MANY NEW FACTORIES FOR MUNITIONS

Sixteen Established and Ten More to be Set Up in England

A despatch from London says:—Sixteen national munitions factories have been established in England, and, after consultation with the French Ministry, the British Government has decided to set up an additional ten large establishments.

This announcement was made in the House of Commons by the Minister of Munitions, David Lloyd George, who told of the progress made by his department in overcoming the shortage in shells that had prevented the army on the Continent from doing all it might otherwise have done. These new factories are being erected in the vicinity of the arsenals and the existing armament establishments, and, the Government has completed in a few weeks the developments it is now engaged on the supply of shells will be doubled.

"This," said the Minister, "will not merely enable us to support our men, but will enable them to cleave their way through to victory."

Mr. Lloyd George explained that until the new factories are built the work of the department will be directed to speeding up existing contracts. At first the Government had been faced with a grave labor shortage, and some machines were lying idle because no one could be found to work them. One-third of the machines engaged in Government work at the outset were not being utilized at night.

During three months his department had succeeded in adding nearly 40,000 men skilled—to the ranks of the workers connected with armaments, and they were pouring in further supplies. His department had also enrolled 100,000 volunteers, but it had been found difficult to remove the majority of these from their present employment. However, scores of thousands of skilled men who had enlisted had been traced, and arrangements were made with the War Office for the return of these men to the factories.

Markets Of The World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Aug. 3.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.38½ to $1.39; No. 2 Northern, $1.35½ to $1.36; No. 3 Northern, $1.32, on track lake ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 62½c; No. 3 C.W., nominal; extra No. 1 feed, nominal, on track, lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 86½c, on track lake ports.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, nominal, on track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 58 to 59c; No. 3 white, 57 to 58c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lots, $1.10 to $1.12; do., new, $1.02 to $1.04, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, per car lots, nominal, according to freights outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, nominal; feed barley, 60c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Car lots, nominal, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, nominal, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $7; second patents, in jute bags, $6.50; strong bakers', in jute bags, $6.30, Toronto; in cotton bags, 10c more.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $4.60, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, $27 per ton; shorts, $29 per ton; middlings, $30 per ton; good feed flour, $1.90 per bag.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 22 to 23c; inferior, 19 to 20c; creamery prints, 27 to 29c; do., solids, 26 to 28c.

Eggs—Straight stock, 21 to 22c per dozen, in case lots, and selects, 23 to 24c.

Poultry—Chickens, yearlings, dressed, 16 to 18c; Spring chickens, 22 to 25c; fowl, 14 to 15c.

Cheese—15½c for large, and at 15¾c for twins. Old cheese, 21½ to 22c.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 14 to 14½c per lb, in case lots. Hams—Medium, 18 to 18½c; do., heavy, 14½ to 15c; rolls, 15 to 16c; breakfast bacon, 20 to 23c; backs, plain, 22 to 23c; boneless backs, 24 to 25c.

Lard—Pure lard, tubs, 11¾ to 12¼c; do., pails, 12 to 12½c; compound, tubs, 10 to 10¼c; do., pails, 10¼ to 10½c.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Straw is quoted at $7 a ton, in car lots, delivered on track here.

Hay—No. 1 hay is quoted at $18 to $19; No. 2 at $15 to $16.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, Aug. 3.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 89 to 90c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 3, 62c; extra No. 1 feed, 62c; No. 2 local white, 61½c; No. 3 local white, 60½c; No. 4 local white, 59½c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $7.10; seconds, $6.60; strong bakers', $6.40; Winter patents, choice, $6.25; straight rollers, $5.60 to $5.80; do., bags, $2.65 to $2.75. Rolled oats, barrels, $6.25; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.90 to $3. Bran, $26 to $26.50. Shorts, $28. Middlings, $33 to $34. Mouillie, $35 to $40. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $20.50 to $22. Cheese, finest westerns, 14c; finest easterns, 13¼c. Butter, choicest creamery, 27¼ to 27½c; seconds, 26¼ to 26½c. Eggs, selected, 26c; No. 1 stock, 23c; No. 2 stock, 20½c. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $13.50 to $13.75. Pork, heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $29; do., short cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, $28.50. Lard, compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 10c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 10½c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 12 to 12½c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 13 to 13½c.

Winnipeg Wheat.

Winnipeg, Aug. 3.—Cash quotations:—Wheat — No. 1 Northern, $1.32¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.29¾; No. 3 Northern, $1.24¾. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 58c; No. 3 C.W., 55c; extra No. 1 feed, 55c. Barley—No. 3, 73c; No. 4, 68½c; feed, 60c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.39½; No. 2 C.W., $1.36½.

Minneapolis Wheat.

Minneapolis, Aug. 3.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.53¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.40¾ to $1.50¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.35¾ to $1.47¾; July, $1.39; September, $1.07⅝. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 78½ to 79c. Oats—No. 3 white, 50 to 51c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, Aug. 3.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.52; No. 1 Northern, $1.51; No. 2 Northern, $1.46 to $1.47; July, $1.51; September, $1.10¼. Linseed—Cash, $1.58½; July, $1.59; September, $1.60.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Aug. 3.—Best heavy steers, $8.25 to $8.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $7.75 to $8.35; do., good, $7.35 to $7.50; do., medium, $6.75 to $7.25; do., common, $5.25 to $6; Butchers' bulls, choice, $6.75 to $7.50; do., good bulls, $6 to $6.50; do., rough bulls, $5.25 to $5.75; butchers' cows, choice, $6.75 to $7.25; do., good, $6.50 to $6.75; do., medium, $5.25 to $6.25; do., common, $4.50 to $5; feeders, good, $6.50 to $7.50; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., $6.25 to $7.25; canners and cutters, $4 to $5.25; milkers, choice, each, $65 to $95; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $50; springers, $50 to $95; light ewes, $6 to $6.50; do., bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; yearling lambs, $6.50 to $8; spring lambs, cwt., $8 to $10.75; calves, $4 to $10.50; hogs, off cars, $9 to $9.15; do., fed and watered, $8.75; do., f.o.b., $8.40.

Montreal, Aug. 3.—Sales of the best steers were made at $8, and the lower grades sold from that down to $6, while butchers' cows and bulls brought from $4.50 to $6.50 per cwt. Best lambs offered at $9, and the more common ones at $8, while sheep sold at $4 to $5.50 per cwt. The demand for calves was good at prices ranging from $3 to $15 each, as to size and quality. Hogs steady. Sales of selected lots were made at $9 to $9.50 per cwt., weighed off cars.

NO MORE GIFTS OF TOBACCO

French Government Cannot Undertake to Effect Delivery.

A despatch from New York says:—Hereafter the hardships of the French soldiers at the front will not be lightened by the occasional gifts of cigars, tobacco and cigarettes which have been sent to them in the past by kindly-disposed Americans.

The French postal authorities have informed the authorities here that they are unable to effect the delivery of the smokes to the soldiers or the prisoners of war in France. In consequence it has been found impossible to collect from the addresses the Customs charges to which all such gifts sent from abroad are liable in France at present.

INVISIBLE AEROPLANES LATEST GERMAN PLAN

A despatch from Amsterdam says: Germany possesses invisible aeroplanes, according to the Cologne Gazette. The wings are made of a clear transparent material called cellon, which is the invention of a German engineer named Knaubel. Cellon, which is manufactured from cellulose and acetic acid, is tough, pliable and non-inflammable, and is used instead of canvas. A machine covered with cellon is said to be virtually invisible above an altitude of 3,000 feet. Herr Knaubel made his first experiments with the material two years ago.

CHECK SPY EXODUS FROM GREAT BRITAIN

A despatch from London says:—A closer check on possible spies is indicated in an official notice published in England to the effect that travelers from the United Kingdom to Scandinavian countries will not be permitted to leave this country on or after August 10th without special permit from the Home Office. This restriction applies to British subjects as well as neutrals, with the exception of soldiers and sailors.

KAISER ASKED POPE TO MEDIATE

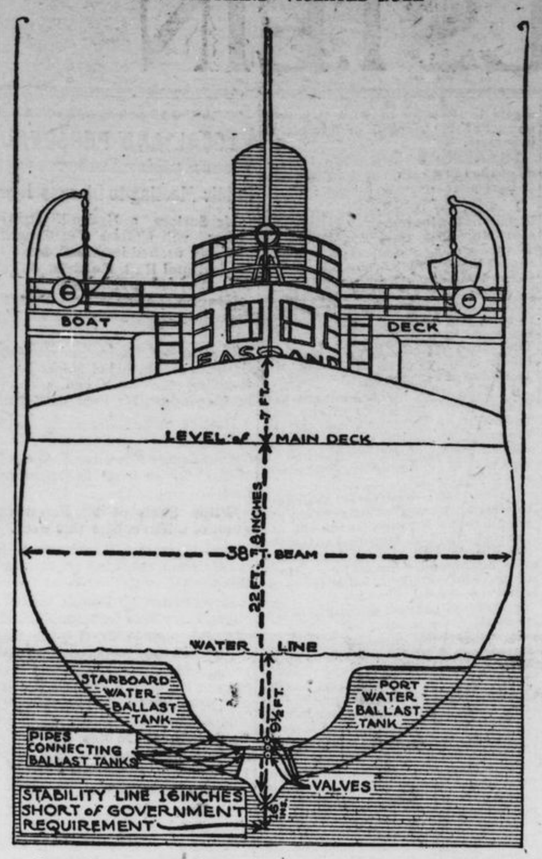
Holy See Declined Proposal Because of Condemnation of German Submarine Warfare

A despatch from Rome says:—It is learned here that the Minister of Prussia accredited to the Holy See, who recently has been living in Switzerland, has conveyed to Pope Benedict a proposal from the Kaiser suggesting that the Holy See offer to mediate between Germany and the United States and promising to abide by the Pope's decision if mediation should be accepted.

It is further reported that the Pope replied that he was unable to offer mediation because he resides in a belligerent country where Germany's representatives cannot come, and because of condemnation of submarine warfare, he could not pass upon a matter involving its justification.

The Pope called attention to the fact that as the Holy See was neutral it could not assume the arduous task of settling controversies between the powers. He suggested, therefore, that the Kaiser submit the question to The Hague Tribunal.

HOW EASTLAND VIOLATED RULE



Steamship men state that an imaginary line, known as the stability line, which keeps the steamers upright, was only four inches deep on the Eastland. These same men said the Government required this line to be 20 inches. On the majority of the lake steamers this line is 32 inches. On the larger steamers, which make the Georgian Bay trips, the line is 42 inches, preventing any possibility of a tipover.

ONLY REMAINING HOPE OF THE TURKS

Intimation Any Such Plan Will be Nipped in Bud by Surprising Move of Allies

A despatch from Athens says:—Enver Pasha issued an extraordinary message to his troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula before the last big attack. It ran thus:

"Soldiers, you will fight with all your strength. At least you will resist as long as possible, for I can promise you within a month's time I shall be able to send you to your homes. The life of Serbia cannot now last longer than a month. Within that time the German armies will crush her and will come to our aid."

I learn that great pressure had been put on the Germans by the Young Turks to fulfill the promise to send German armies through the Balkans to the assistance of the Turkish forces. The Young Turks regard the achievement of that plan as the only hope for the Turkish Empire in Europe. A prominent military expert who has just completed a tour of the Balkan States, and who latterly has been in Austria, expresses to me the belief that such an effort will be the next great move on the part of the Austrians and Germans. Should this cross move be made it will have immediate and important results in this corner of Europe. It would be unwise to give details which are within my knowledge, but I think I may be permitted to say that counterbalancing events are moving rapidly and the enemy's plans may quite possibly be nipped in the bud by a surprising move of which the public should hear at an early date.

HEROINE OF RUSSIAN ARMY.

As Bride Put on Uniform and Went to Front With Husband.

Some time ago, travelling on the same train to Warsaw, were a man and a woman—the man a young undergraduate who had joined the Russian army as a volunteer, and the woman, the daughter of a princely land owner in the Caucausus, who bore one of the noblest names in the history of Grusia. The man, who was an officer, was going to join his regiment, and during the two days' railway journey the two young people, who had fallen in love at first sight, became engaged. On arriving at Warsaw they went straight to the nearest Orthodox Greek Church, where a kindly priest married them.

The girl refused to leave her husband, and, managing to obtain a soldier's kit and assuming the name of Lourenty, followed him to the firing-line. She soon obtained her baptism of fire, for the position where she and her husband were stationed was one of the most critical on the River Rawka and subjected to continual German attacks. During one encounter her husband, who was only a lieutenant, found himself the only officer in a condition to command four companies, and his wife acted as lieutenant. The Germans were mowing the Russians down, and the young officer sent one of his men to the front line of trenches to give the order to retire. But the front line men, excited beyond control, refused, owing to an order given by their late commander. Twice the husband sent, but the men refused to move. Then the husband, as a last resort, sent his wife. She tried to persuade them, but without success. Every moment the Germans were getting nearer, and their fire became hotter, while their coming meant instant death for every man; so the girl lifted the butt end of her rifle and brought it down on the soldiers of first one man and then another. Her angry voice and forceful action had the desired effect and the men evacuated the trenches and ran towards the back line, Laurenty staying till every man had reached a safer place. As she stood there a shrapnel shell hit her right arm. In another ten minutes not a single man would have been left alive in that trench.

When Laurenty returned she found her husband wounded in the leg; husband and wife were sent to the same hospital, and the soldier-princess was soon presented to the commander-in-chief and received the Cross of St. George, the V.C. of Russia, for her valor.

INTERNED GERMAN BOATS HAVE TURNED AROUND

A despatch from New York says:—The War News Strategy Board of Brooklyn scented in the shifting of six German steamships at Pier 33, South Brooklyn, another attempt of the detained fleet of the Kaiser to make a "dash for the open." The marine superintendent of the Hamburg-American Line said it was true that the ships, including the President Grant, the Hamburg and Koenig Wilhelm the Second, had turned end for end in the dock. Some of them had been nearly a year in dock, and the metal of the pier had badly deflected the compasses. The object of turning the other sides of the pier was to readjust the compasses to some extent.

Aliens in French Army.

More than 30,000 foreigners, Americans, Poles, Greeks, Spaniards and even Turks, have enlisted in the French army since the beginning of the hostilities. These 30,000 men form in themselves an entire army corps and still new enlistments are reported daily. "France will never forget these heores who fight by the side of her sons in the defence of France's honor and humanity's freedom from Prussian militarism," is the recent tribute paid to these volunteers by a prominent French General, who also declared that these foreigners had performed many acts of heroism and have helped to win several battles.

Her Opposite.

Nell—Do you believe people should marry their opposites?

Belle—Yes; my fiancee lives just across the street.

An optimist is a man who smiles at kicks, and a pessimist is a man who kicks at smiles.

In the Middle Ages people in England wore the beaks, or points of their shoes so long that they encumbered themselves in walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees.

Germany May Not Answer U.S. Note

A despatch from Berlin says:—A careful study of the German attitude towards the last American note justifies the conclusion that the note, in all probability, will not be answered at all.

If an answer is sent it will not be to argue any questions of principle, but to suggest a possible means for arranging indemnities. Any steps that the Government may take depend to a large extent on the German conception of the tenor of the American note to England.

PERSONS OF NOTE.

Anecdotes and Facts About People Whose Names You Know.

On an occasion Lord Fisher may be seen walking in St. James's Park, London, with his wife. Very simple in his habits of dress, he is partial to a double-breasted coat and a flat hat, similar to that popularized by Mr. Churchill. These warm, sunny afternoons he likes to uncover his head, and then one notices the stiff, white hair has a tendency to fall on the forehead in a Napoleon-like projection.

The late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was probably the Statesman who smoked the most cigars in the course of a day; in his case the damage was done not by the number he smoked as by the strength of the leaf of which they were manufactured. Mr. Fred Terry, until he was stopped by his doctor, had a way of going in for chain smoking—that is to say, he lit one cigar from the stump of the one before it, and so on.

When the average man comes across Sir Edward Carson, the new British Attorney-General, with his trim, erect, sturdily-built figure, he is apt to forget that the great lawyer and Ulster patriot is sixty-one years of age. He certainly does not look more than fifty. This impression is accentuated by the free-and-easy way he dresses, for nearly always he comes to the House of Commons in a double-breasted lounge suit and a bowler hat.

In retirement Lord Haldane will probably turn again to literature. He has written some of the most notable essays on philosophical criticism of the day, and students of philosophy would welcome further contributions from him.

Not only has Lord Charles Beresford offered the Admiralty the benefit of his advice and experience from time to time, but he has been over to the Front, and narrowly escaped death. Once having seen the popular seaman with his square figure, it is impossible to mistake him, and when the House is sitting, and he strolls on occasion into the Outer Lobby, a whisper usually goes round the waiting crowd at the barrier: "That's Charlie Beresford!"

Lord Derby is easily the most popular peer in the North of England. A man of great initiative and will, he says what he means, and telling the people the truth he finds no difficulty in evoking a steady response. There is a curious resemblance in his writing to that of Sir Edward Grey, but in general characteristics a wide gulf separates them.

It was commonly anticipated that Mr. Edwin Montagu, who is back again at the British Treasury as Financial Secretary, would be saved for the Ministry, if not for the Cabinet. He is remarkably clever at finance, and in addition he has enjoyed for years the privilege of the Premier's friendship, spending many week-ends with him. Like Mr. Austen Chamberlain, another financial expert, he affects the monocle.

Back again in England, Major F. E. Smith, who takes office for the first time as British Solicitor-General, will probably surprise his friends once more by his insatiable love of cigars. He smokes, as a rule, a dozen long Coronas a day, and one of the important duties of his clerk has been to see that a full case went to the Law Courts each day for his use—one cigar to be smoked during the luncheon hour, and another directly the Court rose. Thence onward the Coronas went in quick succession.

FIRST BORN CHILDREN.

Not So Well Endowed As His Younger Brother or Sister.

It has been noticed that in many countries crime and the lack of moral restraint seems increasing, in spite of the advantages of civilization. Some students of the subject have noticed that this seems especially the case in those countries where small families are the rule.

One theory is that in families of one child the parents are apt to spoil their offspring, and give him all he wants, causing him to grow selfish, and think too much of self.

Other observers maintain that the younger children of a fair-sized family are more sturdy and usually more clever than the first or second. This only holds good when the family is of a good average size, as the younger members of a very large one are likely to be deficient.

Professor Metchnikoff is one of those who hold the opinion that the first-born is not so well endowed as his younger brother or sister. Statistics seem to bear this out, and if we glance at some of the world's famous men, we shall find they were younger sons.

Neither the Earl of Chatham nor his famous son were first-born. Nelson was a fifth son, and Napoleon had elder brothers. Wagner was not the eldest of his family, and, coming to household names of the last few years, we find that neither Mr. Gladstone, the late Lord Salisbury, nor Lord Kitchener were first arrivals.

War Campaigns.

A calculation made years ago brought out the fact that rather more than a third of the period between 1141 and 1815 was spent in wars between France and the inhabitants of Britain. In the 23 distinct campaigns, spread over the 674 years, 188 years were spent in struggles between France and England, and, after the Union of the Crowns, 64 years were occupied in wars between France and Great Britain. The Union thus involved Scotland in 64 years of conflict with her former partner in the "Auld Alliance." These particulars are gathered from a volume entitled "The Progress of Glasgow," published several years ago by the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce.

NO COTTON RESOLD IN NEUTRAL PORTS

A despatch from London says:—The Foreign Office denied a statement published recently that American cotton seized by the British authorities is being reshipped to be resold in neutral ports.

Weaving was practised in China more than a thousand years before it was known in Europe.

Expected by Greeks To Fulfil Prophecy

CROWN PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.

The Greeks are looking forward to the fulfillment of an old prophecy. When a Royal Constantine weds a Princess Sophie, their son shall reign in Constantinople." The present King's name is Constantine and that of the Queen is Sophie. The Crown Prince is now 25 years old, and the King is in a very precarious state of health.

A WAR-TIME DINNER.

Pork and Beans With Worcester Sauce Is Cheap and Nourishing.

Greenwood is one of those intolerable men who always rise to an occasion, says a contributor to Punch. He is the kind of man who rushes to sit on the head of a horse when it is down. I can even picture him sitting on the bonnet of an overturned motor bus and shouting, "Now all together!" to the men who are readjusting it.

We were going down to business when Perkins introduced a new grievance against the censor.

"Whatever do they allow this rot about food prices in the paper for?" he began. "It unsettles women awfully. Now my wife is insisting on having her housekeeping allowance advanced twenty-five per cent. I tell you she'd never have known anything about the advances if they hadn't been put before her in flaring type."

The general opinion of the compartment seemed to be that the censor had gravely neglected his duty.

"I agreed with my wife," said Blair, who is a shrewn Scotchman, "and told her that she must have an extra two pounds a month. Now a twenty-five per cent. advance would have meant five pounds a month. Luckily providence fashioned women without an idea of arithmetic."

Most of us looked as if we wished we had thought of this admirable idea.

"My wife drew my attention to the paper," said Greenwood loftily. "I did not argue the point with her. Finance is not woman's strong point. I rang for the cook at once."

Everyone looked admiringly at the hero who had dared to face his cook.

"I said to her," continued Greenwood, "'Cook, get the store's price list for to-day and serve for dinner precisely the things that have not advanced. You understand? That will do.' So you see the matter was settled."

"Er, what did your wife say?" asked Perkins.

"Say! What could she say? Here was the obvious solution. And I have noticed that women always lose their heads in an emergency. They never rise to the occasion."

The next morning I met Greenwood again.

"By the way," I asked, "did you have a good dinner yesterday?"

Greenwood looked me straight in the eyes. There is a saying that a liar cannot look you straight in the eyes. Discredit it. "That dinner was excellent," he replied. "I wish you had been there to try it. And every single thing at per-war prices."

But that night I came across Mrs. Greenwood as she emerged from a Red Cross working party loaded with mufflers and mittens.

"Glad to hear these hard times don't affect your household," I began diplomatically.

Mrs. Greenwood smiled. "What has Oswald been telling you?"

"Nothing except that he had an excellent dinner yesterday."

"I wasn't there," said Mrs. Greenwood. "I went to my mother's. You see, cook conscientiously followed Oswald's instructions. He had sardines, Worcester sauce, macaroni, and tinned pork and beans. I can't make out quite which of the two was the first to give notice afterward. Only, unless Oswald shouted, 'Take a month's notice!' when he heard the cook's step in the hall, I am inclined to think the cook got there first."

Now in the train I recommended tinned pork and beans with Worcester sauce as a cheap and nourishing food in war time.

Greenwood says nothing, but glares at me. For once in his life he cannot rise to the occasion.

Stray Thoughts.

The worst kind of fool is the one who doesn't want to learn.

Courage is the yeast that causes a man to rise to the occasion.

There is a new way of doing almost everything except lovemaking.

A healthy loafer can easily ensure his life for more than it is worth.

Apparently some men only use their heads when they want to butt into other people's affairs.

About the only thing some people put off till to-morrow are the unpleasant things they can say to-day.

If, when you are at the office you wish to make the time pass more quickly, all you need do is to get behindhand with your work.

From the Ocean Shore

BITS OF NEWS FROM THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Items of Interest From Places Lapped By Waves of the Atlantic.

Annapolis Valley bears promise of a record apple crop this year.

The new post office at St. John will likely be ready for occupation in two weeks.

Fredericton has taken a dog census, and recorded 350 canines and only 100 licenses.

The Sons of England band at St. John has contributed fourteen recruits for war service.

A New York firm is enquiring at Halifax and St. John for dried and baled seaweed for packing purposes.

The third party of British settlers has arrived in New Brunswick this season under the province's guidance.

The Public Works Department is building a wharf at Renforth, N.B., on the Kennebecasis for landing cordwood.

For swearing on the street and resisting arrest, Harry Neal, at St. John, was fined $104 or sixteen months in jail.

Some one cut the long tresses from the head of ten-year-old Helen Watters as she slept at her home in Indiantown, St. John.

Heavy rains have saved New Brunswick the usual influx of brown tail moths from the south, according to official exterminators.

Corporal Geo. F. Craft, of St. John, is sending home from the war a Bible which saved his life in battle, in which a bullet lodged.

Rosa Magyllo, arrested at St. John for vagrancy, was found to speak seven languages, and used as an interpreter at the Police Court.

Sydney, N.S., refused the offer of the residence of the late J. K. L. Ross for use as a city hospital which would have saved nearly $70,000.

Moncton district farmers are angry because they cannot carry their baskets of eggs and butter into the passenger cars on the way to market.

Captain Ellis, of the stranded Plant liner, A. W. Perry, at Halifax, had his certificate suspended for six months by the wreck commissioners.

Under the Nova Scotia Temperance Act fifty-six convictions and eight dismissals were made in the year's second quarter and one man went to jail.

A tablet was unveiled in the old Loyalist Church, Kingston, to John Beardsley, pioneer missionary in New Brunswick and first Grand Master of the Masons there.

A Prince Edward Island bridal pair were stopped from honeymooning to the United States at St. John because they had not the required funds to enter the States.

The new double tracked ferry boat to run from New Brunswick to Prince Edward Island with the Intercolonial railway cars has arrived at Halifax from England.

New Brunswick government will arrange that their London office shall keep in touch with the sons of the province at the battlefront and give them news from home.

Two Nova Scotia boys at the front now, had a great-grandfather at Waterloo, Peter Alders, the first settler in Aldersville, Lunenburg. The boys are Clifton and Horald Hiltz, of Kingsport.

Captain John Elliott, of Quoddy, Charlotte County, N.B., is 103 years old and has 100 grandchildren. He made his first trip to St. John ninety years ago, when Indians were seen on the streets.

THE FARM.

Too Many Corn Growers Take a Risk With Cheap Seed Corn.

Bad germination in seed corn, combined with prolonged cold weather at time of planting, has been the cause of much disappointment this season to ensilage growers. The seed corn growers of south-western Ontario were almost equally disappointed through being unable to find a market for their thoroughly-dried corn of strong vitality. Many samples were taken by seed inspectors and the investigations made indicate clearly that at least 75 per cent. of the cause for a poor stand can be traced to the ensilage growers buying low priced seed.

Unfortunately high priced seed is not always a guarantee of high quality, but low priced seed is possible only with corn that has had no special care in curing for seed. The farmer who gets $1.50 per bus. of 70 lbs. on the ear for corn taken out of his corn crib in the spring has more profit than the farmer who receives $2.50 a bus. of 70 lbs. on the ear for corn that has been kiln-dried or rack-dried in special corn-drying buildings.

If harvested in dry weather and kept in narrow cribs through the winter, the cheap corn may give a fairly satisfactory stand of plants with thick seeding and good soil and weather conditions. But too many farmers have learned to their sorrow the very serious risk they take in using corn wintered in this way. It is always advisable for growers to procure seed corn on the ear as during moist weather shelled corn in transportation or storage will absorb moisture and mold within a very few days, thus destroying its vitality.—Seed Branch, Otawa.

"God Bless the Wearer."

A gallant Tommy, having received from England an anonymous gift of socks, entered them at once, for he was about to undertake a heavy march. He was soon a prey to the most excrutiating agony, and when a mere cripple, he drew off his footgear at the end of a terrible day, he discovered inside the toe of the stock what once had been a piece of stiff writing paper, now reduced to pulp, and on it appeared in a bold, feminine hand the almost illegible benediction—"God bless the wearer of this pair of socks!"

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO