

PROPOSE CHANGES IN HIGHWAY ACT

Hon. Mr. Baxter Tells N. B. Union of Municipalities That Mr. Morrissey Will Outline to Them the Government Scheme—Attorney General Averse to Criticism of Municipal Bodies—President Kelley Hopes the Roads Will Be Taken Out of Politics.

Fredericton, Aug. 22.—The tenth annual meeting of the New Brunswick Union of Municipalities was formally opened at 8 p.m. today by President J. King Kelley, of St. John.

Addresses of welcome to the visiting delegates were delivered by Warden Harry Smith of York county and Mayor Mitchell of Fredericton. The latter referred particularly to the necessity of the union contributing to the patriotic fund. Responses to the addresses of welcome were made by Ald. D. S. O'Brien of Newcastle and Councillor O'Brien of Lancaster, St. John county.

President Kelley then followed with his annual address. In this he complimented the federal government for its action in placing cotton on the island list. The following from the island Plain Dealer is fairly representative of the general opinion expressed:

"The local government organs," says Chatham World, Conservative, "are doing their best to make the government responsible for the Gloucester road and the frauds, just as they have made responsible for the Flemming-Berry small scheme, by attacking the men who are bringing the frauds to light and claiming the innocence of the culprits who have been exposed."

The leading American journals are giving a very broad view of Great Britain's action in placing cotton on the island list. The following from the island Plain Dealer is fairly representative of the general opinion expressed:

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WOODWORTH ON STAND HAZY ABOUT HORSE PURCHASES

Foster's Buyer Says He Destroyed Most of the Data of Transactions—Sir Charles Davidson Dissatisfied With His Testimony.

Kentville, N. S., Aug. 22.—The examination of Walter Moore, of Kentville, who sold twenty-five horses to the government remount buyers here last year for \$4,400 was continued at this afternoon's session of the Davidson war contracts commission. It had been expected that Todd C. Woodworth, who was one of the buyers in Nova Scotia last year and whose attendance at the commission's sittings in Kentville had been much sought for the past two weeks, would arrive here in time for the afternoon session, but he did not come until the late train. Telegrams from Mr. Woodworth in connection with his announcement that he was coming were read today by Mr. Thompson, commission counsel.

A reply from Mr. Keever, another remount buyer whose attendance has been much desired to a telegram from Mr. Thompson urging that he attend, was also read. Mr. Keever continues to assert his inability to attend at present and regrets the opportunity afforded for "landslide immunity" against him.

Mr. Moore's examination this afternoon related to the manner in which he was paid by the buyers for his twenty-five horses. He sold nine horses on one day and was not paid for them until some days after. He sold thirteen horses on another day and was paid for two of them in cash at the time of sale. The remaining three were sold for cash on still another day.

The twenty horses that had not been paid for at the time of sale were finally paid for by eight checks, of a total value of \$3,500 made out for twenty-two horses. Moore said again today that he was paid for only twenty horses by these checks.

That Keever told him that Dr. Woodworth, one of the remount veterinaries, was going crooked, was the testimony today of Richard S. Starr, who related how it was that he, although not a qualified veterinarian, came to act in Woodworth's place at one of the sales. Mr. Starr, who is a judge of horses, accepted the position without remuneration and on the understanding that the horses passed by him should be subsequently examined by a veterinarian. The commission hopes to complete its examination of witnesses here within a few days.

Kentville, N. S., Aug. 24.—Todd C. Woodworth of New York, a remount buyer, for the military department, was examined today by the commission, and whose deals the Davidson war supplies commission has been investigating, took the witness stand this morning and was examined by John Thompson. When asked if he was a resident of New York, he replied that he was. He was then asked if he was a resident of New York, he replied that he was. He was then asked if he was a resident of New York, he replied that he was.

Woodworth said he was the man who had been referred to at the session of the commission. Sir Charles Davidson spoke sharply to the witness several times for not answering questions, and once for answering a question not asked him. Woodworth burst out one rip-roaring answer from Sir Charles: "I am afraid I have been discredited in your eyes, since you did not place credence even in my telegram about my inability to get here before you were biased against me, a man not in your jurisdiction and whom you have never seen."

"You will please be silent, sir, and give your evidence," answered Sir Charles, turning to Mr. Thompson, and motioning him to proceed. There was considerable excitement in the court, which was filled with friends of Woodworth, who is a native of Kings county, during his exchanges with the commission.

After his outburst Woodworth settled down and was questioned by counsel as to checks drawn payable to his order for horses. Thirteen checks were drawn to the value of \$21,784 and were payment for 129 horses, of which 114, New Glasgow and Truro. The average cost per horse was \$169. He did not draw up the checks. He could not give the names of all the vendors, but had kept data relating to horses bought. He had also kept a list of the names of the vendors of the 129 horses bought by him. Some of the tags which were issued on the purchase of each horse when he left Nova Scotia and were afterwards handed by him to Foster.

After the purchases had been made, Mr. Woodworth destroyed some data relating to these purchases. He was not, he said, in this business permanently, and his stewardship ended when he accounted to A. Dewitt Foster, the government paymaster, for those purchases. The commission told Mr. Woodworth at the completion of his testimony that in fairness to the witness he ought to tell him that evidence of interest in him relating to the Halifax, Truro and New Glasgow purchases would be taken. So far as Mr. Woodworth's own evidence was concerned, he was discharged.

Mr. Woodworth said that he would be ready to again attend the commission's sittings should he be notified of the advisability of his attendance.

The commission, in referring to the absence of Mr. Keever, another remount buyer residing in the United States, said that the evidence of discrepancy in his accounts was quite serious.

That Keever told him that Dr. Woodworth, one of the remount veterinaries, was going crooked, was the testimony today of Richard S. Starr, who related how it was that he, although not a qualified veterinarian, came to act in Woodworth's place at one of the sales. Mr. Starr, who is a judge of horses, accepted the position without remuneration and on the understanding that the horses passed by him should be subsequently examined by a veterinarian. The commission hopes to complete its examination of witnesses here within a few days.

Kentville, N. S., Aug. 25.—When the war contract commission opened its session here this morning, Sir Charles Davidson announced that he had received a message from Dr. George Chipman, a veterinarian, who examined a number of remounts, and who was reported by his father, a doctor, to be suffering from tuberculosis, either in Massachusetts or Vermont, and unable to come back to Nova Scotia to give evidence.

Sir Charles said the doctor offered to make a statement, but he (Sir Charles) made a statement to refuse to accept as he had done the affidavits of the remount buyers, Keever and Woodworth, until he considered that it was impossible for the official who had examined the horses to make a statement. An independent examination of the doctor would be made to ascertain this. If it were found that he was too ill to travel, then some other means would have to be taken to get his evidence.

Woodworth admitted his moral responsibility for Keever, whom he appointed as a buyer, but said he had no physical control over him. He would, however, urge him to come.

Walter Moore, liverman, who was again examined on the twenty-five horses bought for military purposes, swore he bought fourteen horses on or around the date of the military sale. The horses cost him altogether \$3,950, and he was paid \$4,400 by the buyers, a profit of \$450. He gave no rebate.

Commissioner Thompson said one of Moore's horses was owned by a man named Lamonte and used to fall down in the street.

Witness denied this, but admitted he bought it to sell to the government. He had no idea how old it was. It cost him \$100. Moore admitted that a number of horses he sold for military purposes were getting along in years, but still were useful. A number of horses really worth \$300 and more he sold at an average of \$151. He did not want to winter them.

"But you keep on buying them," said Sir Charles.

Frank Doyle, Oulton, traded a horse with Moore at the time of the military sale. He received a horse with a touch of heaves, while the horse he gave to Moore, and which was sold as a remount, was twelve or thirteen years old and had wind puffs.

Mr. Thompson said his list of witnesses was exhausted. Altogether, he had twenty-five of the 250 horses bought in this neighborhood, according to the figures of the remount department officers, had been accounted for. He was satisfied that the number reported by A. Dewitt Foster to Colonel Neal, of the remount department, had been shipped to Valcartier. He had not been able to definitely trace Dr. Woodworth, but he was in the west. W. P. McKay, a buyer, would be examined at Halifax by A. Dewitt Foster, M.P., paymaster of the buyers.

The commission then adjourned to meet tomorrow morning in Halifax.

HER DREAMS CAME TRUE

Life Unbearable from Indigestion Health Restored by "Fruit-a-lives"

MELLE, C. GAUDREAU.
Rochon, P. Q., Jan. 14th, 1915.

"I suffered for many years with terrible indigestion and constipation. I became thin and miserable. I had frequent dizzy spells and became so run down that I never thought I would get well again."

"A neighbor advised me to try 'Fruit-a-lives'. I did so and to the surprise of my doctor, I began to improve and he advised me to go on with 'Fruit-a-lives'. I continued this medicine and all my indigestion and constipation was relieved. I consider that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-lives' and I want to say to those who suffer from indigestion, constipation or headaches, try 'Fruit-a-lives'. Give this lovely fruit medicine a fair chance and you will get well the same as I did."

CORINE GAUDREAU.
30c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-lives, Limited, Ottawa.

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FEW "KICKERS" MADE TROUBLE AT AMHERST CAMP

Government Had Anticipated Complaint by Judicial Inquiry—Was There German Plot at Vancouver?

Ottawa, Aug. 25.—It is stated that when the government was informed that a protest to Germany was planned by some of the war prisoners at Amherst (N. S.), an official of the justice department was despatched to the scene to investigate and the United States consuls at Halifax and Montreal were also asked to make an inquiry into conditions at the internment camp. Their finding was that the trouble arose from a few irreconcilables and that the great majority of prisoners were satisfied with the treatment accorded them.

What Might Have Been.

Vancouver, Aug. 25.—Details of a plot which was to culminate in the seizure of Vancouver and other cities on the coast, have just come to the attention of the authorities in this city.

The details of the plan are said to have been worked out by Von Alvensleben, a German broker of Vancouver, who was in Berlin when the war was declared.

The information obtained in Vancouver today is that while in Berlin, Alvensleben enabled a Teutonic resident of Vancouver asking him to call a meeting of trusted Germans to start an agitation for inviting here Admiral Von Spee's squadron, which was then on the China coast. Many committee meetings were held and if the arrangements had succeeded the Guelsonau and the Scharnhorst would probably have been in local waters when the war broke out, ready to attempt to take possession not only of Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Rupert, but of the coal mines on Vancouver Island, in which German capital was heavily invested.

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Where The Speed Comes From

The steel-lining is the secret of "Speed Shells" success. An exclusive feature of

Remington UMC

"NITRO CLUB" SHELLS

It strengthens the head. Permits high compression. Prevents side expansion. The ALL the power into a straight, hard blow. Practically a gun within a gun. Try a box. Prove for yourself that "Speed Shells" get more birds.

Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company
(Contractors to the British Imperial and Colonial Governments)
London, Eng. WINDSOR, ONT. New York, U.S.A.

RECENT INVENTIONS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURE

(Registered in accordance with the Copyright Act.)
(By C. J. Lynde, Macdonald College.)

SILO.
This silo is made of wide staves having convex edges alternating with narrow staves having concave edges. Its inside surface is coated with a layer of waterproof material. It is claimed that in a silo made of staves with edges of this

kind, the waterproof material is not cracked by changes of temperature. When the staves and hoops expand, on account of high temperature, the wide staves expand but remain stationary because they are in contact with the hoops. The narrow staves, however, which do not touch the hoops, are each forced slightly outward. When the staves and hoops contract, on account of low temperature, the narrow staves are forced slightly inward. These movements bend the waterproof material slightly at each joint but not enough to crack it.

The silo is made of short wooden or concrete blocks and the joints are broken at the hoops.

CHICKEN FEEDER.
Scraps from the table make excellent food for chickens, but when these are thrown on the ground the chickens drag them about and the food becomes filthy. The device shown here holds vegetables,

eggs, where the egg can stand the greatest strain. The force of any lateral jar is decreased by the elasticity of the pastebord material of the cups. The partitions are made of pastebord and the cups are attached by small wire clips. The bottom of the case is free to move, supported by springs resting on metal plates at each corner. This arrangement decreases the force of any shock.

GRAIN DRILL.
The shoes on this drill are supported alternately in front and rear of a shaft which is free to rock. It is claimed that this arrangement keeps the supporting arms approximately horizontal at all

times and that this makes the depth of seeding uniform. Each shoe carries a disk and it is attached to the drill by means of a link and rod. The link is pivoted at its upper end and the rod slides through a slot in the supporting arm; thus the shoe and disk are free to move up and down. The tension springs on the rods exert equal pressures on the shoes, where the net result can be not be exactly determined in view of the fact that there is no means of ascertaining what the drop in revenue would have been had no extra tariff or stamp taxes been imposed.

WAR TAX NOT UP TO EXPECTATIONS
Ottawa, August 23.—Since the imposition of the war tax on letters and postcards the volume of mail matter posted in Canada has decreased by about thirty per cent. The war tax was expected to add a little over fifty per cent to the post office revenue, but in consequence of the economy practised by the public in the matter of saving on letters and postcards under the higher rates, the increased revenue has been considerably less than anticipated.

For the first four months of the operation of the war tax, the department's revenue has increased by \$1,000,000, or about thirty per cent, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. A large part of this increase, however, is due to the sale of stamps for checks, money orders, etc.

The minister of finance estimated last session that the war taxes would bring in an additional revenue of from \$80,000,000 to \$25,000,000. Present indications are that the special taxes will not aggregate more than half that amount. Although the net result can be not be exactly determined in view of the fact that there is no means of ascertaining what the drop in revenue would have been had no extra tariff or stamp taxes been imposed.

WAGON FOOT REST.
This foot rest is made of slats and is suspended from the dashboard and spring seat of a wagon by means of chains and hooks. It is claimed that it moves up and down with the spring seat and is

therefore more comfortable than a rigid foot rest. It is stated also that it serves as a platform on which parcels can be carried without danger of breakage by jarring. The rail at the back keeps the parcels on the platform.

CULTIVATOR.
In cultivating sugar beets, corn, etc., a great deal of labor is expended in hoeing the rows into hills and in the subsequent thinning by hand. The cultivator shown here is designed to do the hoeing. It consists of a wheeled support which carries a number of cultivator blades and a number of inverted U-shaped shields. In operation the machine is drawn across the field at right angles to the rows of

plants. The blades cut out plants at regular intervals and the shields protect the remaining plants from being covered with soil and from injury by scattered stones and clods. These groups of protected plants constitute the hills which are later thinned by hand.

EGG CASE.
In this case each egg is carried in a pocket made by two cups of pastebord clamped or puckered at the top or bottom. These cups engage the ends of the eggs and thus any vertical jar, it is claimed, comes on the long axis of the

eggs, where the egg can stand the greatest strain. The force of any lateral jar is decreased by the elasticity of the pastebord material of the cups. The partitions are made of pastebord and the cups are attached by small wire clips. The bottom of the case is free to move, supported by springs resting on metal plates at each corner. This arrangement decreases the force of any shock.

To any Telegraph readers: Are you interested in farm inventions along this line? If so, let us know and if we find inventions along this line which are of general interest, we will describe them.

Telegraph readers can obtain copies of the patents described at five cents each by writing to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington (D. C.).

The patents described here are:
U. S. Pat. 1,149,954, Silo. A. G. Hagen, Des Moines, Iowa, assignor to O. R. Savage, Des Moines, Iowa.
U. S. Pat. 1,148,725, Chicken Feeder. Walter F. Dreihelb, Rogersford (Pa.)
U. S. Pat. 1,143,770, Wagon Foot Rest. John A. McAllister, Madison, South Dakota.
U. S. Pat. 1,144,089, Cultivator. John B. Johnson, Fort Collins, Colorado.
U. S. Pat. 1,143,918, Egg Case. Robert E. Miller, Pecos, Texas.
U. S. Pat. 1,144,274, Grain Drill. Geo. M. Winwood, Springfield, Ohio.

WORLD'S HARVEST WILL BE LARGER

Washington, Aug. 23.—Larger harvests of cereals than last year are forecast for the world's principal producing countries by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, which reported by cable today to the department of agriculture here.

Rye production in Spain, Ireland, Italy, European Russia, Switzerland and the United States this year aggregates 1,029,000,000 bushels, an increase of 18.7 per cent over 1914.

Oats production in those countries and England, Scotland and Tunis aggregates 2,648,000,000 bushels, an increase of 24.1 per cent.

Barley production in those nations and Japan aggregates 997,000,000 bushels, an increase of 19 per cent.

Wheat production in the ten countries named and India and the winter wheat of Canada, aggregate 2,588,000,000 bushels, an increase of 17.9 per cent.

Calgary, Aug. 24.—Three hundred million bushels of wheat for western Canada is the estimate made by Andrew Kelly, president of the Western Canada Flour Mills, who arrived here this morning from Winnipeg.

The weather was fine and warm throughout Alberta today. This is the night of the full moon, when frost is dreaded. Present indications are that it will not be in evidence.

Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 23.—The potato fields of Victoria, Carleton and York counties, which comprise the large potato area of New Brunswick, are seriously affected by rust, according to reports received from the provincial agricultural department and from other sources. At present it is impossible to tell what percentage of the crop is affected, but it will be considerably curtailed. This condition has been brought about by hot weather, accompanied by rain and mist.

A falling off in the amount of spraying is also accountable for the prevalence of rust. Where Bordeaux mixture has been used in the past, the rust has been kept in check. The cost of this mixture has advanced considerably, vitrol, one of its components, having increased 100 per cent.

J. B. Daggett, secretary of agriculture, reports that the hay crop of the province is estimated to be as large as that of last year. A good crop in York, Sunbury and Kings and Westmorland counties has offset a shortage in other parts of the province, and the amount available for export will be about the average.

After his outburst Woodworth settled down and was questioned by counsel as to checks drawn payable to his order for horses. Thirteen checks were drawn to the value of \$21,784 and were payment for 129 horses, of which 114, New Glasgow and Truro. The average cost per horse was \$169. He did not draw up the checks. He could not give the names of all the vendors, but had kept data relating to horses bought. He had also kept a list of the names of the vendors of the 129 horses bought by him. Some of the tags which were issued on the purchase of each horse when he left Nova Scotia and were afterwards handed by him to Foster.

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