

KRITZINGER'S COMMANDO

Driven Across the Orange River by Gen. French.

NOTABLE BRITISH SUCCESS

Details of the Skillful Movement by Which the Boer Leader Was Forced Out of Cape Colony—More Boer Rebels Shot—Canadian Dead

London, Sept. 2.—Details are at length to hand of the manner in which Kritzinger was driven across the Orange River by an admirably planned movement of Gen. French. This resulted in the complete disorganization of the invaders' strength in the Colony.

On the night of the 9th inst. Kritzinger slept to the south of the Naauwpoort-Stormberg line, near Thebus. His forces were quite scattered and demoralized. Col. Crabbe was lying the same night in close proximity to the enemy. Both pursued and pursued were greatly wearied and exhausted. On the night of the 11th Kritzinger himself and his followers managed to cross the line near Thebus, while the bulk of his forces crossed at Schoenbuis, moving north beyond the Zuurberg.

Meanwhile, Col. Goringe had marched to Stormfontein, via Shaunks, while Kritzinger, ignorant of this new danger, led his men to Roosfontein. There, on the afternoon of the 13th, they fell into Goringe's hands, and received severe punishment. It was in this action that Commandant Caetel was mortally wounded and Kritzinger's secretary was taken prisoner.

Escaping hurriedly, the Boers marched northwest towards Transvaalkrantz, but, having been followed by the British, they were driven back to the Orange River at Frank's Drift. The enemy were vigorously shelled from the top of a small kopje on the north bank of the river. Many of the enemy were on foot, and all were prepared to be thoroughly demoralized.

Driven Out. The expulsion of Kritzinger from the colony, which was one of the objects of General French's movements, was thus accomplished. Only those who know the difficulties of the country, which are intensified for the British by the absence of local information owing to the disaffection of the majority of the Boers, can appreciate the magnitude of the task. While it is always possible that Kritzinger may return it is considered unlikely that after this first experience of a real battle he will attempt to re-enter the colony unless he is able to gather together a greater force than before.

The enemy's casualties are not fully known. Two of their wounded fell into our hands, but the number of killed cannot be estimated in a fight of this nature, which extended over a distance of thirty miles of country. The number of horses which the enemy shot and left behind in their retreat is believed to be at the lowest 150.

A despatch from Middleburg, Aug. 16, says it is now certain that Kritzinger himself, with Wessels and Peyer and about 150 men, has crossed into the Orange River Colony. Kritzinger's intention was to cross the river at a point where a narrow line, but was shelled by an armored train. Four Boers were wounded and 30 horses shot. Some saddles and rifles were picked up.

A despatch from Natal's Post, dated Aug. 15, says: Kritzinger's commando, numbering 70 men, crossed the Orange River at Franz and Hook Drifts, closely pursued by Col. Goringe's column. A strong patrol left here to intercept the enemy but it

Reached the Drifts Too Late, the commando having already crossed. Columns are harassing the enemy north of the river. Another despatch from Middleburg, dated Aug. 15, states: In the defeat of Kritzinger's commando by Col. Goringe on the 15th inst., about 20 Boers were killed, and Kritzinger's Secretary, with all his private papers, was captured. Kritzinger's commando has split into two small parties.

Another Middleburg despatch of Aug. 16 says: Two Boer commandos two days ago seemed inextricably wedged against the angle of the blackhouses stretching from Roosfontein to Hanover, supplemented by armored trains, with five columns at their back, but they managed to creep between two of the columns in the darkness and got back to Rhoadsberg, where they are now being hunted. Only one other small band is south of the latitude of Middleburg, except that of Scheepers, which is now further south than any other commando has yet been. Scheepers' isolation, however, is only a danger to himself.

DIED AT PETERSBURG. Canadian Succumbs in Africa—Another Dangerously Wounded.

Ottawa, Sept. 2.—The Militia Department is in receipt of a cablegram dated Aug. 29th, from the High Commissioner at Johannesburg as follows: "Regret to inform you E. O. B. Trooper John Alexander Marlon, South African Constabulary, died of suppurative oritis pyaemicus, at Petersburg, Aug. 15th, next of kin, Peter Marlon, father, Palmerston Postoffice, Ont. Also C. I. 552, Trooper Charles Tupper Busby, accidentally, seriously wounded at Bloemfontein, 20th August, next of kin, mother, Mrs. Busby, Moulton, N. B."

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MORE REBELS SHOT. Had Been Found Guilty by the Treason Court in Cape Colony.

Cape Town, Sept. 2.—Two more rebels, who were found guilty by the Treason Court, have been shot at Graaf Reinet.

Not Captured by Boers.

Ottawa, Sept. 2.—There was a rumor to-day that Major Bennett, of Vancouver, who is serving with the Baden-Powell Constabulary in South Africa, had been captured by the Boers. Enquiries at the Militia Department and at the Governor-General's office failed, however, to elicit any information by way of authentication of the report.

News From South Africa.

Ottawa, Sept. 2.—The Governor-General has received a letter from Lord Kitchener, enclosing a despatch from the chief staff officer of the South African Constabulary, announcing the resignation from that office of Dr. Vaux, of Ottawa. The despatch reads: "I have the honor to request that you will take the necessary steps to inform the military authorities that Captain E. L. Vaux, Medical Department, has been permitted to resign his appointment in the South African Constabulary from the 10th inst., and has since been appointed medical officer on the Imperial Yeomanry. Capt. Vaux belongs to the Medical Department, Canadian militia."

MAKING UP LOST TIME. City of Trenton Explosion Cost Eleven Lives.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 2.—Eleven known dead, nine missing and thirty-two injured are the toll made by the explosion of the boilers of the steamboat City of Trenton on the Delaware River yesterday afternoon. All night long city firemen, policemen and employees of the Wilmington Steamboat Company, which owned the vessel, worked in and around the burned and blackened hull, searching for bodies of victims. Hundreds of men are dragging the river bottom with grappling irons to-day, and they will continue to do so until every person is accounted for.

NINE MISSING, 32 INJURED.

Of the eleven bodies that have been recovered ten have been identified. Among the missing are Mrs. Elizabeth Stokes, of Trenton, and Miss Helen Bristow, daughter of former Mayor John Bristow of Trenton. According to the statement of the widow of the dead assistant engineer, John P. Chew, the man had a presentiment of death. Mrs. Chew says that Tuesday night, her husband said: "Lizzie, I may never see you again. I have a presentiment that there will be an explosion on the boat. If there is there will be no escape for me. They are running at too high a steam pressure, and if an accident should occur I and many others will be killed."

Of the 32 injured persons taken to the hospital attached to the Philadelphia House of Correction, all are reported as doing well to-day, and it is not now believed that any of them will die. Augustus Reinhart, an expert machinist, employed by the Neafie & Lutz Shipbuilding Company, builder of the City of Trenton, recently overhauled the boat's boilers. He said today that there was no doubt in his mind that the explosion had been due to the expansion of the water in the boilers. He gave it as his opinion that the boat was being run too fast and this exhausted the water.

The boat was fifteen minutes late when she left her wharf yesterday afternoon, and it is stated that much of this lost time had been made up when the explosion occurred. Later—it is now believed that 15 lives were lost.

HALFSTORM AT WINNEPEG. The Most Violent Storm in the City's History.

Winnipeg, Sept. 2.—The worst hail and rain storm ever recorded in Winnipeg struck the centre of the city shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon and continued with unparalleled violence for nearly an hour. Hailstones were piled nearly six inches deep in the streets, and the oldest resident can recollect no previous downpour as heavy. Basements in the city were flooded and much damage caused in wholesale warehouses and newspaper offices. It is estimated that nearly 6,000 panes of glass were broken during the storm. The Y. M. C. A. building, in which the meeting of the Canadian Medical Association was being held, was badly drenched, and the convention proceedings suspended. As far as can be learned to-night the storm was local, not extending to the western wheat fields. Virden, Portage la Prairie, Morris, Selkirk and other points report showers, but no hail.

WESTERN WHEAT FIELDS ESCAPE

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One thousand dollar sprinting match between W. W. Smith, Winnipeg, and J. W. Maybury, Crookston, Minn., will be run off in Winnipeg next Saturday. Smith will get a 1-yard handicap, the distance being 110 yards.

BEAUTIFUL ABBY ALDRICH TO WED A ROCKEFELLER.

New York, Aug. 30.—Announcement has been made by Senator and Mrs. Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, of the engagement of their daughter, Abby, to John D. Rockefeller, Jun., son of the Standard Oil King, and the richest young man in the world.

Miss Aldrich is the second daughter of Senator and Mrs. Aldrich, and Mr. Rockefeller has been paying devoted court to her wherever they have met during the last few months. He has spent much of his time at Narragansett Pier with her and at Providence, where she resides.

Rockefeller Takes to Dancing. Miss Aldrich is fond of society and it was regarded as significant only last week when Mr. Rockefeller began the organization of a dancing class which will meet at Delmonico's four times next season. The news came in the nature of a

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WAR AGAINST THE UNIONS. Open Declaration by New Orleans Building Trades.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 30.—In view of the disturbed condition of the labor situation and the numerous strikes precipitated here, and the still greater number threatened, the architects, builders and contractors took the preliminary step yesterday to protect themselves against further disturbance and to organize a business. This action consisted in the calling of a mass meeting of master builders, master painters, master plasterers, master plumbers, master bricklayers, master electricians, master iron workers and architects to meet at the Mechanics, Dealers' and Lumbermen's Exchange on Friday afternoon. It is openly announced that the purpose of the meeting is to declare war against the unions and begin the war at once instead of waiting for the unions still further to strengthen themselves and precipitate a strike when they get ready for it. The call for the meeting declares:

"The time has come when, faced with such unreasonable demands as are at present made by the different unions of the city, it becomes necessary that some concert of action should be had between those employing the men to carry out the obligations for which they have contracted, and the men employed by them. In the presence of these facts and with a view of having the existing differences adjusted at once, we deem it necessary that a joint meeting of the master builders, master painters, master plasterers, master plumbers, master sheet-iron workers and galvanized iron workers, architects, master bricklayers, etc., should be held as soon as possible to determine what action should be taken to remedy the existing evil."

The call has been signed by all the presidents of the several branches of the building trades. The painters, carpenters and other trades have already struck, and several of them have secured considerable advances. The Building Trades Council, composed of the unions employed in the

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE WINS. Miss Brush Held to Have Been of Sound Mind WHEN SHE MADE HER WILL.

New York, Aug. 30.—"It is, therefore, evident that, however opposed she may be to the Christian Science movement, she was of sound mind when she executed her will," the court has held in a decision which is a landmark in the history of the movement. The court has held that the fact that Miss Brush was a member of the Christian Science church, and that she was a devotee of the movement, does not constitute an insane delusion, but it is uniformly refused so to declare or hold.

These declarations, contained in an elaborate opinion by Surrogate Fitzgerald, give a summary of his views on the power of the court to judicially determine that a believer in Christian Science is mentally unsound. He refuses to so hold, in admitting that the fact that Miss Brush was a member of the Christian Science church, and that she was a devotee of the movement, does not constitute an insane delusion, but it is uniformly refused so to declare or hold.

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HAS RAVAGED THE WHEAT CROP.

How the Hessian Fly Has Labored and the Result.

Information Gathered by the Authorities of Cornell—Advice Regarding the Best Means of Escaping a Recurrence of the Pest—Loss in New York State.

Like most insect pests the Hessian fly is a very small article, physically, but its ability to do damage is in an astonishingly increased ratio to its apparent bodily power. This section of Ontario and the northern part of New York State appear to have suffered to an unusual extent this year from the pest. Speaking of the ravages of the fly in this section a prominent grain dealer said to-day that as the result of its industry, instead of a crop averaging from twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre, as has been usual, the crop this year will not average over ten bushels to the acre, and in fact so fierce has been the work of the busy little fly in some farms that the farmer has simply given up all hope of getting anything off his field, and has ploughed his wheat under the ground. It is believed that the ravages of the fly in the State of New York during the present season have resulted in the destruction of more than half of the normal crop of the State, or in money of approximately \$3,000,000. The importance of the plague has been recognized by all the leading agricultural authorities of both Canada and the United States, and one of the most interesting features of the subject is contained in an emergency bulletin issued this month by the Agricultural Experiment Station of Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y.

Included in the bulletin are letters from farmers in various parts of the Province and State, giving their experience with the pest. Mr. Geo. E. Fleiter, of Freeman, writes: "Dawson's Golden Chaff has been very extensively sown in Ontario, and has suffered more from the fly than any other variety. Arcadian, Excelsior, etc., have come through pretty well, but in many cases the Dawson's Golden Chaff was nearly all destroyed."

Mr. D. B. Marr, Simcoe, writes: "The fly has been very abundant in Dawson's Golden Chaff as in other varieties. The only wheat here that escapes the fly is one called the Red Clawson. I cannot understand why the fly injures the Dawson here and does not with you. I sowed two weeks late last year, but my wheat is infested with the fly. I find that our Dawson wheat that got a strong growth last fall had the least fly. About one acre of a four-acre field was unusually rich. The wheat got a strong growth and here I have as fine wheat as ever raised as the fly did not trouble it, but the balance of the field was literally 'cut up.'"

Some Conclusions. Experience with a three years' siege of the fly some forty years since, together with this year's experience, lead to the following conclusions: 1. The wheat raising need not be abandoned but the number of acres should be reduced until by reason of such reduction every acre sowed will be raised under superior conditions.

2. That the soil will be so well fitted and so fertile that a strong healthy growth will be secured in the fall, though the sowing of the seed be delayed to 15 days beyond the usual time. Such preparation of the soil will also help the wheat to recover from any winter injury.

3. That the Hessian fly injures the wheat more on dryish and poor land than on moist but well drained, rich soils.

4. That thick seeding and vigorous growth tend to ward off the fly.

5. That the resisting power of varieties varies greatly. Those with large, coarse, strong straw are less liable to injury than weak-strawed and slow-growing varieties.

6. That there were at least six varieties grown in the State this season that were not appreciably affected by the fly, though numerous other varieties in the same neighborhoods were much injured. Of these only Dawson's Golden Chaff has been tested at the station, and this has been found to be a superior wheat for general culture. The other resistant varieties are Prosperity, No. 8, Democrat, Red Russian and White Chaff Mediterranean.

7. That farmers in this State cannot be induced to cut and burn stubbles with a view to destroying the insect, since the practice of seeding to grass and clover is almost universal and burning the stubble, if possible to do so, would destroy the young meadow plants.

Work is too pressing also in midsummer to justify destroying the volunteer wheat that comes from the harvest statterings. Much may be done, however, by sowing early in August, one or more strips on the side or ends of the field. The plants on these strips come on early and form an ideal condition for the laying of the eggs of the fly. Later after the remainder of the field has been sowed the strips are ploughed deeply (using a skim or jointer attached to the plough) fitted and sowed. This preventive measure about the only one which is worth considering in addition to the late sowing of hardy varieties on well fitted, naturally fertile soil or soil made fertile by the liberal application of farm manures and commercial fertilizers.

Life Story of Hessian Fly. A few years after the landing of Hessian troops on Staten and Long islands, in a paper read before a meeting of the Canadian Medical Association in Toronto, he had anticipated the theory propounded by Dr. Koch, Dr. Isidors, wheat fields in

these localities were ravaged by a new insect pest which soon revealed the popular name of the "Hessian Fly," for it was supposed to have been brought to this country in straw by these troops. The insect spread quite rapidly in all directions, and has done the most widespread damage in most of New York's wheat-growing sections by 1825. It had reached California in 1835 and now occurs in nearly all of the principal wheat regions in the United States, even in the spring-wheat regions of our northwest. The probable original home of the insect is in Western Asia, the supposed original habitat of the wheat plant; it first wheat in most of the European countries and it was reported in New Zealand in 1888.

More or less damage has been done by the insect in New York wheat fields every year for more than a century, but the notable "Hessian fly years," or years of excessive damage, have been those of 1779, 1817, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1877; it is estimated that the loss from the pest in western New York in 1846 was not less than 500,000 bushels. Another period of unusual destructiveness began in New York in 1899 and it has just culminated with the crop of 1901, and the result is that thousands of acres of wheat have been utterly ruined and the total loss is much greater than New York wheat-growers ever before experienced from the Hessian fly. It is estimated that nearly 6,500,000 bushels of wheat were produced in New York in 1900, valued at over \$5,000,000, and doubtless the 1901 crop would have been very large and not the Hessian fly interfered.

The Hessian fly is a very fragile, dark-colored gnat or midge with two wings; it is about an eighth of an inch long and resembles quite closely a small mosquito. There are two generations or broods of the insect in New York, each brood passing through four distinct stages, namely, (1) egg, (2) maggot, (3) pupa or "flaxseed" and (4) adult, winged insect or fly. One brood works on the winter wheat in the fall and the next brood attacks the same plants in the spring. The Hessian fly is distinctive, a wheat pest, but it will also work on barley and rye. Correspondents report that they found wheat they supposed was the same pest in quack grass and in timothy fields this season, but it is quite probable that it was a closely allied fly. There is apparently no authentic record of the Hessian fly working in any other plants in this country than the three first mentioned.

The most important feature in the life-history of the pest from the standpoint of controlling it, is the time of emergence of the fall brood of flies. This arises from the fact that the chief means of preventing loss from the pest is in sowing late enough in the fall to avoid infestation. For the average season or normal conditions, dates at which sowing is comparatively safe have been determined for the principal winter wheat districts. For example, the dates after which sowing may be safely undertaken in Ohio vary over a period of at least a month, or from approximately September 10th in the north to October 10th in the south. Wheat sown after the dates mentioned, or after intervening dates for intervening latitudes, will germinate in normal seasons after the Hessian fly has disappeared, and is free from attack. However, as temperature is affected by altitude, the question of latitude is not the only one to consider.

Co-operation Against the Pest. It is very important to get neighboring farmers to co-operate in late sowing, for one infested field of early sown wheat may furnish flies enough in the spring to work serious injury in nearby fields. The unusual destructiveness of the pest during the past season should discourage no one from continuing to grow wheat. One must take risks in growing any crop. Sow as late as your local conditions will permit, sow intelligently in a well prepared seed bed and on good soil, get your neighbors to do the same, and you will circumvent the Hessian fly nearly every time. A method which is often recommended, but unfortunately is not to be pursued, is to sow narrow decoy strips of wheat about September first or late in August. Many of the fall brood of flies emerging from the meadow grasses and weeds will be decoyed to lay their eggs on these strips, and their progeny can be destroyed by ploughing under the decoy plants; do not let the decoy strips stand more than four weeks, or but a few weeks after sowing the main crop. There is no way of getting at the spring brood of the insect except to destroy the crop by ploughing or cutting for fodder. And the use of insecticides of any kind would be impracticable in a wheat field even if one could thus poison or otherwise kill any stage of the insect, which is very doubtful.

WROTE SIMILAR PAPER ONCE. Montreal, Sept. 2.—Dr. J. G. Adams, professor of pathology at McGill, and bacteriologist for the Dominion of Canada, who has just returned from London, where he attended the sessions of the tuberculosis congress, one of the representatives of Canada, made a rather startling statement to-day, which throws an entirely new light upon the theory propounded by Prof. Koch, of Berlin, with regard to the non-transmission of tuberculosis from cattle to human beings.

Dr. Adams stated that two years ago his paper was entitled "On the significance of bovine tuberculosis, and its eradication and prevention in Canada," and was read at a meeting of the Canadian Medical Association, held in Toronto, on August 28, 1899. A copy of this paper was officially transmitted to the Council General for Germany at Ottawa and to the Berlin society, of which Prof. Koch is the head. A comparison of Prof. Koch's famous paper with that of Dr. Adams shows a striking similarity in the arguments and the theory advanced as if the famous German servant appropriated the theory previously advanced by the Canadian doctor.

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these localities were ravaged by a new insect pest which soon revealed the popular name of the "Hessian Fly," for it was supposed to have been brought to this country in straw by these troops. The insect spread quite rapidly in all directions, and has done the most widespread damage in most of New York's wheat-growing sections by 1825. It had reached California in 1835 and now occurs in nearly all of the principal wheat regions in the United States, even in the spring-wheat regions of our northwest. The probable original home of the insect is in Western Asia, the supposed original habitat of the wheat plant; it first wheat in most of the European countries and it was reported in New Zealand in 1888.

More or less damage has been done by the insect in New York wheat fields every year for more than a century, but the notable "Hessian fly years," or years of excessive damage, have been those of 1779, 1817, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1877; it is estimated that the loss from the pest in western New York in 1846 was not less than 500,000 bushels. Another period of unusual destructiveness began in New York in 1899 and it has just culminated with the crop of 1901, and the result is that thousands of acres of wheat have been utterly ruined and the total loss is much greater than New York wheat-growers ever before experienced from the Hessian fly. It is estimated that nearly 6,500,000 bushels of wheat were produced in New York in 1900, valued at over \$5,000,000, and doubtless the 1901 crop would have been very large and not the Hessian fly interfered.

The Hessian fly is a very fragile, dark-colored gnat or midge with two wings; it is about an eighth of an inch long and resembles quite closely a small mosquito. There are two generations or broods of the insect in New York, each brood passing through four distinct stages, namely, (1) egg, (2) maggot, (3) pupa or "flaxseed" and (4) adult, winged insect or fly. One brood works on the winter wheat in the fall and the next brood attacks the same plants in the spring. The Hessian fly is distinctive, a wheat pest, but it will also work on barley and rye. Correspondents report that they found wheat they supposed was the same pest in quack grass and in timothy fields this season, but it is quite probable that it was a closely allied fly. There is apparently no authentic record of the Hessian fly working in any other plants in this country than the three first mentioned.

The most important feature in the life-history of the pest from the standpoint of controlling it, is the time of emergence of the fall brood of flies. This arises from the fact that the chief means of preventing loss from the pest is in sowing late enough in the fall to avoid infestation. For the average season or normal conditions, dates at which sowing may be safely undertaken in Ohio vary over a period of at least a month, or from approximately September 10th in the north to October 10th in the south. Wheat sown after the dates mentioned, or after intervening dates for intervening latitudes, will germinate in normal seasons after the Hessian fly has disappeared, and is free from attack. However, as temperature is affected by altitude, the question of latitude is not the only one to consider.

Co-operation Against the Pest. It is very important to get neighboring farmers to co-operate in late sowing, for one infested field of early sown wheat may furnish flies enough in the spring to work serious injury in nearby fields. The unusual destructiveness of the pest during the past season should discourage no one from continuing to grow wheat. One must take risks in growing any crop. Sow as late as your local conditions will permit, sow intelligently in a well prepared seed bed and on good soil, get your neighbors to do the same, and you will circumvent the Hessian fly nearly every time. A method which is often recommended, but unfortunately is not to be pursued, is to sow narrow decoy strips of wheat about September first or late in August. Many of the fall brood of flies emerging from the meadow grasses and weeds will be decoyed to lay their eggs on these strips, and their progeny can be destroyed by ploughing under the decoy plants; do not let the decoy strips stand more than four weeks, or but a few weeks after sowing the main crop. There is no way of getting at the spring brood of the insect except to destroy the crop by ploughing or cutting for fodder. And the use of insecticides of any kind would be impracticable in a wheat field even if one could thus poison or otherwise kill any stage of the insect, which is very doubtful.

HAS RAVAGED THE WHEAT CROP.

How the Hessian Fly Has Labored and the Result.

Information Gathered by the Authorities of Cornell—Advice Regarding the Best Means of Escaping a Recurrence of the Pest—Loss in New York State.

Like most insect pests the Hessian fly is a very small article, physically, but its ability to do damage is in an astonishingly increased ratio to its apparent bodily power. This section of Ontario and the northern part of New York State appear to have suffered to an unusual extent this year from the pest. Speaking of the ravages of the fly in this section a prominent grain dealer said to-day that as the result of its industry, instead of a crop averaging from twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre, as has been usual, the crop this year will not average over ten bushels to the acre, and in fact so fierce has been the work of the busy little fly in some farms that the farmer has simply given up all hope of getting anything off his field, and has ploughed his wheat under the ground. It is believed that the ravages of the fly in the State of New York during the present season have resulted in the destruction of more than half of the normal crop of the State, or in money of approximately \$3,000,000. The importance of the plague has been recognized by all the leading agricultural authorities of both Canada and the United States, and one of the most interesting features of the subject is contained in an emergency bulletin issued this month by the Agricultural Experiment Station of Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y.

Included in the bulletin are letters from farmers in various parts of the Province and State, giving their experience with the pest. Mr. Geo. E. Fleiter, of Freeman, writes: "Dawson's Golden Chaff has been very extensively sown in Ontario, and has suffered more from the fly than any other variety. Arcadian, Excelsior, etc., have come through pretty well, but in many cases the Dawson's Golden Chaff was nearly all destroyed."