

NANSEN TELLS HOW NORWAY SUFFERS

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, professor of oceanography in the University of Christiania, Norway, accredited to the United States as the head of the special commission appointed by the Norwegian Government to confer at Washington regarding the proposed rationing of neutral nations, interpreted his country's position for a representative of the Evening Post to-day, passing for a few minutes in the midst of many duties to describe the difficulties in which Norway finds herself with respect to the war. Dr. Nansen, who is known all over the world for his Arctic explorations; was Ambassador from Norway to the Court of St. James's a few years ago, and is therefore well equipped for his diplomatic task.

The explorer arrived in New York yesterday and is stopping at the Biltmore Hotel. Before attending a luncheon given to the Norwegian Commission at the Waldorf by the Norwegian Consul, Dr. Nansen made plain the fact that Norway and Norwegians were striving to hold themselves strictly neutral in this war. When asked for an interpretation of the feeling of Norway towards the Allies and the United States, he replied: "My country is neutral. I am neutral. Our feeling is that of friendliness for both sides. We must not be allowed to have any more sympathy for one side than for the other. America was exactly in the same position before she entered the great war. She had no business to be on one side or the other. And she kept that difficult position very well."

"Norway, although a neutral nation, has suffered in the war in some respects more than any other country—more than England has suffered. One-third of our entire fleet has been destroyed by German submarines. These figures are up to the time of my sailing, two weeks ago. We have lost six hundred sailors on the sunken ships. This loss of tonnage and sailors is the heaviest suffered by any neutral country. The United States, even though it is now in the war, has not had such a large total."

"Norway has protested to Germany for every loss on the high seas due to submarine and other war activities. We have considered them illegal under the international marine code. And when the blockade zone was outlined by Germany, Norway protested against the whole war. To-day we consider every Norwegian ship sunk a violation of international law. I want to make this plain because it was misrepresented in the newspapers the day when it was stated that Norway looked on at the sinking of her tonnage and said nothing. Norway is a small country and cannot do much; but we can protest."

"It cannot be stated with truth that Germany has made no reparation for this loss of Norwegian ships although the extent of the damage has far outreached the retribution. In the first stages of the war, before the extensive U-boat activities, there were, if I remember correctly, three or four cases where Germany conceded a violation of law in the sinking of our vessels, and, after consideration, paid the costs. She also paid indemnities to families of some of the lost sailors. But the record for the past two years shows that these cases were indeed exceptional. The practice stopped. And Germany considered her U-boat destruction of Norwegian tonnage part of a legal war procedure. Norway has suffered more, relatively, in this way than has any warring nation."

"German can disregard our protests because she knows we cannot about this is what we consider most ignoble in principle, and hard lines for Norway. And, of course, Germany's answer to-day is that she is fighting for her existence and cannot help her sea disasters."

Dr. Nansen took up the subject of the shipment of food supplies from Norway to the enemy country—the question upon which he and his colleagues are to confer with officials at Washington. Like Sweden, like Holland, Dr. Nansen claims for Norway no wheat exports to Germany, in fact, no food exports at all except a little fish, of which Norway has such a plentiful supply. He said:

"Norway has cut down the export trade in food stuffs to Germany to almost nothing. There is no food of importance going to Germany, except fish, sent with consent of the British Government, in accordance with an agreement. Absolutely no wheat and no fat are being sent. So far as I know, though I will not state that there is not one exception, all the tonnage for the trade with Germany is being conducted by means of German bottoms, which come to Norway and take the fish home. No Norwegian ships are in such service. It would be unadvisable to cut off all trade of this character with Germany, or to prevent German ships from coming into our ports."

The food situation in Norway is one which would not permit export trade, because such a trade would deplete home stores, according to Dr. Nansen. Food prices in Norway to-day are tremendously inflated. "Norway needs food and iron," he said. "And food is the greatest need. Prices are three or four times as much as they were before the war. We are not actually short of it, but it is so hard to get and so expensive to produce. Why, to get a ton of coal from England now costs us \$50; the transportation cost was one dollar before the war. The

grain situation in Norway is acute. We cannot live on the grain produced in the country.

"Norway wants 450,000 tons of grain. We can last but a short time longer without it. Our harvest now looks dry and unproductive, and little can be expected of it with respect to the grain crop. Furthermore, Norway must not eat all the grain in the country now, but save seed for the next planting. It is a very difficult position, full of stress. We have a food commission in Norway working on the food supply.

"We are in great need of iron. In normal times Norway imports iron from Germany and England and from the United States. These sources, of course, are more or less shut off. Yet we need the iron more than ever for our shipbuilding. "Are we downhearted about this extremely difficult situation in Norway to-day? No. No. We think the whole world is mad!"—*New York Evening Post*, July 27.

NOTICE TO THE LIVESTOCK BREEDERS OF NEW BRUNSWICK

The demand for all classes of pure bred stock is so great that it is doubtful if our local breeders can fill the orders that are pouring in to the Livestock Branch of the Department of Agriculture. Some time ago we forwarded a circular letter to each of the breeders in the Province asking him to report the number of stock he had for sale. The response on the whole was very good, and to those men who forward a statement we have been able to direct a number of purchasers to them. However, the demand is greater for stock than the supply and the Department of Agriculture may have to make an importation from one of the other provinces.

The Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. F. Tweeddale, insists that we exhaust our own local supply before making an importation. This he considers the best way to encourage local breeders.

To those men who have not yet forwarded a statement of their available stock to the Department of Agriculture, we ask you to do so now.

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grain suffering from excess of precipitation. Roots promise well, corn for silage poor, potatoes fair. LAC LA PORTE (Champlain): Wheat, oats and barley good, potatoes very good; corn better than in June; beans promise well; hay abundant; roots fair.

Ontario—OTTAWA: Hay harvesting about two weeks late, crop average. Grain and roots promise well. Corn with favorable weather should be abundant crop. Potatoes promise to be above average. Pastures very good. PRES-COTT (Grenville): Hay full crop of good quality, three-quarters cut. Grain promises full head and filling well. Corn for haying doubtful, for fodder very promising; potatoes good. PETERBOROUGH: Fall wheat ripe, thin, but heads well filled. Barley above average, peas best for several years. Oats and mixed grains specially good; potatoes and roots looking fine; fodder—corn—large acreage and good appearance. Everything very days late. OSHAWA (Ontario): Hay about average, one third well saved, third fairly well, rest poor. Barley, oats and spring wheat prospects above average; corn, mangolds, turnips doing well; potatoes big crop, if blight does not damage. Farms help very scarce. CONESTOGO (Waterloo): Hay crop harvested in good condition. Wheat nearly ready to cut, some rust prevalent. Spring crops look well, but need rain, so do roots and potatoes. HYDE PARK (Middlesex): Wheat badly infested with half smut and rust. Oats developing open smut, but look well; peas, corn, barley, potatoes, turnips excellent, though late; hay, half well saved.

Manitoba—MILLWOOD: Cereals, injured by drought, about half crop; potatoes and roots late but good; hay and pastures half crop; summer fallows very fair, late crops suffering from great heat. BRANDON: Drought continued during July. Wheat will not average more than 12 bushels. Oats and barley worse, hay a failure; cutting will begin about August 20.

Saskatchewan—INDIAN HEAD: July very dry with hot southwest winds; crops have suffered considerably throughout district. Early sown grain on fallow filling fairly well. Stubble and spring ploughing will be very light. Crops are maturing rapidly. Cutting will commence from tenth to fifteenth and should be general by August 20. SASKATOON: Crops very short owing to continued drought. Best grain fields very weedy. Yields of hay much below normal. Many vegetable gardens almost total failures. ROSTERN: No rain since July 12. Hay and corn poor, roots fair, grain good, but needs rain. Yield about 50 p. c., unless

copious rains soon. Potatoes promise above average.

Alberta—The Alberta Department of Agriculture reports hot and dry weather generally throughout the province except in a few districts. Grain and roots have advanced well, but all need rain particularly in the southwest portions. Haying general. Barley turning in many districts. If rain comes soon a big crop can still be harvested. LACOMBE: High temperature and dry weather last three weeks of July have hastened maturity and reduced prospective yield of all cereals; some districts not suffering from lack of rain, but all central Alberta would be benefited by good rainfall. Hay harvest 50 p. c. completed. Early varieties of grain will be ripe next week.

British Columbia—AGASSIZ: July exceptionally dry and hot. No rain fell until the last five days. All hay stored in excellent shape. Grain crops maturing rapidly. Corn growing fast; roots and pastures need rain. Live stock in good condition. SUMMERLAND: Apple crop will not exceed that of 1916; it is very partially set. Well kept orchards are set well during water shortage and heat. Early peaches are just ripe; apricots coming in. Both running small this year. INVERMERE: Crops under dry farming conditions a failure. Crops under irrigation good, and have made rapid growth. Weather good for haying. Fodder crop promises well. SIDNEY: Very few areas in the Island district received beneficial rains during the month. In consequence of long drought all spring sown grain roots and potatoes have not developed as usual. A heavy hay crop was gathered in excellent condition. Small fruit has given an average crop.

AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE
An entirely new catalogue is ready for circulation of the publications issued in the last few years by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. There are 317 listed of which 31 are devoted to the dairy, butter-making, cheese making, cold storage, cow testing, etc. 64 to the cultivation of field crops, grains, grasses, vegetables, flax and tobacco, 37 to insect and plant diseases, 51 to live stock and everything appertaining thereto; 19 to apples and fruits generally; 24 to gardening, fruit, flower and vegetable, home and school; 33 to poultry, raising, keeping, housing, feeding and marketing, candling, preservation, production and shipping eggs and 42 to miscellaneous subjects. Seasonable hints, cold storage, bees, honey production, soil fertility, maple, sugar production, manures and fertilizers, farm machinery, forestry, and the War Book of 1915 and 1916. The Agricultural Gazette, The Agricultural Instruction Act and so on. The catalogue will be sent without charge on application being made to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

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DR. WORRELL has decided to close his office in Saint Andrews on or about October 1st, probably until about May 1st, 1918.

He therefore invites all his patients who have not been recently attended to, to come in at the earliest opportunity and have their teeth examined and attended to if necessary, in order to avoid suffering or inconvenience during his absence.

Do not wait until the last week in September and then expect to get fixed up, but come in while the coming is good.

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