock Exhibit.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I have read Mr. Smith's letter on above subject with some interest, endorsing the action of the Live-stock Commissioner, and the resolve "Not to kiss the feet of the man who had insulted them, and pick up the crumbs he might throw to them."

But what has the whitewashing of the Commissioner to do with those who, with the understanding that there would be a Canadian exhibit of live stock, had prepared for such, and now are left wondering? Is the upsetting of the Commissioner's dignity when before the St. Louis Board of more importance than the interests of the live-stock breeders of Canada? It seems so. What we breeders want to know is this: The Live-stock Commissioner shifts the onus upon the President of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and Mr. Robert Miller, by stating the communication he had received through them, made him call the meeting in Toronto, and that their communications came as a bolt from the blue sky to himself and the Minister, hence the meeting at Toronto. What the breeders of cattle, horses, sheep and swine want to know is the nature of the bolt. Mr. Linton, as President, who officially sent the lightning stroke, must make his communication public. Also, Mr. R. Miller, who incidentally clinched the electricity, as Vice, must be heard from. We breeders want to know, and will know, upon what grounds our officials, who never show, or expect to show, can sulk and damn those who do or want to do so. Canada has been at the expense of putting up a building; exhibitors are making a display; and yet, because one or two individuals are disgruntled, Canada's greatest exhibit, her live stock, must be absent. I am glad to note that Mr. Smith remarks that Mr. Coburn's reception had no bearing on the matter, as their decision had already been made.

Middlesex Co., Ont. RICHARD GIBSON.

German Implement Trade.

The German market, which only four years ago purchased nearly three million dollars' worth of American agricultural implements in the twelve months, has steadily diminished its imports from the United States. Last year only shows a trade worth little more than half that of 1900. Germany was, only two or three years ago, one of the very best continental markets for American farm implements. Industry in that country has of late been passing through bad times; but the agriculturists have been the least to suffer, the depressions having been more industrial than agricultural. The bulk of foreign machinery in use at the agricultural colleges in Germany is imported from Canada and the United States.

Germany began to manufacture farm machinery about a quarter of a century ago. It has since then made steady progress, although it cannot compete successfully in every branch of the industry against foreign imports. Nine firms in the United States, two in Canada, and four in Britain have depots and agents in Germany, and they do a considerable amount of business. But, with the sole exception of mowing machines, the import of foreign machinery seems to be gradually but certainly diminishing.—[Farm Implement News.

Forthcoming Stock Sales.

June 1st.—Shorthorns: John Kelly and Jas. K. Campbell, at Shakespeare, Ont.

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

June 28th.—Shorthorns: W. C. Edwards and others, combination sale, at Hamilton, Ont.

Will Visit Europe.

Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, and Prof. G. E. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, sail on June 10th and June 3rd, respectively, for Great Britain, where they will investigate agricultural conditions. They will probably extend their trip to Denmark, in order to investigate the bacon industry, which, it has been stated, threatens to become a keen competitor of Canada in the British markets.