

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

VOL. XXXVIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1899

NO. 11.

TO FIGHT FOR QUEEN AND COUNTRY.

New Brunswick Soldiers Anxious to Go to the Transvaal.

Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia Will Send Contingents.

More Men Have Volunteered Than England Wants.

Fifteen Hundred Boers Were Killed at Mafeking—5,000 Men To Sail From England at Once.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Morning Post's Ladysmith correspondent telegraphs that the Boers have again risen against the Free State.

Sign of Resign. LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily News says that Mr. W. P. Schreiner, the Cape Colony premier, was only induced to sign the decree for proclaiming martial law in the northern parts of Cape Colony after Sir Alfred Milner gave him the option of signing or resigning.

Destroying Railways. LONDON, Oct. 17.—No further reliable news from Mafeking has been received. A special despatch from Pretoria says the Boers destroyed the Bechuanaland Railroad during Friday night from Lobatse to Avogekop.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Standard's Dundee correspondent telegraphing Monday night, says: "The Boers have brought artillery from Newcastle, and are destroying the

that virtually all the reserves had presented themselves. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, made a special inspection this morning of the South Guard, prior to their departure for South Africa next Saturday.

War to Last Eighteen Months. MARCHESBURY, Oct. 18.—The Guardian prints an interview with E. C. Selous, the famous hunter, who is an authority on all matters pertaining to South Africa. Mr. Selous estimates the duration of the war at more than 18 months. He discredits the notion that the Boers have deteriorated as marksmen.

Sample of the Boers Shooting. KIMBERLEY, Oct. 16.—An armored train, while reconnoitering near Spynon, was engaged by the Boers, killing five and wounding seven. The British returned to Kimberley unharmed.

The Kaiser was shadowed by the British second class cruiser Thetis through the Mediterranean. The Thetis passed into the canal this morning.

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The imperial authorities have impounded 150,000 sovereigns, which arrived by steamer today for the Transvaal. The money will be kept there until the war is ended.

Despatches from Beira, dated Saturday, state that the Boers advancing northward were repulsed at Lobatse station. This doubtless means that Col. Purner's force, advancing to the relief of Mafeking, had encountered the Boers.

The Boers were around us all day yesterday and broke up the line in several places between Pitsani and Mafeking. They were attacked and defeated by a party of our men from Mafeking.

Another lot broke up the line a mile north of Lobatse, cutting the wires. The stationmaster and all of our men set to work and have just restored communication.

A runner has arrived bringing news of Colonel Baden Powell's success in keeping the enemy at bay at Mafeking. The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Ladysmith says no newspaper representatives are allowed to proceed from there to Beesters Station or Acton Homes, and adds that General Joubert's forces are advancing against Glencoe and Beesters Station, on the Harriemith-Lyned line.

According to the same authority some volunteers, who had just come into Ladysmith from Beesters station and Acton Homes, reported that 300 Boers tried ineffectually to cut off small parties of British troops, but the Natal men were too wary to be caught and retired firing

responsibility of beginning war and cannot hereafter pose as the injured party.

ALDWICK, Oct. 17, 11.50 a. m. (delayed in transmission)—The town is now deserted and the railway has been cut. The Dutch farmers are quitting their farms. Several prominent British residents have been warned to leave, as there is danger in remaining, but this does not alarm the loyalists who calmly await events. The Boers are now close to the town. A force of six police guards the frontier bridge.

CLARE GLASCOCK, Natal, Oct. 18 (2 p. m.)—Boer scouts have been sighted at Shating Spruit, seven miles from the British camp, and an engagement is imminent.

BOER SIDE OF THE STORY. LONDON, Oct. 17.—A special despatch from Pretoria, dated October 14, by way of Delagoa Bay, says:—

"A cyclist despatch was received from Otterkop, near Mafeking, at six this evening, asserting that heavy fighting had been in progress all day long north of Mafeking. The British troops on board an armored train acted as a covering for the military engineers engaged in repairing the track. A Maxim on the train kept up a continuous fire.

"Conspicuous bravery was displayed on both sides, but it soon became apparent that the rifles of the burghers were ineffective against an armored train. The latter, however, was once forced to retreat before a particularly strong attack, but it soon returned accompanied by a British mounted contingent and the fighting was renewed fiercely.

"Fighting still continues, the Boers holding their positions well. A dozen Boers were killed or wounded, but the British casualties cannot be ascertained. Heavy firing can be heard from Mafeking, where General Cronjé's command is operating.

"A corps of experienced continental engineers, under Major-General Buller, for the southwestern border, escorted by a command of picked Boer shots. It probably is intended for dynamiting operations.

"A big engagement is expected shortly in the vicinity of Ladysmith. The forces of Commandant Pieterys are encamped on a mountain overlooking Dundee, from which point they will be able to observe the movements of the British troops."

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"There is no means of learning anything that happens north of the Orange River, unless perhaps by way of Rhodesia and Beira."

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"It is rumored here that news has reached the Axar junction that the Boers attacked Mafeking in force, but were repulsed. The defenders, seeing the enemy retreating, pursued them for some distance. Then a lull was made and they commenced to retire on the town, allowing themselves to be driven in by the Boers, who were eager to retrieve their position again.

advanced to the attack and were drawn over hidden mines laid for the defence of the town. It is reported that 1,500 Boers were killed by the explosion. It is reported from Delagoa Bay that Sir Buller's King Bona, is collecting his forces with the object, presumably, of attacking the Boers. It is stated that the Fortingale forces at Delagoa Bay will be raised to war strength.

"It is announced from Pretoria that an eccentric person known as Baron de Gainsberg has been court-martialed and shot as a spy. Plans of the local forces were found in his possession."

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Almost everything is now in readiness for the great departure of troops from Southampton tomorrow, when five transports, each carrying a thousand men, with officers, will start for South Africa.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The war office this evening issued the following bulletin:—"No news of importance has been received from Natal today. The cavalry attached to our forces at Ladysmith and Dundee are engaged in observing the enemy's movements. Steps have been taken to secure Pietermaritzburg and Durban against raids on the western frontier.

"There is no recent reliable intelligence from Kimberley or Mafeking, both places being cut off from railway and telegraphic communications. It is believed, however, that a skirmish took place on Sunday, six miles south of Kimberley and that the Boers were beaten off with some loss."

moving them will be difficult the guns are likely to do good work. The country is not favorable for Boer tactics and it will be very difficult for them to avoid the exposure of flanks to attack by a vigorous and mobile army already occupying useful positions; that is, supposing they really mean to fight and not merely to attempt to draw Gun. White farther out with a view of surrounding him.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 17.—11.55 a. m.—The Boers seized the telephone at Modder River last evening, and attempted to speak with Kimberley, hoping to

that the Boers failed to score a success. LADYSMITH, Oct. 17, (6 p. m.)—The foremost detachment of the enemy's northern column has not advanced beyond Ingassani, and no definite movement has been made from the Drakensberg Passes.

COLONY, Oct. 17.—9 a. m.—It is persistently reported from widely different sources that a large force of Boers resolutely attacked Mafeking on Friday and after several hours fighting were repulsed with heavy loss.

BOERS TRY A TELEPHONE TRICK. CAPE TOWN, Oct. 17.—11.55 a. m.—The Boers seized the telephone at Modder River last evening, and attempted to speak with Kimberley, hoping to

learn the disposition of the British forces there. This manoeuvre was discovered and frustrated.

SOME GUNS THE TRANSVAAL WILL NOT GET. PORT CHARLES, Oct. 17.—The German steamer Kaiser, from Hamburg, is disembarking at the entrance of the Beas canal, 4,000 pieces of ammunition consigned to the Transvaal. This step is taken in order to avoid seizure in the Red Sea by British cruisers.

The ammunition will probably be re-embarked for Hamburg on board the steamer Herzig, which is shortly expected here.

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It is reported that several German officers are on the Kaiser bound for the Transvaal.

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Mr. Comyngham Greene and Lady Greene sailed for England today. An enthusiastic crowd assembled to bid them farewell.

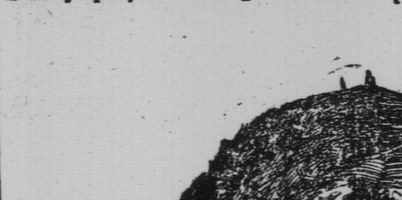
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The enemy, as usual, hid themselves behind hills and rocks and in gullies, but were unable to advance. They used cannon against the British riflemen who, nevertheless, maintained a stout resistance. The firing was heavy. The country about Acton Homes being more open the British mounted volunteers there are retiring upon Dewdrop. Two



SCENE OF GENERAL COLLEY'S DEFEAT IN 1881.



Colonel Baden-Powell's Rough Riders, Who Are Now Besieged at Mafeking.

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CONYNGHAM GREENE, The British Diplomatic Agent who recently left Pretoria.

railway at Ingassani in order to prevent the approach of our armored train."

The Boers about Ladysmith.

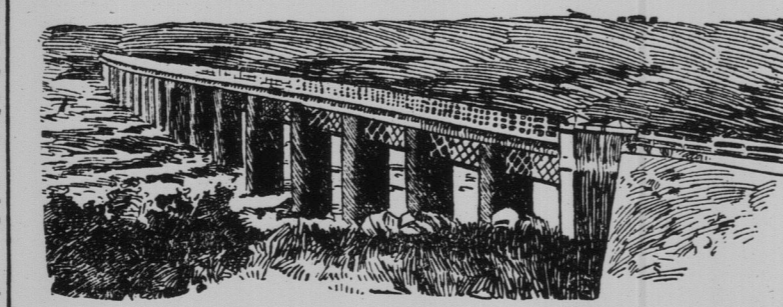
LONDON, Oct. 18.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Glencoe telegraphs that General Wm. Symons says that there are only 3,000 mounted men in the Boer column immediately north of Ladysmith, but that there are large numbers of men on foot. The horses of the Boers are in poor condition and the men look worn out.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A special despatch from Cape Town says that three hundred Boers and eighteen British have been killed in a battle at Mafeking.

Assault in Cork. LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Cork Constitution says that a few evenings ago Dr. Charles Tanner, nationalist member of parliament for the Middle division of Cork, was abusing the queen and the British soldiers, whereupon one of the Royal Engineers knocked him down, promising to repeat the operation if Dr. Tanner would rise.

Dr. Tanner says the soldier hit him with a stone, the blow causing swelling and discoloration of his face.

Today was the last day for the reserves to rejoin the colors, and the latest reports from the principal centres show



THE HOPETOUN BRIDGE ACROSS ORANGE RIVER.

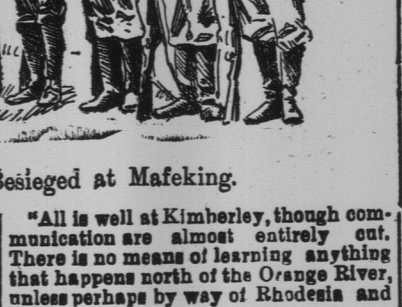
One of the Principal Strategic Points.

Kimberley, in which the Boers lost more men than they did at Majuba hill, is held to prove that their shooting is not so good as it is reported to be.

It is the general belief here from terms of intelligence received that the Boers actually attacked Mafeking and were repulsed. The reports of continued fighting there are regarded as proving

Col. Baden-Powell is holding his own, and no credit is given to the vague rumor that a flag of truce has been displayed.

A considerable engagement is anticipated in the vicinity of Ladysmith today. The combined advance of Boers and Free State troops in this direction has been executed



CAPT. RANDOLPH G. NESBITT, V. O.

who commanded the armored train derailed by the Boers at Kraaipan, belongs to the Mashonaland Mounted Police. He won his coveted decoration in the Matabele war, when, with thirteen men, he fought his way through the Matabeles, relieved a beleaguered party and escorted them to Salisbury.

discontent in Swaziland is taking a form hostile to the Boers, who quitte Bransford precipitately.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A despatch from Ladysmith says that a letter was brought to the British pickets by Boer cyclists bearing a white flag, signed by the Newcastle magistrate and sent by permission of Commandant General Joubert stating that the British who remain in Newcastle are all well.

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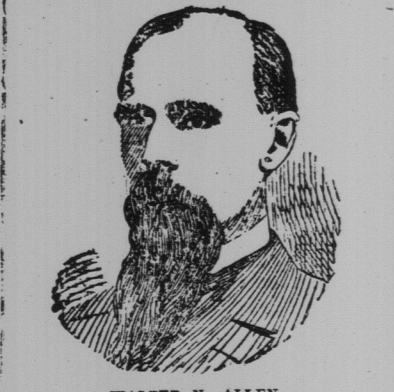
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A BIG FARMER'S TRUST.

It is to be managed by Walter N. Allen, of Topsham, Kan., and has a Capital of \$20,000,000.

Now the Trust idea has been seized in the interests of the farmers of the Valley of the Mississippi. Walter N. Allen, the manager of the Farmers' Federation there, has for years desired to make the Farmers' Federation of which he was the organizer, the powerful factor in the control of the prices of farm products, and he hopes now that the new farmers' trust, with a \$20,000,000 capitalization, which the federation has decided to form, will go far toward accomplishing this ideal.

Mr. Allen has had experience in many lines. For 80 years he has



lived in Jefferson County, near Meriden, and in his personal business he has been successful. In public life he has been a member of the Kansas legislature, and has held the offices of county attorney, circuit and county clerk and probate judge of Jefferson County. He is a native of North Carolina and comes of Huguenot stock.

It was only after extended reflection on the causes that led to agricultural depression that Mr. Allen determined on the measures that seemed to him best for bringing relief. Eleven years ago, as a result of a call that he issued to the farmers of Kansas, the Farmers' Federation was organized, and a scheme for the disposal of farm products much like the present one was announced.

Mr. Allen's leading thought is that the existing organization for the marketing of cattle and grain puts the producer largely at the mercy of temporary conditions, and often makes him a slave at the hands of the buyer. By a combination of farmers through which the products will be held back from the market until they can profitably be disposed of, he believes that the producers will be put on a fair competitive level with other classes. He argues that if the federation has a membership representing only five per cent of the total production the margin will be sufficient to make it successful.

The control of the market he hopes to see gained by the establishment of great commission houses in the principal centres of his country. Through these houses alone he would have the farmers belonging to the federation sell their products. Incidentally he believes that a great saving can be made to the farmers in this way, he says the business for which \$21,000,000 a year commissions are paid now could be handled easily for \$1,000,000.

Mr. Allen is not averse to having his project described as a trust, but insists that it would prove an unfeeling trust, in no way conflicting with any of the present laws. He denies that it would either regulate production or arbitrarily fix prices.

Granular Butter.

The following method employed for making butter which it is desired to keep for a considerable time. When the butter has reached the granular condition in churning, that is, when the particles are about the size of barley grains, the buttermilk is drawn off and ice-cold water added. The butter is then washed with cold water and removed from the churn to a stone jar without packing or mashing the grains. The jar is then filled with brine. This brine will soon dissolve some of the casing in the butter and so acquire a cloudy appearance. A change of brine will leave the butter clear. A plate should be used to cover the butter, allowing the brine to come up over it. The brine to be used is made by dissolving about each granule of butter throughout the mass, which will preserve for some time in this way. It can be taken out any time and worked into rolls or prints. If too salty it may be washed out with clear water.

Retted Sods for Manure.

There are many places in low lands by the roadside where the wash of the road has made the soil very rich. Sods cut from such land and piled in heaps rot down readily, especially if some wood ashes are thrown on them to hasten decomposition. This makes the best possible top dressing for grass lands, and will largely increase the growth where the soil is thin. If phosphate is added this compost becomes a complete manure for any kind of crop. The practice of retting sods is very common in Lincolnshire, England, where in olden times the sod was cut very thin, and after being piled and dried out the heap was burned. There was waste nitrogen in burning the sod, and allowing it to rot down is much the better way to make use of it.

Sunning the Dairy Pails.

The good old practice of sunning the dairy pails should not be forgotten, even though in many cases the sun is laid aside the shallow pans. The sun is a microbe killer of the first magnitude. He not only kills the microbes, but so thoroughly dries out the pails and other utensils of tin that the process of rusting is stopped. Wooden pails, if sunned, are also improved by being submitted to the solar rays. This of course should be done in the open air, where the atmosphere is not polluted or impregnated by fumes, and where the wind will blow away the dust.

Electricity vs. Steam.

Electricity is driving steam power out of steel works and many other big manufacturing plants, and an enormous saving is being effected.

THE VALUE OF COWS.

It Depends on Their Capacity to Consume and Convert Food.

The value of a cow should never be based on her size as this is a poor criterion to judge by. The value of a dairy cow depends on her capacity to consume feed and turn it into butter fat. The cow that cannot assimilate a large quantity of feed can never be a good butter cow, as we cannot get from the cow more than we can get into her in the way of those feeds which produce butter.

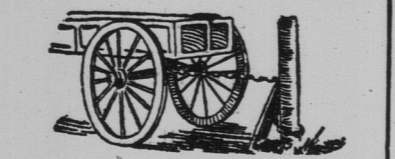
Last winter at an institute H. B. Gurlier said the cow that makes 250 pounds of butter can be credited with a profit equal to the amount received from 50 pounds. The cow that makes 800 pounds of butter should be credited with 100 pounds and is worth twice as much as the 250-pound cow. The cow that makes 350 pounds is worth three times as much as the one that makes 250 pounds and six times as much as the 225-pound cow. These figures are not exact however, for they imply that the 350-pound cow would produce six times as much as the 225-pound cow, which is not the case. The cow that weighs 1,000 pounds must have a certain quantity of feed to maintain the extra force before she can turn any of her feed into milk and butter fat. After this is supplied the surplus she consumes goes either to storing up fat in her own body or to the production of butter fat.

Herein lies the difference in cows. One will not eat enough beyond her needs of her body to make much butter. Such a cow is of no value. Another will eat enough, but it is stored up in the shape of increased weight. This kind of a cow should be sent to the butcher. Another will eat a large quantity of feed and all she consumes beyond her own needs becomes butter fat. Such a cow is the one everyone who makes butter is glad to get. Such cows are very hard to get. They are not common, but should be tried to breed. No matter what their breeding may be they are valuable.

HOW TO PULL POSTS.

A Dilemma Undersaking That is Made Easy by a Little Stratagem.

We had a lot of old posts to pull and haul off. The ground was dry and the posts came up hard. We at first thought to take one pole and yank them out by main strength and awkwardness while the team stood by. But decided upon different plan and took with us merely a good length of chain and a piece of 2x8-inch stuff about 30 inches long. Fasten one end of the chain to the post, and the other end to the chain, etc. We started down on the right-hand side of and



HOW TO PULL POSTS.

along the line of posts in driving past a post he swings the chain a little to the right, then slightly to the left, and backed a few feet, bringing left hind wheel within about 18 inches from post, and about 18 inches from the chain, etc. We started down on the right-hand side of and

Care of Young Chickens.

Never keep any more broods of young chicks than they will eat up clean, when confined in brooder, but after you let them outside the brooder always keep dry grass in the brooder, in a little rough, so as to entice them to return to the brooder, their only home. See that their feed trough in brooder is and before withdrawn. Chicks must be covered, especially when young. Chicks must be kept warm. Chicks must be taught correct habits in the first days of their youth. Chicks must have more attention than wheat or corn. These files apply to chicks, ducks and turkeys.—Agricultural Epitomist.

To Keep Out Tuberculosis.

In keeping the herd of dairy cows free from tuberculosis a few general rules at least should be observed. First, know that the herd is free from the disease. Then do not bring a new cow into the herd unless she has been first tested by tuberculosis. If milk is taken to a creamery and skim-milk brought back, do not permit it to be used till it has been pasteurized. This will not only make it safe to feed to calves, but if it is fed to pigs will also prevent the disease being spread in that direction, which means its getting a foothold on the farm. Do not under any circumstances permit strange cattle to run in the pasture or occupy the stables. Above all, do not permit a consumptive person to take care of the cows. Farmers' Review.

Advantages of Rotation.

The value of rotation of crops in preventing plant diseases has been strikingly shown in some experiments with egg-plants. One plot of ground had been grown with this crop for three successive years, when the crop was compared with that of another plot on which eggplants had been previously grown. Rot was prevalent on the old plot. There were five times as many sound fruits upon the new as upon the old land. The percentages of decayed fruits were only 16 per cent, against 81 per cent.

Electricity vs. Steam.

Electricity is driving steam power out of steel works and many other big manufacturing plants, and an enormous saving is being effected.

PROF. THOMAS SHAW.

An American Farm Journal's Appreciative Words Concerning a Former Well-Known Canadian.

The department of animal husbandry chair in our western agricultural colleges and experiment stations is being made so by such men as Shaw of Minnesota and Henry of Wisconsin. Thomas Shaw's whole life has been devoted to the great variety of work along this line, which enables him to treat the whole field of animal husbandry from both a practical and scientific standpoint.

Of Scotch parentage, he was born at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, Jan. 8, 1843, was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools and spent 25 years in active farming on his own account. He bought his first farm with a cow, and through teaching school, and achievement in the various branches of agriculture, he has become a prominent figure in the Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal, with the aid of a brother, and edited it for seven years. He was foremost in the study of the Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal, with the aid of a brother, and edited it for seven years. He was foremost in the study of the Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal, with the aid of a brother, and edited it for seven years.



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HOW TO PULL POSTS.

along the line of posts in driving past a post he swings the chain a little to the right, then slightly to the left, and backed a few feet, bringing left hind wheel within about 18 inches from post, and about 18 inches from the chain, etc. We started down on the right-hand side of and

Care of Young Chickens.

Never keep any more broods of young chicks than they will eat up clean, when confined in brooder, but after you let them outside the brooder always keep dry grass in the brooder, in a little rough, so as to entice them to return to the brooder, their only home. See that their feed trough in brooder is and before withdrawn. Chicks must be covered, especially when young. Chicks must be kept warm. Chicks must be taught correct habits in the first days of their youth. Chicks must have more attention than wheat or corn. These files apply to chicks, ducks and turkeys.—Agricultural Epitomist.

To Keep Out Tuberculosis.

In keeping the herd of dairy cows free from tuberculosis a few general rules at least should be observed. First, know that the herd is free from the disease. Then do not bring a new cow into the herd unless she has been first tested by tuberculosis. If milk is taken to a creamery and skim-milk brought back, do not permit it to be used till it has been pasteurized. This will not only make it safe to feed to calves, but if it is fed to pigs will also prevent the disease being spread in that direction, which means its getting a foothold on the farm. Do not under any circumstances permit strange cattle to run in the pasture or occupy the stables. Above all, do not permit a consumptive person to take care of the cows. Farmers' Review.

Advantages of Rotation.

The value of rotation of crops in preventing plant diseases has been strikingly shown in some experiments with egg-plants. One plot of ground had been grown with this crop for three successive years, when the crop was compared with that of another plot on which eggplants had been previously grown. Rot was prevalent on the old plot. There were five times as many sound fruits upon the new as upon the old land. The percentages of decayed fruits were only 16 per cent, against 81 per cent.

Electricity vs. Steam.

Electricity is driving steam power out of steel works and many other big manufacturing plants, and an enormous saving is being effected.

SORE MOUTH IN PIGS.

A Dangerous Disease Unless Radical Steps Are Taken at Once.

Canker, or nursing sore mouth, is a troublesome disease, and if not promptly attended to, proves fatal, says The Swine Journal. It may, and we think it usually does, arise from impurity in the milk of the sow or from poison on her teats and udder obtained by running in tall, wet grass or poison vines. The first symptoms are lumps on the sow's udder, and sometimes sores; next will be noticed blisters on the lip, tongue and mouth of the pig; the tongue and lips become swollen, and the roof and sides of the mouth inflamed and covered with deep red or white blisters. Treatment: Catch the pig and wash its mouth out thoroughly with a solution of carbolic acid and water sufficiently strong to kill the flesh upon the arm. Apply it with a rag, or a small piece of sponge tied on a stick. A strong sage tea applied in the same way is good, and in addition take powdered sulphur, put it into a large straw sulphur, put it into a large straw, hold the pig's mouth open and blow the dry sulphur in. Apply these remedies frequently and bathe the sow's teats and udder with a weak solution of carbolic acid. Keep litter that he gets it away from the pigs. Care, close attention and the frequent application of the above remedies will rarely fail to cure if taken in time. The sow should be fed sulphur in her sops.

TESTING THE SEEDS.

Now the Farmer Can Make a Determination at Home.

Most seed dealers now make germination tests before putting their seeds on the market. Consumers will also find it much to their advantage to test the viability of seeds, but as a rule they have the impression that seed-testing requires elaborate apparatus and some complicated scientific process to conduct it successfully. That this opinion is inaccurate is shown by the following germination test in time. The seed should be fed sulphur in her sops.

HOME MADE GERMINATOR.

Certain number of seeds should be carefully counted out, and the germinating ones removed and counted as fast as they appear. In testing crimson clover, if the seed is good, 80 to 90 per cent. should sprout over from close frame between two top trays in middle of frame tight

HOME MADE FRUIT EVAPORATOR.

Several years ago we made the following dryer for fruit. Having a smokehouse 6x10 feet frame, we put up a frame of shingles in cut. Made trays of stuff 1x2 inch, double thickness with galvanized screen between, 1/2 or 3/4 inch mesh is best (but even painted fly screen will do); corner frame to lap; trays 30x36 inch; trays rest on one slat on each side and slide out like a drawer. Put run stove pipe up back of trays; cut opening in roof to insure some draft over fruit; close frame between two top trays in middle of frame tight

HOME MADE FRUIT EVAPORATOR.

to force air over fruit, and dried a lot of fruit with no trouble and little work to perfection. There was no expense of cash except for tray material, which need not cost much. Trays should not be closer together than 6 to 8 inches. Each tray will hold about half a bushel of fruit. We let fire go down at night and start it again in the morning until dry. Apples quarter-dried in about 18 hours. Sliced in about 12 hours and other fruit in proportion. We dried apples, prunes, cherries, pears and several kinds of berries. We open smokehouse door after meat is removed for fresh air to enter. There will be no smell of smoke at fruit drying time.—Practical Farmer.

Not Good for Ensilage.

A small experimental silo was filled with cut turnips and heavily weighted. The material contained 9.50 per cent. dry matter. The experiment was tried in mid-winter, with cold turnips and in a cold room. There was no appreciable rise in temperature, and all were well for about two weeks, when the mass gave way and fell in. There was too little dry matter, particularly of a green nature, to hold together. The result was as expected, and the moral is, Don't.—Vermont Station Bulletin.

FARM TELEPHONES.

Northeastern Ohio Furnishes an Object Lesson in Quick an Easy Rural Communications.

Northeastern Ohio is noted for its rural telephone service, and especially in the town of Geauga County, although strictly an agricultural county, says The Orange Judd Farmer. Not only is there an office in every township, but hundreds of farmers and business men have 'phones in their homes. So numerous are the wires that they have been likened to a gigantic spider's web covering the whole country. One of the local companies, known as the Bainbridge Telephone Company, bears the distinction of being exclusively a farmers' company, it being operated by eight farmers, who own everything from franchise to switchboard. This company was organized two years ago. Each stockholder owns one-eighth interest, and all sittings are equally the assessments and dividends. A constitution and code of rules were framed and adopted, officers were elected, consisting of a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and general manager. The latter has the general supervision of the lines, such as purchasing material, constructing, repairing, setting instruments,

INTERIOR OF TELEPHONE OFFICE.

showing operator and switchboard, etc. The officers perform such duties as are customary in their respective offices. All are elected for one year. Four regular meetings are held, and special meetings are called by the president when necessary. The primary object in constructing the lines is not to build them as an investment, but as a help in the transaction of our business as farmers, and to give our families some of the social privileges that are too often lacking on the farm. We buy all our material at wholesale, usually paying cash, thereby saving the cash discount. Cedar poles 25 feet long and 5 to 6 inches in diameter at top end, are used on all long lines. On short lines we use some chestnut and black walnut, but being so much heavier and harder to climb are not satisfactory. The poles are set 4 to 4 1/2 feet deep and from 200 to 225 feet apart, varying the distance to avoid interfering with chimneys, lawns, gates and other places where poles would be undesirable to the land owner. Good painted cross-arms are securely fastened to the poles with lag bolts. Special telephone wire varying in size from Nos. 9 to 12 is used. This comes in coils containing one or two miles, and is vastly better than common wire.

INTERIOR OF TELEPHONE OFFICE.

We use only the best long-distance telephone, both of the series and the bridging bell patterns. The latter are better talkers, but seem to get out of order more easily than the others. A modern 100-drop switchboard is centrally located in the home of one of the company, who with the help of his family attends to the work very satisfactorily. Upon retiring for the night the operator switches on the electrical night bell, which is located in his sleeping room, and on any wire during the night immediately sets this bell ringing, and it continues to ring until the call is answered by the operator. By this arrangement an absolute day and night service is secured, which is indispensable in cases of emergency. A record is kept of all the messages sent, day, whether sent or received, and at the end of each month a statement is prepared for each company with which we connect and balances settled.

INTERIOR OF TELEPHONE OFFICE.

The rental price (\$12 a year in advance or \$11.25 by the month) entitles the subscriber, his family, hired help and company the free use of our lines and those with which we have reciprocity contracts. Beyond this a low rate of toll is charged, varying from 10c to 20c, according to distance. Our trunks are run once in three months and makes collections. The low rate of rental is only made possible in the country by placing several phones on each circuit, usually one street or neighborhood are on the same wire, each one having his own signal or ring as we call it. While it is possible, with the best instruments, to put a large number on the same circuit, we find that from four to eight at most are enough to insure first-class service, without becoming too "mixy."

INTERIOR OF TELEPHONE OFFICE.

Electrical storms cause us some trouble, but thus far the damage has been exceedingly small. "Cross talk" or the induction between parallel wires is by far the worst thing with which we contend, and can only be avoided by a transposed metallic circuit with from one to four transpositions per mile. A liberal use of insulated wire prevents the singing of the wires in cold weather. We started with three subscribers outside of the company, and now have over 50, with 30 miles of pole and 100 of wire. Reciprocity arrangements give us the free use of 150 more phones, including a village of 3,000 population.

Good Horses in Demand.

For good horses there will always be a good price going, for if a man cannot sell them in this country, he can sell them in some other country, and the dealers in that country are only too glad to send their representatives to Canada to buy them; but it is only horses of great excellence that they will surely buy, and to raise this sort should be the aim of every breeder, no matter what his mode of sale, to hold together. The result was as expected, and the moral is, Don't.—Vermont Station Bulletin.

Producing Early Peaches.

Mr. J. H. Hale, the great American peach grower, is reported to have said that he gets peaches two weeks earlier by the following method: In the middle of the growing season put a strong wire around a large arm of a tree and twist it fairly tight. This checks the flow of sap and causes fruit buds to form early and in great number. The fruit on the branches of this arm will ripen two weeks earlier than that on the untreated branches and will be much more highly colored. But this part of the tree will be so weakened by the treatment that it should be cut away after fruiting, that new shoots may come and take its place. Thus one large arm or limb of a tree may be forced each year.

Making Use of Weeds.

A crop of weeds that are nearly matured, but which have not produced seeds, is one that will pay if it is plowed under. Even weeds can thus be put to good use if rightly handled, but the farmer who sows a single weed to produce seed multiplies his work in the future. There is no waste of time in killing weeds, as no work on the farm pays better if future labor is considered.

PLAIN COMMON SENSE.

Really Nothing Else is Required to Raise Healthy Calves.

In all my experience I never lost but one young calf while it was suckling its dam. That was many years ago when Hungarian grass first put in an appearance with us, and the hay fed to the cow killed the calf, writes a contributor to Homestead. The milk caked in the calf's stomach. My experience has always been to restrict the feed of the cow for two or three weeks before calving, and if this is properly done I think there will, as a rule, be no scour in the calf. The fattest cow the more care is necessary. I have had cows come in that were fit for the butcher's block, and have allowed the calves to take all the milk they would, and this, too, without harm to them. When the cow is not on grass I feed hay, and not too much with no grain whatever for at least a week before calving. I also give a little wheat bran every other day for the sake of its regulating effect. Let the cow get a little hungry at this time, and it will not hurt her, while it will benefit the calf. This way of feeding will me has always gone the way of the milk in such a condition that the calf can have all it wants of it, and I only take away what is left. Sometimes the calf may be a little constipated, and when this is so feed more bran and all will come right. With me the question has not been so much the quantity as the quality of milk that makes the healthy calf. I invariably leave the cow and calf together for the first week or two.

Swedish Ducks.

The blue Swedish ducks originated in the extreme northern part of Europe, and it is claimed are a cross of the common German farm duck and the Rouen, having received additional blood from the wild blue teal. They are very hardy, can stand any climate and produce eggs at almost nothing, says The American Agriculturist. They equal at least,

How to Get Top Prices.

To get the advantage of full market prices for eggs nothing is more important than the style of the boxes and packing. Of course size and cleanliness are very important considerations, but the first thing that strikes the eye of a purchaser is the exterior quality. I notice many lots of eggs, especially from the south, which come into the stores in all sorts of cases—sarcophagi, two alike, and some of them neat and trim. These goods are generally condemned before they are looked at and can only be sold at a concession, no matter how good the eggs may be. Shippers may accept it as a fact that while all the eggs in first-class packages may not sell at top prices, no eggs in second or third class packages will do so.—N. Y. Produce Review.

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TOPMAST SNAPPED.

COLUMBIA WINS THE SECOND RACE THROUGH AN ACCIDENT.

Head Gear of the Shamrock Came Down Soon After the Start and She Was Towed Back to New York for Repairs.

New York, Oct. 10.—Clear weather and a fine breeze greeted the skippers and crews of the racing yachts when they "turned to" this morning. As soon as the start was made and both yachts were towing out past the point of the Hook at 9 o'clock, the Shamrock's mainmast was hoisted soon after and at 9.30 she cast off her tow line, broke out her jib and fled away to starboard at a point midway between Scotland and Sandy Hook lightships. The Columbia continued to tow until well up to the Sandy Hook lightship and at 9.35 her crew set the mainmast and at 9.37 her crew set the sail as well as the cast off her tow line and set what appeared to be her No. 2 jibtopmast—not the largest one she has.

The jibtopmast of the Shamrock began to set at 9.40 was apparently her largest one, the same one which was bent on Monday to aluminum spars. Today wooden ones were used. With a freshening breeze from the eastward and the ugly swell rolling in from the quarter it seemed a rather risky proceeding to swing such a large topmast aloft. Subsequent events proved that with a smaller topmast the Shamrock might have finished the race. The same persons were on board the Columbia and the Shamrock as on previous race days.

The situation at gun fire was almost exactly the same as that between the Defender and Valkyrie in that they approached the line on the day when the Valkyrie fouled the Defender. When the Shamrock, a moment after gun fire, rounded the lightship's stern and in less than a minute she was on the Columbia's beam, the Columbia, having been unable to gain the weather berth, had now an opening.

Head of the Boer Army. (Philadelphia Record.) There is a man in South Africa to whom the eyes of the world will be turned with the greatest interest. He will be the central figure of the great hostilities that are soon to commence in Southern Africa between the British forces and the Boers.

The man is Gen. Petrus Jacobus Joubert. When the diplomacy of President Paul Kruger failed, he was the Boer general who led the Boer forces in the Transvaal.

The Boer general is a man rough of speech, but a fighter whose name will be remembered in the annals of the war. He was born in the Cape Colony in the latter part of 1831, being six years younger than Paul Kruger.

Effect on the natives. In appearance Joubert is about five feet nine inches in height, stoutly built, has a bushy gray beard, and a face tanned by the African sun.

The writer first met this Boer general in the latter part of 1870. At that time Joubert was one of the triumvirate who were planning the rebellion to overthrow British rule in the Transvaal.

It was found that the direct cause of the accident was the parting of the foremast aboard in the "nip"—that is, the portion of this steel wire rope resting in the spreader which extends outwards from the hoists of the lower mast.

event of an accident to either yacht the uninsured vessel was to complete the course. This agreement was signed by Mr. L. A. and Sir Thomas Lipton. It is a great pity, of course, that such an accident should have occurred at such a time, when everything looked so promising for a good triangular race.

At the time of the accident the Columbia was an eighth of a mile to windward of the Shamrock. For 33 minutes and 45 seconds the Columbia continued on the starboard tack. She had taken in her jibtopmast soon after the accident to the Shamrock so as to relieve the topmast of any unnecessary strain.

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When the committee boat arrived in Sandy Hook bay the regatta committee found the Shamrock had been towed to Erie basin, where she is to be repaired. The committee at once paid a visit to Sir Thomas Lipton, and to Commodore Morgan who was with his steam yacht at the time of the accident.

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that Joubert does not know, and now in his sixty-eighth year, he is as full of life and spirit as he was in 1831 when he defeated the British at Majuba Hill. He is being the general of the Boer forces, Joubert is also the vice-president of the Transvaal, and next to Kruger stands nearer to the hearts of the Boers than any man in the Transvaal.

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THE ST. JOHN PRESBYTERY.

New Moderator Chosen and Another Secretary Named.

The regular quarterly meeting of the presbytery of St. John was held Tuesday afternoon in St. Andrew's church. The moderator, Rev. J. S. Sutherland, presided, and there were present Rev. Messrs. W. W. Rainnie, Boyd, D. Campbell, A. Boyd, A. S. Morton, A. H. Campbell, Burgess, Pringle, Douglas, Robertson, D. J. Fraser, Archibald, Macneil, Fotheringham, James Rose, Foster, McDonald, Murray, McIntosh, Jack, and Elders Forbes, W. S. Morrison, Whittaker and Coburn.

The clerk, Rev. James Rose, resigned the office and Rev. J. S. Sutherland was elected to fill the position, thus necessitating his resignation of the position of moderator, to which Rev. A. S. Morton was elected.

Messrs. J. S. Seaton and F. Chisholm were before the Presbytery as a committee with Rev. J. S. Sutherland and Rev. L. G. Macneil, McDonald, F. W. Murray, G. O. Pringle, J. Burgess, J. A. McLean, T. F. Fotheringham, W. W. Rainnie, W. J. Fraser, and Mr. W. Morrison, Judge Stevens and Mr. A. W. Coburn were appointed in connection with the centenary fund.

A call from Richmond to Rev. A. D. Archibald, of Dorchester and Seckville, was submitted, signed by Rev. J. S. Sutherland, the moderator, to preside, and accompanied by a guarantee of \$750, with the use of a manse. Rev. Mr. Archibald signed his acceptance of the call and on motion it was agreed that he be inducted on Tuesday, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock in the church at McKen's Corner, Rev. A. S. Morton, the moderator, to preside, and Mr. W. Morrison, Rev. Mr. Fowler to address the people, and Rev. Mr. Ireland to address the minister.

A number of bills were passed. In the afternoon Rev. J. Vallentin, ordained missionary at Grand Falls, placed his resignation of the office of the presbytery. It was accepted to take effect on the last day of October.

Rev. Mr. Burgess, for the century fund movement, reported the appointment of Rev. Mr. McDonald as secretary in place of Rev. A. S. Morton, resigned; that it had been agreed that the arrangements for visiting the congregation be left to the sub-committee; that a meeting of the sessions and trustees of St. Andrew's church at 8 o'clock on Monday following the arrival here of Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Ontario, moderator of the presbytery, and Rev. Dr. Campbell's Sunday services here at St. Andrew's church in the morning, and St. Stephen's church in the afternoon. It was agreed that the report of the month in connection with this movement.

Rev. James Rose submitted a report on home missions, recommending that Rev. A. S. E. Foster be appointed as ordained minister at St. Matthew's church, North End, that W. A. Cunningham, minister be given work for the winter, and the appointment to the field be left with the home mission committee; that Fort Loyal, Quebec, be opened as a class or station, and that the students' reports be referred to the home mission committee with power to recommend bills to the board.

The recommendations were adopted and, after dealing with several assembly remits, presbytery adjourned.

The Gaming Evil in England. "In my opinion," said Mr. Gladstone, "there can be no more potent strength for doing good" than the abolition of the practice of gambling. A sweeping assertion truly, yet none who has studied the subject can regard it as a degree of exaggeration. Today the gambling problem threatens us with a graver menace than perhaps ever before. Never has it so permeated the life of our nation as it does now. It has stood so safely under the protection of the law as it does today. Recent judicial decisions have thrown the law into confusion.

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The Columbia took in her baby jibtopmast and continued on her course, tacking to starboard at 11.35, for it had been specially agreed a few days prior to the date set for the first race that in the

seems the best all-around style, most effective against the wind or other adverse conditions. The aim is somewhat to the right of the object to be roped—say a foot and a half on a twenty-five-foot throw, the exact instant of release being governed by weight of rope, wind, velocity of swing, etc. Judgment comes instinctively with practice. The rest of the rope is held coiled in the other hand and raised as fast as desired, two or three coils being retained.

To "snub" the rope (wind it about the pommel) after casting, in the instant of time a throw is a trick quite as difficult as throwing properly. The Mexicans, with their large-diameter pommeled, have to take on by one turn; the American pommeled, being smaller, require two. The pommeled often smokes from the friction created, and is frequently deeply grooved, and almost barned by the rope. The important part played by the roped cow pony is obvious. He is to be kept on his haunches, and the instant the rope begins to lighten, and in many other ways materially to assist his man.

The second method of throwing is exactly the reverse, i. e., the noose is swung from the left to right above the object to be roped. This is called the "California throw," and possibly gives a little greater range. At any rate, one or two of the longest throws I know of, and I find so myself. It may be only a personal record. Any good "roper" can throw either way.

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Shorey's Clare Serge Suits

Made of Fast Blue Serge 20 oz. to the yard.

Not made to order but made to fit.

Sold only by the best Clothing dealers for

\$12.00 A SUIT

Tailors' price for the same goods \$20.00.

Head of St. Paul in a Medal in the Catechism.

The picture of St. Paul is reported to have been found lately in the catechism by a tourist named Henderson. It was on a medal or coin three and three-quarter inches in diameter, and of the most beautiful preservation. On one side was a finely outlined head showing the features and skull of a thinker.

On the reverse was a lengthy inscription which appears to prove conclusively that the medal was intended as a memorial of the philosopher among the early Christians.

The lines may be translated: "Blessed be the most high God in this one from out of the sources of Israel, being a student of Benjamin and a master mild." If this medal is as genuine it is possibly a representation of the great Christian theologian when he was on his way to Rome.

The finding of this medal has stimulated interest in the subject of the early apostles of Christianity, and with most pleasing results. No less than three glass "portraits" of St. Paul have been discovered in the same place as the bearing pictures of Paul and others of the apostles. There is no shadow of suspicion as to their genuineness.

St. Paul was ever at the head of the Christian church in Rome? The Book of Acts records many incidents of his journey thither after his escape from the decision of Festus to send him to Jerusalem. This took place in the year 60, when many of the Christians had already found their chief.

It must have been an event of no small moment when the greatest thinker of the new faith, the real founder of Christianity, reached the capital city, and it is not surprising that the Christian artists hastened to preserve his likeness on the glass vessels used in the catechism.

Some have questioned the authenticity of these pictures on the ground that the early Christians were opposed to all pictures, as the Jews were; but when it is remembered that St. Paul was the radical reformer who did away with many of the Jewish observances which some of the Christians still preserved it is easy to see that he would have willingly lent himself to the making of pictures of the believers.

Here are Paul and John drawn on one "patern," merely as men who were much beloved in the hearts of the believers. They are not yet conceived as saints, for there is no aureole around them.

In the second "patern" found in the catechism, and now preserved in the Vatican, is a further proof of the nature of this early portraiture, for, beside the picture of St. Paul, there are the pictures of a man named Dana. Probably he was a devoted coworker of these great leaders, but according to the inscription he preserved his memory.

The fact that a man of whom nothing is spoken in subsequent history is pictured along with Paul and the other apostles is strong proof that this picture must have been made while all were alive.

The fact that very soon after their death the apostles were pictured as saints is evidenced by the third "patern" in which we find Paul and Peter, but an angel seems to be giving them the crown, either of sainthood or martyrdom.

—New York Journal.

Frogs in Carriand Lots. The shipment of frogs from this point this season has been enormous. From 100 to three wagon loads have been shipped to Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago every day since the ice went out of the lakes. The shipments are still now, but from the first of September until the lakes freeze up jump-fish will be a burden to the baggagemen of the Great Northern railway.

Monday last there was not a box of frogs in sight when the train pulled in from the west, and the baggagemen were astonished to see a truck loaded with croakers, and remarked to the depot agent that some one was entitled to a medal, but just as the finished this sentence E. J. Brooks' dray team came around the depot with a load of frogs, and the baggagemen went to the corner of the car for his gun, and if he remembered right, he used some tall language, but he grabbed up the boxes of live frogs, fired them into a corner, slammed the car door hard and howled for the engineer to pull out of town before another load of frogs came around the corner.—Litchfield, Minn. Ledger.

Avoidable error is hard-kart, her-ber, and every other barbarous inflection.

A Typographical Error.

To the Editor of THE TELEGRAPH: Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a typographical error on page 55 of the printed minutes of the Kings County Council for the current year, which makes it appear that Dr. Charles McLean, one of the Councilors for Norton parish, was allowed a mileage for 20 miles, viz: for attendance at the January session of the county council.

Dr. McLean's mileage was only 11 miles, and he was paid for attendance at the January session of the county council. I understand that this printer's error is being used as a canvas against Dr. McLean in the approaching Municipal Election in Norton parish, therefore in justice to him, I have to request that you will publish this correction and greatly oblige.

Yours truly, GEO. O. DICKSON OTTY, Secy.-Treasurer, King's Co.

Hampton, Oct. 17.

