

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. MAY 17- 1839.

A BIG WOOL MARKET. The Largest Produce Market in the World Under One Roof Is in Buenos Ayres -Astonishing Figures.

The Mercado Central des Frutos is the great central market of Buenos Ayres, where wool, hides and grain are sold in where wool, hides and grain are sold in wholesale lots. It is the largest produce market of the world under one roof. It covers many acres, and millions of pounds of wool are handled in it every year. It is a brick building of three stories, lying near the docks on the Ricachuelo River, in that part of Buenos Ayres called Barracas. Barracas means warehouses, and Barracas is the part of Dense Ayres where the great export ness on the Part of Officers Whe Had

Been Up All Night, It Mas Come to Be One of the Most Magnificent Sights warehouses, and Barracas is the part of Buenos Ayres where the great export business of the Argentine is done. The wool and hides are taken from the market house to the warehouses and there prepared for shipment. At shear-ing time wool comes in in train and ship loads. There are scarcely enough cars to here it are and the vast market-house haul the crop, and the vast market-house is so full that one can hardly get through is so full that one can narry get unough it. Its three floors are packed with stacks of dirty, greasy wool. Carts and wagons loaded with wool obstruct all other traffic, boats of wool are being unloaded

traffic, boats of wool are being unloaded in the river with steam oranes, and the cars are run right into the market itself. Each man's wool is put in a pile by it-self. It is taken out of the bales and left loose in a stack, so that the buyers can easily examina it. asily examine it.

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PUNISHING AN EDITOR.

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The Curious Method Adopted In South American Country. Curious methods of punishing indiscreet editors are in vogue in some countries. In "South American Sketches Mr. Crawford describes the interesting experience of an editor who had been

unfortunate enough to give offense to the ruling powers by the freedom of his criticisms. The editor was arrested and confined

in a narrow passage between the cages of two jaguars, notorious for their bad. tempers and their intense dislike for human society.

The intervening space was so regulat-ed that neither of the ferocious animals could get its paws quite to the middle line between the cages, so that a spare, active person, if very careful to follow the classical advice about the advantages of steering a middle course, might manage to pass without special injury, though the achievement would be both exciting and dangerous. Our editorial friend happened to be

stout, and therefore was the more easily reached by the occupants of the cages. As if to add insult to injury, he was given a chair on which to sit and at the same time was furnished with a copy of his own paper, the issue which had brought him into trouble, in order that he might meditate upon its con-

tents He tried to sit motionless and bolt upright, feeling those alcopy, cruel eyes fixed upon him. At the alightest movement or the rustle of the paper uneasy mutterings arose from the cages, and a paw would stretch stealthily toward. him. Leaning quickly to the other side, he was sure to be met by the ugly claws of the second jaguar. It was a case of Scylla and Charybdis.

Every few minutes the jaguars came wildly excited and clawed fiercely at the shrinking editor, who, do his best, could not escape those rending toe nails. His clothing was torn to shreds, but except for a few scratches he was not really injured.

AN ENCHANTED PITCHER.

The Relie of a Fatality, It Is' Pre served by Superstition.

About five miles from Aiken, S. C., on the Charleston dirt road and in sight of the railway, is a httle place that was first christened Polecat, but afterward changed to Montmorenci, the French for that odorous little animal Many years ago a young woman came with her pitcher to draw a bucket of water from a well at Montmorenci and set the vessel in the hollowed top of a While drawing men had moved there. the water a flash of lightning came that struck the chain to which the well bucket was attached, and the won was killed in her tracks. Her remains was killed in her tracks. Her remains were removed, but the pitcher was left just where the dead girl had set it. To-this day the pitcher remains in the same place, and, so far from being re-moved, it is said that no living hand has ever touched it save its's owner's, although near the side of the public road. But the most wonderful thing is the superstition attached to the pitcher. There is an indescribable influence surrounding it that prevents its touch. Hundreds of people have gone with the firm determination of hfting the pitch-er, but when they approach it a strange repugnance comes over them, and they hurriedly depart without carrying out the object of their visit. One night a bully in the neighbor-hood, while under the influence of whisky, made a bet with some friends that he would go and bring back the pitcher. He left to do so, but soon returned as pale as a sheet and empty handed "Boys," he remarked, "ne person alive can lay hands on that pitcher, and I wouldn't attempt it. again for the whole of Aiken county. He refused to tell his experience and said he would not talk about it. Other parties have gone to see it, but met with the same repulsive feelings -Cleveland Plain Dealer.



Chestnut culture bids fair to be taken up with a vim, and many are the quesions asked about it. One query as to

and Ridgely—is answered in the follow-ing very practical manner by The Rural Some Information About Starting In

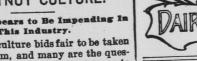
as fine grained as Numbo. The latter is

H. M. ENGLE & SON.

where it can be avcided. Better to cut The Paragon and the Numbo are of native trees and graft the sprouts about

about the same size and general appearance, being about the size of the big for eign chestnuts seen on the street stands. In my opinion the Paragon is the best in flavor of any of the varieties of the foreign types which are being offered to the public. It is also quite early, but not so early as some of the seed lings of the Japan type. It has the very good characteristic of opening all its burs within a short time, which is of importance in reducing the cost of gathering the nuts. Ridgely is a large and profitable nut, but not so large or of as

all top or up growing branches that the trees may spread wide and not run high, for it looks likely that these, as Virginia. well as other fruit trees, will have to be sprayed to get sound fruit, for the grub is on the increase. It will especially be necessary to spray in off years—that is, when the forest chestnuts fail, for then the large varieties are more in demand and higher in price, and if they can be saved from the worms (which are worse then because they have no others to prey on) they will pay well for extra labor. would also recommend planting arge nuts of foreign varieties, even if



the relative size, quality and time of ripening of five important varietiesviz, Paragon, Numbo, Cooper, Scott

Pecple of many and divers sections New Yorker, with letters from several are showing a remarkable readiness to catch on to chestnut culture. They growers:

We have fruited only two of the varieties named-Paragon and Numbo. They ripen at about the same time. The Paragon is the more productive, and has no off years. With us Numbo sometimes fails entirely. Last season it did well, but the previous year our largest tree, about 20 feet high, had only one or two burs, while the Paragon was too full. As to quality, we find Paragon a little sweeter, but not quite

a more brilliant, glossy nut than Paragon, but will not average as large.

Pennsylvania.

good quality as Paragon, so far as I have tested it. Cooper and Scott I have never tested. H. E. VAN DEMAN.

I have neither Cooper nor Scott in my collection of bearing nuts. There is but little difference in time of ripening of the other three, neither have I noticed any material difference in quality. But they vary much in size and productiveness and are quite distinct in form of bur and growth of tree. The Paragon is a robust, upright grower, yery productive. The burs usually have three large, perfect nuts, but occasionally have as many as seven.

Numbo is a very shy bearer. A great many of the burs are not filled at all; they do not come true to name, for besides it is a rare thing to find more these produce a larger stock for graftthan one perfect nut in any bur. The ing. And even when not grafted the Ridgely is much more inclined to the will be larger than the natives,



THE "TROOPING

IDEAL DAIRY TYPES.

Interesting Experiments at Storr College In Connecticut. Professor C. L. Beach of the Storrs Agriculture college of Connecticut gave in Hoard's Dairyman the results of some interesting experiments. The college herd of 25 cows included four registered Jerseys, three Guernseys, four Ayrshires and the balance mostly Jersey and

Guernsey grades. The registered cows were selected for the college by committees of breeders of the respective breeds and were presumably fair representa-tives of the several breeds. The grades were selected and purchased from time to time and perhaps were better than the average run of dairy cows.

The feeding, milking and care of the herd are attended to by student labor. While this system offers many advantages to the student, the unavoidable



COW NO. 1-GRADE GUERNSEY.

irregularity is not conducive to the largest yields from the cow. But the marked, whitehall, and during the reign of Queen Viotoria always, naturally, on marked, whitehall, and during the reign of Queen Viotoria always, naturally, on May 24.
The guards, "in all their glory," being to instruction. In carrying out these individual records at hand, the hese individual records at hand, the hese individual records at hand, the hese individual records at hand, they rere guided in purchase by the student in illustrating the types of dairy cows.
Th the selection of concentrated feeds they were guided in purchase by the student in illustrating the types of he dainy of the faither relative price of protein in each. The relative price of protein in each. The herd was fed a balanced ration of a nutritive ratio of about 1 to 5. In with the set intive ratio of about 1 to 5. In with the set are of the conter to should er arms and the drum major, forms in open order, and the drum major, and 6 to 13 pounds of grain, the latter varying with the ability of the individual to make good use of it. In summer, with scanty pasturage, soling crops were supplied and some grain fed. The best results were obtained from the sonter to should er arms and the stread and more of the parade ground, heads in the series. The wool at the conter to should er arms and the prometion always to the series and move of "in fours," in the individual to make good use of it. In summer, with scanty pasturage, soling a collect to should er arms and the stread are of the conter to should er arms and the sole of the mather thered are sound to make good use of it. The supporting the trans of the conter to should er arms and the sole mather sole are of the conter to should er arms and the stread are of the conter to should er arms and the sole of the sole are of the conter to should he are marked. The was in 1860. The Argentine merine are of the conter to should are the conter to should are the company. Then there rooters are of the cont irregularity is not conducive to the

of the World. The "trooping of the color," usually The "trooping of the color," usually designated "trooping the colors," has been the occasion of a military display on the occasion of the sovereign's birthday since the time of George II. (1727-60). The invention of this parade is attributed

Originally Instituted to Detect Unsteadi

The invention of this parade is attributed to the Duke of Cumberland, Colonel of the First Foot Guards. It is said that this commanding officer professed to be shocked at the uncertain gait and un-steadiness of his officers, who showed plainly that they had scarcely recovered from the night's orgies, the parade in those days being held at the uncomfort-able hour of 6 in the morning. The Duke able hour of 6 in the morning. The Duke therefore devised manoeuvres that required each officer to march slowly and sep

to exist at present, but the parade con-tinues to be given with all the precision of the form in which it was first established

in a straight line to his post, the least irregularity being easily detected. The necessity for this test can hardly be said

lished. The ceremony—one of pomp and splendor—is annually given with more increasing eclat and is regarded as one of the most magnificent sights in the world. It takes place at the Horse Guards parade, Whitehall, and during the reign of Queen Victoria always, naturally, on May 24. The sparade "in all their slore." being

and so far as I have yet learned they are as well adapted to our different soils and varieties of climate as our native chestnuts.

CHESTNUT GROWING.

the Industry.

want to know all about methods and

the possibilities of the enterprise. Jacob

Dingee of Pennsylvania has been giving

the benefit of his experience to inquirers

through The Farm Journal, and he now

my choice kinds (Light Spanish, Para-gon and Numbo) I named these as they

proved best in our section when raised

from seed or obtained from nursery and

more especially when grafted on our

native scions. supposing from this that

Second. - I do not advise buying trees

the second year, not less than four feet

from the ground. Where there are no

trees plant nuts in rows and cultivate.

At 1 year old transplant carefully to

then graft the second year following.

where they are to be permanently, and

Third.-If trees are bought, have

them carefully taken up and packed, and if they have come a long distance

cover them entirely, root and top, in moist sand or light, moist soil for a

week or more before planting to thor-oughly revive them, after which plant

with care in holes which had been pre-

Fourth. - I would advise cutting back

pared in the meantime.

they would prove the same elsewhere.

First .- I wish to say that in giving

Grafting may be done by almost any one of good judgment, after closely watching one who thoroughly under-stands it in cutting and inserting a few grafts.

The Carnation of the Day.

The sensation made by the Lawson \$30,000 carnation has created a sort of carnation mania, recalling the tulip craze which upset the steady going Hollanders in the seventeenth century. In presenting a sketch of this attraction of the day the New York Herald says it was first exhibited about four years ago in Boston, where it received much at



MRS. T. W. LAWSON CARNATION.

tention. The original plant has been multiplied with the succeeding years and the flower keeps on winning prizes. Peculiar delicacy. daintiness of colcring, large size and unique arrangement of petals are numbered among its distinguishing points. The plant is said to be a seedling of Yan Leeuwin and Daybreak, strong and healthy, with very sturdy stems. The flower is a cerise pink. mended:

Japanese Persimmon.

Popular favor seems to be gradually attaching itself to this comparatively new fruit. Its many good qualities, which suggest that it should be more

widely planted both for home use and market, are commented upon by Pro-fessor F S. Earle, who tells that it grows readily in all parts of Alabama and is a very abundant and constant bearer It starts into growth quite early in the spring, so that the wood is occasionally injured by late freezes, but the flowers, coming as they do on the new wood of this season's growth, are never killed by cold Trees begin bearing very young. often the first year after planting They are of dwarfish habit ceive liberal fertilizing and good culti-wation to enable them to carry their heavy annual crops. Considerable con-fusion or the the model of growing in turts like timothy and an Orange Judd Farmer correspondent. Evans' Triumph is claimed to be the fusion or provide the model of growing in turts like timothy and a farrow cow much grain, nor yet one that is near the time to drop her calf, as it will then stimulate the milk glands too much and probably cause garget. fusion exists as to the names of varieties of Japanese persimmons. Profess-

Red.

or Earle's experience indicates Okame, Yeddo Ichi, Costata and Yemon as the best market kinds. A Cranky but Excellent Pear.

date of sowing the seed. The radish is round and small. The tops are dwarf One reason why the Bosc pear is not more margely grown is the difficulty in propagating the stock. This tree has such a cranky, obstinate way of grow-ing that it is very hard indeed to obtain good specimens. It is a pity, too, because this pear carries really the finest flesh of any fruit that grows on a tree,

tains the germs is the liberal application of lime. says Bural New Yorker.

drooping of its limbs. The nuts are not quite so large on an average as either of the others, but it is much more pro-lific than Numbo. It usually has three nuts to the bur. They are all at least a month later than our earliest Japan varieties.-J. W. Killen, Delaware.

in milk one year and without dropping a calf, made a record of 466 pounds of Sand Sprouted Potatoes. The horticultural department of the Kansas station has recorded the interbutter. Cow No. 2 resented any attempt esting experiments of two seasons in to dry her off. Cow No. 1 showed an annual profit of \$40.42 and cow No. 2 methods of hastening the growth and maturity of early potatoes. It has an annual profit of \$42.82. Less consprouted potatoes by placing whole tubers in shallow boxes filled with sand, spicuous dairy types showed profits of about \$20 a year. Cows lacking depth and width of body and beef types setting them blossom end up and one-fourth exposed. The sand sprouted poshowed normal profits or actual losses. tatoes were ready for use while other whole tubers not sprouted before plant-In comparing breeds with types they found the range in amount of butter ing and same cut seed, all planted at

produced to be with the Jerseys 871, the same date, were not yet large

enough for the table. At the final digging the sand sprouted potatoes showed better tubers and 10 per cent larger yield than the others. In a second experiment sand sprouted potatoes took the lead of some that were sprouted without sand in open boxes, and the latter were ahead of tubers taken from the storage room and not exposed to light till planted. Whole tubers sprouted in rather moist sand and planted about the 25h of March gave the best results and produced table potatoes seven to ten days earlier than the same va-

Grapes In Vermont.

White.-Green Mountain.

Good grapes for home use may easily be grown in Vermont, according to F. A. Waugh. A warm site must be chosen. The common horizontal arm system furnishes the best method of pruning

and trellising. Vines should be covered in the fall. Summer pruning is practween types is \$41.07. We may conclude, then, says Professor ticable within narrow limits. Especial attention must be paid to ripening the fruit. Early varieties must be grown

cow to produce butter economically. The following prices were charged for feed per ton: Rowen, \$10; mixed and the fruit left on the vine as long as possible. The following are recom-Black.-Moore's Early, Worden. hay. \$10; corn stover. \$6; silage, \$8; soiling crops, \$3: pasture (for the sea-son), \$3.50; bran, \$14; gluten, \$18.50; the canteen to drink the Queen's health, cottonseed meal, \$22; linseed oil meal, Red.-Moyer, Brighton, Wyoming

Agricultural Brevities.

In a four seasons' test in the forcing houses at the Geneva (N. Y.) station head lettuce was found to give best results upon a soil of rather compact nature (a clay loam basis) which contact-

best of the late varieties of celery. The Rural New Yorker has good words for the Triumph radish, a "pleasing little novelty. The skin is pure white, striped horizontally with scarlet. It matures in about 21 days from the

and compact. The fiesh is crisp and ter. Be sure, therefore, to provide plenty dero field on its three sides afford com-solid, and it grows so rapidly that the of windows; even if the first cost does fortable points of vantage for the sightsolid, and it grows so rapidly that the flavor is mild." The best practical measure for the prevention of club root in soil that con-tains the germs is the liberal application into prominent sight measures. for the mist cost does exceed the wall space they occupy it is money well spent Plenty of light pro-tinto prominent sight Darkness and dirt are congenial partners. for the mist cost does sers, and under ordinary circumstances for the signe-sers, and under ordinary circumstances for the signe-for the signe-for the signe are congenial partners.

The best results were obtained from two cows characterized as very spare, with deep bodies and well sprung ribs in front. The massed bands being in the They approximate in form very nearly to the ideal dairy type, and in addition to this form were persistent milkers In 1897 cow No. 1, after having been in with the total dairy type, and in addition to this form were persistent milkers in front of the ine.

given to present arms, and every officer, including the commander-in-chief and staff, saintes the colors. Immediately the staff, salutes the colors. Immediately the drums and fifes cease playing and the massed bands strike up the national anthem. The color party then forms up at right

angles on the left of the line, which goes through the movement of shoulder arms, and the bands move out in front, headed

and the bands move out in front, headed by the drummers under command of the senior drum major. They march up and down, playing patriotic airs and onling with a grand march. Then they advance to the color party, which moves off at a slow step, the troops again presenting arms, and the colors are carried along the entire line, the band continuing its notes of a grand march. They move around the entire square until they reach their old position on the left of the line, when the troops again shoulder arms. Then the commander-in-chief, riding along the line, inspects the ranks, after which a feu de joie is fired of three blank cartridges. This gunpowder salute, begincartridges. This gunpowder salute, begin-ning at the right of the front rank, is

COW NO. 2-JERSEY. Ayrshires 266, or a difference of 105 be-tween the highest and lowest. The variation due to type is 273 pounds. In a similar way the range in the breeds is 4 cents, while the range be-tween the types is 8½ cents. The range in net profit between breeds is \$16.25, while the range be-tween types is \$41.07.

The ceremony thus being ended, the We may conclude, then, says Professor: The ceremony thus being ended, the Beach, that the form or type more than breed will determine the ability of a cow to produce butter economically. The following prices were charged for feed per ton: Rowen, \$10; mixed Upon their arrival at the barracks the

tiring parade. Es moutres is apparently an uncouth

Feeding Cows Too Much Grain. Cows differ much in their ability to make profitable use of the grain fed them. Those which have the beef tend-ency strongly developed will at once begin to fatten on grain, unless it is fed in moderate amounts and com-tend in moderate amounts and comed a good proportion of fine sand, clay and silt and was moderately lightened with fairly well rotted horse manure. This experience does not accord with the idea that sandy soils are required for forcing lettuce. Meadows containing orchard grass should be rolled every year, for the habit of growing in tufts like timothy and meadow fescue is very pronounced, says too much and probably cause garget. Yet it is an advantage to a cow to be and batteries of Fort George — that

Yet it is an advantage to a cow to be in pretty good flesh when she drops her calf. The inside fat she then carries will mostly be used up in enriching the milk the following summer.—Boston Cultivator. Cows and Sanlight. Cows like sunlight, especially in win-ter. Be sure, therefore, to provide plenty of windows: even if the first cost does

Downs, Oxtords, and Chevious. Interno a cross of the Leicesters and the merino which gives such excellent wool that at the last Paris Exposition 'the Argentine stood first as a wool exhibitor, receiving 103 prizes, of which 28 were gold medals. In addition to the meat which is frozen to exact the Argentine Republic is 103 prizes, of which 23 were gold medals. In addition to the meat which is frozen for export, the Argentine Republic is steadily increasing in its shipments of live stock. At the Buenos Ayres docks there are large cattle and sheep yards, and the animals are transferred from them to the steamers. On the ships cattle is exput in open pens made of pine, rude-ly knocked up on the decks of the steam-ers. Each animal has just enough space to lie down, and is so tied that its had is away from the sea. The voyage is such a warm one that no boarding is done and the cattle are to all purpose out of doors. Above the cattle stalls, roofing them, as it were, are the open pens, in which the sheep are carried. These pens have no for them to move about. From 1,500 to 2,000 sheep and from 200 to 500 cattle are taken in a single steamer, the result of the overcrowding often being a consider-able loss. One of the ships loaded for London had 300 steers and 1,500 sheep, and another was loading a cargo of 500 steers were exported alive to Europe, and last year about a quarter of a million cattle and half a million sheep were sold in this way. The Argentines are now raising cattle

Surope, and rast year about a quarter of a million cattle and half a million sheep were sold in this way. The Argentines are now raising cattle for milk and for export. and they are improving their cattle as well as their sheep. There are several bulls in the country which cost over \$5,000 gold, and during the past year as many as 1,000 bulls were imported. No steer is accepted for shipment which weighs less than 1,320 pounds, and not a few are shipped which weigh 1.600. The average price paid by the shipper is about \$20 gold. The wild cattle of the Argentine pampas of which you have read in your geographies have long since disappeared, and questions about them create consider-able laughter. A few months ago a resi-dent of Buenoz Ayres received a letter able laughter. A few months ago a resi-dent of Buenos Ayres received a letter from a professor of a leading American college stating that he "expected to take a hunting trip to the Argentine and would like to know if he could shoot the wild cattle near Buenos Ayres without a license." The man evidently had not learned that every beast in this country has an owner and that the stock is now as carefully watched as it is anywhere in

as carefully watched as it is anywhere in the world.

Why Tennyson Took Down His Poetic Feet.

Tennyson one day entered a club reading room and sat down in a large arm-chair before the fire. Much to the amaze ment of the other occupants of the room he proceeded to elevate his feet until they rested on the chimney-piece in "real American" fashion. No expostulations on the part of his triends respecting the on the part of his triends respecting the inelegance of the position were of the slightest avail. Suddenly a brilliant inspiration seized one of them. Going close to Lord Tennyson he whispered in his ear: "Take your feet down or they'll mistake you for Longfellow." In an instant the poet's boots were on the floor, and he assumed the ordinary position of an Englishman.

Consul Albert, at Brunswick, report that under the influence of American enterprise the writer believes that the hat under the influence of Ame roduction of sugar in Cuba and Puerto Roo will be enormous and will cripple the industries of a like nature in the bounty-paying countries of Europe.

Birthdays Celebrated in Egypt. The custom of keeping birthdays is many thousand years old. PLaraoh's birthday festivities are mentioned in the Pentateuch.

Clean Coal Mines

The Chilean coal mines, opened in 1855, seem to be nice places to work in. The seam of coal runs from the shore under the waters of the Pacific ocean. and the tunnels are so clean that you could walk through them in a dress suit without making yourself dirty. They are lighted by electricity, and you can have a ride for a mile under the ocean on an electric car at a speed of 20 miles an hour. The mines form quite a catacomb of well lighted passages-under the water. The output of coal is now 1,000 tons a day, and 750 miners are employed in them.

Cycling and Alcohol.

"Remember," says an experienced New York physician, "that alcohol stimulates the heart and circulation in much the same way as exercise does and that if you use it in any form while wheeling the reaction is speedy and farreaching."

In the same way a long ride should never be undertaken immediately after a plentiful meal, this also tending to interfere with the heart's action and respiration.

A Foreign Writer's Burden. "I find your political terms very puz zling," remarked the foreigner who was trying to gather material for a book on American institutions. "For example, to rotate means to move in a circle. A ring also means a circle. Now I am told that when a ring controls your offices they don't rotate any more.

A European statistician has discover ed that only 55 per cent of the blonds marry, while 79 per cent of their brunette sisters engage in matrimony.

Forty tons of rust have been taken out of the Menai iron tubular bridge at one cleaning.

Competition of Cuban Sugar.

