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NO. 81.

PTHYIANS IN SESSION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF GRAND LODGE OF THE MAJIL TIME PROVINCES

Opened Tuesday Morning at Castle Hall—Something of the Year's Work—A Most Enjoyable Outing Tuesday—Fredericton Company, U. E., Wins in Drill.

The pretty uniforms of the Knights of Pythias, uniform rank, were prominent Tuesday for a time on the streets, for the annual session of the Grand Lodge, K. of P., of the Maritime Provinces. The meetings are being held in Castle hall, Gormain street. The first gathering was at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Grand Chancellor Dr. F. A. Godwin called grand lodge to order and welcomed the delegates. In an address to the grand lodge, he expressed his pleasure at being able to say that the order is in good sound condition, with membership steadily increasing. Negotiations were in progress for the formation of new lodges in several towns in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

He pointed out the necessity of an organizer for the order, and under Lieut. Col. Grimmer, is advancing steadily, whilst the Endowment Rank is rapidly gaining favor. The grand chancellor recommended that the grand lodge take into consideration the advisability of appointing a brother to be known as "grand lecturer" or "organizer," whose duty it will be to disseminate Pythian principles throughout the domain, visit lodges, see that the work is properly performed, and give all necessary advice, and look to the instituting of lodges in towns capable of sustaining a lodge; the remuneration for such services to be determined by the grand lodge; that the incoming committee on law and supervision be authorized to compare the constitution with the respective statutes and make such alterations in the constitution as may be necessary; that an official seal be adopted for the use of the grand chancellor.

Mr. J. C. Henry, grand keeper of records and seals, in his report showed a slight gain during the year, the number of members being 65 additions to membership and 65 suspensions, principally for non-payment of dues, a matter which required attention. There were eight deaths. For the relief of brothers during the year \$3,969.81 was paid out, \$907.68 being for the relief of widows and orphan fund at June 30 was \$5,839.42. The total assets of lodges was \$23,089.28, an increase of \$238.34. This was made up of \$22,463.54, the amount of assets at June 30, 1898, with the year's cash receipts, \$6,736.51, and an increase of \$730.55. The value of lodge property, a total credit account of \$29,980.58; against this were payments of \$6,990.70 for current expenses, funeral, and other benefits, leaving the balance of \$23,089.28. Grand lodge finances show a balance of \$67.23, a substantial increase. The total assets of grand lodge is \$1,162.76.

The afternoon session was opened and Grand Lodge immediately adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock to allow the members to enjoy the excursion up river.

Frontier Company of the uniform rank arrived by special train from St. John, N. B., with a number of friends and knights from Calais. The several companies assembled about 10 o'clock in Castle hall and were marshalled into line by Col. W. C. E. Grimmer. The Grand Master, and led, next came Col. Grimmer, Adj. Gen. W. Grimmer and Chap. Rev. R. J. Houghton, of Maine, mounted; then Superior Priests, Col. Monahan, Major Gen. Wilson and Capt. E. A. Godwin, followed by the several companies: Olynx and Victoria, of St. John; Monahan, of Moncton; Frontier, of St. John; and Calais knights, headed by the St. George Brass Band, and Fowler, of Fredericton.

They marched from the hall along Gormain to Duke, thence to Charlotte along to King, down to Market Square, through Dock, Mill and Main to Indian-down where the steamer "Victoria" was in waiting. The procession was a very pretty sight and the attractive uniforms and excellent marching won favorable comments on all hands.

The Victoria left her wharf at 3.30 o'clock with a party of 350 knights, the guests of the subordinate lodges, bound for a trip up river and dinner at Robshaw. The party was exclusively composed of members of the order, the only exception being that a representative of each of the city newspapers was invited. The Victoria steamed up as far as Woodman's point, the trip being greatly enjoyed by all. Light refreshments and cigars were served by a ladies' committee and music was pleasantly given by the Grand Master's Band, stationed at the bow and the St. George Brass Band, at the stern. The boat was turned about at Woodman's point and ran back to the Kennecobec, then up to Robshaw.

Here the Aberdeen meter and the excursionists were transferred and taken aboard. The Frontier Company Knights and the other brethren from St. Stephen and Calais who had to leave early to return home by special train left night, remained on board the Victoria to have dinner at 10 o'clock.

The competitors proceeded to the grounds of the Belle View Hotel. A competitive drill among the U. E. companies was on the programme and it was decided to have this before being Host Pagley's good cheer. When Frontier company had arrived at dinner on the Victoria, the Uniform Rank was assembled on the hotel grounds and the competition began.

Frontier Company, N. 4, of St. Ste-

plan, under command of Capt. J. P. Fry, first went through the manoeuvres, continuing themselves to plate, military movements, which they executed well and won hearty applause from the large number of spectators. The only other competing company was Fowler, No. 6, of Fredericton, under the regular drill, which was done with great precision, the company performed a number of fancy manoeuvres, eliciting much praise for their excellent work. The judges were Colonel J. E. Armstrong, Major A. J. Armstrong, and Colonel Monahan. They agreed that both companies were about equal in the performance of the ordinary drill, but that Fowler division, by its beautiful fancy movements, showed that more times the attention had been given to the work, and to it company they awarded the prize, which is a silver cup, donated by Supreme Representative J. D. Fowler, of Fredericton.

The drill over, the Bellevue dining hall was invaded, and the fine dinner was greatly enjoyed. The menu was excellent, and the viands were served so well and with a completeness that drew forth many expressions of satisfaction.

The St. Stephen party, including the St. George Band, whose music had been greatly enjoyed, had left by the Quebec express for St. John at the close of the drill. The balance of the evening was pleasantly spent about Robshaw, the Grand Band furnishing a number of fine selections at the hotel. The grounds were lighted by Chinese lanterns and looked pretty indeed.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the Victoria left for home and so pleasantly did the time on the return trip pass, that no one realized it was over when the boat slowed up at her wharf. The electric cars were waiting to bring the party to town.

It was one of the best excursions of the year, and was conducted with a lavish hand by the knights, who not only exacted but spared no pains to make the outing the best success it was. The committee in charge was composed of Mr. C. H. Smith, chairman; Mr. Walker Macmackin, secretary; and Messrs E. C. Wilson, Robert Strain, J. A. Wilson, Harrison Kinnear, F. A. Godwin, W. M. M. Simons, Frank J. Potts, F. S. Merritt, Heber Kiehl, George McKee and William Dunmer.

The session of the grand lodge, Knights of Pythias, Wednesday morning was taken up with reception of the reports of the grand officers and standing committees.

The first business was the conferring of the grand lodge rank on the ten past grand chancellors. They were Dr. J. A. Wade and Judge Cookburn, of St. John; A. L. Laffin, St. Stephen; E. Clinton Brown, J. A. Watson and J. M. Jenkins, St. John; F. A. Godwin, Halifax; Charles G. Stewart, St. John; and Loomer and Nathan Duff, Advocate, N. S.

In the afternoon the printing committee reported. A copy of the paper, read from Mr. E. A. Powers, of Montreal, past grand chancellor, with reference to the establishing of a paper, the Pythian Review, dealing with the doings of the craft, and requesting that it be made the official organ of the Knights of Pythias for the maritime provinces as well as Quebec. The recommendation was adopted and the paper made the official organ.

Officers were elected as follows: George J. Clarke, of St. Stephen, grand chancellor; Frank S. Merritt, of St. John, grand vice-chancellor; W. S. Stewart, of St. John, grand scribe; T. Amos Wilson, of Fredericton, grand master at arms; J. C. Henry, of St. Stephen, grand keeper of records and seals, re-elected for his eleventh term; H. J. Logan, M. P., of Amherst, grand master of the exchequer; F. A. Godwin, of Halifax, grand inner guard; John Bedford, of Moncton, grand outer guard; W. O. H. Grimmer, of St. John, supreme representative for the year; R. E. Cooper, ex-mayor of Springhill, N. S., grand trustee.

In the evening the officers were installed. An invitation from Past Chancellor Tabor of Ivanhoe Lodge, Woodstock, to meet there next year was accepted and Grand Lodge adjourned till the second Tuesday of August, 1900.

Copies of the Pythian Review were received at the Grand Lodge. In matters relative to the order, under the maritime provinces heading is the following:

Past Chancellor J. M. Jenkins, as general organizer, assisted by several deputies, are doing good work in the interests of the order. Sections have recently been organized at Parraboro, N. S.; Marysville, N. B., and Milltown, N. B., and there has been a steady gain in the membership of the old sections, particularly Section 2,419, of St. John, N. B.

The Venezuela Arbitration. PARIS, Aug. 9.—M. Mallet-Provest, the secretary of the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary arbitration commission, at today's sittings of that body proceeded with his presentation of the Venezuelan side, and introduced evidence with the object of proving the Spaniards ejected the Dutch from Guyana river by right of jurisdiction. M. Mallet-Provest will conclude his argument tomorrow, when Prof. John R. Soley will discuss the question from the date of the British occupation in 1814.

The Ship Railway Condemned. TORONTO, Aug. 9.—The Telegram's special cable from London says the Financial News today calls the Chignecto Ship Railway a most lamentable project and says the investors who want to treat the matter in air, give and take way, might secure a fair amount of compensation from the present Canadian administration.

ALL HEADACHES from whatever cause relieved by HOFFMAN'S HEADACHE POWDERS. 10 cents and 25 cents at all druggists.

TWO WRECKES.

ONE IN THIS PROVINCE AND ONE IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

No One Was Hurt in the Canada Eastern Wreck Although the Entire Train Left the Track—Six Passengers Killed in the Quebec Wreck.

FREDERICTON, Aug. 9.—The Canada Eastern express from this city, made up of four freight and two passenger cars with locomotive and tender and traveling at the rate of 30 miles an hour, jumped the track yesterday morning at Dudley's crossing, eight miles from Robshaw, and, strange as it may seem, not a trainman or passenger received as much as a scratch and the cars and locomotive escaped with little or no damage.

From what can be learned from the trainmen and passengers it seems that the accident was due to an obstruction in the form of a plank, which was lying lengthwise on one of the rails just at crossing. Whether the plank had been torn up by a team accidentally or placed there by somebody with the deliberate purpose of wrecking the train is only a matter of conjecture. The trainmen have no decided opinion on the subject, but are inclined to favor the accident theory. The obstruction was sighted by Driver Boyd just as the train rounded a sharp curve. It was only a few yards away and he had scarcely time to whistle for brakes before the engine crashed into the obstruction and was completely wrecked. It was only a few yards away and he had scarcely time to whistle for brakes before the engine crashed into the obstruction and was completely wrecked. It was only a few yards away and he had scarcely time to whistle for brakes before the engine crashed into the obstruction and was completely wrecked.

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THE MOTORMAN'S STORY.

EVIDENCE OF THE DRIVER OF THE WRECKED STREET CAR.

He Says He Was Proceeding Slowly, With the Circuit Shut Off, and Brakes On for the Incline Where the Car Left the Track and Fell.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 9.—George A. Hamilton, the motorman who was in charge of the car which went off the track, testified that he had been in the employ of the company for the past four years as conductor and motorman. Questioned as to whether or not he had been allowed sufficient time for dinner before starting on the last trip Sunday, witness replied that he had not. Had breakfast at 7.15 that morning. He said that he had expected to be relieved at the end of the second relief trip, but when he reached the car house the starter informed him that the man who was to relieve him also had returned late on the return trip and had not yet reported back for further duty. It therefore became necessary for him to continue, making no stop for dinner.

Hamilton said he had been called on the Friday evening previous to the accident, to run his car slowly on all curves and bridges. On the day in question he stopped his car at the turn-off, about six hundred feet from the end of the bridge. On starting up he turned the handle regulating the power screw to three notches, just sufficiently far to allow of enough current to carry the car over the frog at the switch. He allowed the handle to remain in this position until the car neared the incline. The power was then turned off and the brakes partly set. Going down the incline the car did not travel any faster than it did on trips made Friday and Saturday, or on the previous trips that day.

The car did not run fifteen feet on the bridge before jumping the track. He immediately reversed the power, but he had no contact, the motor refusing to reverse. When he saw it was no use witness said he immediately grasped the brake handle and did his utmost to stop the car. He had almost succeeded in bringing it to a full stop, when it began to topple. He then struck off the front and over the dasher, driving his head on the bridge. He knew nothing more until he came to himself, lying in a hammock.

He said he was confident that had the power worked all right he could have brought the car to a full stop in half its length by reversing the motor.

Most members of the jury seemed to take more than ordinary interest in the fact that the men off it did not have sufficient time to get their meals throughout the day. Hamilton's testimony apparently threw no new light on the question as to the responsibility for the disaster.

WOODSTOCK NEWS.

Suit Against the Town for False Arrest—Big Carriage Manufacturer Close.

WOODSTOCK, Aug. 8.—At the meeting of the town council on Monday evening the treasurer announced that there was a credit balance at the bank of \$935.30.

Mr. John T. Smith has, through his counsel, S. B. Appleby, Q. C., sued the town for damages for false arrest. The town will fight the case.

Mr. Lev Toran, an old and respected citizen of Lower Woodstock, died at his home on Sunday, August 1, in the 76th year of his age, leaving a wife, one daughter and four sons to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Theo. Day.

A Henderson, James Carr and S. L. Ketchum were elected delegates to the meeting of the Maritime Board of Trade, which meets in St. John on the 16th inst.

B. M. McLeod, agent of the Bank of Nova Scotia, left last week on his holiday. His place is filled by Marvin Walker.

Chestnut & Hipwell carriage manufacturers, have closed down. It is understood they are trying to make a settlement with their creditors, a meeting of whom will be held shortly. The firm were burned out some three years ago, losing everything, having no insurance at the time.

Englishmen On Canvas-Backs.

An English sportsman who was taken to the Chesapeake duck beds by Maryland friends narrates his adventures in the London Telegraph. He brought in ducks of every kind except canvas backs, which he particularly desired. "My bag," he says, "was seven redheads, seven blackheads, eight mallards, seventeen coon, and two bluewings, but not a single canvas-back. Upon regaining the houseboat I found that my host and his friend had killed seventy head of ducks, but among them only three canvas-backs were included. The laws of Maryland do not permit you to shoot more than three times a week down to the end of December, and more than four times a week from Jan. 1 to the end of the season. As it turned out, the rain and sleet fell so continuously that we were prevented from shooting again for five days, and only one more day's sport fell to my share. Although Jim promised that he would row me to a spot where canvas-backs were sure to be seen, I was doomed once more to disappointment. There was plenty of 'trash ducks' to be killed, but the canvas-back

was again absent from my bag. No wonder that ever-increasing prices are asked for this 'king of ducks' in a culinary sense. At the hotel in New York where I stayed I saw upon the menu that canvas-back for two would be served for \$25. I cannot say that, so far as my own taste is concerned, the canvas-back (and I have eaten plenty in my time) is worthy of his high gastronomic reputation. So far as I am concerned I would rather have for my dinner a cut from three-year-old Virginia ham cured over a hickory fire than the best canvas-back that was ever sent to table."

Deaths and Burials.

Dr. M. F. Bruce died at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon after only a week's illness of brain fever. Deceased was a skilful specialist in diseases of the eye, nose, and throat and enjoyed a large practice in St. John. He was of Scotch descent and 48 years of age, and was a native of F. E. Island where he removed to Woodstock and followed general medicine practice both there and in Hamilton. He came to St. John about 15 years ago. He was a man of fine physique and robust appearance and engaging manners and had many friends. He took keen interest in political matters, being a strong Liberal supporter. He is survived by one daughter who was visiting in F. E. Island when her father was taken ill but was summoned home several days ago.

Many friends attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Jane Klein, held Wednesday afternoon from her late residence, 106 Princess street. Services were conducted at the house and grave by Rev. T. F. Fotheringham, and the remains were interred at Fernhill.

Alexander McLeod, of Moncton Dead.

MONCTON, Aug. 7.—Another of Moncton's old landmarks passed away yesterday morning in the death of Mr. Alexander McLeod, who was in the 67th year of his age. Mr. McLeod, and lived in Moncton half a century, and for many years carried on a successful tailoring business. Of late years he has been in failing health, but passed away quite suddenly of heart failure. Deceased leaves five sons and two daughters. One of his sons is Mr. Alex. McLeod, Jr., formerly of the Treasury, and who some years ago ran the St. John Wokman, Murdoch McLeod, Mrs. Daniel McLeod and Miss Ethel McLeod, of St. John, are children of deceased.

The Policy of Expansion.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 9.—The steamship Empress of Japan arrived today from Hong Kong and Yokohama. She brings news that an agreement has been arrived at between the British and Chinese governments by which the United States shall have an exclusive settlement at Hankow.

The Social Admiral.

NAPLES, Aug. 9.—Admiral Dewey is kept busy returning the visits which have been made to him on board his flagship, Americans are arriving daily from various parts of Italy for the purpose of paying their respects to the admiral.

Tidal Wave in Chili

VALPARAISO, August 9.—A tidal wave burst into the bay yesterday evening, tearing down the embankment and sweeping off a number of cars, locomotives and tons of merchandise. The loss is estimated at a million dollars.

Finns for Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 9.—A despatch from Finland's news is here inspecting the country with a view to arranging for the immigration of thousands of Finlanders, who are emigrating because of the tyranny of the Russian government.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. SICK HEADACHE. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heavy Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pills. Small Dose. Substitution the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's, Ask for Carter's, Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

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FARM FIELD AND GARDEN THE WEEDER.

A Tool of the Good Farmer and the Best Way to Use It.

The weeder is essentially a tool of the good farmer, but it is not always the good farmer even that can give it just the proper place, where it will do the best work, and out of its proper place it is not worth much.

But, on the contrary, if the field is badly plowed and harrowed and left lumpy and cloddy, with roots and stones and other obstructions in the way, and if the seed is put in as it would have to be in such a place, and then if the weeds are permitted to get a good start, it will be about as poor a tool as can be put in the field.

Or perhaps it may be better to go farther back than that and say that the killing of weeds is only the secondary object in cultivation, and that the loosing and stirring of the soil to stimulate the plant growth are the first object of cultivation and that the killing of weeds is but a side issue.

The use of the harrow on cultivated crops after they are planted has become quite common among farmers, and has done much to pave the way for the weeder, which can be used much longer and after the crop is much larger.

Of the various makes of weeders it is hard to say which is best. It is not so much a question of round teeth, or flat teeth, or slant teeth, as it is where and when we use it, and the farmer who uses his weeder when the conditions are the best and uses it intelligently will be satisfied with it. But unless he does he will be apt to condemn it.

Our Agricultural Exports.

According to official statistics of our foreign trade, of the merchandise of domestic origin that was shipped from this country to foreign markets during the fiscal year 1892, 70.93 per cent, measured in value, consisted of the various products of American agriculture.

One of the interesting facts as regards our agricultural exports for 1892 is that they show a greater gain proportionately than our nonagricultural exports. In 1892, as has already been pointed out, products of agriculture formed 70.93 per cent of our total shipments of domestic merchandise, whereas in 1891 they formed only 68.84 per cent.

Experience With Bee Plants.

I have tried crimson clover for three seasons, and for this section it is a success, and coming just after fruit bloom it has proved a great boon to my bees. I practice sowing in corn at the last cultivation or with buckwheat. I prefer to have it sowed from June 20 to July 1, as it is not so liable to winter kill.

Sweet clover yields abundantly here, but grows most successfully on rich land when sown during the winter, and when thus sown it will hold its own in all waste places, provided the ground is rich, says a West Virginia correspondent of American Bee Journal.

How to Kill Weevils.

Bleach of carbon is a very deadly gas, and will kill any living thing that breathes it. In the woodchuck has usually several openings to his burrow. It is necessary to use the gas in some slight inclosure. First make sure that the woodchuck is at home. Then close all the openings but one. Wrap a small stone in either cotton batting or rags and saturate the cloths with the bleach.

ABOUT BEES. A Number of Timely Hints For Apiculturists and Farmers.

If the hives are located where they get the direct rays of the sun during the middle of the day in the months of June, July and August, it will add to the comfort of the bees if some kind of artificial shade is provided. This can easily be made by using boards fastened together so as to form a wide cover to extend over the front of the hives, and it should be held in place by stones, bricks or some other weights.

A swarm of bees in June is worth a load of hay. A swarm of bees in July is worth a silver spoon. A swarm of bees in August is worth a nothing.

Thus runs the old adage, and with the old bee method of keeping a swarm in July was of but little value. But with the use of movable frame hives, foundation and other modern improvements "a swarm in July" can easily be built up into a strong colony before winter sets in.

No intelligent beekeeper will deny that bees will at times during a hot, dry spell, when no honey is to be had in the fields, turn their attention to overripe or unseasoned grapes, peaches, etc. But they are seldom if ever the aggressors or the first to begin the attack. "But," says some one, "I have seen bees feeding upon grapes." Very true, but if you saw a lot of dogs feeding upon the carcass of a dead horse would you come to the conclusion that they had killed the horse? After the skin of a grape has been punctured by a bird or wasp, so that the bees can get their tongues in the opening, they soon clear it out. A careful investigation will prove that bees do not destroy sound fruit. They simply gather up what would otherwise be lost.

Does spraying fruit trees injure the bees? I believe it is generally conceded by both beekeepers and horticulturists that if fruit trees are sprayed at the proper time, either before or after they are in bloom, it cannot possibly injure the bees, says a writer whose hints, as given above, occur in American Gardening.

Useful Combination Rack. The following plan for a hay and hog rack is presented by an Ohio Farmer correspondent as the best he has seen.

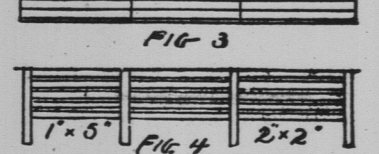
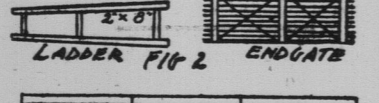
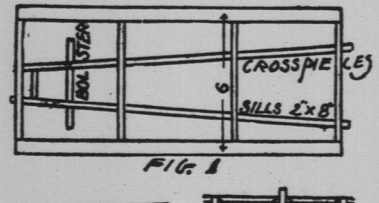


Fig. 1 shows the bottom or foundation. The sills (2 by 8) are 14 feet long; the two outside boards, over wheels, are 1 foot wide and 12 feet long. Crosspieces (2 by 6), 6 feet long.

Fig. 2 includes the ladder or upright, 2 by 4 stuff any length desired, and the end gate. Fig. 3 is the floor for the bottom and may be made of any floor stuff. Fig. 4 is the side for the rack, the lengthwise pieces of 1 by 5 stuff and the uprights 2 by 2. Trace chains with hook on each end are used with each end gate.

Notes From the Crop Circular.

According to Statistician Hyde's report for June, with the exception of Oklahoma, there is not a state or territory reporting winter wheat the condition of which is not below the 16 year average. The number of points below the June average in the principal winter wheat states is as follows: California, 1; Ohio and Texas, 7; Tennessee and Oregon, 11; Pennsylvania, 13; Kentucky, 14; Maryland, 15; Virginia, 17; Missouri and Washington, 20; Kansas, 26; Indiana, 27; Illinois, 28, and Michigan, 33.

The total reported acreage in oats is about 169,000 acres, or seven-tenths of 1 per cent less than last year. The average condition is 88.7 as compared with 98 on June 1 of last year and 91.2, the mean of the June averages for the last 13 years.

In the 13 states having 3,000,000 or more apple trees in bearing at the last census the condition on June 1, as compared with the average June condition for the last 15 years, was as follows: New York, 1 above; Pennsylvania, 6 below; Michigan, 14 below; Missouri, 3 above; Illinois, 8 above; Indiana, 5 above; Kansas, 4 above; Kentucky, no difference; Tennessee, 3 above; Virginia, 3 below; North Carolina, 4 below; Iowa, 11 below, and Maine, 31 below.

The peach crop will probably come as near being a total failure as it ever will come in a country of such vast extent and such varied climatic conditions as the United States. With the exception of California, where the conditions indicate from 75 to 95 per cent of a full crop, there is not a state that has the promise of so much as two-thirds of normal crop. Few look for even a full crop.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN THE GRAIN HARVEST.

When to Cut the Small Grains—Use of the Self-Blender.

The exact time of harvesting small grains depends primarily upon the use to which the crop is to be put. With wheat, where the straw is a secondary consideration, or no consideration at all, as in feeding the greater part of the whole crop, the sections of the United States that should be cut when the grain will weigh the most. To secure this condition cut when the grain is in the advanced dough state. On small farms where one machine is used for the entire crop, this rule must be varied according to circumstances. If the crop is attacked by the Hessian fly, the binder should be run low in this event, to gather up the fallen heads. Then, too, if the crop is attacked by rust, the cutter should be in the shock the better. The longer it stands the more injury the grain will sustain. If the wheat is allowed to get too ripe, great loss results from shattering when the bundles are handled. In view of all these considerations, no definite rule can be given as to the best time for harvesting wheat, but each farmer must be guided by circumstances.

With oats, the condition of the straw must be considered as well as that of the grain, as this makes valuable forage, provided the crop is cut at the proper time and well cured. If the weather is dry, as is usually the case during oats harvest, cut when on the green order, bind in small bundles, put up in shocks containing not more than ten sheaves and stack as soon as thoroughly dried out. When thrashed, the grain may not weigh quite as heavily as when allowed to stand a week longer, but the straw will be very nutritious and almost as valuable as timothy hay for cattle and horses. Some farmers prefer to cut their oats with a mower and treat it exactly as they do hay. In this case, after it is cut with a mower, it is raked into rows and taken directly to the barn or stack. It is not thrashed, but the grain and straw are fed together.

For young stock and dairy cattle this kind of feed, if well cured, is especially desirable. Because of the shortness of the clover crop this season more oats than usual will be cut in this manner. It is necessary when storing to put in some preservative, and rats cannot get at it readily, otherwise there will be great loss. The rats not only destroy the grain of the oats, but they also mutilate many of the leaves, rendering them palatable and unfit for feed. As a rule, most farmers prefer to cut their oats with a binder.

In concluding this advice about harvesting the small grains American agriculturists are reminded of the work of the modern self binder: it cuts everything from the flax to the tallest rye. Self binders are now so simple that almost any one can operate them, and they are of great value to the farmer. Keep well oiled, never allowing the machine, particularly the canvas parts, to get wet. Cover it carefully each night and place in a shed as soon as the harvest is completed.

Late Cabbage.

Keep the soil between the rows loose and free from weeds by use of the horse hoe or the corn plow. Immediately after the plants are set they should occasionally be used to keep the ground loose and porous. A handful or more of superphosphate of lime hoed in around each plant when about one inch high, or a little earlier will have a strikingly beneficial effect on the thriftiness of the plants.

This keeping of the plants in healthy condition by hand mowing and good cultivation is mentioned in W. Atlee Burpee's little manual on growing cabbage as the best remedy against cabbage lice, which during long dry spells in many seasons cause great damage to the cabbage crop. Somewhat stronger use of the cabbage has also a good effect for keeping off destructive vermin, and so have ashes thrown upon the cabbages. A large grain of salt dropped in the center of the leaves when the plants are of proper size for beginning to head is said to induce a disposition for heading in plants that seem indisposed to form heads. It might be worth trying.

Saving the Late Cucumber Crop.

Co-operative spraying experiments of the Ohio station upon a commercial scale have given an increase of 75 bushels per acre upon sprayed compared with unsprayed cucumber vines attacked by downy mildew. The practicability of saving the late crop of cucumbers from down mildew by use of bordeaux mixture is fully demonstrated by the experiments. Spraying for this purpose need not be begun earlier than July 25 to Aug. 1. If a crop of pickles or cucumbers is harvested by Aug. 15, spraying for downy mildew is not required.

A Scotch Verdolot on Nitragin.

A Scotch investigator concludes that "the conditions under which we are warranted in expecting that nitragin will be of benefit to agriculture are the absence of sufficient nitrogenous matter in the soil capable of producing a full leguminous crop and the absence of the bacillus radiicola, which enables the plant to obtain a sufficient supply of nitrogen from the atmosphere. It is doubtful if these two conditions will be found to coexist in any soil under rotation in this country."

SAUERKRAUT FOR COWS. Said to Be an Excellent Thing to Feed to Cattle.

A reporter among the Pennsylvania Germans of Lancaster county discovered what will probably be to most people a distinctively new use for sauerkraut, a native production of old Lancaster and a staple article of food, says the Pittsburgh Times. He had called to see an old friend who keeps a dairy and found the dairyman in the act of taking great bunches of succulent cabbage from a barrel in the cellar. The odor pervaded the neighborhood and made glad the nostrils of every true and loyal Pennsylvania Dutchman within a distance of about half a mile. The reporter was astonished when the dairyman showed him a bucket of sauerkraut and picked it to his cow stable. The second animal in the long row of stalls was a big, strong boned cow. Her head was hanging low under the manger, although there was a plentiful supply of hay in the rack above. Her ears had a dejected droop and her eyes were half closed. She was evidently a very sick cow at a time when she should have been in good spirits, for among the Pennsylvania Germans it is still a popular belief that on Christmas eve the cows in their stalls may be heard to talk to each other of the great event of the day commemorated. The incident of sauerkraut was dismissed into the manger. The cow by some peculiar system of feeding first gave evidence of the appreciation by slowly switching her tail, which had before hung limp and lifeless. Then she raised her head, poked her great muzzle into the rack and slowly began to munch the stuff. Fifteen minutes later she looked quite happy. She had eaten all the sauerkraut and was making great mouths of the hay. The dairyman said sauerkraut had long been known as one of the best things in the world to give a sick cow an appetite.

Modern Milking Stool.

The cow cannot kick over the milk pail where the invention of Andrew Dahlstrom is used. Besides offering a seat for the milker, it is also affording a seat for the milker. The idea, which is clearly shown in the illustration, is to have a stool with a high back and a seat for the milker to sit on, and a pail to be hung from the stool.



MILKING STOOL AND PAIL HOLDER.

ly shown in the cut, consists of an ordinary oblong four legged bench of sufficient size to permit of an opening in its top to receive the bucket. This opening has slanting walls, so as to hold the vessel at an angle to facilitate the milking operation.

Buttermilk From Skimmilk.

In a late issue of Home and Farm a number of inquiries were printed as to the feasibility of making good butter milk out of separator skimmilk. As there seemed to be some doubt about it in the minds of some of our correspondents, to set that doubt at rest the De Laval separator people have sent us the following communication in regard to inquiries about making buttermilk from separator skimmilk: "The usual way of treating this skimmilk for making buttermilk is to set the milk after it is separated in a can or vat and mix with it what is called a starter, or, in other words, a small portion of buttermilk. This has a tendency to sour skimmilk, and this should stay in the can at least 24 hours. When the curd is soured, put it in a churn and churn it for one-half an hour to an hour. By treating the milk in this way you will have excellent success in making buttermilk. The idea of making the buttermilk is correct, and the temperature stated, 75 to 80 degrees, is about right. We know of a great many that are treating their milk in this way and are getting entire success with the buttermilk."

Indie Treatment For Milk Fever.

The new cure for milk fever by the injection into the udder of a solution of iodide of potash is claimed by veterinarians and others to give very excellent results, and already it is becoming recognized in certain quarters as one of the most reliable remedies yet introduced. As already pointed out in these columns, it consists in injecting into the udder through the teats one dram of iodide of potassium mixed with one quart of boiling water cooled down to 88 degrees F. before being used. Half a pint of this is to be injected into each quarter of the udder. The animal should then be placed in a comfortable position on her chest and the udder gently rubbed. Her position should be changed every two or three hours, and only one injection is necessary. It should be borne in mind that before the injection is given the udder and teats should be carefully washed with soap and water to which a little carbolic acid has been added.—Farmers Gazette, Ireland.

Yarding Cows at Night.

The practice of bringing cows up at night is not a good one. It is far better to leave them in the pasture and milk them there, even though it makes more labor. In hot weather the cows, if during their freedom, will graze during the evening and early morning while dew is in the grass, and will then be down to digest what they have eaten. If yarding of cows is done at any time in summer, it should be in the middle of the day.—Boston Cultivator.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN SPRAYING POTATOES.

For the Prevention of Early and Late Blights and Beetles.

In some useful suggestions as to spraying the Rhode Island station says: The most serious disease affecting the potato is commonly known as the late blight, and is caused by the growth within the leaf tissues of a fungus, which may often be seen on the underside of an affected leaf as a delicate white mildew; hence often called potato mildew. Its first appearance is caused by brownish or purplish black spots on the leaves. These spots, under the favorable conditions of warm, moist weather, spread very rapidly, soon involving the entire plant, which becomes black and drooping and decays rapidly, emitting a peculiar, disagreeable odor.

Early blight, sometimes called the "leaf spot" disease, more especially affects early potatoes and is also caused by a fungus. It may be recognized by the appearance of small spots on the leaves, which slowly enlarge, forming irregular, concentric rings. The foliage dies prematurely, but does not decay, nor do the tubers, when affected by the late blight. Yet if largely prevalent, the disease very seriously affects the yield not only in quantity, but in quality.

Tip burn is not caused by a fungus, as are the blights, but by unfavorable conditions affecting the growth of the plant, especially dry, hot weather and lack of sufficient moisture. As both the early and late blights are caused by fungi, the surest and most perfect protection yet known is the bordeaux mixture. This should be applied before the early blight makes its appearance, and the applications continued, as necessary, to keep the plants covered with a thin film of the mixture until the tubers are grown and matured. It should be borne in mind that the correct idea in the use of the bordeaux mixture is prevention rather than a cure.

The spores of these fungous diseases as they fall upon the foliage protected by the bordeaux mixture are prevented from entering the host plant by the film of copper compounds and thus prevented from propagating the disease. Three to five applications will perhaps be sufficient, yet the weather conditions must govern the number of treatments, as, if heavy showers or rains occur, extra sprayings may be necessary to keep the plants well protected.

In the case of the late blight, selecting seed from fields that were free from the disease and planting tubers entirely free from infection are suggested as checks to the disease. The spores of the disease over winter in infected tubers; hence, if such are planted, they may become centers of infection by introducing the disease. Tip burn can only be combated by thorough preparation, proper fertilization, conserving the moisture in very dry seasons by proper cultivation, and making every condition favorable for early, vigorous growth, thus giving more power to withstand the attack of disease.

The Colorado beetle is the most troublesome enemy, although the flea beetle, a very small black beetle which attacks the plants during the early stages of growth, sometimes causes considerable injury by piercing the leaves full of small holes, and thus rendering the plants weaker and more liable to attacks of disease. Colorado beetles are easily controlled without extra labor by using from three-quarters of a pound to a pound of paris green per acre in the first two or three applications of the bordeaux mixture as needed. The bordeaux mixture is also very distasteful to the flea beetle, and they will die comparatively little damage where it is used.

Destroying the Oxye Daisies.

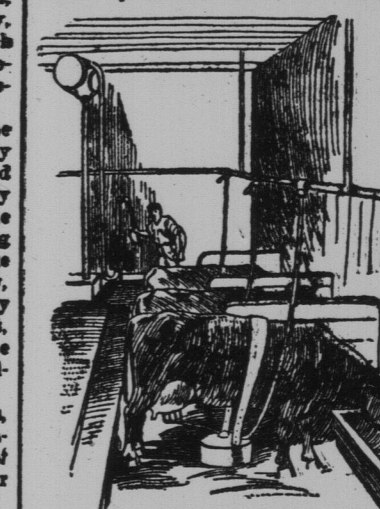
The oxye daisy easily disseminates itself wherever farming is neglected. It can be kept from farms, however, if precaution is exercised. C. S. Murkland says he has seen several farms in New Hampshire that are completely surrounded by the weed, but are kept absolutely free from it. During the past few years he had had considerable experience in endeavoring to overcome this pest. One method of keeping it from spreading commonly practiced is to cut the hay early and thus avoid the maturing of the seeds. In order to ascertain just how elastic this period might be, in July, 1897, a number of daisy blossoms were collected for study. The date of the opening of each blossom was noted, and specimens were taken at various periods from this time on. These observations lead to the belief that it takes at least 12 days for seed maturity of the daisy after its first blossoming.

Keeping Bees in the House.

I once visited a place where the mistress of the home told me she always went to the hive in the wood shed when she wanted honey and got on a plate just what she wanted, and no more. In the winter, she could do this without trouble with the bees at all, for they would be down in a cluster. In summer, she drove the bees away with a little smoke, and if the honey ran down on the bottom of the hive, it did no harm, because the bees would lick it right up again. They had kept the same hive for a great many years, and this one colony furnished them all the honey they wanted to use, and some seasons even more than that. Such a hive should be made very tight and warm, and the door to open to get out the honey should be arranged so the bees would not stick in, but so as to annoy or disturb them in trying it open, writes A. I. Root, in The Rural New Yorker.

MILKING BY MACHINERY. A New Mechanism Which Milks Several Cows at Once.

In Germany they have invented a machine for milking the cow. The inventor is named Murrelland, and his machine is now in successful operation. The principle of the machine is merely suction through long tubes. The advantages of it are the saving of expense and the greatly increased cleanliness due to the fact that human hands do not have to come in contact with the cow or the milk.



MURRELLAND MILKING MACHINE AT WORK.

with a thick glass cover. From the reservoir a tube with four mouths connects with the four udders of the cow. Instead of a handle the machine has two hooks at the side, to which is attached a band which passes over the cow's body and holds the reservoir at the right place.

All the tubes are in connection with a great cylinder installed in the ceiling, and from which a tube descends vertically into a vat of pure water. A hand pump serves to draw the air out of the cylinder. Refraction of the tube extends throughout the system of tubes. The connection between the pneumatic cylinder and the vat of water serves to regularize the pressure. A few strokes of the pump starts the work of milking the cows. There is a faucet at the end of the tube leading to each reservoir, and as soon as this is opened, the work of milking begins.

Queer Cheese.

There is one manufactory in Wyoming county, N. Y., of which but comparatively few of its people have any knowledge. Any one who is interested in cheese, especially the Italian makes, can post himself regarding one variety of the article by visiting a little hamlet not 80 miles distant from Rochester or Buffalo on the Erie railroad. The village is Dale, located in the town of Middlebury, this county, and it is such a little place that it has only a store or two and a postoffice. The cheese factory is not far from the station. It is a small frame building with a receiving door on the first floor. The factory hands are Italians, and the farmers who live nearby say the output of the plant is sold in Chicago for Parmesan cheese. The Italians said it was something, pronounced like "carzo cavadeller," and from consulting an encyclopedia the writer concluded it was Cacio cavallo, of which there are the Milano and Sorrento varieties made in Italy. Visitors to the little burgh are shown the establishment as something out of the ordinary. The cheese is made from cows' milk and the farmers about there are paid 70 cents a hundred for milk delivered. The make up of the plant consists of two boilers, one of which contains hot water, and in it the cheese is dipped after the milk has been turned to curd and is ready for handling, for this cheese is a strictly handmade article. City people who have seen men in the confectionery store windows puffing away about the way. This cheese in the condition of long curled ropes is placed in a big, low tub, and there it is given the hot water bath, and repulped, which the Italians pull and repulped, put back in the tub and then pull it again. The men stand six feet apart and the cheese is stretched at least double that length, until it has reached the proper grain. When it is completed, it is shaped into cheeses which resemble a bowling alley pin with the bottom, about the size of a cocoon. It is then, aged for about half a year, when the outside becomes hard. During the aging it first becomes green, afterward a yellow white. The outside then peels off like the skin of a kid glove orange. The article is then said to have cost about 14 cents a pound. The imported article costs up to 25 cents in New York at wholesale, and is said to be very nutritious.

Making a Pasture.

An Iowa farmer writes. The best pasture we ever saw in this locality was made by disking out stubble in the fall, sowing rye and pasturing the rye and then rolling the whole thing down late in the spring after the ground was dry. A month clover seed was sown at the rate of one bushel to eight acres and stock turned in. When the rye headed, it was clipped with a mower set as high as possible. This made a mat for the clover, and also thickened it, and it was a good pasture all the season. The next year it was still better, the cows wanting to their bellies in clover. Early in July the clover was clipped with a mower, with the bar set at the highest point and two tons per acre of fine hay secured, and the stock revealed in the new growth of clover the rest of the season. We shall plant 20 acres this year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is a home paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday...

ADVERTISING RATES: Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the form of paper...

IMPORTANT NOTICE: Owing to the considerable number of communications to the editor...

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS: Without exception names of new subscribers will be entered...

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Commodore Stewart, of the Chatham World, is receiving many compliments from his contemporaries on the improved appearance of his paper since it came out in a new dress of type. We heartily congratulate the commodore on the brilliant appearance of his pages, but we must add that the World owes less to that sort of thing than almost any paper we could name...

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Make New Rich Blood. and remove impurities from the stomach, liver and bowels, by the use of the best blood purifier known. Put up in glass vials. Thirty in a bottle. One a dose. Recommended by many physicians.

LOCAL NEWS. Mr. Wm. Roseville, of Cady's, Queens Co., is authorized to collect dues and give receipts for the Semi-Weekly Telegraph Co. in Queens county.

WINDSOR TOWN HALL.—The successful tenders for the building of the new Windsor, N. S., town hall, was R. F. Munro, and he secured the contract at \$3,256.—[August Industrial Advocate.]

107th BIRTHDAY.—On Wednesday next Mrs. Amy Blissett, of MacDonald's Point, Queens county, will celebrate her 107th birthday. Her relatives are planning a big celebration in honor of the event.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.—In Springfield parish, Kings county, a new office called Northrup has been established, with Philip L. Northrup as postmaster. The name McGinley office, in Westmorland county, has been changed to Memramcook West.

WILL SOON BE WED.—The friends of Mr. Albert Macaulay of St. John who was injured some time ago at Waterford, Mass., will be glad to learn that his injuries are not so serious as was at first supposed. His physician expects that he will be around again in three or four weeks.

THROUGH NEW BROWNSWICK.—Mr. T. W. Rainford, canvassing and collecting agent for THE TELEGRAPH, is at present traveling in Madawaska and Victoria counties, N. B. Subscribers are asked to pay their subscription to him when he calls.

AWARDED THE CONTRACT.—Messrs. F. and S. Walker, of Union street, have been awarded the contract for the heating and ventilating of the eastern wing at the general public hospital in accordance with the plans prepared by the American expert, Mr. Barber.

A LABOR CONTRACT.—J. McAvity & Sons, of St. John, N. B., have been successful in securing the order for 5,000 car loadings for the Canada Atlantic Railway, and are now engaged in the work. The price is said to be in the vicinity of \$10,000.—[August Industrial Advocate.]

THE PROPOSED DUCK DOCK.—A letter has been received by Mr. Geo. Robertson, M. P. P., from Engineer Knipple, of England, and the latter will arrive here about the 27th to pick out a site for the dry dock, and to prepare plans. Boring will be made in the Garsden salmon pond, at Strath Rose and Mary Island.

BRIDGE AND ROAD CONTRACT.—J. W. McManus & Sons, of Memramcook, are here engaged in contract for provincial government on Tobiague Narrows bridge substructure and two highway roads, built in the same same style as a railway. They say they can now give employment to one hundred more men on the works.

THEY CAME BACK.—Jean Savoy and Arsene Comeau, the patients who escaped from the Lunatic Asylum some time ago, are back in the institution again. They had returned to the vicinity Tuesday evening and were met on the road by the women employees in the institution, and they walked back with her.

CALL EXTENDED.—There was a good attendance at the Waterloo Street Free Baptist Church Wednesday, when a business meeting was held with Mr. Wm. Peters in the chair. It was unanimously decided to extend a call to Rev. C. D. Phillips, of Woodstock, Messrs. Thomas Danlop, James Patterson and C. J. Lake were elected delegates to attend the annual district meeting, to be held at Chocolate Cove, Charlotte county.

MARRIED AT VANCOUVER.—Mr. W. J. Sparks, of Vancouver, B. C., and Miss Georgie W. Sherwood, of St. John, were made man and wife at the British Columbia city on July 30. Miss Sherwood is the daughter of the St. John agent of the Messy-Harris Co., Ltd., and left here July 5 for Vancouver. She was met by the bridegroom and they were at once quietly wedded at the Methodist parsonage by Rev. M. E. Scott, Methodist minister of Vancouver. The bride was a member and organist of the People's Mission here and was remembered in her day by the congregation. Many friends in St. John will extend best wishes for happiness and prosperity to Mr. and Mrs. Sparks.

This paper has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 12, 1899.

JUSTIFYING RUFFIANISM.

Mr. S. D. Scott, in his letter to the Sun Tuesday, devoted a good deal of space to what was meant for an apology for the ruffian conduct of Colonel Sam Hughes in assaulting Mr. Britton, the member for Kingston, in the privileges of the House of Commons last. Mr. Britton, who is a lawyer of eminence and character, is not liked by the Conservatives, because he captured Sir John A. Macdonald's old seat at the last general election. Still, that is no reason why the editor of the Sun should seek to justify, or at least make light of an offence against the dignity of parliament and a breach of the peace. The story of the assault has already been told, but it will bear repeating. Mr. Britton, a member of the committee, was conducting the cross-examination of one of the witnesses in the West Huron election inquiry. Col. Hughes, who is not a member of the committee, happened to be present and began to interrupt Mr. Britton, and was requested by the latter to keep silence, as he had no right to take part in the proceedings of a committee to which he did not belong. Thereupon Col. Hughes assaulted Mr. Britton with his fist, just as any common ruffian who had not an M. P. after his name might have done. This assault appears the worse, if possible, from the fact that Mr. Britton is sixty-six years old, while his assailant is twenty years younger. Yet Mr. S. D. Scott, if we may judge from his Ottawa letter, is of the opinion that an assault of this kind is a subject for mirth, and that it is rather creditable to Col. Hughes than otherwise. Here is his light and airy way of dealing with it:—

Col. Hughes thereupon changed his military formation, and fronted toward Mr. Britton. Then he formed for attack and deployed to the right, making a detour around Mills of Annapolis, charged at the double over the open space, and rapidly overcame such obstacles as empty seats that stood between him and Mr. Britton. Meanwhile the venerable member for Kingston was preparing to resist the attack. He stood drawn up in a posture of defence that was beautiful to see. The two belligerents were at close quarters when Mr. Wood of Hamilton and Mr. Ellis, as neutral forces, moving in from opposite directions upon the two flanks of the contending forces, effected a diversion. The advance of the forces for Victoria was checked and a forced back upon his reserves. Colonel Fortin made a remark while he strove to man that it was a battle, and there was no appeal from the decision of the umpire.

This may be very witty, but we inclined to think that most readers of the matter than the editor of the paper seems to do. It is easy to say that Mr. Scott's five months' work at Ottawa in denouncing, attacking and slandering his political opponents, has had an unfortunate effect on his views with regard to questions of right and wrong. After all, it is easy to pass from slanderous attacks on the characters of public men to personal assaults, and there is just as little justification for the former as for the latter.

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR'S VIEWS. The interview with Mr. Choate, the United States ambassador to Great Britain, in which he criticizes the speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Charles Tupper on the Alaska boundary question, need not be accepted as an absolute correct in every particular. It is not at

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