

NEED NEW FUND FOR ONE MILLION DOLLARS

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—Hundreds of the more seriously wounded among the Canadian soldiers who are now in British hospitals will be brought to Canada as soon as they can be moved and distributed among a dozen or more convalescent homes throughout the Dominion for which the government is arranging.

Arrangements have been made with the war office to have the wounded Canadians sent home with a little delay as possible. It is the intention of the government to keep the wounded men in convalescent hospitals under military regulations until they are completely recovered or until they are passed upon by a pension board and formally discharged under pension for permanent disability.

While the men are convalescing they are kept on full service pay and it is thought wiser to keep them under constant and hospital medical care in the convalescent hospitals than to allow them to return to their homes for local treatment and possibly a longer convalescence than might be absolutely necessary under full pay conditions.

The hospital commission for the care of the wounded is now making arrangements for the equipping and maintenance of the necessary hospitals. The most important one will be at Quebec where the wounded men are already being sent to arrive.

The commission will probably appeal shortly for a national fund to provide for the care of the hundreds and possibly thousands of wounded Canadians who will be back in the Dominion before long. The cost of caring for them will be heavy and a fund of at least \$1,000,000 will be necessary unless the whole cost is to be defrayed from the general war vote.

It is pointed out in official circles here that the patriotic generosity of the Canadian people might be turned now in this direction rather than in the direction of subscribing for additional machine guns. The response to the recent appeal for donations for machine guns has been so generous and widespread that the government has now in hand in amount sufficient to provide for all machine gun requirements for several months to come.

Orders have been placed for over 500 and delivery of the full amount is expected early in the autumn.

France. (Laurence Binyon, in London Times.) To drum-beat, pushing challenge and desire, wounded, no jubilant boast nor fierce alarm tried throbbing from fevered throats a glory.

From wharf and warehouse, foundry, shop, and school, from the unreaped cornfield and the office-stool France called her sons; but loth, but silent, with their purpose proud and hard.

Within them, as of men that go to guard more than life, yet to dare more than death. France, it was their France to save!

Nor now the fierce legend of old fables and that Imperial Eagle, whose wide wings hovered from Vindicta to Bismarck, who plucked the crown from Kings, killed her; but France was arming in her mind.

The world unborn and helpless, not the past victorious with banners, called her on; and she assembled not her sons alone from city and hamlet, coast and heath and hill.

But deep within her bosom, deeper still than any fear could reach, than any hope could blind, beyond all clamours of her recent day, for smouldering of the faction and the fray.

He summoned her own soul. In the hour of night, in the hush that felt the armed tread of her foes, like a star, silent out of seas, it rose. Most human France! In those clear eyes of light.

HOW HON. MR. WHITE'S MISTAKE IN JUDGMENT COST CANADA \$325,000

(Canadian Courier.)

When the Canadian government borrows money and agrees to pay a certain rate of interest, that transaction affects every borrower, public or private, in the Dominion. For example, if the Canadian government will pay only 3 1/2 per cent, the provinces will probably be able to borrow at 3 3/4 or 4 per cent, the municipalities at 4 or 4 1/4 per cent, and private borrowers at 4 1/2 or 5 per cent.

Hence, every transaction by the Dominion government affects the provinces, the municipalities and the private borrowers. The Canadian minister of finance sets the rate which all borrowers shall pay. If the minister is careless or extravagant, and pays an excessive rate of interest, he forces all other borrowers to pay a higher rate. If he is frugal and a good borrower, he helps all other borrowers to get money cheaply.

To take an extreme case. Supposing we had a large, small-headed banking minister of finance at Ottawa who borrowed money on a large scale at seven per cent interest. The provinces would be compelled to compete with him, and might have to pay 7 1/2 per cent. Then the municipalities would have to compete with the province and the province in the money market, and would have to pay 8 per cent. Private borrowers, say railways, traction companies, manufacturers, and so on, would be forced by competition to pay 9 per cent. Thus we see that every loan of a big nature must be made on terms which are set by the Dominion minister of finance.

Why We Went to New York. With these circumstances in mind, let us examine the latest exploit of the Hon. Thomas White, Canadian minister of finance. He is getting all the money for the war expenditures from London. The British government has agreed to help him in this respect. He has no difficulty so far as war expenditures are concerned. But if he has not enough money to pay for other expenditures, such as canals, post-offices, armories, docks, dredging, and other public services, he must borrow elsewhere.

Hon. Thomas White needed forty-five million dollars to meet the deficit of the year 1915. Whether there ought to be a deficit or whether there ought not to be a deficit is not a matter to be discussed here. There is a deficit, and that deficit must be met. Therefore the Hon. Thomas White arranged with the Bank of Montreal, J. P. Morgan & Co., Brown Brothers, and the First National Bank and National City Bank of New York to raise the necessary forty-five million.

There can be no objection to our going to New York to borrow. It is usually the only market open to us, though the Dominion had never gone there before. The provinces and the municipalities have been going there since the late war. They have borrowed over a hundred millions in that city during the past twelve months, and they also got their money at reasonable rates. Moreover, Canada is accustomed to so much more from the United States than we are willing to pay for it. It was difficult to pay for all we wanted. The rate of exchange was therefore against us. A big borrowing like Mr. White contemplated would help to restore the balance that Great Britain had just borrowed at about four per cent. He knew that the United States bankers have more money than they know what to do with, and that they realize that they must lend to Canada to keep up their sales in this country. All these facts were known to every financial writer and every financial broker in Canada, and hence should have been known to the minister of finance. All these facts were public facts.

What will be the result? Finally, think what this means to Canada. Suppose the provinces and the municipalities want to borrow another hundred million in New York during the next year, what will happen? The bankers of New York, having found Mr. White an easy victim, will hold up the smaller borrowers. They will demand 5 1/2 per cent as sure as fate. Think of the loss that will mean!

Figure it out for yourselves. The various borrowers want a hundred millions for an average of five years. They pay 5 1/2 per cent instead of five per cent. What will it amount to? The answer is, two and a half million dollars.

But there is another way to look at it. Mr. White decides to pay five per cent, and he invites tenders. J. P. Morgan & Co. offer to buy the bonds at 99 3/4, another firm offers 101, another offers 102 1/2, and another offers 104 1/4. Who will get the bonds? The firm that offers 104 1/4, of course. In that case, instead of getting \$44,563,200 for his forty-five million dollars' worth of bonds, Mr. White would have got about \$47,260,000, or nearly three millions more than he actually got.

There are financial men who believe, rightly or wrongly, that Mr. White could have got two and a half millions more for his bonds than he did get. The test of their belief will be the selling price of these bonds three months hence. If they are then selling at 104, or three-fourths, then these men will be right. The financiers who claim that Mr. White lost two and a half million dollars have no animus against him. But the fact remains, that the financial world, rightly or wrongly, is laughing. Canada cannot afford in these days to be laughed at.

Probably the only way to get at the truth would be to call a special session of parliament and have the whole financial situation discussed. There are other rumors equally grave in the air. A special, non-partisan session, at which those who have complaints could air them, and answers could be given, might be the best remedy for the situation. If there is no extravagance at Ottawa, these rumors should be stopped. They cannot be aired except on the floor of the house of commons, and, therefore, a special session seems advisable.

Hemlets. One-third cup butter, two-thirds cup sugar, one egg, two tablespoons milk, one and three-quarters cup flour, two teaspoons baking powder, one-third of a cup raisins, one-half cup nuts, one-half teaspoon cinnamon, quarter teaspoon each of cloves, mace and nutmeg. Cream butter, add sugar gradually, then raisins, egg and nutmeg, and add to first mixture. Roll not too thin. Bake in moderate oven.

BATTERING AT THE TURKS IN GALLIOLI



This interesting photograph from the Dardanelles shows a British battery in action. At the time of the snapshot a shell had just left the gun in the foreground and was raging toward the Turkish trenches. The gun has been christened "Annie," and the same is chalked on the breach.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

Sergt. J. G. Emslie's Name in Official List as Prisoner-of-War For First Time—P. E. I. Man Also Captive—Ernest Fraser, Fredericton Boy, Killed at Dardanelles

Thursday, August 5. The official Canadian casualty list yesterday contained the names of James Gordon Emslie, of Scotland, as a prisoner of war with the 14th battalion. This is Sergeant Emslie, who left here with the 12th battalion last August, and who is well and favorably known all over New Brunswick as a traveler for the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Limited. Although this is the first appearance of his name in the official list, yet The Telegraph was informed some weeks ago that Lance Corporal Emslie was at Gissen and that donations of food and tobacco would be very acceptable. His address is Company 5, Barrack A, Canadian Prisoners of War, Gissen, Germany. Letters sent to prisoners not stating the nationality of the prisoner will be returned by the dead letter office.

Ernest Fraser Killed at Dardanelles. Fredericton, Aug. 4.—Donald Fraser, head of Fraser's, Limited, of this city, received a letter today informing him that his nephew, Ernest Fraser, had been killed while fighting in the Dardanelles. Ernest was serving with the New Zealand expeditionary force and was about twenty-five years of age.

Ottawa, Aug. 5.—Today's list of casualties follows: FOURTEENTH BATTALION, Prisoners of War. Harry Pinn, England; John Speer, Brown, England; Ernest Ross, England; John McConna, Scotland; Frank M. Morgan, England; Corporal Claude H. Maughan, England; CORPORAL JAS. G. EMSLIE, townsman of Scotland, formerly of St. John (N.S.), formerly 12th battalion.

ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS, Wounded. Lieutenant William K. Walker, England. LORD STRATHOONA'S HORSE, Wounded. Thomas O. Montgomery, Winnipeg. According to German List, Prisoner of War. Norman D. White, Toronto; Corporal Fred Clark, Toronto; B. McConnell, Thetford Mines (Que.); Sergt. James L. Wilkie, Toronto; Sergt. Alfred J. Blaine, London (Ont.); Sergt. Alfred G. Saunders, Toronto; Samuel Porter, Toronto; John Alexander Page, Toronto; Sergt. Geo. Welles, Toronto; Harold H. Phillips, Kingston (Ont.); Bugler Stuart Cathbert, Toronto; Fred W. Mack, Summersville (Ont.); James Sullivan, Toronto.

Prisoner at Paderborn. George Whitworth, Toronto. According to German List, Prisoner of War. Place Not Stated. Robert Leonard P. Smith (formerly 9th battalion), Fremont (Sask.); Horace Pickering, Toronto; Frank H. Elliott, Toronto; Corporal Herbert C. Cross, Toronto; Sydney Herbert Taylor, Toronto; Charles Taylor, Toronto; Company Sergt. Major Alfred Edward Thomson, Toronto; William John Westover, Swansea (Ont.); Charles Walstenholm, Toronto; formerly of St. John (N.B.); Samuel Wallwork, Toronto; John D. Phillips, Toronto; Company Sergt. Major Fred McKinley, Toronto; Frank William Riley, Muskoka (Ont.); W. Mack, Summersville (Ont.); Thomas P. Myers, Toronto.

FOURTEENTH BATTALION, Wounded and Prisoner at Paderborn. Edward Parker, Ottawa. Prisoner. Joseph Arthur Nanni, Montreal. The midnight list gives the following names: FIFTH BATTALION, Previously Reported Wounded, Now Officially Reported Prisoner. George Biels (formerly 11th Battalion), Turro (N.S.)

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—The following casualties were announced here today: THIRD BATTALION, Prisoners of War. James Mart, Ireland; John Taylor, England; Charles Tucker, England; Frank Manton Willis, England; Richard David Wilde, Ireland; Harry Winter, England; S. Perovich, Nish, Serbia; Thomas Martin, Constantinople; Turkey John Martinovich, Cetina, Montenegro; David T. Wright, Scotland; Sergeant Arthur Piquette, Channel Island; Corporal Thomas Edward Cowan, Scotland; Thomas Taylor, England; Wilson Tingle, England; John Warburton, England; Alfred J. West, England; Thomas W. Palmer, England; Anister S. McNaughton, Scotland; James K. Mills, Scotland; John Siddle, Scotland; Chas. Bradley Templeton, Ireland; Eli Windover, England; Ernest Samuel Lovell, England; Thomas Hislop Porter, Scotland; Alexander Coburn Robertson, Scotland; HARRY WILLS, HUNTERVALE (P. E. I.); George Pound, Toronto (Ont.); Arthur William Oliver, Rochester (N. Y.).

SECOND BATTALION, Prisoner of War. William F. Graham, Verner (Ont.); William Owens Tindale, Shelburne (Ont.)

SEVENTH BATTALION, Seriously Ill. Sergt. Albert Victor Purvis, Toronto. FOURTEENTH BATTALION, Dangerously Wounded. Corporal Harry S. Higginson, England. Prisoner of War. James Lagan, England.

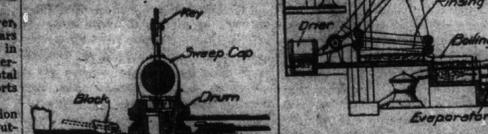
FIFTEENTH BATTALION, Wounded July 31. Lieut Harold M. Wilson, Toronto. Prisoners at Gissen. Corporal Alexander K. Hardacre, Scotland; Corporal Alfred F. Lamerton, England; Albert A. Andrews, England; John Brown, Scotland; George F. Griffin, Scotland; Fred Thomas House, England; Robert Johnston, Scotland. LORD STRATHOONA'S HORSE, Wounded. Norman C. Robert, Portage La Prairie (Man.)

Advertisement for Remington-UMC rifles. It features an illustration of a Remington-UMC rifle and its packaging. The text reads: 'Many a Crackshot's Reputation Rests on his First ".22" Rifle. Most experts commenced their careers with a .22 Rifle. So choose your .22 as carefully as you'd choose a high-power Arm. Remington-UMC 22 Repeating and Single Shot Rifles. See the full Remington-UMC Line at your dealer's. For a better score—use only Remington-UMC .22 Metallics. They guarantee your Arm. REMINGTON ARMS-UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE COMPANY (Contractors to the British Imperial and Colonial Governments) London, Eng. THROSBY, ONT. New York, U.S.A. 31'

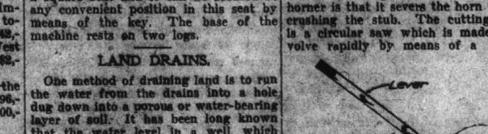
RECENT INVENTIONS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURE

(By C. J. Lynde, Macdonald College, Que.)

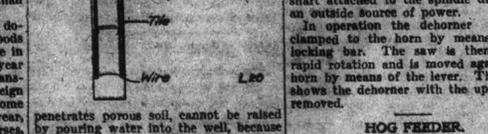
STUMP FULLER. The important point about this stump puller is that the anchor rope is in line with the pulling rope. This arrangement prevents the machine from tipping when tension is put on the pulling rope. Also the base has a block on its upper side to form a cake which is passed in turn through the crusher and pulverizer, and is then bagged for shipment. The fiber, after leaving the second roller, is passed through the shredder and drier, and is then bagged or baled for shipment.



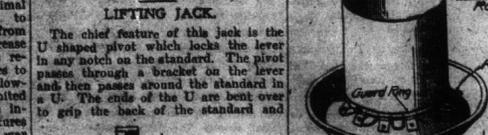
DEHORNER. The advantage claimed for this dehorner is that it covers the horn without crushing the stub. The cutting device is a circular saw which is made to revolve rapidly by means of a flexible shaft attached to the spindle driven by an outside source of power. In operation the dehorner is first clamped to the horn by means of the locking bar. The saw is then set in rapid rotation and is moved against the horn by means of the lever. The figure shows the dehorner with the upper case removed.



LAND DRAINS. One method of draining land is to run the water from the drains into a hole dug down into a porous or water-bearing layer of soil. It has been long known that the water level in a well, which has a second anchor rope can be attached if needed. The axle has a flange which fits into a groove in the drum and prevents the drum from lifting. The sweep cap has a square seat and it can be secured in any convenient position in this seat by means of the key. The base of the machine rests on two logs.



HOG FEEDER. This hog feeder has a cone shaped bin which supports a cylindrical storage bin. A roof ring in the bin enables the hogs to feed themselves. This is a metal ring which closes or opens the passages at the bottom of the bin and has attached to it twelve metal loops called roters. When a hog lifts a roter with its snout, feed falls from the bin into the trough.



COPIES OF PATENT PAPERS. The Telegraph readers can obtain copies of these patent papers at five cents each by writing to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington (D.C.). The patents described here are: U. S. Pat. 1,140,906 Stump Puller, Frank R. Smith, La Crescent, Minnesota. Assignor to W. Smith Grubber Co., La Crescent (Minn.). U. S. Pat. 1,140,906 Land Drain, Alva C. Johnston, Dubuque, Iowa. U. S. Pat. 1,141,079 Food from Bean Vines, Dennis V. Strauss, Artesia (Cal.) Assignor to California Retarder & Fibre Co., Los Angeles (Cal.). U. S. Pat. 1,140,977 Lifting Jack, Christian E. Lehman, Lawn (Pa.). U. S. Pat. 1,141,025 Dehorner, David E. Weaver, Waynesboro, Virginia. U. S. Pat. 1,141,059 Hog Feeder, John B. Hensley, Manheim (Pa.). Assignor to the Hensley Machine & Foundry Co., Manheim (Pa.).

FOOD FROM BEAN VINES. This invention describes a method which it is claimed, saves the food material in the bean vines and prepares the fiber for other uses. The vines are passed in turn through the boiling vat, the first rolls the rinsing vat and the second rolls. By these operations the food material is squeezed from the vines and remains in the water in the vats. We will first follow the food material. The liquid from the rinsing vat is passed into the boiling vat, and when sufficiently concentrated, is discharged into the evaporating vats, where it is evaporated down to a thick liquid. This liquid is then stirred with bran and

Advertisement for Wilson's Fly Pads. The text reads: 'Every 10c Packet of WILSON'S FLY PADS WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN 50 WORTH OF ANY STICKY INSECT CATCHER'. The advertisement features an illustration of a fly and a packet of fly pads. The text also mentions that the pads are made of a special material that kills flies on contact and is safe for use around food.