# POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. JUNE 11, 1902.

# MA

Saint John Wi PROVISIONS Am clear pork, per

Pork, mess
P K I prime mess,
Plate beef,
Extra plate beef,
Cheese, factory, new,
Butter, dairy,
Butter, creamery,

Lard, tubs, pure, Lard, compound, Eggs, per doz, free Beans, white, Beans, Y. E.

GRAIN.

Split Peas, Pot Barley, Hay, pressed, TOBACCO.

RICE.

SUGAR.

RAISINS.

MOLASSES

SALT.

SPICES.

er, ground r, ground

FEE.

ATOHES.

lor, 144 pkgs,

ANDLES.

ld per lb.

ILS

PAINTS.

IRON, ETC.

Anchors, per lb. 0
Chain cables, per lb. 0
Rigging chains, per lb. 0
Yellow metals, per lb. 0
Refined, 100 lb or ordinary

FLOUR AND MEAL.

RKET REPORTS.									
مامه	ale M:	arke	at-		1	LIME.			
JIOS		CA		X 8	tm	Basks, Cbls.	1 20 0 70	to	1 20 0 70
bl	24 5			26			• •		
	22.00			22 00		TAR AND PITCH.  Domestic coal tar	4 25	to	4 50
	14 50			15		Coal tar pitch	2 75	to	3 00
lb	17 00 00 1			00		Wilmington pitch	2 75	to	3 00
lb	00 1		to	00	20 22	COALS.			delv'd
1b	0 1				123	Old Mines Sydney per cha	ld 7 50	to	7 50
	0 1		to	0		Springhill round do Springhill Nut do	8 50 8 50	to	8 50
	16	0	to		65	Reserve Mine do	6 80	to	6 80
	27		to	3	00 031	Caledonia do Acadia	6 80	to	6 80
b.	0 0	04	00	U	UD 3	Pictou	7 00	to	7 00
Ib	3 50	0 1	to	3	60	Joggins	6 25	to	7 00 6 u0
	3 60	0 1	to	3	70	Joggins Nut Foundry,	7 00	to	7 00
	16		to	1 2	70 25	Broken, per ton	7 00	to	7 00
	0 0	0	to	0	00	Stove nut	7,00	to to	7 00
f-bl	130	0	to		00 25	Chestnut			7 00
No 2	, 50	Ö	to	0	00	LUMBER Por Bonds	10.00	to	10 50
	00	0	to	7	50	Spruce deals, Bay Fundy City Mils	11 50	to	10 50
				•	60	Aroostook P B Nos 1 &	40 00	to	45 00 35 00
	0 5		to		56	No. 3 No. 4	30 00 20 00	to	25 00
	4 8	10	to		90	Aroestcok shipping	15 00	to	16 00
	13 0		to	13	75 50	Spruce boards	12 00 08 50	to	13 00 09 00
						Spruce scantling (unst'd)	08 50	to	09 00
			-	•	82	Spruce dimensions Pine Clapboards, extra	10 00	to	12 00 40 00
ok	0 0		to		00	No. 1	30 00	to	32 00
	0 6	34	to		64	No. 2 No. 3	20 00	to	20 00 12 00
	0.5		to		60	Laths, spruce	00 90	to	1 00
							00 90	to	1 00 8 0€
	3 9	20	to	3	40	Palings, spruce New York	1 75	to	2 25
		041			05	New York laths	0 40		2 00
ri 1		051	ro.	u	06	Boston Sound ports, calling V H	2 00		2 00
4 1		00	1	2	95.	Barbados mkt (50c x) no	6 00		5 00
1,0	3	80	to	3	85	North side Cuba (gid) New York piling per foo	5 00 t 0 00	to	0,62
		55				New York lime, nom	0.400	to	0 25
100	da O	30 05	to	0	35 051	Boston lime nominal	6 50	to	
but -	AO	05	to	0	054	DEALS. C. D.		1 - 2 - 3	ings
質け	large.			30	2.73	Liverpooel intake meas.			
Whi		13	tio	0	184	London	1		
Whi	te,					Bristol Channel Clyde	s. d.		
te 8		18	60	U	181	West Coast Ireland	35 0	37	6
-					-	LIMBUR	The state of the s		

			i	Dudin. C. Z.
	119414 34	A153 ()	0	Laverpooel intake meas.
e Whi		. 31		London
		100	0 184	Bristol Channel
e Whi	te,			Clyde s. d.
	0.18	to	0 181	West Coast Ireland 35 0 37 6
white 8	il.			Dublin
	0 17	to		Warrenport
d,	0 88	to	0 88	Belfast
, , .	0 85	to	0 90	Cork
	0 69	to	0 69	COIA
b.	0 69	to	0 69	
	0 85	to	0 85	Country Market.
	0 55	to	0 62	
	0 50	to	0 52	Wholesale.
efined,	0 57	to	0 65	Beef, butchers', carcass0.071/2 to 0.1
	0 54	to	0 56	Beef country quarter0.04 " 0.0
	0.33	to	0 35	Lamb, per careass
				Mutton, per carcass
				Veal, per ID
	0 00	to	0.00	Pork, fresh, per carcass
	2 20		2 30	Ham. per lb
	0 08	tto	0 081	Breakfast bacon 0.00 " 0.1
	0 00	to	0 00	Roll bacon
	0 00	to	0.00	Roll Butter
	0.12	to	0 12	Eggs, case
	06	to	0 061	Fowl per pair
	07	to	0 071	Turkey, per lb 0.10 " 0.
d	074	to	0 084	Cabbage, per dez
				Potatoes, per bbl
		A		Beets, per doz bunches0.00 " 1.0
1/2			5 00	Turnips, per doz bunches0.00 " 1.0
	0.06	to to	0 08	Pergning 0.90 " 1.0
AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY.		THE REAL PROPERTY.	~	Galany non dog 1 00 " 1

3 00 to 1 80 to

4 35 to 4 35.

55 to 0 75 0 15 to 0 22 0 20 to 0 22 0 22 to 0 23 0 18 to 0 22 0 18 to 0 22

3 00 to 3 00

0 18 to 0 26 0 14 to 0 18 0 20 to 0 26 0 28 to 0 30 0 25 to 0 35

0 5 to 0 081 0 41 to 0 05 0 41 to 0 09 0 15 to 0 15

15	Celery, per doz		1.00
14	Hides, per lb0.05		0.06
	Calfskins, per lb0.11 Sheepskins, each0.00	**	0.11
12	Sheepskins, each	**	0.75
10			
00	The Fish Market.		
12	THO THE MENTION		
	WHOLESALE.		
05	4 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		
00	Fresh,		
00			
7 00	Salmon	**	0.14
	Haddock, per lb 0.02		0.025
420	Cod. per lb		0.047
2,25	Halibut	"	0.09
6 00	Gaspereaux, per 1000.06	"	0,50
18	Shad each 0.12	"	0.15
1 50	Mackerel	"	0.00
1 00	Dry.		
1 00	Codfish, large3.50	44	3.75
2 75	Codfish medium3.50	44	3.60
	Codfish, medium	**	2.60
, 7.	Pollock 1.60	44	1.70
		44	0.07
0 26	Smoked herring, medium0.06	44	0.07
00 0	Pickled herring, Canso, bbls 5.00	"	5.25

THE WEEK'S TRADE.

Bradstreet's Reports Crop Prospec's Brilliant-Railroad Earnings Enormous; Bank Clearings Heavy, and Failures Fewer-Industrial Condition Depressing.

New York. June 6.-Bradstreet's tomorrow

orilliant, railroad earnings are enormous despite the small grain tonnage, bank clearings are quite heavy, notwithstanding the speculative dullness, and failures are fewer in number than in recently preceding years. The ending of the Boer war, it is also thought, will have a tendency to stimulate export business in manufactures. On the other hand, the industrial situation is a depressing one, owing to the prospect of the anthracite coal strike proving long and bitter, threats of a strike in the Virginia bituminous fields, and the general unrest noted among workers in a number of industries.

Corn and cotton crop reports are excellent. Winter wheat is turning out better than expected in such states as Kansas. Fruit crops promise to be very large.

Oais, barley and hay are doing splendidly in the west, and northwestern spring wheat advices are optimistic.

Warmer weather has stimulated spring reorder business in dry goods. The eastern shoe trade is quiet, though reports from the west favor encouragement. Rather more is doing in men's wear woolens than of late. Woolen machinery is actively employed, except where labor troubles exist, while wool is quiet, but with a fair inquiry. Industries are active except where interfered with bystrikers. The pinch in anthracite coal is becoming tighter. New York reports the greatest scarcity, and asking prices at wholesale for stove sizes are \$2.50 per ton higher than a year ago.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 4,600,055 bushels, against 2,455,102 bushels last year.

Corn exports aggregate 86,24 bushels, against 1,63 last week and 163 in this week last year. ngs are quite heavy, notwithstanding the

re promising.
Winnipeg business and Manitoba seeding rere interfered with by rains. The fall trade utlook is good. Canadian Pacific land sales a May were nearly 20 times larger than a cear ago. Victoria and Vancouver report rade improved on the Pacific coast, agriutural sections particularly report business moreoving.

At Boulogne the old chateau in which Na-oleon I resided while superintending the oreparations for his projected invasion of England has just been converted into an or-

PRUNING APPLE TREE.

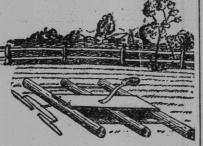
\*\*THE COW THAT PAVS BEST.\*\*

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\*\*The Great is a construct the first and to while it has been as the company of the part of the part of the company of the part of the If the word "transconducts, stituted for the word "pruning, stituted for the word word proving and dairying would proving a ing freely through the tree. It should be cut off with a fine-tooth saw as close to the trunk as posthe wound, which should at once be or soft grafting wax to exclude the rain and prevent drying out by the sun. If treated in this way, a large wound will soon heal over with fresh bark, and not much injury to the tree will result. A quite common practice is to leave a stubeof several nches when removing a large limb. When this is done the cambium dies back and the wound does not heal over, with the result that rot enters and works its way into the heart of the tree, which in time is quite destroyed. If one were to go through stroyed. If one were to go through the orchard several times during the month of June and July and remove, by rubbing off with the hand, all suckers which have made an appearance, a great deal of work would be avoided the following spring. We are always careful when pruning or a subbasic structure without the several picking fruit to wear rubber boots or overshoes so as not to injure the bark on the limbs. Different or-chardists have different ideas as to low heads. A medium course is always safe to follow, endeavoring to

ways sare to follow, endeavoring to get such spreading varieties as Greenings to grow as upright as possible, and an upright type like the Spy to develop a more spreading form, always aiming to keep the centre of the tree fairly well open.—
E. F. Augustine, in London Farman, advanced to the spreading to get a ers' Advocate.

For many uses I have found a pole drag a very serviceable implement; better than a roller because it will level and pulverize without packing



THE POLE DRAG.

first pole and allow it to extend slightly beyond the last one. On this fasten an old mowing machine seat. This arrangement will hold the seat in place and allow the poles to work independently. The seat can be easily removed, making it much easier to store the drag when not in use. The drag may be drawn by a short chain attached to the centre of the first pole or the doubletree may be connected with chains from each end of the first pole.—Orange Judd Farmer,

Early Spring Garden Hints.

Was your garden dug up in the fall? It should be getting pulverized by frosts and air and be more easily worked in spring.
Is your chimney full of soot? Clea it and save the soot. It is a splen-did fertilizer and preventive of insects, especially around fruit trees

produce The ease with which good bulls of this breed can be procured for grading purposes, is also an argument in its favor. Breeders of the other sorts are comparatively few, and the opportunity for choice is small, when one desires to select a bull. In the colder parts of Canada, and and West Highlanders, should prove serviceable on account of their hardi-ness and activity.

Among the dairy breeds, the Ayrshires, Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys and French-Canadians are all held in considerable esteem. The latter have been almost unknown latter have been almost unknown outside of the province of Quebec until the last year or two, but they are now attracting considerable attention. Under adverse circumstances, such as scanty pastures, lack of proper winter feed and care, etc., they will probably yield a greater percentage of profit than these breeds which have for generathose breeds which have for generations been accustomed to good food and care. The Guernseys, although highly thought of in the United States, have never gained sufficient foothold in Canada to enable farmers to judge their suitability for this country. Both they, and for this country. Both they, and their close relatives the Jerseys, are especially adapted for the production of fancy butter or cream for a high-priced city trade, and the projective of Canadian herds of the majority of Canadian herds of these two breeds are, I think, used for this purpose. The Ayrshires and Holsteins seem to be gaining in

popularity, among the general dairy farmers who support the cheese factories and creameries, and with the dairy Shorthorns, are likely to the soil. The one I use is shown in the accompanying illustration. It is made of three hardwood poles 6 inches in diameter and 74 feet long. The poles are fastened together about 1 foot apart by means of short pieces of chains. For a seat bolt a piece of board to the middle of the But, while greater part of the dairy field between them. The Holsteins are likely to do better on the level lands, with flush pastures and plenty of winter food, while the Aryshires should, I think, find more favor on rolling or hilly lands, because of their, great activity.

But, while greater part of the dairy should be differences may characterize the various breeds, yet it may be well to remember that there is much to remember that there is much greater difference between individual animals of the same breed than between different breeds. A good cow is a good cow no matter what her breed may be. Therefore, let each man select the breed that he considers best suited

to his conditions, and stick to it.

Let him buy, or breed to, the best continue to grade up his herd to a higher degree of excellence year by year. The practice followed by some farmers of using bulls first of one breed and then of another is fatal to all plans of building up a handsome uniform and profit-able herd of grade cows, and that able herd of grade cows, and that is just what most farmers require. The average man does not need pure bred females; in fact will do better with good grades. The breeders of pure bred stock are. like the poet, born, not made. He must inherit a love for animals and an aptitude for handling them, otherwise his investment will prove unprofitable, and all his efforts a disappointment.—F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner.

Preparation of the Soil.

Clearly shown that the general belief was wrong and that milk cannot be made to contain more fat by the feeding of fatty foods. When a large amount of fat is fed to a cow, economy takes a certain per cent. of it and elaborates it into milk, after which all the fat in the food in excess of that which goes to make beef is discarded in the excrement. Therefore if food too rich in fat is fed the manure and not the milk is enriched. The certain percentage, of course, varies in different cows.

The testimony of successful farmers the world over confirms the statement that thorough prepara-tion of the soil not only increases the yield, but is the best known sects, especially around fruit trees and bushes.

The garden is the best paying part of the farm. You don't believe it! Well, keep an account of it next summer and see if it's not.

Do not think because certain vegetables are cheap it doesn't pay may produce three or four times more value on the same piece of ground than fancy vegetables, with far less work.

the yield, but is the best known method of defence against adverse seasons. It is in fact the only known method with noncultivated crops and an essential part of the protective treatment of all cultivated crops. Thorough preparation and cultivation cost labor and money but not nearly so much as a partial or total failure of the crop. And yet many farmers, strange to say, do not prepare their lands at the protective treatment of all cultivated to make a discovered the birds should be put on a plain diet, which should be reduced in quantity as well as quality. With their diet it will be well to mix a little powdered charcoal or give the birds rhubarb pills, a grain to each chick.

wind and when the second will be the second with the second will be the second with the second will be the second with the second will be the seco



tinually except for an occasional ga-thering of air which escapes from the water. It will be necessary to have both ends of the pipe below water, then the air-pump at E will exhaust the air from the pipe and fill the pipe with water. The pump may then be stopped and the siphon will work of its own accord so long on the bare pastures of the mountainous districts, the Galloways tween the water surfaces in the two wells. So far as leaking air is con-cerned, there is less danger of a slight leakage stopping the siphon if the siphon is built exactly in the shape indicated by the sketch, viz., running up to the hydrant and down again at an angle, instead of a considerable length of horizontal pipe.
With considerable slope, the air is more likely to be carried out.—J. B. Reynolds, Ontario Agricultural Col-

Lime Supply for Peultry. One of the best materials that a poultryman can use for supplying the requisite lime is ovster shell or any other variety of shells. An experi-ment in this direction was made at the New York experiment station, and the result was such that the use of oyster shells during the laying season, where they can be cheaply obtained, was strongly recommended. It was found there that one pound of oyster shells contained sufficient lime for the shells of about seven

dozen eggs.
Shells are not the only source for the lime necessary for egg shells. Bones also contain a large percentage of lime, as is seen from the fol-lowing analysis of clean, dry bones

Carbonate of lime \_\_\_\_\_ 6 to 7.
Phosphate of lime \_\_\_\_\_ 58 to 68 Phosphate of magnesia ... \_ 1 to 2 Organic matter ..... 25 to 30

Fresh green bones also contain, besides the time compounds, some pro-tein or flesh formers which add to their value as a poultry food. The best way to render the bones available is to have them broken by means of the bone cutter. One pound of th sufficient for sixteen hens. Besides the cut bones or oyster shells the hens must have a generous supply of some kind of grit, very coarse sand or broken crockery. The grit serves as teeth for the hens, and when they are unable to obtain it indigestion and other ailments are sure to fol

Twenty years ago nearly all farm ing a rich food made rich milk and feeding poor food made poor milk Since that time experiments have clearly shown that the general be-

When birds begin to mope around, not caring to eat, and their odors are found to be offensive, there is trouble that must be attended to at

## Around the Town.

was hailed by every mark of disapproval, and the parade marched at the double quick for the nearest hostelry to drown its members sorrows in the flowing—

While the parade was in progress one

be a wonder if summer will only come with its sunshine to thaw out the frosts with its sunshine to thaw out the frosts of the past fortnight. This garden belongs to a lady and her two daughters who have made it by the labors of their own hands. They delved and digged with a laborious pertinacity or pertinaceous laboriousness far exceeding that of the busy and the buzzy bee until the piece of ground had been made into a fertile garden plot, and then they rested from their labors or rather each of the trio thought the other duet did. And so each in turn in bhissful ignorance of the others' action sowed the partnership garden action, sowed the partnership garden with the seed of choice flowers. And when the last of the triplet had finished

The aldermen for Dukes ward, let us say, was aspiring for a job as county treasurer and after the manner of aldermen in several of civic positions was going the rotation in the civic positions was going the rotation in the control of the control of the control of the civic positions was going the rotation in the civic position in the civic posi

June has opened in St. John with a series of weddings which impresses one with the idea that marriage is one of the most popular institutions in this vicinity. of course all the brides have been " water—bowl.

While the parade was in progress one of course all the brides have been "blushing" and have all "looked their prettiest" and likewise, of course, have each been "one of St. John's fairest daughters" until my friend the street corner philosophoters of the story books secured much profit thereby. One hardware salesman had the nerve to produce several orders secured by him while the parade was in progress which orders had been promised to a competitor who was too busy celbrating to keep his engagement. "Thus doth the busy bee," etc.

There is a garden in St. John which will be a wonder if summer will only come with its sunshine to thaw out the frosts of the past fortnight. This garden beto the station to make life miserable for a few of the "happy couples" with a feu de joie of the Chinese diet in uncooked form. The man who hasn't kissed a bride in St. John this week must be friendless indeed. Some of us have made an osculatory record. It's like scalp hunting to an Indian, it grows on one, especially when the victims are as likely looking a let as St. John produces.

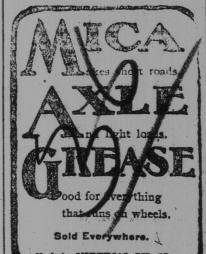
The English language is capable of great elasticity as the following story of an address, delivered in a Maine justice's court evidences. The case was one in which the plaintiff sought to recover when the last of the triplet had finished her sowing she informed her mamma of the fact. The three fair gardeners are now anxiously waiting for the appearance of that cosmopolitan collection of plants and threaten to puzzle some of the crack local botanists with an inspection of their garden variety show.

A pretty good story is going the rounds in reference to two of the city fathers.

Nation's Coronation Gift to King: London, June 9 .- At a meeting of citizens today convened by the lord mayor, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, at the Mansion House, a resolution was adopted providing that the national coronation gift to King Edward shall take the form of a fund t assist their majesties' hospital fund. A national subscription for this purpose is

to be opened throughout the empire. The One Step.

Just take the time to learn
The latest dance, the one-step, for
The girls will surely spurn
Your offers, if they find you can't
Go capering about
In style, and you may just as well
Stay home if you're cut out. It may be nice, but I confess I want no more of it,
I tried it and my repriner must
Have thought I had a fit;
The others, too, were just as bad,
If each could, see himself,
Tat latest danger would speedily
Be placed upon the shelf.



## CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

## The Smallest Microbe.

O. Voges, of Buenos Ayrcs, has discovered ne smallest bacillus which has yet been itentified. It is much smaller than the bacillus of influenza and is only just discernible when magnified about 1,500 times.

Mr. Voges discovered these very minute ods in abscesses which afflict cattle in south America, producing a disease known is manquea. The malady generally attacks attle while they are quite young and is easily recognized by the characteristic lameness of one leg, which it produces.

Mice, rats and rabbits are not affected by this microbe, but guinea pigs succumb to its action in from 24 to 48 hours. Another singular fact noted by Mr. Voges is that the animals which he inoculated only succumbed when the weather was hot.

Cocoanut trees grow in large plantations close to the shore all over the Philippine islands. Within the last 12 years the trade has increased tremendously. The product is periodically affected by heavy typhoons, but requires only a few years to pick up again.

There are 51 women to every 49 men in Switzerland.