

a direct result of their apathy. The explanation given by a large number of the women who did not vote was that they feared some of the wealthier women planned to go to the polls in gowns the others could not rival. There is something at once humorous and pathetic in that explanation.

W. J. Bryan, Secretary of State in the United States, says he cannot live on his salary of \$12,000 a year. There were many other very competent men in the Democratic ranks who were quite willing to take the job at that pay.

What is to be done with the end-starter in the open car? In several cities an effort is being made to compel him to move along. In St. John he sometimes does move along, but his example seldom influences the passenger who takes his place.

If the Municipal Council deals in a progressive way with the General Public Hospital as its continued session today it will do a good day's work. It will be of no use to patch up and enlarge the old building. Now is the time to adopt and push forward a new and comprehensive plan of building and handsome development. It will be money well spent.

HIGHWAY IS IN DANGEROUS CONDITION

Farmers and Others Complain of the Road to Loch Lomond

THREE THINGS THEY WANT TO KNOW

So Far, However, They Have Been Unable to Get Any Information in Regard to Amount of Money Available for Repairs or How It is Being Handled.

Tuesday, July 15. While roads all over the province are in very bad condition, farmers and others are especially complaining of some of the highways in the immediate vicinity of St. John. Those who have occasion to use the Loch Lomond road are most outspoken in their criticism of it, particularly with respect to that section between Kane's Corner and the Ben Lomond House. They declare that the road is in a dangerous condition and, in places, positively dangerous; and they are asking:

Who are the men directly responsible for the Loch Lomond road? How much money is available for that part of the highway? What has been done with this money? Several persons say they have been unable to get any information in answer to these questions. Under the new road act there are supposed to be parish supervisors and a county inspector responsible to a provincial road engineer. So far no engineer has been appointed and no public announcement has been made by the county inspectors, although in some parishes friends of the government have been selected as road supervisors.

One man said yesterday that as so many complaints had been made about the Loch Lomond road he had written to the chief commissioner of public works, asking him what supervisor had been appointed for that district, and if any inspector for St. John county had been named. "That was some time ago," he said, "and I have not yet received a reply. The Loch Lomond road is a most important avenue for city traffic and I cannot understand why it is being so neglected."

The Telegraph yesterday asked several men living along the Loch Lomond road and others who are close to the government, if they knew who was responsible for its upkeep, and all declared that they had been unable to get any information on the matter. They were greatly displeased with the condition of the road was in, they said.

Councillor Henry Shillington, however, told the Telegraph that ex-Councillor William Jones had been appointed supervisor of roads in that district. Meanwhile automobile owners, farmers and all others who drive to and from Loch Lomond, feel that a great injustice is being done in allowing the road to go without repairs.

She finished a tirade at her friend, and ended with:

"There, I think I have made myself plain, have I not?"

"Made yourself plain, dear?" sweetly answered the one friend. "Oh, no, dear; you were born that way." Ladies' Home Journal.

ABE MARTIN

Some fellows raise rhubarb and other side whisks. Hardly anybody would work for what they're worth.

FINE CROP REPORT FOR THE DOMINION

Increased Area Sown Over Last Year—Big Increase in Wheat, Oats and Barley—A Decrease in Hay and Clover—Outlook Promising According to Government Estimate.

Ottawa, July 14.—Reports received from receipts at the end of June indicate that the statistics office to issue final revised estimates of the area finally sown during this year and also estimates of the areas devoted to later sown cereals and food crops.

With regard to wheat, the reports are entirely confirmatory of those issued a month ago, and the area under wheat in Canada is therefore finally placed at 4,818,800 acres, or 57,900 acres more than in 1912.

The area in spring wheat is 8,500,000 acres, or 18,100 acres more than in 1912. The area in winter wheat is 1,318,800 acres, or 18,800 acres more than in 1912.

The areas under the later sown cereals and food crops are estimated to be as follows: Buckwheat, 968,600; flaxseed, 1,388,600; corn for husking, 890,800; beans, 85,850; potatoes, 467,800; turnips, etc., 215,900; sugar beets, 19,250; and corn for feed, 377,800.

There are increases in the case of potatoes, turnips, etc., sugar beets and corn for fodder, but decreases in the case of the other crops.

For the three northwest provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the total wheat area is finally estimated at 2,018,800 acres, compared with 2,018,800 acres last year; that of oats at 5,805,800 acres, compared with 5,818,800 acres, and that of barley at 5,818,800 acres, compared with 5,818,800 acres last year.

These differences representing increases of 22,000 acres for wheat, 891,000 acres for oats, and 47,900 acres for barley, or 1,017,900 acres for the three crops.

Crops in Fine Shape. During June the crops throughout Canada maintained generally the favorable average of a month ago. On July 15 the condition, expressed in percentage of the usual standard of 100, taken as representing the promise of a full crop, was as follows:

Wheat, 81.467; spring wheat, 87.801; oats, 87.71; barley, 88.891; rye, 86.95; peas, 87.481; mixed grains, 87.13; hay, 71.92; alfalfa, 77.29; pasture, 82.81.

By provinces the condition is between 80 and 90 for the main time between Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. In Saskatchewan and Alberta the outlook at the end of June appeared to be especially promising, as the conditions were in the 90 in all cases except fall wheat, the condition of which in Alberta was 76.27.

Of much interest to farmers and all others interested in the welfare of the province is the following interview with H. G. Sears, son of Postmaster Edward Sears, who is here after an absence of twelve years on a visit to his family. Mr. Sears has been actively engaged in the grain and seed trade during his absence, acting as buyer and field expert for large seed and grain interests in the central west, making Chicago his headquarters.

Mr. Sears stated that the agricultural stations and the farmers in the west and middle western states, are manifesting great interest in the culture of alfalfa, and as a result producer this crop is fast winning for itself a pre-dominant place in the agricultural centres in the American and Canadian farming communities only a very small fraction have developed the possibilities of alfalfa culture. He is rather surprised that here where the government professes to be endeavoring to further the interests of the farmer and to induce immigration to take up agriculture the more attention has been given to the culture of what has been the western farmer's source of immense wealth and of great practical value in contributing to successful farming.

The following tables show the relative values as to cost, value, etc. of the various crops, alfalfa, red clover, timothy, and upland. They are compiled from estimates secured by the Wisconsin State University and other alfalfa experts, covering South Dakota and nearby states, where alfalfa is successfully cultivated.

Total cost per acre, first year, including seeding, harvesting, etc.

Alfalfa \$7.70
Red clover 5.20
Timothy 4.80
Upland 2.00

Second year:
Alfalfa 8.45
Red clover 11.75
Timothy 9.70
Upland 1.80

These figures represent the cost of thorough preparation of the alfalfa seed bed which is absolutely necessary to secure adequate yields. The yield of alfalfa is based on 2 1/2 tons per acre grown by the Roman farmers.

Botanically known as medicago sativa its common name is of Arabic origin, meaning "The best fodder," alfalfa is a Spanish name. The Spaniards introduced it into Chile and Peru, and then into Mexico, and later on the plant was introduced into southern California. From there it spread to Utah, Idaho, Colorado, Montana, Minnesota and eastward, for unlike other crops which have spread over this continent, east to west, alfalfa has spread from west to east.

Alfalfa in some countries has been used for centuries, it is probably as old as the pyramids. Caesar, was a strong believer in alfalfa and his cavalry horses were fed upon it. Books on agriculture, written in the early days of the Roman Empire, tell how to grow alfalfa, and doubtless the world-wide supremacy of Caesar's armies and the Roman Empire was due in no small way to the abundant yields of alfalfa grown by the Roman farmers.

Can Be Grown Here. "Many in this section do not believe that they can grow alfalfa successfully," said Mr. Sears. "They are under the impression that it requires peculiar climatic conditions, and a peculiar soil. Such as is found in the western states, particularly Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, Montana, Colorado and Idaho—the great alfalfa states. However, we have reached the point wherein we know different, and it is now up to the farmers of New Brunswick to test and sow some. Alfalfa in remote times was recognized as having remarkable attributes.

It acted strangely under cultivation, because its culture was not thoroughly understood. One farmer would grow alfalfa successfully, and another would fail almost completely, and so after a time its culture was almost completely abandoned in the eastern part of the continent.

"Alfalfa has made the arid plains country of the west and southwest, and transformed the same into beautiful valleys of Canada, and of the West. India, and if our farmers could only visit and see for themselves the luxuriant fields of alfalfa the farmers of Wisconsin (Ill.), Michigan, Ohio and New York states, have (only of recent years) successfully raised, when only eight or ten years ago they scoffed at the idea of ever raising alfalfa successfully in their sections, it is well to write over this wonderful plant, as I have learned, and under careful study and supervision I believe they would grow alfalfa as successfully as they do now in the sections referred to."

"At the present time the total area under cultivation in the United States and Canada is about 20,000,000 acres, and of this area Kansas alone has 4,000,000, Nebraska comes second with 7,000,000, Colorado third with 3,500,000, and Idaho fifth with 2,800,000 acres.

Alfalfa is not a lazy man's crop and requires a great deal of care, plenty of hard work in the preparation of soil bed, etc., and in the harvesting of the same successfully without the loss of the most valuable portion of the plant. However, when it is once established permanently, it is a continual harvest, without an annual plowing or seeding. It is admirably adapted to the soil builders we have today. It increases the yield of succeeding crops, doubling the yields of corn and grain, and increasing the yields of oats and potatoes at least 50 per cent. In fact it is one of the most profitable crops the farmer can raise, because of its heavy yield, its resistance to frost and its ability to improve soils—notably stock feeding and soil improving qualities.

"History does not record a parallel case where a plant whose virtues were comparatively well known for centuries suddenly became one of the most widely cultivated and profitable subjects. However, the farmer is now awake to the great possibilities it offers, and any good tillable land that is well drained and free from water logging, will grow alfalfa. Land should be plowed deep, thoroughly cultivated, manured and limed, and every effort used to destroy all weeds—both annual and perennial. Seeding the young alfalfa will have to be done by hand, or with a drill or broadcast, it should be lightly dragged, and covered to a depth of 1-1 1/2 inches. It is most essential that strictly northern grown strains are used in this section, on account of the danger of winter-kill during the winter of the first spring season.

"Mild climate seeds will germinate in a more severe climate, but do not stand the winter, and the seedling will be killed during the winter season. Select your seed obtained and raised in the region of the province, or better yet, such as western Canada, Montana, Dakota, Minnesota and other northwestern states, supply. These strains of seed are better adapted to our climate, and will give a more certain and profitable return than any other seed of alfalfa.

"Inoculation is most important and essential, the application should be made during the first week of July, or if possible to sunshine, the germs will be killed. "The time for seeding varies in different sections, the general rule is to plant at the end of the growing season, and in New Brunswick the seedlings to make as great a growth as possible before they are subjected to the trying period of the first year. Any time during the first week of July, or the first week of August, if the ground is not too dry, is a good time to seed alfalfa in this section, providing the soil is well prepared, and the seed is sown down and the seed bed firm and solid before sowing. Then sow the alfalfa, harrow or disk it at once while the soil is moist, and a good result will have been obtained in growing alfalfa with a nurse crop, such as barley or oats, but the general opinion is to sow alfalfa alone.

"Alfalfa should be cut for hay early in the blooming period, i. e., when it is about one-third in the bloom. At this stage new shoots will be found making their way out, and the cutting will follow the growth comes on quickly, if cutting is delayed until full bloom the stalks become woody and inedible.

ALFALFA SPELLS OPPORTUNITY FOR FARMERS OF N. B.

H. G. Sears Tells How Western Lands Have Been Transformed

\$100 AN ACRE

Farm Lands Will Be Worth This for Raising High-Priced Feed—Two or Three Crops a Year—New Brunswick Lands Well Suited to Crop—Assistance Offered.

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"The serious manner in which they regard the new contract is seen in the wording of the petition which concludes as follows:

"We feel that unless a service as indicated be arranged for no benefit will come to these islands from the reciprocity agreement and we are of opinion that Antigua under other conditions would be better off without the treaty. The magazine quotes from an editorial in the 'Port of Spain Gazette,' which the case is put even more strongly and the utterances of the Canadian premier are sharply criticized.

"It was supposed to be clearly understood along with that without this improved steamship service to which Canada stands pledged, the agreement would be so much waste paper as far as any real practical effect goes.

"Yet, for another year, anyway, the steamship communication is to be unsatisfactory as it is at present, or practically so; certain it is that we are not to have the service that was promised and was essentially a condition of the agreement.

Canada Not in Earnest. "Canada does not seem to be in the least in earnest in the matter, witness the negotiations with Pickford & Black, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and the Canada West Indies Syndicate. The port of Spain speaks of the situation lets the cat out of the bag. Mr. Emerson was often at a loss for the names of common objects. One day he wanted an umbrella, he said: "I can't tell its name, but I can tell its history. Strangers take it away." This falling into a pathetic scene at Longfellow's funeral. After gazing long at the face of his life-long friend, as he lay in his coffin, Emerson said to a bystander: "That gentleman was a sweet, beautiful soul; but I have entirely forgotten his name."

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Reports from country districts on crop conditions are much more favorable as far as hay and grain are concerned, as these two crops have been brought along wonderfully by the heavy rains during July, and a Telegraph reporter who passed through a large section of farming country yesterday found the farmers optimistic as to the hay crop, many of them expecting a slightly heavier yield than last year.

It seems certain, however, that the apple crop will be much below the average. In Ontario the fruit crop is reported very light and the conditions have been scarcely less favorable in the east.

GENERAL POLLY ON BORDEN'S PART SAY WEST INDIANS

Charge Made That Canadian Government Has Not Lived Up to Promises

RECIPROCITY STULTIFIED

Much-Heralded Agreement of More Harm Than Good, Say Prominent Business Men of Antigua in Session—St. John Board of Trade Interested in Better Service.

While the St. John Board of Trade has made ineffectual attempts to secure an improvement in the West India steamship service as promised in the reciprocity agreement concluded by the dominion government and the West India shippers are far from satisfied, and the feeling against the Canadian government for having failed to live up to its promises is becoming very bitter.

Nearly every publication dealing with West India matters contains some reflection on the inadequate steamship service, and the strongest comment comes from the Canadian West India Magazine for June, recently received at the board of trade rooms.

The magazine says: "The increasing mails from the West Indies reveal the fact that a situation that cannot be otherwise regarded as most serious in every way, has arisen in the West Indies in consequence of the terms of the new steamship agreement for the Canada-West India service made in April. In not one single instance has the changes made appear to meet with West India approval. To the contrary the contents of some fifty letters which have been received on this subject and of several of the leading West India newspapers, clearly and too clearly that widespread dissatisfaction prevails at what are considered the minor and totally inadequate changes of the changes that have been made.

Keen Disappointment. "In the northern islands, comprising Antigua, St. Kitts, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent, feeling on the matter is very acute, a fact that is being expressed in the following terms: 'The new agreement for a service to be provided, which would give them fortnightly communication at least with Canada, after the manner of the former agreement, is most disappointing, instead of leaving them with the once-in-every-24-day communication that they had before the agreement was made.'"

"In another respect also, the contract as awarded seems to give intense dissatisfaction. As is well known, these colonies are expected to supply the many markets supplied by the many markets. This has been an important part of the improvement in the industry in the province. It is hoped that no change and the destruction of the early spring is not compensated in some way, the Government cannot justify looking forward to an output of more than 250,000 barrels.

The light crop will be felt all the more severely as the growers have expended large sums of money in enlarging facilities for handling and shipping. The co-operative packing agency now controls thirty-one depots. Here the apples are standardized according to the regulations and shipped directly to the many markets supplied by the many markets. This has been an important part of the improvement in the industry in the province. It is hoped that no change and the destruction of the early spring is not compensated in some way, the Government cannot justify looking forward to an output of more than 250,000 barrels.

Rev. C. W. Walden, late of Centerville, N. B., has commenced his ministry at Norton, N. B.

Rev. E. P. Calder, Valley, Surrey, N. B., is enjoying a two weeks vacation. Rev. W. McVie has received a call to and accepted the pastorate at Hazelbrook, P. E. I.

Rev. R. E. Fletcher preached in Waterloo street church, St. John, N. B., Sunday morning last.

Rev. A. M. McIntee, Paradise, N. S., is visiting his parents at Victoria county, N. B.

Rev. Dr. Cullen, principal of Acadia University, passed through the city Friday, having been on a business trip to New York.

Rev. W. Amos arrived in St. John Wednesday from Edinburgh, Scotland. He hopes to find pastoral work in the maritime provinces.

Rev. R. E. Dyer's address now is Beaver River, Yarmouth, N. S.

Rev. Dr. DeWolf, principal of Acadia Seminary, preached Sunday 8th in Charlottetown, P. E. I. The crop will be below the standard that Annapolis has established for herself. In past years there had been an approximate output of 250,000 barrels in the harvest season, but this year if conditions do not change and the destruction of the early spring is not compensated in some way, the Government cannot justify looking forward to an output of more than 250,000 barrels.

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Rev. H. G. Mellick, Lawrenceville, N. S., exchanged with Rev. E. DeWolf, Margareville, N. S., on the 18th where Mr. Mellick preached to the Orangemen.

Rev. John MacNeill, Walmer Road, Toronto, has decided to accept the invitation to preach in the City Temple, London during Rev. R. J. Campbell's vacation.

Rev. Professor S. Spidle, Acadia University is attracting large congregations in the North Baptist church, Halifax, where he is supplying during Rev. M. L. Gregg's vacation.

Rev. Geo. Bolster, South Medford, Mass., will spend his vacation during the month of August. He will be glad to supply for a Sunday or two where pastors are absent on vacation.

Rev. J. M. Rose has accepted a call to the office of United Baptist church, N. S., and will take up his work there the last of the month.

Rev. J. W. Williams, Marystown, N. B., has resigned, and is now open for engagement with other churches. His address is 148 Adelaide street, St. John, N. B.

Rev. E. H. Jones, who has been a missionary in Japan since 1894, called in the office of the Registrar, St. John, N. B., and will take up his work there the last of the month.

Rev. N. A. Whitman and family of the Lower Argyle field are spending a few weeks at Black Rock, N. S., on vacation.

Rev. Dr. H. T. Cousins is preaching at Nassau street Baptist church, Winnipeg, during the whole of July. He will return to Newcastle, N. B., for the first Sunday in August.

Rev. W. V. Higgins, Visazapatam, India, is now with about thirty other missionaries away upon the mountains seeking rest and recreation.

Rev. W. H. Jenkins, Black Rock, N. B., was in the city Friday. He had just returned from the hospital where his wife was taken last Tuesday. Friends will be glad to learn that the doctors say Mrs. Jenkins will, after a week or two of rest, be quite well again.

Rev. A. T. and Mrs. Dykeman had the pleasure recently of welcoming home from their vacation in the West Indies, Miss Sadie Dykeman. She will spend the summer with her parents and in September will go to Toronto, where she has been appointed to the teaching staff of the Mount College.

Rev. H. J. Kennedy, formerly of Woodstock, N. B., has been busy lately arranging services in connection with the centennial anniversary of the First Baptist church, Houlton, Maine, which he is pastor. These services were held June 29, 30 and July 1.

Old Age and Memory. (London Chronicle.) Grand Duke recalls a conversation on the recollections of old men in the course of which Lord Houghton mentioned that he had once been present when Lord Lyndhurst and Doctor Lushington were asked, what was the most interesting thing that they remembered. "Oh!" said Lyndhurst, "undoubtedly the day which I spent with Washington at Mount Vernon." "Oh!" said Doctor Lushington, "undoubtedly the week which I spent with Burke at Beconsfield." But when they were asked to tell the company something of what had passed within them could remember anything whatever.

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ANAPOLIS APPLE FIELD LIKELY CUT IN HALF THIS YEAR

S. W. W. Pickup Reports That Present Conditions Are Very Discouraging

HAY CROP BETTER

New Brunswick Farmers Think That Rains Have Brought Hay and Grain Up to Average, But Fruit Will Be Light—Only 750,000 Barrels in Annapolis Valley Unless Conditions Improve.

Reports from country districts on crop conditions are much more favorable as far as hay and grain are concerned, as these two crops have been brought along wonderfully by the heavy rains during July, and a Telegraph reporter who passed through a large section of farming country yesterday found the farmers optimistic as to the hay crop, many of them expecting a slightly heavier yield than last year.

It seems certain, however, that the apple crop will be much below the average. In Ontario the fruit crop is reported very light and the conditions have been scarcely less favorable in the east.

Far Below Standard. Annapolis Valley, the chief apple centre of the maritime provinces, will this year record one of the most discouraging harvests in many years. S. W. W. Pickup, ex-M. P., who has been at the Royal last night and speaking to the Telegraph said that never in his memory were present indications more discouraging. The crop will be below the standard that Annapolis has established for herself. In past years there had been an approximate output of 250,000 barrels in the harvest season, but this year if conditions do not change and the destruction of the early spring is not compensated in some way, the Government cannot justify looking forward to an output of more than 250,000 barrels.

The light crop will be felt all the more severely as the growers have expended large sums of money in enlarging facilities for handling and shipping. The co-operative packing agency now controls thirty-one depots. Here the apples are standardized according to the regulations and shipped directly to the many markets supplied by the many markets. This has been an important part of the improvement in the industry in the province. It is hoped that no change and the destruction of the early spring is not compensated in some way, the Government cannot justify looking forward to an output of more than 250,000 barrels.

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