

THE MARKETS

TORONTO DAILY MARKET

Eggs, new, per dozen, 30 to 34 1/2; Butter, farmers', 33 to 34 1/2; Bulk going at, 33 to 34 1/2; Spring chickens, lb., 12 to 13; Spring ducks, lb., 10 to 11; Hocking turkeys, lb., 10 to 11; Live hens, lb., 10 to 11.

ONTARIO, Aug. 29.—The Board of Trade official market quotations for yesterday

GRAIN AND PRODUCE

Manitoba Wheat (Track, Bay Peta), No. 1 northern, \$1.24; No. 2 northern, \$1.22; No. 3 northern, \$1.20; Manitoba Wheat (Track, Bay Peta), No. 1 feed, 56c; No. 2 feed, 55c; No. 3 feed, 54c.

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NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper—A Solid Hours' Enjoyment.

WEDNESDAY

The Northern Ontario fire relief fund now totals \$252,789. Colors were presented at Camp Borden to the 147th (Grey) Battalion.

The Russian Grand Duke's troops secured a triumph in the Lake Van region.

Duncan Leslie McBain, nine years old, died of infantile paralysis at St. Thomas.

The first \$100,000 for loans to New Ontario settlers has been appropriated.

Brigadier-General C. J. Macdonald, commanding the forces at Shorncliffe, has been made a Major-General.

Sherbrooke police, being refused an increase of pay by the City Council, decided to strike on the occasion of the opening of the Fair.

The fifteen-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. George Brooks of Adelaide village, fell from his high-chair yesterday, breaking its neck.

Wallace Dixon, aged nineteen, was instantly killed by lightning at Hespeley while standing in the doorway of a log cabin clubhouse, where he and his companions had taken shelter.

The joint committee of Parliament for reconstruction of the buildings held sessions Monday and Tuesday, and meets again to-day, responsibility for demolition of the standing walls has not yet been placed.

Carson Hubbert of Denfield, a suburb of London, was struck by a Normal street car last night at Dundas and Richmond streets, incurring injuries from which he died a few hours later at Victoria Hospital.

The British Commander E-23, Lieut.-Commander Robert R. Turner, reports that on the morning of Saturday last he made a successful torpedo attack upon a German battleship of the Nassau class, the commanding officer believes the enemy ship was sunk.

The German Government has issued a decree providing for the production of meat cards for the whole empire on October 2.

Leaders of the Liberal or Venizelos party at Salonica are organizing volunteers to aid the Greek commander at Seres in resisting the Bulgarians.

The Chinese Parliament has unanimously approved the appointment by President Li Yuan Hung of Tuan Chi-Jui as permanent premier of the Chinese republic.

The British steamer Quebra, 2,801 tons, bound from New York to Liverpool, has foundered after striking rocks west of the Big Blanket Island off the coast of Kerry.

E. G. Carson, 55 years old, a well-known farmer and cattle buyer, living near Glenora, Ont., died yesterday at his home, an hour after his collapse from an aneurism.

The long-expedited order-in-council changing the name of Berlin, Ont., to Kitchener was passed yesterday.

A proclamation is being issued making the change effective from September 1.

Of the 19 liquor stores in Kingston, at least two will continue to do business after prohibition comes into effect next month, dispensing soft drinks and "local option" beer and porter.

Seven deaths have resulted from the more recent fires in northern Ontario, according to the information of the T. & N. O. Commission yesterday.

Mrs. A. Mackenzie and her six children are reported to have been lost near New Liskeard.

The Admiralty announces that the British armed yacht Zaida has been sunk in the Gulf of Alexandretta.

Requests made from different quarters that the Canadian war loan be made payable in certain localities as well as Canada are not to be acceded to.

A large grist mill at Phillipsville owned by Reuben Hinkins, caught fire and was totally destroyed. The loss is heavy as no insurance was carried.

George Hill and Company, London merchants, were fined \$25 and 10 guineas costs for trading with a Dutch firm which is on the blacklist of the British Government.

Sir Richard Bligh Martin, chairman of Maritime Bank, Limited, and well known as a British financier, died Wednesday at his home, Overbury Court, Tewkesbury. He was 78 years old.

Four were drowned at Metigan River, forty miles west of Digby, N. S., Wednesday night, when an automobile ran amuck on the bridge and plunged with its occupants into the water.

The body of George Lees, a middle-aged resident of Lucknow, Ont., was found to-day in a clump of bushes on the property owned by George Webster with his throat cut from ear to ear.

A court-martial sitting at Klagfurt has sentenced General Riedel, who was in command at Gorizia when the city was captured by the Italians, to dismissal from the army and loss of his rank and pension.

The Department of Labor has named the following commissioners to investigate a dispute between the Cobalt miners and mine-owners: Judge Coatsworth, Toronto; A. F. Corkill, Cobalt; Cliff, and Joseph Gibbons, Toronto.

SATURDAY

Mr. John M. Wilson, one of Stratford's best known citizens, passed away at the General Hospital yesterday.

Germany's sugar production this year will exceed that of 1915, according to statistics now available by about 300,000 tons.

The seven men who escaped from the Ontario Reformatory a few days ago were sentenced to two years in Kingston Penitentiary.

The German submarine merchantman Deutschland arrived at Bremen, her home port at noon yesterday. A demonstration by the residents greeted the vessel and her crew.

Sir Sam Hughes was the guest of honor at a dinner given last night by Lloyd George, several Cabinet Ministers and a number of the Army Council were among those present.

With a view of enabling war-mutilated soldiers to become teachers in the elementary schools, the French Government has opened special colleges for their rapid training.

Sir George Foster returned to Ottawa yesterday from Inch Arran, where he has been spending a week since his arrival in Canada after attending the Economic Conference of the Allies.

The story that the German submarine Bremen has been captured by the British reports of a passenger arriving yesterday in New York, the Baltic and a week ago on the Adania, is generally accepted as true in German official circles there.

MONDAY

A British armed auxiliary was torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea.

Robert Gov of Paris was the result of an automobile accident.

HE EXONERATES GREY

WAL ARCHER ANALYZES BRITISH MINISTER'S DIPLOMACY

English Author Disagrees With Those Who Say That If Britain Had Come Out Flatly for War From the Very First Germany Would Have Backed Down—Grey Did Everything He Could for Peace.

William Archer's "Thirteen Days" he devotes a chapter to a consideration of the assertion that if Britain had announced to Germany in those critical days that she would stand by France and Russia, Germany would have backed down and there would have been no war.

Mr. Archer is convinced that those who take this position are mistaken, and he argues strongly against them, vindicating the diplomacy of Grey.

From July 24, 1914, until Britain did actually declare war on Serbia and Russia repeatedly urged her to come out flatly for the part of a mediator, who might one day become an ally, than if she announced early in the negotiations her determination to support France and Russia.

When President Poincare made similar representations they were not responded to as he desired. France and Russia then believed that an announcement such as they sought would have a favorable effect upon Germany.

Sir Edward Grey thought differently. It is a mistake to suppose that Germany marched right to the brink of war in ignorance of the fact that Britain might oppose her.

On the day before Sir Edward Grey informed the German Ambassador that he "did not wish him to be misled by the friendly tone of the conversation which I hoped would continue—into thinking that we should stand aside."

The German Ambassador took no exception to this, and even said that it accorded with his view of the situation.

In Berlin Sir Edward Goschen was impressing upon the German Government the same thing. Britain's neutrality could not be counted on; she reserved full freedom of action.

Germany was fully warned at least 24 hours before her ultimatum to Russia. It may be, of course, that she thought that Britain was merely "bluffing."

But this is not the fault of Grey, but of the German Ambassador, who through his own fault failed to understand the true position.

Still earlier than this, Sir Edward Grey pointed out to the Austrian Ambassador that the British Government, which had been dispersed on July 24, was kept assembled.

This must have been significant, and we may take it as proved that if the Germans deceived themselves as to the British action the fault was theirs.

Grey was very frank and direct with them. Mr. Archer thinks that the opposite course which has been recommended, namely, that Britain should have definitely pledged herself to France and Russia as soon as there was a prospect of war between Russia and Austria was not only impossible, but that if it had been adopted it would have merely hastened the end.

In considering this matter we must try to rid our minds of what we have learned since, and think only of what was known more than two years ago.

Russia was not then popular with the English British citizen, and while Germany was properly distrustful and distrusted by those who had studied her policy, the nation would never have supported Grey in making war on her for Serbia's sake.

It was only when France and Belgium manifested their support of British public opinion that the British Government was able to carry out its policy.

They would have rent the heavens with their shrieks had Britain openly announced herself as the ally of Russia in the same sense that France was her ally.

From the point of view of what was politically possible, Sir Edward Grey could not have declared further in advance than he did the course that Britain would pursue.

But supposing that this had been possible, what would the effect on Germany have been? We remember the German exasperation over the Moroccan question. There Britain had rudely called "halt."

Germany had obeyed. Would the German people, believing as they had been taught to believe that England was their enemy, and seeking to further details regarding crop conditions. Apparently in certain localities a fair crop will be harvested.

It is generally understood that a large acreage was summer-fallowed this year, and some districts have a fair percentage of new breaking in credit. The harvest should be completed in time to allow a good deal of ploughing to be done, which will ensure a normal crop area for 1917.

Deserters Sentenced.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Aug. 29.—Harry Bannister, who until about three weeks ago was a sergeant in the Welland canal force, and Fred Willingham, formerly a member of the Army guard here, have each sentenced to serve six months in the Ontario Reformatory for being absent without leave, by Magistrate Fraser. Bannister's home is in St. Catharines. Willingham was arrested in Toronto, where he formerly resided.

CHAPLAIN OF THE HOUSE

A GOOD EXAMPLE

Which the Employees of All Railway Companies Might Follow.

It used to be tennis, or golf, or cricket, or something just for individual and personal pleasure; but that was before the war, and before, too, the extra hour of daylight.

Now we have chanced all that, and the pioneers in a great movement, worthy of being followed by the staffs of railway companies all over the kingdom, and the various departments of the Metropolitan Railway, says London Answers.

A certain percentage had to stay at home. Railway trains, even if reduced in number, must be run, or else how could we get to and from business? But those who in the different departments were forced to remain, chafed at the actual doing nothing practical to help end the war, and their views reached the ears of the general manager of the "Met," Mr. R. H. Selbie, who formulated a splendid and comprehensive plan.

In making the "War Service Corps" known to every individual associated with the railway, he struck the right note in a personal letter, which said:

"You are aware that many of our men have given their lives in the country's service, and many more are fighting and enduring hardships for her sake, and I am sure there is no Metropolitan man or woman to-day who does not want to be able in years to come, in looking back on the war to feel that he or she has rendered some personal help in bringing the war to a successful conclusion."

The seven sections embrace useful work to the taste and capabilities of everyone, including a platoon attached to the Marylebone Volunteers—or some other regular volunteer regiment; munition work at Neasden Government factory, or at other places where suitable work can be obtained; the formation of a detachment of the Red Cross Society, to be attached to the Marylebone Division, for voluntary duty in London hospitals, and other work in connection with the transport of wounded soldiers at Wembley Park, for growing foodstuffs for distribution to naval and military hospitals; a rifle club; and last, but by no means least, a women's section.

It is the market-garden plan that met with the most hearty response of all.

The call of the fresh air and open country at Wembley Park brought at once from 100 to 150 railway workers to the spot.

The land is all virgin soil, and hard to dig. A man has to stand on his hands to get it well worked, and it is ground that will grow vegetable produce to perfection.

It was on a certain Tuesday that the scheme went through, and by the following Saturday afternoon an acre and a quarter was ready for cultivation. "Spuds," cabbages, peas, beans, spinach, radishes, and indeed every kind of vegetable, will be grown there, and the delicious fresh produce goes direct to the naval and military hospitals.

The company gives the land—which is absolutely adjacent to the station—the tools, and the seeds and plants, and what is more, free tea on Saturday afternoons to the free workers when lady members of the staff attend and keep the merry urns bubbling to provide countless cheering cups.

Silk Culture in India.

The progress of silk culture in India and Ceylon is the subject of a series of most interesting annual reports issued by Mr. F. Booth Tucker, of the Salvation Army, which body has displayed great activity in connection with the development of this important industry.

Some of these reports, that for 1915-16, is just to hand from India. In '10 Mr. Booth Tucker consulted the Imperial Institute with reference to the silk produced by the Salvation Army silk-weaving school in the Bengal District. A specimen of the silk was accordingly scientifically examined at the institute. The results were highly favorable, and were confirmed from the commercial point of view by the silk manufacturing firm in this country, to which a sample was submitted. Subsequently the Imperial Institute arranged for spinning and weaving trials of the silk to be made, and as the result of these trials certain defects in the silk were pointed out. Since then the number of Salvation Army silk centres in India and Ceylon has been greatly increased, and in April last there were 28. Nearly all these centres undertake silk-wool rearing and silk-reeling.

The Right Side.

Another story that General Birdwood is fond of relating concerns his South African experiences. Birdwood had his horse shot under him, and was himself severely wounded. They carried him to hospital. Next bed to him was a British Tommy looking pretty sick.

"What's the matter, my deliver?" asked Birdwood.

"Well, sir," was the reply, delivered in all seriousness, "I've got enteric I know, and I rather fancy I've got dysentery, but otherwise I'm all right."

Courteous Princess.

Prince Albert was seen a few days ago coming out of a Regent street shop, and as the girl companion swung open the door for him, he saluted and thanked her. Our Royal sons have been brought up to the highest notions of chivalry towards all women. When Prince John was a tiny boy he always raised his cap to a flower-woman, who had her basket in Buckingham Palace road. It is recorded that the Queen said: "I'm very pleased I like my boys to respect all women."

WIVES SOLD BY AUCTION

Apocryphal of a recent article regarding a farmer named Thomson, who, in 1833, sold his wife by auction in Carlisle, which was believed to be the case of the kind on record.

Mr. J. Johnson, who is probably the only person living in England by the public auction, recounts the circumstances. This sale took place at Spalding in 1847 or 1848, when a man named Seaton led his wife to the market with a halter round her neck, and sold her in the Black Bull Yard, where pigs were then sold, to the best bidder for half a crown.

"The buyers," says Mr. Johnson, "whose name I forget, was a brick-layer's laborer, and he took his purchase home after the sale. They lived together as man and wife, and the lady did not interfere. Seaton shortly afterwards underwent a walk of 1,000 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours, and accomplished three-quarters of it. Shortly afterwards he completed his undertaking. He was buried at ten o'clock at night in the south-east corner of Spalding churchyard without any service, the only lights used being three or four old-fashioned horn lanterns with a tallow candle in each."

As a boy Mr. Johnson witnessed both events, the selling of the wife, and the burial of the husband as described. No doubt two of the most extraordinary undertakings that ever occurred to man and wife.

Too Much for the Twin.

Some years ago Lord Charles Beresford received a letter from a railway porter, which ran as follows: "My lord, last night my wife and twins, and I write to ask your lordship if you will ask H.R.H. the Princess of Wales if we may call the little girl Princess of Wales Brown, and may we call the little boy Lord Charles Beresford Brown?"

Lord Charles obtained the Princess's permission, and gladly consented himself to the man's request.

Three months later came another letter.

"My lord, I am happy to inform you, lordship that Lord Charles Beresford Brown is well and healthy, and Princess of Wales Brown died at four o'clock this morning."

SKULL FRACTURED

RENFREW, Aug. 29.—As a result of a motor accident Sunday afternoon Mr. J. L. Murray, on a trial of Mr. M. J. O'Brien, lies in a critical condition, while his wife is suffering from fractured ribs and shock.

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