FORCES TOTAL 240,000 MEN

Strength of Japanese Armies Operating Against Kouropatkin.

JAPANESE ARMIES.

A despatch from Liao-Yang says: At the Russian headquarters here Gen. Kuroki's army is estimated at 100,000 men, Gen. Nodzu's force at 70,000 and Gen. Oku's at 40,000. This is exclusive of two divisions of about 30,000 men, moving upon the right bank of the Liao River.

According to the Chinese the Japanese have converted the branch railroad from New-Chwang to Tashichao into a narrow gauge and are conveying thither twenty siege guns.

ARMY CORPS FOR FRONT.

A despatch from Warsaw says: The Czar is expected here next Sunday to review a large force on the eve of its departure for the East. It is stated that the entire Fifth Army Corps, including the seventh and tenth infantry divisions and fifth cavalry division, which comprises some of the finest cavalry regiments in the Russian army, is under orders to start. Gen. von Liaiinski, who commands the corps, is a noted cavalry leader.

ONE DESTROYER SUNK.

A despatch from Tokio says: Five steamers and three torpedo-boat destroyers emerged from Port Arthur on Thursday and began clearing away floating mines. At 6.20 p.m. a two-funneled torpedo-boat destroyer struck a mine two miles off the Liao-Ti Promontory and sunk immediately. Five minutes later a second destroyer, with four funnels, ran against another floating mine, which exploded. This second vessel was at once surrounded by other Russian ships and towed into Port Arthur, the entire flotilla accompanying her. The Japanese cruiser Hashidate witnessed the explosions.

The action of the Russians in attempting to clear the channel of mines indicates that the fleet will again sail from Port Arthur.

JAPAN'S FINANCES.

A despatch from Tokio says: The Asahi, summing up a series of articles on the condition of the Japanese business interests since the war began, finds that the business of the ministering luxuries, such as entertainments, theatres and the tea houses, have suffered severely. So also the business of the life, fire and marine insurance. Lately there has been a decline in the printing business and coal mining. On the other hand, the paper mills, breweries, shipyards, electric and gas plants, hemp and woollen mills, shoe shops and warehouses have been prosperous on account of the demands made by the war.

The country in general is in a healthy economic condition, and it is significant that the savings, private and Government banks show a steady increase in balances. The cotton mills, which were weak at the beginning of the war, have latterly had a revival of activity, owing to the decline in the price of raw material.

The Asahi is sanguine that Japan will be able to continue the war, regardless of the length of its duration.

FLANK MOVEMENT.

A despatch from New-Chwang to the London Daily Express says everything points to a big flank movement by the Japanese westward of Liao-Yang. All the available troops along the railway to the south of Hai-Cheng have been brought to Hai-Cheng, and formed into small columns and moved northward, marching west of the railway. Twenty thousand troops have been sent to the north in two weeks. Gen. Kouropatkin continues to withdraw his reserve stores from Liao-Yang to Mukden.

KUROKI'S VANGUARD.

The correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt says the vanguard of Gen. Kuroki's army is stationed in the middle reaches of the Taitse River. A detachment under Gen. Fushima occupies a position west of the Liao River.

STILL HOLDS LIAO-YANG.

A despatch from Tokio says: Reports from Manchuria are conflicting. The best opinion is that Gen. Kouropatkin still holds Liao-Yang in force, contrary to an opinion founded upon the shipment of large numbers of wounded men to the northward. Floods have rendered the region around Liao-Yang impassable for troops, thus delaying the Japanese attack.

TO CARRY WAR INTO CHINA.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The Novost of Wednesday says: "Continued violation of neutrality laws in the Chinese ports by the Japanese will compel Russia to regard the Chinese Empire, or at least part thereof, as being within the sphere of active hostilities.

"China lacks either the power or the inclination to prevent Japanese incursions. The warships of neutral powers idly watch these violations. Therefore, the agreement as to China's neutrality, made at the beginning of the war, becomes a dead letter, and Russia must ignore it in self-defence."

ORDERS TO DISARM.

A despatch from Shanghai to the London Times says: Rear-Admiral Reitzenstein received an order from the Czar commanding him to disarm the cruiser Askold and torpedo-boat destroyer Grozovoi at once. The flags on these vessels were consequently lowered at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening.

DAIRY INSTRUCTION.

Results of Visits Paid by Instructors to Milk Producers.

The improvement already shown in the quality of the milk delivered at creameries and cheese factories as a result of personal visits made by instructors to the premises of the producers is so marked that more and more attention will be paid to the individual farmer. Unless the producers are willing to co-operate with the makers and the instructors in observing cleanliness at every step, then we cannot hope for any marked improvement in the quality of the cheese and butter manufactured. The makers, almost to a man, are doing all in their power to manufacture a high-class article, although there are a few "would-be-makers" now in charge of factories who would be better employed at some work which does not demand the skill, patience and perseverance necessary to success in the manufacturing of cheese and butter.

The following extracts from reports recently received will be of interest:

1. At one factory where the cheese was not passing, owing to fruity flavor, a meeting of the directors and salesmen was called. The instructor explained the cause to the directors and they decided that each one take a route and visit all the patrons who were sending milk, for the purpose of seeing where the milk stands were located, and the manner in which the milk was being taken care of; and in nearly every case they found a whey barrel close to the milk stand, and in some cases a pen or yard where pigs are kept. The result of the visits by the directors and instructor was that in nearly every case the stands were moved, and the cheese-maker at this factory has had no further trouble and is now turning out cheese of fine quality."

2. "I also find that the instructor has been directing his attention to the condition of the milk cans in his section, and as a result over five hundred old, rusty worn out cans have been replaced by new ones. The effect of this is that a great improvement has been found in the milk and the quality of the cheese made."

3. Chief Instructor Publow states that "The cheese-makers say that the milk is being delivered in better condition than in former years, that it is cleaner and of a better flavor. I find that wherever the directors of cheese factories co-operate with the instructor that a great deal of good is being accomplished. Without the co-operation of all concerned very little can be accomplished in the way of improvement."

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has prepared a card containing "Hints to Patrons," the substance of which will appear in a subsequent issue.

RAILS TURNED.

Soo Steel Plant Has Resumed Operations.

A Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., despatch says:—The first rails to be made on the resumption of operations at the steel plant were turned out on Tuesday evening at 7.30 o'clock. The test was most satisfactory. Operations were commenced with a full complement of men, and Superintendent D. D. Lewis says that as fast as material arrives the blast furnaces will be started. Ore, of which large amounts have been contracted for, is coming in by water and rail, and it will not be long before all the works will be going in full blast. A despatch has been received regarding the contract for rails to be used by the Government in relaying of the Intercolonial tracks. This will require between 30,000 and 50,000 tons. This and other orders on hand ensure work, as far as market conditions are concerned, for some time to come.

EMPIRE'S WHEAT SUPPLY

It Will Soon Be Independent of Foreign Aid.

A London despatch says:—Mr. G. Broomhall, editor of the Corn Trade News, writing to The Times, says India's wheat shipment for the present week not only exceeds that of the Argentine or Russian quota severally, but the contributions of the Americans and Canada combined. The figures of the principal source of supply since the opening of the current cereal year three weeks ago have some value as to the indications of what may happen, for it seems now as if the British Empire were about to prove itself practically independent of foreign aid for its bread supply. The 26,000,000 quarters of wheat which the motherland requires annually may, under conceivable circumstances, be forthcoming during the current season from India, Canada and Australia. It is particularly noteworthy that the result has been brought about without any special inducement, such as the present high prices, for when the crops in these countries were planted wheat was quoted very cheaply.

A ROYAL BAPTISM.

An Impressive Ceremony at Peterhof Church.

A St. Petersburg despatch says:—On Wednesday St. Petersburg awoke to the flutter of flags from every house front. Even the street cars flew pennons, like those of battleships under way, and the droskys were nearly all decorated with flags. The garrisons of the fortresses were more alert than usual. There was a bright panorama of guard mounts and dress parades, and the gunners were early at their stations, ready to fire a national salute in honor of the baby heir.

Within the royal port of the Peterhof Palace the scene was one of magnificence and brilliancy almost touching the barbaric, and possible nowhere in the world save in the court of "The Little Father of the Russias."

The procession through the royal park was headed by the master of the Imperial household, who was surrounded by a retinue of officials only a little less brilliant.

The centre of interest, of course, was the golden State carriage drawn by eight milk white horses, with outriders and walking grooms, in which sat the Princess Galatzin, mistress of the Empress' household, with

THE IMPERIAL HEIR.

Following the coach came an armed escort, with poised lances, of the famous Blue Cossacks of the Don, of which the baby is now Ataman, or Commander-in-Chief.

The procession passed through the palace to the church. The royal salons were filled with a most brilliant assemblage, the ladies of the court all in sparkling jewels and the officers resplendent in gorgeous uniforms. Mingling with the modern throng were many persons in quaint and curious national costumes, some of them antedating the founding of the Northern Capital on the banks of the Neva.

The Emperor, his face wreathed in smiles, and with the Dowager Empress on his arm, led the procession, followed by the other members of the Imperial family, the Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses in the order of their rank, the baby bringing up the rear. His Majesty was met at the door of the church by the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, with a raised cross. Here the Emperor retired, as the rules of the Orthodox Church give him no place in the ceremony in which the baby is presented by his spiritual parents to the Heavenly Father.

Inside the chapel were assembled M. Pobyedonostseff, Procurator-General of the Holy Synod, and the members of the Holy Synod, the Diplomatic Corps, and Imperial guests from every court in Europe.

AT THE CHRISTENING FONT.

The christening party gathered at the jewel-encrusted font, the baby being carried by Princess Galatzin. The sponsors represented an emperor and an empress, two kings, one princess, and four grand duchesses. The baby was so shrouded in filmy lace, dainty flannels, and a purple silk over-mantle that it was almost impossible to distinguish the form that lay so still and quiet as the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg anointed its hands, breast, and forehead with the mystical holy oil, compounded for the purpose in solemn secrecy at the Kremlin. But when the moment came to complete the immersion in the warm water of the font, the royal infant showed its humanity by a lusty yell, which echoed through the chapel, and was greeted by a murmur of amusement and approval, as being a sign of luck and good augury for the future.

The Te Deum, chanted by a hidden choir, was the signal to the bells overhead, which swung clamorously, while the royal yacht, off the shore of the gulf, thundered a salute of 301 guns. The signal was taken up at Cronstadt and St. Petersburg, and Moscow's 500 bells chimed while the guns of the Kremlin rolled.

As the message sped forth from the forts of the town the Emperor entered the chapel, and masses were celebrated. During the singing of the Psalm his Majesty conferred on the heir the cross of the Order of St. Andrew.

Breakfast at the great palace completed the ceremony.

GOOD IRON AREA FOUND.

Two Well-Defined Zones East of Port Arthur.

A despatch from Toronto says: The Ontario Government diamond drill, which has been working at Blank Bay, Lake Superior, is being transferred to an iron ore property at Loon Lake, east of Port Arthur, owned by Wiley & Co. Some very promising discoveries of iron ore have been made, and the deposit will now be tested with the drill.

Director of Mines Gibson received a report on Wednesday concerning the discoveries, which states that there appear to be two well-defined ore zones in McTavish township. They are situated in the Animikie rocks, which are considered the Canadian equivalent of the Mesabie formation, which has been so productive of iron ore in Minnesota. The ore lies in two beds, one about 20 feet and the other from 20 to 40 feet in thickness. The hematite ranges from 50 to 65 per cent. in iron, is low in phosphorous, and high in lime. The better grade of ore is of Bessemer quality. There is a large proportion more silicous, but of softer texture and good quality.

The proximity of the field to Lake Superior, which is four or five miles distant, makes this iron area an important one, says Mr. Gibson, as it will enable Canadian furnaces to obtain supplies of good hematite should the present impressions of the size of the deposits be borne out by developments.

Mazzantini, the celebrated Spanish bull-fighter, will fight no more. Having killed 3,500 bulls, he thinks that will be enough to fight over again in retirement in Florence.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, Aug. 30.—Wheat—No. 2 white and red Winter are quoted at $1.04½ to $1.05½ for milling. Manitoba wheat is 2 cents per bushel lower. No. 1 Northern is quoted at $1.00; No. 2 Northern at $1.06, and No. 3 Northern at $1.03, Georgian Bay ports. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—No. 2 white is quoted at 33½ to 34c west, and 34 to 34½c low freights to New York; No. 1 white 35c east; and No. 2 at 34½c east. No. 2 new white oats offered at 32½c, September delivery.

Barley—The market is very quiet, with prices steady; No. 2 quoted at 42c middle freights; No. 3 extra 41½c, and No. 3 at 39c middle freights.

Peas—The market is easier at 61 to 62c, at outside points.

Corn—No. 3 American yellow quoted at 62c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 61c. Canadian corn scarce and firm at 49c west.

Rye—The market is dull, with prices nominal at 57 to 59c east.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at $4.30 in buyers' sacks, east or west, for export, while for domestic use quotations are $4.35 to $4.40, sacks included, Toronto. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade in barrels, $4.55 to $4.65. Manitoba flours are firm: No 1 patents, $5.40; No. 2 patents, $5.10; and strong bakers' $5 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—At outside points bran is quoted at $13 to $13.50, and shorts at $16.50 to $17.50. Manitoba bran in sacks, $18, and shorts at $20.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—Prime beans are quoted at $1.25 to $1.30, and hand-picked at $1.35 to $1.40.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 28 to 30c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet at 7 to 7½c per lb. Comb honey $1.50 to $1.75 per dozen.

Hay—Car lots are quoted at $7.50 to $8.50 on track, Toronto, the latter for No. 1 timothy.

Straw—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged at $5.50 to $6 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—The market is quiet, with sales of new at 65 to 70c.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 13 to 15c per lb.; yearlings, 8 to 9c per lb.; ducks, 10 to 11c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 14 to 15c; ordinary to choice large rolls, 12 to 13½c; low to medium grades, 9 to 11c; creamery prints, 18 to 19c, solids, 16 to 17½c.

Eggs—Case lots are selling at 16½c per dozen; seconds at 13 to 14½c.

Cheese—The market is steady, with prices firm at 9 to 9¼c, the latter for twins.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon, long clear, 8 to 8½c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, $15 to $15.50; do., short cut, $17.50 to $18

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium, 13c; do., heavy, 11½ to 12c; rolls, 9½c; shoulders, 8½c; backs, 13 to 13½c; breakfast bacon, 12½ to 13c.

Lard—Tierces, 7½c; tubs, 7½c; pails 7¾c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Aug. 30.—No. 2 oats, new crop, is quoted at 37½c afloat; as for old oats holders are demanding 40c for No. 2, with sales at the higher figure. Peas are about steady at 70½c afloat Montreal; No. 2 barley, 50½c; No. 3 extra, 59c; No. 3, 49c. Flour—Strong bakers' are offering at $5.20, and patents $5.50; Winter wheat patents, $5.25 to $5.35; straight rollers, $5.15 to $5.25; straight rollers, in bags, $2.40 to $2.50. Feed—Manitoba bran, in bags, $17 to $18; shorts, $19 to $20 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, $15.50 to $16.50; shorts, $19 to $20; moullie, $26 to $28 per ton. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $17.50 to $18; light short cut, $17 to $17.50; American fat backs, $17.50; American clear fat backs, $20; compound lard, 6½ to 7c; Canadian lard, 6¾ to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9½c; hams, 13 to 13½c; bacon, 12 to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7.75 to $8; live heavy sows, $4.50 to $5; mixed lots, $5.50; select, $5.75 to $5.85 off cars. Cheese—Ontario, 8c; white colored 8½c; best Quebec, 8 to 8½c. Eggs—Select new laid, 20c; strictly gathered, candled, 16½ to 17c; No. 2, 12½ to 13c. Butter—Fancy grades, 19 to 19½c; ordinary finest, 18½ to 19c; western dairy, 14c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, Aug. 30—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Spring, dull; No. 1 Northern $1.21; Winter dull; No. 2 red, store, $1.11½. Corn—No offerings. Oats—Fairly steady; No. 1 white, 36½c; No. 2 mixed, 33½c. Canal freights—Steady.

Milwaukee, Aug. 30.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.12 to $1.14; No. 2 Northern, $1.09½ to $1.12½; December, $1.04½. Rye—No. 1, 74½c Barley—No. 2, 57 to 58c; sample, 40 to 52c. Corn—December, 53c asked.

Minneapolis, Aug. 30.—Wheat—September, $1.08⅞; December, $1.06⅞; May, $1.07⅞; No. 1 hard, $1.13⅞; No. 1 Northern, $1.09⅞; No. 2 Northern, $1.07⅞.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Aug. 30—Trade was active in butchers' cattle of good quality at the Western Cattle Market to-day, and their prices were steadily maintained.

Quotations for butchers' cattle were as follows:—Best butchers', $4.25 to $4.50; fair to good, $3.80 to $4.20; medium to fair, $3.65 to $3.85; fair to good cows, $3.25 to $3.60; rough and inferior cows, $2.50 to $3.10 per cwt.

The following prices prevailed for short-keep feeders:—Short-keeps, 1,000 to 1,250 lbs., $4 to $4.50; feeders, 800 to 1,000 lbs., $3.50 to $4; stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., $3.25 to $3.75; stock calves, $2.75 to $3.25; stock bulls, $1.50 to $2 per cwt.

Sheep and lambs sold at the following quotations:—Export ewes, $3.65 to $3.75; export bucks, $3 to $3.25; lambs, $4.50 to $4.85 per cwt. $2.50 to $4 each; culls, $2.50 to $3.50 each.

Calves were steady at $2 to $10 each, and 3 to 5½c per lb.

Hogs sold as follows—Selects, 160 to 200 lbs., of prime bacon quality, $5.60; fats, $5.35; lights, $5.25 per cwt., on cars, Toronto.

APPLES SENT TO BELFAST

Ottawa Experimental Farm Is Making Shipments.

An Ottawa despatch says:—Shipments of apples are being made from the Experimental Farm direct to Belfast, in the hope of demonstrating that a profitable market can be established there for the Canadian fruit. In all 500 boxes will be shipped, containing the Duchess and other varieties. The first shipment was made last week. Each apple, after the California fashion, will be wrapped in tissue paper. Heretofore Canadian apples have been shipped to Ireland via Liverpool, but by sending direct to Belfast it is expected the cost of handling will be reduced and the profit to the shipper correspondingly increased.

KING'S HEALTH IS GOOD.

Royal Physician Denies Recent Pessimistic Rumors.

A Marienbad despatch says:—Dr. Ott, King Edward's physician, absolutely contradicts pessimistic rumors published recently in London regarding the health of his Majesty. Dr. Ott says King Edward is deriving the greatest benefit from the cure here, and that he is in the best of health. The physician declares that the King has one of the best of constitutions, and that his appetite, digestion, and sleep are excellent, and that his Majesty is stronger than ever. The rumors referred to stated that the condition of King Edward's health was about the same, as it was just before the coronation, when it became necessary for him to undergo an operation.

CANADA'S TRADE RETURNS

Increase During the Fiscal Year Ending in June.

An Ottawa despatch says:—Complete trade returns for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, have just been completed. They show that Canadian trade last year was $472,733,000, against $467,064,000 the previous year and $239,025,000 in 1896.

NEW YORK'S TERROR.

Another Murder by a Member of the Black Hand.

A despatch from New York says: Salvatore Bossito, eighteen years old, was shot to death in his father's restaurant on Park street by Carlo Rossati, 35 years old, early on Wednesday, because he had disclosed to the police the secrets of the alleged "Black Hand." The father was knocked down and choked into insensibidty by the slayer, who then ran down the street, followed by a great mob.

Italians to the number of 1,000 attacked Elizabeth street police station, hurled missiles at the police and prisoner, injuring two detectives and one policeman. They would have killed Rossati had not the police from two stations arrived and used clubs and fists on the mob and threatened to shoot.

According to the police, the murder was deliberately planned by an organized gang, and this gang is alleged to have sent to Toronto for Rossati, who arrived here on Tuesday night. After his arrival he was seen about Mulberry Bend with Italians, and because of his immense stature attracted attention. Bossito is an enemy of these organized gangs, and his son inherited the enmity.

The bullet struck the boy between the eyes, and he fell, dying instantly. Rossati then, according to the police, struck the elder Bossito with his fist, knocking him down, and started to run, but was captured before he had gone two blocks.

On Sunday the Bossitos found on their door the "Bridge of Death," a cabalistic sign of the Sicilians which is said to be a threat of death. The elder Bossito looked upon this as a joke at the time.

At the police station Rossati said little beyond declaring he shot in self-defence.

RIFLEMEN'S WIND GUAGE.

Militia Department Will Improve Equipment.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Department of Militia is about to adopt for the Canadian service rifle a device for sighting, by means of which also marksmen will be able to make due allowance for whatever wind is blowing. It was shown in the Palma Trophy competitions that the Americans had a distinct advantage over their Canadian rivals in the possession of wind gauges. Several sights and wind gauges have been brought to the attention of the Minister of Militia, and the best will shortly be selected.

A number of German coal, iron and smelting companies are combining. The new company will have a capital of about $40,000,000.

CULTIVATION OF SEEDS

HOW IT IS CONDUCTED IN DENMARK.

Influence of Surroundings — The Great Value of Selection.

In "La Nature," a French periodical, Prof. Albert Mammene has an interesting article on this subject, the chief points of which are brought out in the following synopsis:

The production of selected seed is a subject of the minutest care on the part of farmers who make a specialty of seed growing. Certain seed growing centres—in France, St. Remy (Provence, Anjou and the northern departments; in Germany, Erfurt and Quedlinbourg—are justly renowned. While certain plants breed true to type when the seed is brought from a region where more favorable climatic conditions prevail, there are others which produce the true type only when raised from seed grown in a higher latitude. Horticulturists and agriculturists are not far wrong when they say that seeds brought from a colder climate produce earlier and better crops than home-grown seed. This is the case with the majority of vegetables, and it is partly what has given the German seed-growing industry its reputation. The cauliflower seed from Erfurt owes the great reputation it has acquired largely to

ITS DANISH ORIGIN.

Copenhagen is indeed becoming a famous centre for the production of cauliflower seed; the value of the annual export reaches $100,000, which gives an idea of the world's consumption of this vegetable.

The creation of this special industry dates back forty years: A farmer of Erfurt conceived the idea that the moist climate of Denmark should be very favorable to the development of the cauliflower. He requested a Danish farmer to make the first trial, which was a complete success, and since that date the cauliflower seeds of Copenhagen have supplied the wholesale market of Erfurt. The first Danish horticulture derived little profit from this fact on account of the agreements made with the German merchants. But, by degrees, some farmers undertook the industry on their own account; a strong company was formed, and at the present time America gets 80 per cent. of its cauliflower seed from Copenhagen.

This success and rapid progress are due to an intelligent and systematic selection of the types of the plants producing seed, and of the seeds themselves, but especially to the physical conditions, which favor the extraordinary development of these plants and an abundant yield of seed. The seed thus obtained, sown in another country, is found superior to the home-grown seed, even under less favorable climatic and vegetative conditions, and furnishes products of a splendid and precocious development. But degeneration or loss of strength invariably follows after the first generation, necessitating a renewed supply of the original seed. It is now proven that the peculiar soil in the vicinity of Copenhagen has a favorable influence, because trials made in other parts of Denmark have not been crowned with the same success. The atmospheric moisture of the seashore suits the cauliflower the more so because the long periods of drought which check the progress of vegetation do not exist there.

The question of the value and heredity of these acquired characteristics still divided the scientific world. The biennial and in-door culture applied to cauliflowers evidently modifies considerably the climatic influence, since the strains thus obtained lose in a warmer and dryer south climate their ancestral superiority in the second to the fourth generation. It is this fact which obliges farmers to annually renew their seed and to send for it to the northern countries.

THE "DWARF ERFURT"

is the strain of cauliflower grown and this is identical with what the Americans call the "Snowball" or "Copenhagen Early." These types can be distinguished, differing in earliness and in their more or less dwarfed appearance, but each having a special value, either for growing under glass or for outdoor cultivation. It is not a rare thing to see in the neighborhood of Copenhagen fields of twenty-five acres planted entirely to cauliflowers. The seed, which retain their germinating power for two years, are sown in September. The young plants, transplanted and wintered under glass or in special hot-houses are put out in spring. The harvesting takes place just a year after the sowing, and it is done just as soon as the different parts of the flower attain maturity; this is an essential point for the value of the seed. The drying of the seed pods, the threshing, and the cleaning of the seed are all delicate operations, which are performed several weeks after harvest when the flowers are perfectly dry.

In view of the success obtained in the production of cauliflower seed it would seem that the cultivation of selected strains of other plants might profitably be undertaken in Denmark, but up to the present specialists have wisely concentrated their efforts upon a single plant.

Two persons were killed and a dozen injured in the fall of an elevator in the ten storey building No. 707 Broadway, New York. The elevator, while ascending, got out of order and slid swiftly from the seventh floor to the basement.

Dr. Jones Watson, of New London, Mo., has been arrested, charged with murdering his wife on July 5. He carried $30,000 insurance on her life. In an alleged runaway Dr. Watson asserted that his wife was thrown from the buggy into Salt River.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

CANADA.

The 91st Regiment, Hamilton, has invited Lord Minto to visit that city on September 17.

Registrar Chown expects a large increase in the attendance at Queen's University this season.

The contract for the erection of a new City Hall and power house at Moose Jaw was awarded to a North Dakota firm for $[illegible].

The Bell Telephone Company have refused to accept the town's offer of $20 and $25 for poles instead of $25 and $[illegible] a bonus of $700.

Mrs. Thomas K[illegible] of London, and Mrs. Leonard [illegible] of Saginaw, Mich., were st[illegible] from and killed while driv[illegible] a crossing near Jerseyville.

It has been de[illegible] the Canadian branch [illegible] on the Canadian P[illegible] at the corner of Cath[illegible] and Queen street, Ottawa.

The Ontario Pipe [illegible] Company, whose head office [illegible] Catharines, have applied to Hamilton for permission to use the streets for the purpose of laying pipes to supply natural gas.

In a militia [illegible] commanding permanent [illegible] are reminded that the proper [illegible] out dress for non-com[illegible] and men under [illegible] and is serge. The serge [illegible] not to be worn on such o[illegible]

There will be a [illegible] in the lumbering operations this coming fall and winter [illegible] of the estate of the late Robert Hardman, of Ottawa, have decided to discontinue operations [illegible], and the officers of the Hall Lumber Company contemplate [illegible] more.

The total number of [illegible] on the registry books of the Dominion on the 31st of December, 1903, including old and new [illegible] sailing vessels, steamers and barges was 7,020 measuring 683,[illegible] tons register, being an increase of 184 vessels, and an increase of 36,234 tons register, [illegible] compared with 1902. The number of [illegible] on the registry books on the same date was 2,419, with a [illegible] of 338,251 tons. A [illegible] average value to be $20 [illegible] value of the registered tonnage of Canada on the 31st of December would be $20,194,110.

GREAT BRITAIN.

British stat[illegible] to be taught [illegible] knowledge [illegible] points of the [illegible]

Wm. O'Brien [illegible] the seat, was [illegible] Cork City without opp[illegible] not known whether [illegible]

Pearce Balfour [illegible] president of the British [illegible] for the Advancement of [illegible] the opening address [illegible] meeting at Dublin.

UNITED STATES.

Chicago Univer[illegible] class in matrimony [illegible] August And[illegible] Starks, county, [illegible] Chicago Hospital [illegible] mosquito.

At St. Louis [illegible] Chief Veterinary O[illegible] was elected Vice-P[illegible] erican Veterinary [illegible]

Miss Clara B[illegible] year-old daughter [illegible] of Pison, Ky., [illegible] ing whilst [illegible] home during a [illegible]

A plot to blow [illegible] at Columbus, Ohio, [illegible] by Foreman Gr[illegible] stick of dynamite and [illegible] nitro-glycerine [illegible] fen in one of the [illegible]

Despite the protests [illegible] Endeavor Societies [illegible] the traditional bottle [illegible] to be broken across the [illegible] battleship Connecticut [illegible] launched at the Navy Yard next month.

GENERAL.

Count Kawamura, [illegible] father of the Japanese [illegible] at Tokio.

A new Australian Cab[illegible] formed, with the Right [illegible] Reid as Premier.

PERSEVERANCE IN [illegible]

"She has promised to [illegible] has she? Did she accept [illegible] on?"

"Oh, no. I had to propose four times."

"Four times! Gracious! [illegible] were persevering! When did [illegible] first time?"

"She said if there were [illegible] men in the world I wouldn't marry me."

"That was pretty strong, [illegible] did she say the second time?"

"She said she liked me pretty [illegible] but she couldn't think of [illegible] me for she might see someone she liked better."

"Humph! And the third time?"

"The third time she asked me I wanted to tease the life out of [illegible]"

"Ha! ha! ha! And the fourth time?"

"Oh, the fourth time she [illegible] I insisted upon it she supposed she would have to say yes."

MOST ACTIVE VOLCANO.

Mount Sangay is the most active volcano in the world. It is situated in Ecuador, is 17,120 feet in height and has been in constant activity since 1728. The sounds of its eruptions are sometimes heard in Quito, 150 miles distant, and 267 reports were once counted in one hour.