POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEK: Y TELEGRAPH. ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 24, 1899.

A STAVE SILO.

Methods and Material as Used by the Purdue University-Cuts and De-

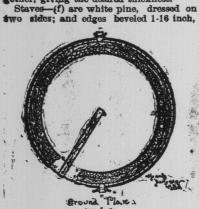
Hoard's Dairyman, in response to many requests from subscribers, reproduces as under the cuts and descriptions of the Pundne University silo:

Laying Out.—In the center of the silo a stake was driven and sawed off at the height the foundation was wanted—in this instance, three inches from the ground.

Qn top of the stake, one end of a heard was held by a nail. Five feet, ten inches from the nail a hole was bored, and 14 inches farther a second one. With a sharp stick two divises b and c were marked on the great of the great between when a state of the great between the great between the great of the great between the great between the great of the

stick two divides b and c were marked on the ground. The space between was dug out two feet deep for the foundation.

Foundation.—Small stones were used for the grouting underground; a layer of them was placed in the bettom of the ditch, then mortar made of one part lime, two parts Louisville cement and line parts fine gravel was poured in and distributed with a hoe; after that a second layer of stones put in place, care being taken to have them rest firmly in place. This alternating process continued till level with the ground. For the top few inches below the ground Portland cement and no lime was used. Above ground, which was sloping, the wall was three inches high on one side, and is inches on the lower side. Large stones inches on the lower side. Large stones laid (in Portland cement and sand one to three) by a mason completed the foundation (d). On it an oak circle (of two inches by six inches) was bedded in cement. It was made of one-inch stuff out in segments of a circle. These seconds cut in segments of a circle. These sections, breaking joints, were nailed to-gether, giving the desired thickness.



Cook Coulc and



and fastened to the upper hoop same as the lower ends, using a ladder leaned against the hoop and standing on the scaffold. It was found more convenient

snough to hold them securely, the remaining hoop's were put on. With one man on a ladd or inside to drive back any man on a ladd or inside to drive back any stave which wa's too far in, another one tightened up the hoops. Before drawing too tight the hoop, should be moved up or down so as to be equally distant on all sides and held by layer staples.

Doors.—Four are out by saying four

staves at an angle of 45 degrees, long side of stave inside. When the place was reached where rows of doors should come, one stave was sawed nearly through in the proper place for each door, and a narrow board tacked on to prevent breaking in handling. When complete, remove board, and saw as many staves as desired for width of door. Roof.—For the present, none will be

put on.
 Staves
 \$70 79

 4x6 bored for hoop support
 5 20

 Circle for sill
 3 10

 Hoops (10)
 10 00

 Lime and cement
 5 08

THE POULTRY YARD.

of Keeping Accounts-Balancing the Rations of Fowls.

I wish to urge upon everyone who keeps poultry, says G. H. Jenkins in Practical Farmer, whether small or large flocks are kept, to keep an account of the income and expenses for one year. I am satisfied that there are many people who are keeping hens that do not know whether they are getting any profit from them or not. They feed them and use the eggs without giving the matter very much thought. I know many people who keep small flocks of mixed breeds, and they inbreed year after year, give no attention to feeding a balanced ration that contains all the elements in an egg, produce nearly all the eggs in summer attention to feeding a balanced ration that contains all the elements in an egg, produce nearly all the eggs in summer when the prices are low, and I believe that very often the hens are in debt to their owner at the end of the year. If they would only keep account with the hens for one year, they would either get rid of the hens, or so manage them as to get some profit from them. I consider this matter of keeping accounts of the greatest importance, and I believe if it was generally practiced, it would be the means of causing many people to keep better stock and give it better care. Meny do not keep account because they are no strength in it, and I did not wish to be the way from the barn, and we drew it on a piece of ground that we had mowed, which did not yield 300 pounds of hay to the acre. When we went to work at the stuff it was generally practiced, it would be the means of causing many people to keep better stock and give it better care. Meny do not keep account because they are no strength in it, and I did not think there was, but we wanted it away from the barn, and we drew it on a piece of ground that we had mowed, which did not yield 300 pounds of hay to the acre. When we went to work at the stuff it was all dried in chunks as big as one's hat, and we couldn't get it to pieces, but did the best we could. It didn't make any difference, as we thought it was of no account, but we drew it all out and put on the above-named piece of ground. This was in the fall, and now for the result. The next spring when the grass se big as could stand and as thick as hairs on a dog, while the rest of the field remained as it was. I am not going to theorize or explain anything about it, I merely give facts and leave it for others to talk about.—T. Drew, in National Stockman.

Cutting Petatoes Made Easy.

The preparation of no farm seed causes more trouble than that of the potato group, says A. R. Butters, in Orange Judd Farmer. It is a slow, tedious task and must be done by hand. This is usually

is the finished stave a scant 14 inches by five inches. Two five inches the view and 16 foot pieces make the decired height of 25 feet, breaking joints when put up. In the end of the stave at joint is a galvanized iron strip 25 inches. Notches for these sawed at the mill.

Hoops—(8) Ten in number, of 5 round fron, with 32 inche of the stave at joint is a galvanized iron strip 25 inches. Notches for these sawed at the mill.

Hoops—(8) Ten in number, of 5 round fron, with 32 inch ends threaded the state of the loops (2) the hoop Each hoop in two pieces to facilitate dightning. As a support for the hoops (b) when not tight, a 4x6 was substituted for a stave on opposite sides of the loops, making both a support and tightener. The foundation. It may be secured by a plank sawed to the proper curve, lay on hoop and bend with a ranal, used like an eld churn dasher, straight up and down. In place of solid fron hoops, it has been more been suggested to use a band of 52-inch wire femoing curt of sufficient length, and an ald churn dasher, straight up and down. In place of solid fron hoops, it has been such as a string the projecting portion hoop and bend with a ranal unsed like an entire the hoops (b) when not tight, a 4x6 was substituted for a stave on opposite sides of the loops, making both a support of the proper curve, lay on hoop and bend with a ranal unsed like an entire of the substituted for a stave on opposite sides of the loops, making both a support of the proper curve, lay on hoop and both and the late of the loops of the lo

The Decorative Possibilities in Vines. Vines, indeed, may cover a multitude of sins—foundations, bare walls, unsightdrawn tight. The staves were now put ly board fences, often covered with signs, up, a 12 foot on a 16 and a 16 on a 12 and unpainted sheds; vines may serve as screens, and give privacy to the yard; vines may give a shady nook in the little corner that has so often worried us to care for. But above all, vines may make to put the strip of iron in the bottom of the top stave and then guide it to the lace in the top of the bottom stave. It would be less trouble to build a scaffolding inside the silo, which would not have to be moved to make room for the upper stave. When putting in these upper staves, the top hoop of the bottom section must not be a light or the upper staves cannot be crowd at into place.

Tighten ing.—After all the staves were in place and the four hoops drawn tight snough to hold them securely, the remaining to hold them securely, the remaining the staves were the stave of the stave o more permanent results are the ivies, woodbines, honeysuckles and their kind.

-E. L. Shaey, in The Woman's Home

> Shelter for Swine. Swine that are kept in lots of a dozen out of the winds and well bedded will not pile up.

MANURE EXPERIENCE. An Old and Universally Accepted Theory

Assailed by a Successful There is quite a good deal in the agri-

of door.

none will be been a farmer a good many years and have practiced drawing manure from the stable as fast as it is made through the winter until the ground broke up in the spring. What was made after that lay in heaps in the yard until fall, and then was hauled on to the next year's corn ground and spread as it was drawn.

Some writers claim that manure exposed to the sun and rain will lose a large proportion of its value if left in that condition any length of time. Now I am going to dispute the truth of their theory, but if any of those writers will take the trouble to visit me next summer I will take them to my corn field and they can and when and how to apply it. I have take them to my corn field and they can see for themselves the difference between the winter and fall drawn in the growing corn. And I have another plainer proof, if possible, that manure will not lose its strength to the extent that some writers claim. When I came on the farm I now own 44 years ago it had been worked on shares for a number of years. The man had kept no stock, except a team and a cow or two on the place. He did his threshing and threw the straw out of the barn without stacking it, and this he did year after year. When I came to the place there was a big pile of straw that had lain some of it for years exposed to all sorts of weather, and it looked as if there were no strength in it, and I did not



it. This heop was firm enough to lean a ladder against; 12s and 16s were put up alternately, till the space was full, then that side drawn up. Similarly the other half was put up.

Pieces resting on the 12s and between the 16s made a scaffolding on which to work. The 16 feet 4x6 was placed against the silo with the upper end resting between the same staves as the 12 feet. A hoop was put in next the top hole, then two men at each timber raised them, hoop and all, up to their place. A brace to the barn, with one large nail at each end, allowed the pieces to be raised withment to the top timber was now put in, but not the top timber was now put in, but not the top timber was now put in, but not the top timber was now put in, but not the top timber was now put in, but not the top timber was now put in, but not the top timber was now put in, but not the top timber was now put in, but not the top timber was now put in, but not the top timber was now put in, but not the top timber was now put in, but not the top timber was now put in, but not the large nail at each end, allowed the pieces to be raised withment of the hens confined in yards.

Young Grass Is Injurieus.

When young grass, rye or oats is cut before making such growth it is watery and contains but iittle nutrition, too much of such food causing the hens to have been disappointed in confining, their hens on young rye as an exclusive food. It is excellent as a dietary food, but all very young grass is mostly water. It is not best to cut such for winter use, and if early eats are grown, and the crop cut when the grain is in the milky stage, the nutritive matter, on its way to fill out the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the stalk (with grain) stood in the barn, and cut fine with a cutter, will make excellent the steer is not ripe he should go on making the usual gains. When he is ripe fore, that he steer is not ripe he should go on making the usual gains. When he is ripe fore, that he steer is not ripe to the steer is not ripe at sever in

A spring cost ought to be weened pe-fore the pastures become scarty of herb-age. At the same time it should be used to taking a little grain twice a day while it is still running at pasture. The oat is, of course, the best grain for colts, as it is also for the horse. It does not take fine with a cutter, will make excellent food for the hens in winter. The oats should be cut green, just as the seed-heads begin to form.—Farm and Fireside much cats or meal to keep a young colt thriftily growing during its first winter. If oats and corn are ground together, without the cob, and some wheat bran is added, it will, in most cases, make a better ration fed with cut hay than could be got from feeding oats alone. No corn and cob meal should be fed to young colts, or, in fact, to any young animal. The cob is extremely hard to digest, and, at least for all young stock, has not enough nutrition to compensate for the danger from using it.

Live Stock Pointers.

Try the curry comb on the cow. Keep the swine out of very cold winds. A sow less than a year old is too young to breed.

Feed clover hay to swine. Steam it if you can. Throw a blanket over the pigs in very

The hog has been a mortgage raiser and will be again. When times improve the horse market will improve. Why not cut the shaggy hair on the

horse that has it.
Some of the best swine breeders do not

THE MA-KETS. St. John Markets.

GRAIN. Granulated Pbbl
White ex O P bbl
Ex O "
Paris lumps, boxes...
Pulverised...

Oll.8.

American Water White, chester A, per gal ... 0 17½ " 0 18½ Canadian Water White, Arclight ... 0 16½ " 0 17½ Canadian prime white Silver Star ... 0 16½ " 0 18½ Linseed oil, boiled ... 0 50 " 0 53 do do, raw ... 0 49 " 0 50 Turpentine ... 0 51 : 0 53 Castor oil, com, ** B ... 0 0 " 0 10 Oilve oil, ** gal ... 0 85 " 0 96 Extra lard oil ... 0 55 " 0 65 No 1 lard oil ... 0 55 " 0 60 No 1 lard oil ... 0 55 " 0 60 Seal oil, steam refined ... 0 47 " 0 39 Cod oil ... 0 37 " 0 39 FRUITS.

FRUITS. Evaporated Peaches....
Evaporated Peaches....
Prunes.....
Lemons, # box
Figs.....
Dates, boxes
Grapes, backet

LOUR AND MEAL. Cornmeal 2 10 " 2 15 Middlings, bags free 460 " 0 00 Canadian High Grace Family 480 " 0 00 Medium Patents 890 " 8 90 Catmeal Roller 890 " 4 10 Catmeal Standard 890 " 4 10

BPIOES.
Mulmega P B
Classia, P B, grot
Cloves whole
Cloves ground
Ginger, ground
Pepper, ground OFFEK. MATCHES. CANDLES. Mould, F ... TEAS.

Wire nails, 10 ds Ship spikes. OAKUM.
English Navy per B.
American Navy per B.
English hand-picked PAINTS.
White lead, Brandram's Mo. 1
B.R. # 100 bs
Tallow paint
Black Casks.......

Bbls

Ebls

TAR AND PITCH.

Domestic coal tar

Coal tar pitch

Wilmington pitch....

Is sar

Victoria	do	0	00	66	4	80	
Beserve Mine	do	0	00	66	4	80	
Victoria Reserve Mine Caledonia Acadia	do	0	00	66	4	80	
Acadia		0	00	66		90	
Pictou		0	00	66	Ö	00	
Joggins		0	00	66		25	
Inogina Nat		N	nn	66	8	50	
Foundry, Broken, per ton Egg "		0	00	66		25	
Broken, ner ton		0	00	66		25	
Egg #	-11	0	nn	66	6	50	
Stove [nut]	66 .	0	ñ	65		50	
Chestnut		H441	00	66		25	
	••••		••			20	
LUMBER					_		
Spruce deals Bay	Fundy I	MILLS 7	50	10	8	00	
Aroostook P B, N	Mills	8 ****	50			08	
Aroostook P B, N	los land	2 40	00	**	45	08	
No 8	•••	80	00	**	85	00	
No 4		****20	00	**	25	00	
Aroostook shipp	ing.	OT	w	**	16	00	
Common		12	00	**	18	00	
Spruce boards	****	7	50	66		00	
Spruce boards Spruce scantling Spruce dimension	(unst'd)	7	50	66	8	00	
Spruce dimension	ns	10	00	to	12	99	
Pine claphoards.	extra	82	00	**	40	00	
No. 1 No. 2 No. 8	****	00	00	66	40 80 90	00	
No. 2		00	00				
No. 8	-	11	00	61	12	00	
LALDE, SDFDCE		2000	ou.	66	1	00	
Laths, pine		00	90	66	1	00	
Laths, pine Palings, spruce			00	66	8	00	
LUMB	EE.						
New York			00	66	8	00	
New York laths		0	60	66		65	

Liverpool (intake measure London
Bristol Channel
Clyde
West Coast Ireland;
Dublin
Warrenport
Belfast

Ppring tiredness is due to an improverished condition of the blood and is cured by hood's Sarsaparilla, which enriches the blood.

COUNTRY MARK ST-RETAIL ised and corrected for the Weekly Tele graph each week by S. Z. Dickson Commission Merchants, stalls 9 and

3	Beef Tongues * *	0 08 to 0 10	ı
d	Beef Roasts, P & choice	S 12 " 0 16	ı
9	Reaf Corned *	144 B 06 4 0 10	ı
	Butter, choice dairy pack	red 0 16 " 0 18	١.
	Butter, fair	0 12 " 0 15	1
	Bacon # B	0 12 to 0 16	L
	Butter, roll	0 13 " 0 72	Г
	Chickens * pair		ı
1	Cabbage each		ı
	Ducks P pair		L
	Begs # dos		ı
	Mggs. henery	0 14 " 0 14	ľ
3	Fowl P pair	0 50 " 0 70	ı
	Hams Ph	0 18 " 0 15	ı
	Lard, in tubs	0 10 " 0 13	ı
	Lard, in tubs		ı
	Mutton * B Pork * B (salt).	0 07 " 0 12	ı
	Potesteen White	1 25 " 1 50	ı
ä	Potatoes * peck	0 18 " 0 20	ı
	Potatoes P peck	0 10 0 80	ı
ă	Shoulders	0-0-0 U U U U U U	ı
3	Turkeys ? D	**** 0 10 0 10	Ł
9	Turnips P peck	0 15 " 0 15	ſ
3	COUNTRYMARKET.	WHOLESALE.	ı
	Beef (butchers) * carcass	\$0 0 5 to \$0 08	ı
-	many (mercomary) & corr course		
	Reaf ner angrier (heavy)	0 07 15 0 09	
	Beef, per quarter (heavy)	0 07 " 0 09	
	Beef (country) per quarter Buckwheet meel & court	0 07 " 0 09	
	Beef (country) per quarter Buckwheat meal > cwt.	0 07 " 0 09 1 25 " 1 50	
	Beef (country) per quarter Buckwheat meal * cwt Butter (in tubs) * **********************************	2	
	Beef (country) per quarter Buckwheat meal & cwt Butter (in tubs) * ** Butter (lump) * **	007 " 009 125 " 150 125 " 150 12 " 016	
	Beef (country) per quarter Buckwheat meal & cwt Butter (in tubs) * ** Butter (lump) * **	007 " 009 125 " 150 125 " 150 12 " 016	
	Beef (country) per quarter Buckwheat meal * cwt Butter (in tubs) * Butter (lump) * Butter (roll) *	0 07 " 0 09 " 0 05 1 25 " 1 50 0 12 " 0 16 0 15 " 0 18 0 10 10 0 18	
	Beef (country) per quarter Buckwheat meal * cwt Butter (in tubs) * Butter (lump) * Butter (roll) *	0 07 " 0 09 " 0 05 1 25 " 1 50 0 12 " 0 16 0 15 " 0 18 0 10 10 0 18	
	Beef (country) per quarter Buckwheat meal # cwt. Butter (in tubs) # % Butter (lump) # % Butter (roll) # % Beets, # bbl. Calfakins #lb Cabbage # dos	0 07 " 0 09 " 0 05 " 1 50 " 1	
	Beef (country) per quarter Buck wheat meal # cwt. Butter (in tubs) # b Butter (lump) # b Butter (roll) # b Beets, # bbl Calfskins # lb Cabbage # dos Ohickens & fowl	0 07 " 0 09 " 0 05 " 1 25 " 1 50 " 0 16 " 0 16 " 0 16 " 0 16 " 1 00 " 1 00 " 1 00 " 1 00 " 1 00 " 1 00 " 1 00 " 1 00 " 1 00 " 1 00 " 1 00 " 1 00 " 1 00 " 1 00 " 1 00 " 1 00 " 1 00 " 1 0 0 0 0	
	Beef (country) per quarter Buck wheat meal # cwt. Butter (in tubs) # ** Butter (lump) # ** Butter (roll) # ** Beets, # bbl Calfakins # lb Cabbage # dos Ohickens & fowl Carrots # bbl	0 07 " 0 09 " 0 09 " 0 09 " 0 00 " 0 05 " 1 25 " 1 50 " 1 50 " 1 50 " 1 1 00 " 1 00 " 1 00 " 1 1 25 " 0 1 1 25 " 0 1 1 25 " 0 1 1 25 " 0 1 1 25 " 0 1 1 25 " 0 1 1 25 " 0 1 25	
	Beef (country) per quarter Buck wheat meal # cwk. Butter (in tubs) # m. Butter (lump) # m. Butter (roll) # m. Beets, # bbl. Calfskins #lb. Calfskins #lb. Carots # bbl. Eggs per dosen.	0 07 " 0 09 m 0 08 " 0 08 " 0 05 " 1 25 " 1 50 " 1 1 25 " 1 1 50 " 1 1 25 " 1 25	
	Beef (country) per quarter Buck wheat meal # cwt. Butter (in tubs) # \$\frac{1}{2} \text{ cwt.} Butter (inmp) # \$\frac{1}{2} \text{ cwt.} Butter (roll) # \$\frac{1}{2} \text{ cwt.} Butter (roll) # \$\frac{1}{2} \text{ cwt.} Butter (roll) # \$\frac{1}{2} \text{ cwt.} Calfakins # ib. Calfakins # ib. Cabbage # dos. Chickens & fowl Carrots # bbl. Eggs per dosen. Hides # \$\frac{1}{2} \text{ cwt.}	0 07 008 008 005 005 125 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 15	
	Beef (country) per quarter Buck wheat meal P cwt. Butter (in tubs) P b. Butter (lump) P b. Butter (roll) P b. Calfskins P b. Cabbage P dos. Ohickens & fowl Carrots P bbl. Eggs per dosen. Hides P b. Ham P b.	0 07 " 0 09 " 0 09 " 0 00 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
	Beef (country) per quarter Buck wheat meal # cwt. Butter (in tubs) # B. Butter (lump) # B. Butter (roll) # B Beets, # bbl. Calfskins # lb Cabbage # dos. Ohickens & fowl Carrots # bbl. Eggs per dosen. Hides # B. Ham # B. Lamb skins each	0 07 008 0 008 0 008 0 008 0 008 0 008 0 008 0 008 0 008 0 008 0 008 0 0 008 0	
	Beef (country) per quarter Buck wheat meal # cwt. Butter (in tubs) # m. Butter (lump) # m. Butter (roll) # m. Butter (roll) # m. Caifakrins # bb. Caifakrins # bb. Cabbage # dos. Chickens & fow! Carrots # bbl. Eggs per dosen. Hides # m. Lamb skrins each Lard (in tubs).	0 07 0 09 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
	Beef (country) per quarter Buck wheat meal # cwt. Butter (in tubs) # m. Butter (lump) # m. Butter (lump) # m. Beets, # bbl. Calfakins # ib. Cabbage # dom. Ohickens & fowl Carrots # bbl. Eggs per dom. Hides # m. Lamb skins each Lard (in tubs). Lamb (carcase).	0 07 0 09 0 09 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 16 0 16 0 16 0 0 16 0 16 0	
	Beef (country) per quarker Buck wheat meal P cwk. Butter (in tubs) P b. Butter (roll) P b. Butter (roll) P b. Calfskins P bl. Calfskins P bl. Calfskins P bl. Carots P bbl. Eggs per dosen. Hides P b. Lamb skins each Lard (in tubs). Lamb (caroase).	0 07 " 0 09 " 0 09 " 0 00 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
	Beef (country) per quarker Buck wheat meal P cwk. Butter (in tubs) P b. Butter (roll) P b. Butter (roll) P b. Calfskins P bl. Calfskins P bl. Calfskins P bl. Carots P bbl. Eggs per dosen. Hides P b. Lamb skins each Lard (in tubs). Lamb (caroase).	0 07 " 0 09 " 0 09 " 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
	Beef (country) per quarter Buck wheat meal # cwk. Butter (in tubs) # m. Butter (lump) # m. Butter (roll) # m. Butter (roll) # m. Beets, # bbl. Calfakrins #lb. Cabbage # dos. Chickens & fowl Carrots # bbl. Eggs per dosen. Hides # m. Lamb skrins each Lard (in tubs). Lamb (carcase). Lettuce # dos. Mutton # m. (carcass) Mutton # m. (carcass)	0 07 " 0 09 " 0 09 " 0 00 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
	Beef (country) per quarter Buck wheat meal # cwt. Butter (in tubs) # m. Butter (lump) # m. Butter (lump) # m. Butter (roll) # m. Beets, # bbl. Calfakins # lb. Cabbage # dom. Ohickens & fowl Carrots # bbl. Eggs per dom. Hides # m. Lamb skins each Lard (in tubs). Lamb (carcase). Lettuce # dom. Mutton # m (carcase). Potatoes, # bbl. Pork (fresh) # m.	0 07 0 09 0 09 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
	Beef (country) per quarker Buck wheat meal # cwk. Butter (in tubs) # m. Butter (lump) # m. Butter (roll) # m. Butter (roll) # m. Beets, # bbl. Calfakins #lb. Cabbage # dos. Chickens & fowl Carrots # bbl. Eggs per dosen. Hides # m. Lamb skins each Lard (in tubs). Lamb (carcase). Lettuce # dos. Mutton # m. Lettuce # dos.	0 07 " 0 09 " 0 09 " 0 09 " 0 00 " 0 00 " 0 12 " 0 16 " 0 16 " 0 16 " 0 15 " 0 16 " 0 17 " 0 10 " 0 17 " 0 10 " 0 17 " 0 10 " 0 17 " 0 10 " 0 17 " 0 10 " 0 12 " 0 15 " 0 " 15 " 0 "	
	Beef (country) per quarker Buck wheat meal # cwk. Butter (in tubs) # m. Butter (lump) # m. Butter (roll) # m. Butter (roll) # m. Beets, # bbl. Calfakins #lb. Cabbage # dos. Chickens & fowl Carrots # bbl. Eggs per dosen. Hides # m. Lamb skins each Lard (in tubs). Lamb (carcase). Lettuce # dos. Mutton # m. Lettuce # dos.	0 07 " 0 09 " 0 09 " 0 00 " 0 00 " 0 12 " 0 16 " 0 16 " 0 15 " 0 17 " 0 10 " 0	
	Beef (country) per quarker Buck wheat meal # cwk. Butter (in tubs) # m. Butter (lump) # m. Butter (roll) # m. Butter (roll) # m. Beets, # bbl. Calfakins #lb. Cabbage # dos. Chickens & fowl Carrots # bbl. Eggs per dosen. Hides # m. Lamb skins each Lard (in tubs). Lamb (carcase). Lettuce # dos. Mutton # m. Lettuce # dos.	0 07 " 0 09 " 0 09 " 0 09 " 0 08 " 0 05 " 1 25 " 1 50 " 1 50 " 1 1 25 " 1 1 25 " 1 1 25 " 1 1 25 " 1 1 25 "	
	Beef (country) per quarker Buck wheat meal P cwk. Butter (in tubs) P b. Butter (lump) P b. Butter (roll) P b. Butter (roll) P b. Calfskins P b. Cabbage P dos. Ohickens & fowl Carrots P bbl. Eggs per dosen. Hides P b. Lamb skins each Lard (in tubs). Lamb (carcase). Lettnee P dos. Mutton P b (carcase). Pork (reah) P b. Pork (reah) P b. Pork, P bbl. Radishes P dos.	0 07 " 0 09 " 0 05 " 1 25 " 1 50 " 1 1 25 " 0 16 " 0 16 " 0 16 " 0 16 " 0 17 " 0 10 "	

STRIKE ON THE GRAND TRUNK.

The Trackmen Demand a Twenty-Five Per Cent. Increase in Pay and a Number of Minor Con-

thousand men are involved. The strikers, who have been receiving a dollar a day for an ordinary laboring man, and day for an ordinary laboring man, and one fifty for foreman, demanded one twenty-five for ordinary men, and one fifty for the outside and one seventy-five for city foreman. The officials claim there will be no disturbance to traffic and that it will be turbance to traffic and that it will be easy to fill the men's placer. The men, on the other hand, think they have got the upper hand and that the company Plymouth Rock henr. He killed and

much again for overtime and Sunday work; a man to each two miles of track or fraction of main line track, not including foremen; eight hour day on Saturday from 7 to 12 s. m. and 1 to 4 p. m. and reasonable leave of absence to attend monthly and annual meetings and pass to annual convention; that no trackman be discriminated sgainst for belonging to the order of railway trackmen, and leave of absence to be given to serve on the executive committee, but only when applied for by the chairman of the executive committee.

Street Railway Strikers

London, Ont., May 22—The Street Railway Company today refused to consider demands made by their employes for a new agreement and at 5 o'clock his evening all the cars were run into the barns and the men went out on a strike. The company has as yet given no indication of their policy in the matter and at present everything is quiet. The attest car traffic is e-mulately stopped. and at present everything is quiet. The street car traffic is completely stopped.

Rhea Dead.

A Fatal Accident.

and H. A. Moneyfi 11 lost their liver.

Killed in a Quarrel.

CHICAGO, May 22-During a quarrel over cards today, George Allen shot and fatally wounded Burrel Douglas and his 80n, Frank Douglas. Allen received two A SOLID SORE bul.et wounds and may die.

CHATHAM FAILURE. - An offer of 40 cents in the dollar, in two, four and six months, secured, is made by Chas. Schachter, general dealer, Chatham, N. B. He owes \$5,500. The chief feature o: his business has been the supplying of pediare, etc. It is thought he lost money by frequent moves.—[Canadian Journal Commerce.

LECTURED AND PREACHED-Rev. G. W. Fisher, of Fairville Methodist church, arrived home from Kent county Monday afternoon. On Thursday evening last he lectured at Coatesville and on Friday at Little River, his subject being faces and What They Teach. He was to have lectured on Saturday evening at Buctouche but the disagreeable weather Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. AND C. CORT., Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. AND C. CORT., Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. AND C. CORT., Sold throughout the world. Potter D. AND C. CORT., Sold throughout the world. prevented it. He preached Sanday evening in Buctouche Methodist church.

LOCAL NEWS

RE-APPOINTED-Mr. Robert Harris has been re-appointed inspector of vehicles.

MR. Ww. Sowerville is collecting for THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH IN QUEENS County, N. B.

Mr. T. W. RAINSFORD, agent, is going through Nova Scotia in the interest of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TALBORAPH.

CAPY. M. G. CROCKER is authorized agent for THE TELEGRAPH in Freeport, Nova Scotia and vicinity, in place of M. B. Havey, removed.

APPSINTMENT. - Dr. G. A. B. Addy has been appointed provincial bacteriologist at \$500 a year. He leaves today for Montreal in connection with his new ap-

DRIVEN ASHORE.-A woodboat callad the Nellie W. was driven ashore above Watters' landing on the river during the neavy blow Saturday night and is still

MR. T. W. RAINSFORD. canvassing and collecting agent for THE TELEGRAPH, is at present in Annapolis county, N. E., subscribers in that district are asked to pay their subscription to him when

LETTER OF CONDOLENCE. - Messre. H. S. Cosman and Ira B. Keirstead and Mrs. M. A. Golding, a committee appointed by Brussels street Baptist church, have drawn up a letter of codolence with Mrs. Carey in the death of her husband, Rev. Dr. G. M. W. Carey, and sent it to her

at Ottaws. PROPERTY SALE-At Chubb's corner Saturday, Auctioneer Lockhart, sold the over the Grand Trunk Railway system went out on a strike today. Several late Janet Ferguson, for \$4,025.

LIFE AND DEATH-There were reported last week six females and fives males

MR. JAMES BAXTER, of Carter's Point

must soon come to their terms.

General Manager Hays said tonight the only remark he had to make in connection with the case of the striking trackmen was that he had seen representatives of the men, and was considering questions at issue.

The following, he said, is the schedul: t e company is asked to adopt: Increase of twenty five cen's per day on present pay; promotion by seniority—where merit and qualifications are equal; additional pay at the rate of heif as much sgain for overtime and Sunday work; a man to each two grain elevator required by the Inter-colonial railway or Halifax, N. S. The contract is valued at \$320,000. Consid-erable machinery is included in the order, which is to be pushed with all possible speed.—[New York Commer-

> BREAK WATER REPAIRS-Mr. John Long, the well-known West End mason and builder, has started with a gang of men to make repairs on the Negrotown Point breakwater. The heavy seas during the winter have played great havor with this protection to the harbor and the work will be chiefly done about the

RESIGNATION TENDERED -On Saturday Rev. Dr. George Bruce tendered his

FOR INCORPORATION-Mesere. Robert Thomson, J. H. Thomson, J. Morris Robinson, W. W. Turnbull, Percy W Thomson and Joseph K. Darlip apply Buffalo, N. Y., May 22.—Word was received in Buffalo today of the death of Mile. Rhea, the well known actress in Montmorency, France, in her 55th year. The communication came in the shape of a letter containing an announcement of her funeral.

The services took place on May 12 at Montmorency.

Thomson and Joseph K. Dur I p apply for incorporation as the Steamship to incorporati Hampto

IT MAY BE HER SON-Mrg. Al ce Curry, Rossland, B. C., May 22:—By the breaking of some machinery in the main shaft of the War Eagle mine, the cage was precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, 380 feet. W. F. Schoffeld, Lames C. Palmer Thomas A. Noville. James C. Palmer, Thomas A. Neville the death of his father at Buston four years age. He accompanied his un(198 westward and she had not heard from him since. Mrr. Curry received a shock when she read the letter in Friday's paper and she is very anxious to have more particulars. She wrote to Indiana Friday evening.

Knee to Instep. Wild with Pain.

CURED BY CUTICURA. I was afflicted with such a terrible sore leg, it was thought it would have to be amputated. I could hardly stand the pain, and had to get along with a crutch. I tried all kinds of medicines without success, getting worse until it became a solid sore from knee to instep. Almost wild with pain, I gave up in despair. I heard of CUTICURA remedies and tried them. The first application of CUTICURA (Continent), after washing with warm water and CUTICURA SOAP, gave no so much relief that I was able to sleep over half of the night, and in eight weeks I was cured.

T.C. BRISCOE, 160 W. Hunter St., Atlanta, Ga.

CUTICUEA RESOLVENT purifies the blood and circulating fluxis of Humon Germs, and thus removes the cause, while warm boths with CUTICUEA SOAT, and gentle anointings with CUTICUEA Continent), greatest of emolient skin curre, cleansothe skin and scalp of cruztas and scales, allay itching, barning, and inflammation, and

BABY HUMORS Prevented and Cured by