

NEWS OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Tom Sarvis, who was stabbed in a fight in Nunda, died, Glenn, his assailant, is held in the Lake county jail on the charge of murder.

Despondent over family trouble, Frank Scott, a local gravel dealer, and an old resident, committed suicide by hanging himself in a sand pit.

News of the death of Louis Meisch, for many years a prominent business man of Alexandria, was received from Pasadena, Cal. He was in his 75th year.

As the result of running a siver in her foot, Alice, the 8-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christensen of Sioux Falls, died at a hospital of tetanus.

Mrs. Hattie Davis, a well known Goodwin woman, narrowly escaped death as the result of running a rusty needle through her hand. Blood poisoning developed, but she will recover.

A head-on collision between two freight trains on the Milwaukee road near Nubia, a small station between Ortonville, Minn., and Big Stone, S. D., derailed four cars and killed twenty hogs.

Three hundred harvest hands, bound for South Dakota harvest fields, were held up one night last week on a freight train from Sioux City to Sioux Falls, the robbers getting approximately \$350.

Police reports at Mitchell for June and July of this year show a heavy decrease in the number of arrests. Only 35 arrests were made in July, as compared with 85 in the previous month.

A cyclone cloud in the sky north-east of the town of Dupree created a great amount of excitement there last week. Quite a wind storm followed, and a number of empty shacks were blown down.

During the month of July \$110,000 was remitted to the state from the sale of binding twine manufactured at the plant of the state penitentiary. The revenue from the plant shows a marked growth over previous years.

The Cannibal club of Sioux Falls, thirteen in number, went to Yankton the other day and was royally entertained by the Yankton Catfish club. The visitors were treated to a catfish dinner, with a lot of other good things.

Mrs. Bush, one of the oldest and best known of the Indian women of the Pine Ridge Indian reservation, near Martin, died recently, being nearly 106 years old. The unique names of her three daughters are, Mrs. Our-pair, Mrs. Yellow Bear and Mrs. Side Hill.

No trace has been found of John Nyquist of Bonesteel, who recently disappeared under circumstances indicating that he might have been contemplating taking his own life. His friends say that he was despondent over business matters and other affairs, and they fear he has become mentally unbalanced and has wandered away.

An unsuccessful attempt for his freedom was made by James McIntyre, a county prisoner at Sioux Falls, while he was working in the streets, with three other prisoners. The man claimed he had been because he was worried about relatives that might have been on the Eastland, and from whom he had not heard since the disaster. He stated that he did not want to write a letter of inquiry while in jail, and so appraise his relatives of his disgrace, so he decided to make a dash for freedom. He was, however, overtaken and the sheriff placed him in his cell, where he will remain until his sentence expires.

His mother and sisters, captives of marauding Turks, taken far into the interior of the country of the sultan, and his home in his native town destroyed, G. J. Sideras of Watertown is on his way as fast as trains and boats will carry him to conduct a search for his relatives. The letter which notified him of the destruction of his home and capture of his mother and sister was written about a month ago, and as he left he hoped he might find them alive. Mr. Sideras said that if he was successful in his search he would bring his sisters and his mother back to the United States, or if he is not, he will remain to fight against the Turks.

Miss Mary Leadbetter of Sioux Falls has sued John Agrant to recover an engagement ring which she alleges was pawned last November with Agrant, and which she claims the defendant refused to release, when she came with the money to redeem it. The plaintiff alleges that being short of money last fall, she took her diamond engagement ring to Agrant's store, and received \$50 on it, which was to be returned to him plus \$5 at the end of four months in exchange for the security. At the end of that time the dealer refused to give her the ring. She claims that the ring is worth \$1,000 to her and will attempt to recover not only the ring, but also 7 per cent interest on it.

The official census figures for Spink county give that county a population of 14,977, a decrease of 1,004 in the past five years.

The summer tourists or harvest hands as they prefer to be called, are causing the railroads very little trouble, according to statements made by railroad representatives. Heretofore the roads have experienced some difficulty with car pilferers, but this year the travelers seem to be a much better class of men, and as yet only a few cases of men breaking into cars has been discovered.

Howe and Taubert, two Moberge men, have two acres of Missouri river bottom land in tomatoes, and expect a big crop.

Admitting that he took Miss Trones' pocketbook from her room, and then took \$27.57 in cash from it, and then attempted to bury it to hide his guilt, Jennings Miles of Watertown, 12 years old, was sent to the reform school by Judge I. H. Myers, where an attempt will be made to teach him that it is dishonorable to steal and to correct some of the ideas he has formed of life before he enters manhood.

STYLES FOR THE FALL

PARIS OPENINGS PUT OFF UNTIL FIRST OF AUGUST.

Flattened Hips Hinted at in Advance Models—Silver Lining to Over-shadowing Cloud of Full Skirts.

The majority of the leading houses in Paris put off the dress openings of the season until the first of this month, although we were promised all the news of clothes by the second week of July.

What the reason was for the change in dates—whether the paucity of American buyers in Paris early in the month of July, or the difficulty of getting ready a new set of models after the manufacturers had depleted the first set—is of little importance to the question at large; the result is very satisfying to those buyers and sellers who want new clothes for the winter and not for the summer.

The one thing that the specialists strive for is to get their frocks before the public who wants the last thing from Paris and open the way for the manufacturers to copy these styles at once; the sooner the better, for the moment a French style is run to ground, the specialists have the chance to sell a new and complete set of fashions to the world of women who will no longer wear a style that



Wine Colored Cloth Suit Trimmed With Black Satin.

is selling for hundreds through the cheaper ready-to-wear departments.

There are manufacturers' models in plenty in America already. Those who sell to the trade that pours into New York in July to get the fall materials, hats and gowns must be served. Why that flood does not wait until September is not a question for an amateur to settle by an answer.

There are certain dressmakers, catering to a large trade that does not dwell in or near New York, who also hurry home with a few models, buy others from the manufacturers, and get their autumn business off their hands almost before one knows that October is coming.

This variety of clothes has been on the market since July and the people who copy each acceptable fashion in large quantities are already at work. Soon the shops will offer them as the first and most authoritative ideas in winter fashions. Whether or not they prove to be all that their agents claim for them is a doubt that will not deter hundreds of women from buying them, because they are at hand and fall clothes are always needed as soon as the first chill makes its appearance, except by those lucky ones who always find a suit or a frock left over from the preceding season, which happens to fill the first necessity.

There is a strong tendency in each of the fashions that are advanced as forerunners of what is to come in October toward flattened hips. For the last few months we have grown quite large in that spot; we have avoided any appearance of slowness and given ourselves over to gathers and plaits at the waist line. This fashion was deplored by all but the excessively slender, yet as all the models called for a certain amount of fullness from waist to ankles there seemed no other way to arrive at it except through a wide circular skirt.

WHAT PARIS HAS TO OFFER

Wider Skirts Are Among the Newest Things Which Will Be Proffered for Favor.

"The very wide skirt is not seen in the streets, although all the new models which are being copied are showing wider, if not actually wide skirts," says a woman who returned from Paris recently. "The army coat is very much to the fore, and the small hat, with great, big, squashed panicles round it, is now so common that no one will buy it any more. A few very wide-brimmed hats have appeared which have very good lines. They are made of straw and silk, with flowers set at rare intervals on the brim, and a band of ribbon with a bow round the base of the crown. The brim is wider on one side than the other, and the hat is worn at a smart angle. White hats trimmed with white violets de Parme, entire touques of violets with a knot of velvet sticking up in front or the side are also to be seen, but nothing is quite so Parisian as the

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION AMONG CATTLE

a cut to which the majority of women objected.

The latter method of cutting the skirt, however, is the one that is advanced today and the unevenness of the hem, which is sure to result, is offset by accentuating it and using cord or plaiting as an edge.

To quiet the rebellion against this kind of skirt among the larger number of women the Spanish flounce has been revived on all kinds of skirts, or rather on skirts made of various materials. Organdie, broadcloth, gaberdine, velvet, batiste and satin are the fabrics that show this deep ruffle; it gives the necessary fullness at the knees without increasing the girth around the hips.

It may not matter very much how one achieves that line of slowness at the hips and width at the ankles; the main thing is to be well assured of the silhouette and then work it out through any channel one desires. It is in just this divergence of method makers have a chance of success. There is a silver lining to the cloud of full skirts if these individual treatments are welcomed; especially with the incoming of the deep bounce with the smooth hip line please the women who have looked unpleasantly abnormal in the skirts that were gathered about the waist.

As to the frankly circular skirt which is growing in favor among those who decide on the fashions, there is a silver cloud to it also. A band of some kind of opposing fabric is dropped below the uneven edge of the hem which frames it in, or rather gives it a straight selvedge. The introduction of this redeeming feature has turned discouragement into optimism. It may be possible after all, say many, to wear a circular skirt with confidence in its behavior, something that has been impossible since circular skirts were invented.

In the prevailing taffeta frocks that will be worn without coats on warm days and with them on chill days, the skirts are scalloped, not unduly, the edges corded, and the uneven line held together by a five-inch band of double net which is slightly gathered and steamed on its lower edge by a thick cord of the taffeta.

If you are not familiar with this method of finishing an uneven skirt hem it is quite worth your while to try it. The effect is good because the skirt has the appearance of being actually finished; the ragged edge does not always give this.

NEW COLORS ARE PROMISED

Already Fashion is Determining What Shade Shall Be Worn During Fall and Winter Months.

From the Rodier collection of fabrics for fall and winter wear we find that the colors are quite as important as the fabrics. All the pancy shades to the lightest of the violet tones, with all the intermediate shades, including mauve and lavender, will be in demand. These shades, it is said, are particularly beautiful in the new velvet weaves known as "panacea."

Ranging from the deep, rich shade of bordeaux to the old-fashioned wine color are the reds that will brighten the dull winter months for the many who prefer the warm colors. In the new Rodier fabrics that combine both silk and velvet these red hues are particularly successful. From the beginning of the war it was almost impossible to keep enough solid blue to supply the demand, and it is said that America has had very little of this soft and beautiful shade of blue. Every tone that bore the slightest resemblance to the soldiers' uniform was so much in demand that there is little reason to doubt that it will be a most popular color for winter. In panacea this shade is charming. All the varying shades of marine and soldier blue will be obtained in the new fabrics.

There are many browns, with a new one in the market that will be sure to be desired. It is a light brown resembling, it is said, the color of hazelnuts.

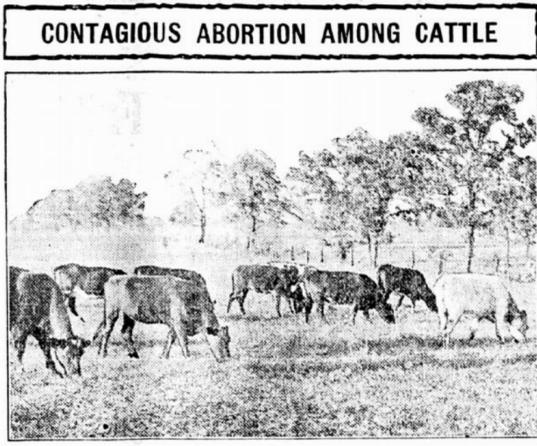
The novelties in color combinations include stripes of two colors, with black and white, the always popular combination, black and sulphur, charcoal and blue, and black and black in many interesting new weaves. The staple navy blue we have with us always, and with the addition of solid blue as trimming it is expected that it will take on an added following.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Dreadful Transformation. Roy was working with his father in the garden. His father found a worm and holding it out said to Roy: "Here, take this back and give it to the chickens." Drawing back Roy said: "O no I can't. I think I'm turning into a girl."

He Gets It All. Now that it no longer is good form to whip the children, father takes all the punishment that is administered to the family.—Topeka Capital.

Cretonne Beach Sets. For the small girl there are cretonne beach sets, consisting of pinafore, sun-bonnet and basket to hang over the arm. All are made of cretonne. The basket is lined with a waterproof cloth of some sort. The pinafore buttons on the shoulders. Children in various guises make their appearance in the pattern of the cretonne, thus adding to the attractiveness of the outfit.

Skunk's Pelt Valuable. The pelt of the skunk is of great value, and makes the bearer second in importance among the fur-bearing animals of this country, the muskrat being first. The worth of the skins has long been recognized commercially, but prejudice has prevented the sale of them for what they were. For many years nearly all the product was exported for European manufacture, and a great deal of it returned to this country as "black marten" and "Alaskan sable."



Beef Cattle Grazing in Virginia.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In economic importance contagious abortion in cattle stands next in importance to tuberculosis; progress in stamping out the disease, however, has not been rapid nor great. The disease is caused by the Bacillus abortus, and abortions occur comparatively infrequently from outside injury such as blows, horn thrusts, falls, etc., or the eating of spoiled feed or certain herbs, as has been the quite common belief.

Efforts have been made to discover some medicinal agent which would cure the disease, and attempts have also been made to produce a serum, but this work is still in the experimental stage and no reliable curative agent has yet been discovered. Our main reliance must still be placed upon the careful and repeated disinfection of premises and of animals, together with the separation of healthy from diseased animals.

Disinfection of Premises. The thorough disinfection of premises is essential. This may be satisfactorily accomplished by carrying out the following directions:

- 1. Sweep ceilings, side walls, stall partitions, floors and other surfaces until free from cobwebs and dust.
2. Remove all accumulations of filth by scraping, and if woodwork has become decayed, porous or absorbent, it should be removed, burned and replaced with new material.
3. If floor is of earth, remove four inches from the surface, and in places where it shows staining with urine a sufficient depth should be replaced by fresh earth. All earth removed should be replaced with earth from an unexamined source, or a new floor of concrete may be laid, which is very durable and easily cleaned.
4. All refuse and material from stable and barnyard should be removed to a place not accessible to cattle or hogs. The manure should be spread on fields and turned under, while the wood should be burned.
5. The entire interior of the stable, especially the feeding troughs and drains, should be saturated by a disinfectant, as liquor cresolis composuit (U. S. P.) or carbolic acid, six ounces to one gallon of water in each case. After this has dried, the stalls, walls and ceilings may be covered with whitewash (lime wash), to each gallon of which should be added four ounces of chloride of lime.
6. The best method of applying the disinfectant and the lime wash is by means of a strong spray pump, such as those used by orchardists.

This method is efficient in disinfection against most of the contagious and infectious diseases of animals, and should be applied immediately following any outbreak, and, as a matter of precaution it may be used once or twice yearly.

It is important that arrangements be made to admit a plentiful supply of sunlight and fresh air by providing an ample number of windows, thereby eliminating dampness, stuffiness, bad odor and other insanitary conditions. Good drainage is also very necessary.

If the use of liquor cresolis composuit, carbolic acid or other coal-tar products is inadvisable because of the readiness with which their odor is imparted to milk and other dairy products, bichloride of mercury may be used in proportion of one to 800, or one pound of bichloride to 100 gallons of water. However, all portions of the stable soiled with manure should first be thoroughly scraped and cleaned, as the albumin contained in manure would otherwise greatly diminish the disinfecting power of the bichloride. Disinfection by this material should be supervised by a veterinarian or other person trained in the handling of poisonous drugs and chemicals, as the bichloride of mercury is a powerful corrosive poison. The mangers and feed boxes, after drying following spraying with this material, should be washed out with hot water, as cattle are especially susceptible to mercurial poisoning. The bichloride solution should be applied by means of a spray pump, as recommended for the liquor cresolis composuit.

In addition, the yards should be cleaned by removing all litter and manure and disinfected by sprinkling liberally with a solution of copper sulphate, five ounces to a gallon of water. Milking stools and all other implements should also be thoroughly disinfected.

Disinfection and Treatment of Animals. To prevent the bull from carrying the infection from a diseased cow to a healthy one, first clip the tuft of long hair from the opening of the sheath, then disinfect the penis and sheath with a solution of one-half per cent of liquor cresolis composuit, lysol or trikresol, or 1 per cent creoline or carbolic acid, or 1 to 1,000 potassium permanganate in warm water. The only apparatus necessary is a soft rubber tube with a large funnel attached to one end, or an ordinary fountain syringe and tube used to serve the purpose. The tube should be inserted into the sheath and the foreskin held with the hand to prevent the immediate escape of the fluid. Elevate the

funnel as high as possible, and pour in the fluid until the preputial sack is filled. In addition to this, the hair of the belly and inner sides of the thigh should be sponged with the antiseptic. This disinfection should invariably precede and follow every service.

An aborting cow should receive immediate attention, and the animal should be removed to separate quarters, where she can receive appropriate treatment. The fetus, membranes and discharges are particularly dangerous and should be gathered up and destroyed immediately by burning or burial in some safe place, and this followed by thoroughly disinfecting the stall. The uterus should be irrigated daily with one of the antiseptics mentioned for the bull, using the same apparatus, and irrigation should be continued until discharge ceases. In addition, the external genitals, root of tail, scutcheon, etc., should be sponged daily with a solution twice as strong as that used for irrigation, and this latter treatment should be given the nonaborters as well. Should the preliminary symptoms of abortion be detected, the animal should be removed from the herd and treated as above.

After abortion, breeding should not again be attempted within two months, or until the discharge shall have ceased, as the uterus would not be normal and the animal would either not conceive or would abort again in a short time.

Great care should be used in purchasing cattle, and cows not known to be free from the disease should be kept in separate quarters until this point is determined. If a herd bull is not kept, then great care should be exercised to know that the animal used is free of disease and to see that he is properly treated both before and after service.

Whenever it becomes necessary to separate diseased and healthy animals, it is especially important that different attendants and utensils be provided for the two groups.

It is manifestly impossible to go into details within the scope of a short article, and it is therefore suggested that a competent veterinarian be employed to supervise disinfection of premises and advise as to the methods of treatment.

CLEANLINESS IN THE DAIRY

Most Common Source of Filth is Cow at Milking Time—Avoid Practice of Wetting Hands.

The hands should never be wet when milking. Some milkers follow the practice of wetting their hands by slipping them into the milk. This is a filthy habit and introduces a great many bacteria into the milk. These bacteria have their effect, first, upon the flavor of the milk and cream, and later upon the butter.

The most common source of filth in milk is the cow at milking time. If she has a cake of manure on her side, it is almost impossible to milk her without getting some of the manure in the milk. With this filth is not only introduced the bad flavor of the manure itself, but also innumerable bacteria which develop when they are in the milk at a favorable temperature very rapidly and bring about flavors in the milk similar to the flavor of the filth with which they were introduced. —Idaho Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 73.

PROTECTION FOR THE GRAPES

Paper Bag Placed Over Fruit Will Keep Away Insects and Birds—Insures Choice Clusters.

Place a paper bag over each bunch of grapes when the fruit is the size of small shot. This protects the grapes from insect and bird injury, and insures extra choice clusters. Fasten the mouth of the bag closely about each stem with a wire or string. Seedmen sell wired bags for this purpose.

Diese Abteilung ist für die Familienglieder, welche am liebsten Deutsch lesen.

Vom Schauplatz des europäischen Völker-Krieges Riga in Gefahr.

In einem auffachen erregenden Artikel über die brutale Lage der Russen in Dänien und die möglichen Folgen, die ihre Niederlage auf den ganzen Krieg ausüben wird, sagt die "Times" u. a. folgendes:

"Noch nie in der Geschichte der Menschheit hat eine Umgebungsbeziehung von dem Umfange stattgefunden, wie die Deutschen hier in Polen gegen die Russen ins Werk gesetzt haben. Die augenblicklich dort von den Deutschen ausgeführten militärischen Operationen sind eine wirkliche Gefahr nicht nur für Warschau, sondern für das ganze militärische Eisenbahnnetz der Russen, dessen Zentrum Warschau ist. Der Fall von Warschau würde große Folgen für die Lage auf dem russischen Kriegsschauplatz haben, da es sich nicht anders als die endgültige Aufhebung der russischen Offensivbeobachtung, weil die Hauptangriffslinien sich in den Händen der Deutschen befinden werden. Das Ziel der Deutschen ist heute nicht nur Warschau, sondern die Vernichtung der ganzen russischen Armee. Die tiefen Umgebungsbeziehungen zeigen dies nur zu deutlich."

Obgleich es den Deutschen noch nicht gelungen ist, den Widerstand der Russen vollständig zu brechen, zwischen Bag und Weichsel, zu zerbrechen, so ist es ihnen nach aus Petrograd kommenden Berichten doch gelungen, nördlich von Warschau bedeutende Fortschritte zu machen, so daß die Hauptbahn, die von Warschau in nördlicher Richtung über Vielschlag nach Petrograd führt, in unmittelbarer Gefahr steht, von den Deutschen unterbrochen zu werden.

In Petrograd wird die am Zug stehende deutsche Kavallerie auf 80,000 Mann geschätzt, und selbst den sonst optimistischen Petrograder Korrespondenten kommt es nicht in den Sinn, diesen Vorstoß auf die Warschau-Vielschlag-Bahn auf die leichtesten Schültern zu nehmen.

In dem russischen Bericht wird auch offen angegeben, daß die Deutschen Schloß auf der Witte des Bzegg zwischen Riga und Ruffum erreicht haben. Diese Meldung rief hier allgemeines Erstaunen hervor, da Schloß nur noch 18 Kilometer nördlich von Riga liegt, und man hatte geglaubt, daß es den Russen in den letzten Tagen gelungen war, die Deutschen nach dem Eiden abzurängen. Bei Schloß brachten die Russen den deutschen Vorstoß zum Stillstand, indem sie die Feinde gleichzeitig vom Lande und von der See (Dücht von Riga) angriffen.

Amalbetriebskosten durch Einnahmen gedeckt.

Washington. Der Panamanal befaßt sich jetzt soweit man die Betriebs- und die Administrationskosten, nicht die Herstellungskosten, in Betracht zieht. Durch die Vollaufnahmen im Mai ist nicht nur das Defizit von \$39,480, welches seit Beginn des Betriebes des Kanals entstanden war, gedeckt, sondern auch eine Bilanz von \$177,799 ergibt werden, was einen Profit von 4.79 Prozent über den Betriebsausgaben darstellt. Nicht mitgerechnet sind dabei die Zinsen von den gewaltigen Geldsummen, die für den Bau des Kanals ausgegeben worden sind. Rechnet man diese ein, so haben die Vollaufnahmen bis jetzt nicht die verhältnismäßige Höhe der Gesamtkosten erreicht.

Wastausch inuvalider Gefangener be vorstehend.

Dank der Vermittlungen des amerikanischen Votschafters Gerard haben die Unterhandlungen betreffs Austausch invalider Kriegsgefangener endlich einen Erfolg gezeitigt, wie halb offiziell bekannt gegeben wird.

Die gefangenen Deutschen werden auf der Eisenbahnstation Karangi und die Russen in Sapatanda übergeben werden.

Auch ist man übereingekommen, daß die Inspektion deutscher und russischer Gefangenenlager durch ein Dreierkomitee des dänischen "Roten Kreuzes" stattfinden darf.

Wichtigen Erfolge in Polen russischer Separatfrieden?

Berlin. In hiesigen politischen Kreisen bricht sich die Ansicht Bahn, daß die Erfolge der Deutschen in Orien nicht nur zu einem Separatfrieden mit Rußland führen, sondern auch jede Gefahr eines Eingreifens der Balkanstaaten ausschalten mögen. Nachrichten aus allen Teilen des zarrenreiches zufolge die trotz strengster Censur durchgeführten, gewinnt dort das Verlangen nach Frieden die Oberhand, und aus Frankreich soll kaum in Stande sein einen zweifelhafte Winterfeldzug durchzuführen.

Reichert Sam's "Corner" auf Deutschland.

Washington. Direktor Walsh vom Bundesbureau für Druckwesen und Gravierung hat familiäre Nachrichten aus allen Teilen des zarrenreiches zufolge die trotz strengster Censur durchgeführten, gewinnt dort das Verlangen nach Frieden die Oberhand, und aus Frankreich soll kaum in Stande sein einen zweifelhafte Winterfeldzug durchzuführen.

Zeitvertrieb deutscher Truppen in Belgien.

Berlin, über Rotterdam. In Belgien stehenden Landsturmbattalione erhalten in ihren Aufstellungen Gelegenheit, Unterricht in Sprachen, Buchführung, Etengraphie, Mathematik, Geschichte und Nationalökonomie zu nehmen. Der Militär Gouverneur von Belgien hat für die Gelegenheit Sorge getragen.

Eine Kommission in Aremburg, die sich aus einem Juristen und drei Lehrern zusammensetzt, wurde mit der Ausführung des Planes betraut. Die von der Kommission schon im März eingeführten Spezialkurse haben bei den Truppen großen Anklang gefunden.

Der "Ordnung" - Fall citel Heverei.

Washington. Aus durchaus zuverlässiger Quelle kommt die Nachricht von unüberleglichen Beweisen, daß der Bericht des Kapitäns Taylor von der "Ordnung" nur eine Lüge war, um die Taktik zu verdecken, daß er den Kriegsgefangenen zugrunde handelte, indem er der Aufforderung des Führers des deutschen U-Bootes, zum Zweck des Besuchs und einer Unterredung seines Schiffes beizulegen, nicht Folge leistete.

Der mehrwöchentliche Aufenthalt wurde dem Staatssekretär von Baron Rosenfranz entbittet, einem dänischen Edelmann, der ein Passagier des Dampfers "Ordnung" und auf dem Weg war, als der Unterseeboot in Sicht kam. Baron Rosenfranz ist befohlen zu dem Zweck nach Washington gekommen, um der Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten eine genaue Beschreibung der Vorkommnisse auf der "Ordnung" zu geben.