ESTIMATES FOR CROP OF 1912

Canada's Wheat Harvest is Expected to Reach a Total of 187,927,000 Bushels

A despatch from Washington says: Preliminary figures of this year's production of the principal crops of several foreign countries were received on Friday by the Department of Agriculture by cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, as follows:

Wheat—Prussia, 40,472,000 bushels; Bulgaria, 63,750,000 bushels; Canada, 187,927,000 bushels; Egypt, 28,948,000 bushels.

Corn—Spain, 25,984,000 bushels; Egypt, 76,448,000 bushels.

Cotton — Egypt, 844,144,000 pounds.

Rye—Prussia, 346,444,000 bushels; Bulgaria, 12,400,000 bushels; Belgium, 22,518,000 bushels; Denmark, 18,038,000 bushels.

Barley—Prussia, 81,125,000 bushels; Bulgaria, 18,373,000 bushels; Canada, 32,520,000 bushels; Egypt, 10,845,000 bushels; Denmark, 25,655,000 bushels.

Oats—Prussia, 387,444,000 bushels; Canada, 340,022,000 bushels; Denmark, 52,368,000 bushels; Hungary, 87,549,000 bushels.

Rice—Spain, 8,564,000 bushels; Egypt, 14,500,000 bushels.

The condition of cereal crops in Russia is such as to predict yields above the average.

A EUGENIC MURDER.

Man Kills His Wife to End Her Sufferings.

A Viennese (Austria) clerk named Haas, who shot his wife dead in a railway carriage and then endeavored to commit suicide, has just been acquitted by a jury at Leoben. He was found guilty, however, of carrying a revolver without license, and had to pay a fine of $1.87 before being released.

There was no denial of the facts. The man had deliberately shot his wife and then turned the weapon upon himself, inflicting a slight flesh wound, which, however, caused him to be unconscious until the train reached a station and the police came ond arrested him. Herr Haas pleaded, nevertheless, that his wife was in the last stages of consumption, and that he had shot her because her sufferings had made him frantic.

Witnesses, including her physician, testified that this was so and also that the pair had lived in perfect harmony. Two doctors called by the prosecution deposed that the depression caused by the illness of his wife was sufficient to make Haas not responsible for his act. Thereupon the jury returned the verdict of not guilty, but insisted that he should be punished for carrying a revolver without a license, since he had himself admitted that when he purchased the weapon he had no idea to what use he was to put it, and therefore at that time must have been perfectly sane.

TYPHOID EPIDEMIC OVER.

Ottawa's Medical Officer Issues Reassuring Message.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Dr. W. T. Shirreff, Medical Officer of Health, on Friday night issued a most reassuring message to the citizens of the capital, informing them that the typhoid epidemic had run its course and that he city water was now fit for drinking. Bacteriological tests of the water supply for the past five weeks show conclusively that it is now free from all contamination and fit for consumption without boiling or otherwise treating it. "The causative reason for typhoid has now been removed," he states, "and every precaution has been taken to protect the all-steel intake pipe, which is now being used exclusively."

SMALLPOX IN MONTREAL.

Thirteen Patients are Now in the Hospital.

A despatch from Montreal says: With thirteen smallpox patients in the Isolation Hospital, and many houses disinfected and under supervision, there has developed in the city the nucleus of a smallpox scare. No fewer than five cases have come in this week. Eight were reported last week. The majority of these are from three families, all of whom obtained the infection at Les Eboulements, on the St. Lawrence, below Quebec. The Provincial authorities did not know that there was smallpox there until the cases were discovered in Montreal and the infection was traced back.

TWO DOLLAR BILLS POPULAR.

Marked Iincrease in Circulation of Small Notes.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Returns received by the Finance Department show that the circulation of small notes is substantially larger than it was last summer. Comparing the circulation of July 31, 1912, with that of July 31, 1911, there is an advance in one dollar notes of approximately $500,000, in two dollar notes of approximately $800,000, in four dollar notes of over $360,000; or in all of between $1,600,000 and $1,700,000. In addition there is the additional circulation of the new five dollar note, which at the end of July was $6,078,000; this is practically balanced by the decreased use of large notes, which are usedf exclusively by banks. In the three weeks of August which have elapsed the circulation of fives has increased to approximately $8,250,000.

HUNGER STRIKE IN JAIL.

Mary Leigh and Gladys Evans Are Being Forcibly Fed.

A despatch from Dublin, Ireland, says: Mary Leigh and Gladys Evans, two suffragettes, who were sentenced here on August 7 to five years' imprisonment on charges respectively of wounding John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Parliamentary party, with a hatchet thrown at Premier Asquith's carriage, and of setting fire to the Theatre Royal, have started a hunger strike. They are being forcibly fed by the jail officials.

CHILDREN BITTEN BY DOG.

Sent for Pasteur Treatment, as Animal was Thought Mad.

A despatch from Chatham says: James and Isabella Bennie, children of Robert Bennie of Leamington, were seriously injured at the home of Alexander Farquaharson, in Tilbury East township on Wednesday, by being bitten by a mad dog. The canine attacked them while they were playing on a swing. People in the neighborhood assert positively that the animal was mad, and the children have been removed to Toronto, where they will undergo treatment at the Pasteur Institute.

BRITISH INSURANCE ACT.

London Draper Heavily Fined for Disobeying It.

A London despatch says: The first prosecution under the Insurance Act took place at the Lambeth Police Court, when William Hurlock, seventy years old, a prominent Liberal, who has been in business as a draper in Walworth road, South London, for more than fifty years, and who employs about a hundred persons, was arraigned. He had openly announced his intention to disobey the act and was fined $25 on each of three summonses for refusing to lick stamps and $25 costs on the first summons. Permission was given to state a case for appeal. A number of other cases are awaiting trial.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN

Section Man Discovered That Spikes and Angle-Bars Had Been Removed

A despatch from Winnipeg says: The discovery of a deliberate attempt to wreck Canadian Pacific passenger train No. 108 on the Stonewall branch at a point two miles south of Komano was made by a sectionman early on Friday morning. The train is due in Winnipeg at 8 a.m., and between 6 and 7 o'clock it was discovered that spikes had been extracted and angle bars pulled out until they stretched outside the ties. Marks indicated that men had been working on the wrecking job some hours, and the displaced material had all been carried away. The wrecking crew has been unable to discover either spikes or bars. The sectionman went north to the nearest wire point and stopped the south-bound train. If this line had not been regularly patrolled as usual early Friday morning before trains go over it a disastrous accident would have resulted. Chief Bell of the Canadian Pacific Police is working on the ground with a body of men, and it is hoped that the wreckers will be rounded up

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Produce at Home and Abroad.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Aug. 27.—Flour—Winter wheat, 90 per cent patents, $3.80 to $3.85 for new, f.o.b. mills, and at $3.90 to $3.95 for old, f.o.b. mills. Manitoba flours (these quotations are for jute bags, in cotton bags, 10c more):—First patents, $5.70; second patents, $5.20; and strong bakers', $5, on track, Toronto.

Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.13, Bay ports; No. 2 at $1.10; and No. 3 at $1.06, Bay ports. Feed wheat sells at 63 to 65c, Bay ports.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2 white, red and mixed, 96 to 97c, outside; new wheat, 90 to 93c, outside.

Peas—Nominal.

Oats—Car lots of No. 2 Ontario, 41 1-2c, and No. 3 at 40c, outside; No. 2 quoted at 43 to 43 1-2c, on track, Toronto; No. 2 W. C. oats quoted at 44 1-2 to 45c, Bay ports.

Barley—New No. 2 barley, outside, and No. 3 extra at 60 to 62c.

Corn—No. 2 American yellow, 81c, on track, Bay ports, and at 85c, Toronto; No. 3, 84c, Toronto, and 80c, Bay ports.

Rye—Nominal.

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Bran—Manitoba bran, $23, in bags, Toronto freight. Shorts, $23 to $25.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Dairy, choice, 24 to 25c; bakers', inferior, 20 to 21c; choice, dairy, tubs, 22c; creamery, 27 to 27 1-2c for rolls, and 26 to 26 1-2c for solids.

Eggs—Case lots of new-laid, 26 to 27c per dozen; fresh, 24c.

Cheese—New cheese, 14 1-4 to 14 1-2c for large, and 14 1-2 to 14 3-4c for twins.

Beans—Hand-picked, $2 per bushel; primes, $2 85 to $2.90.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, 11 1-2 to 12 1-2c per lb. for No. 1, wholesale; combs, $2.25 to $3, wholesale.

Poultry—Wholesale prices of choice dressed poultry:—Chickens, 16 to 18c per lb.; hens, 13 to 14c; ducklings, 15 to 16c; live poultry, about 2c lower than the above.

Potatoes—Canadian, new, 90c to $1.00 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.

Bacon—Long clear, 13 1-2 to 14c per lb., in case lots. Pork—Short cut, $24.50 to $25; do., mess, $20 to $21. Hams—Medium to light, 17 to 17 1-2c; heavy, 15 1-2 to 16c; rolls, 13 1-2 to 13 3-4c; breakfast bacon, 18 to 18 1-2c; backs, 20 to 21c.

Lard—Tierces, 13c; tubs, 13 1-4c; pails, 13 1-2c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Aug. 27.—Oats—Candian Western, No. 2, 47 1-2 to 48c; do., No. 3, 46 1-2 to 47c; extra No. 1 feed, 47 1-2 to 48c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 63 to 64c; malting, 69c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.80; do., seconds, $5.30; strong bakers', $5.10; Winter patents, choice, $5.25; straight rollers, $4.85 to $4 90; do., in bags, $2.25 to $2.30. Rolled oats—Barrels, $5.05; bag of 90 lbs., $2.40. Millfeed—Bran $22; shorts, $26; middlings, $28; mouillie, $30 to $34. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $16 to $16.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 13 3-8 to 13 1-2c; do., easterns, 12 5-8 to 13c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 26 1-4 to 26 1-2c; seconds, 25 1-2 to 26c. Eggs—Selected, 28 to 29c; No. 2 stock, 19 to 20c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.15 to $1.25.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Aug. 27.—Wheat—September, 91 3-4c; December, 92 1-4c; May, 96 1-2c; No. 1 hard, 99 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 92 3-4 to 98 3-4c; No. 2 do., 88 3-4 to 96 3-4c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 75 to 75 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 30 1-2 to 31c. Rye—No. 2, 66 to 66 1-2c. Bran—$18.50 to $19.50. Flour—Leading local patents, in wood, f.o.b., Minneapolis, $4.80 to $5.15; other patents, $4.55 to $4.80; first clears, $3.30 to $3.55; second clears, $2.25 to $2 50.

Duluth, Aug. 27.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 96 1-2c; No. 1 Northern, 95 1-2c; September, 93 1-2c; December, 92 1-4c bid; May, 96 3-4c bid.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Montreal, Aug. 27.—Choice cattle, $6.25 to $6.50; good, $5.50 to $6; fair, $5 to $5.75. Butchers' bulls, $2.75 to $3. Cows, choice, $4.25 to $4.50; common, $3.50 to $4. Sheep—4 to 4 1-2c per lb.; lambs, 5c to 6c per lb. Hogs—Selects, $8.25 to $8.50; sows, $6.75, and stags, $4, off cars. Calves—Milk calves $2 to $7, and grass calves, $8 to $10 each. Milkers, choice, were selling from $50 to $85 each.

Toronto, Aug. 27.—Cattle—Butcher, best, $7; medium, $6 to $6 80; cows, $3.50 to $4.50; stockers, $4.80. Calves—$3 to $8.25, steady. Sheep—Light ewes, $4.25 to $4.75; heavy ewes and backs, $3 to $3.50; hogs, $8.50 to $8.75; lambs, $8.50 to $9.10.

COBBLER GETS A FORTUNE.

Australian Uncle Wills Farm to St. Kitts Man—Another Windfall.

A despatch from St. Catharines says: Two residents of St. Catharines have within the past few days received news of fortunes coming to them. Mr. Robert J. Spratt, a shoe repairer, has had word of the death of an uncle in Australia, who has left him by his will 150 acres of farm land worth $30,000. Mr. Spratt is selling out his business, and will go as soon as possible with his family to take possession of his inheritance; and Mrs. J. H. Benn has similarly had the pleasant surprise of learning that property in Toronto valued at $50,000 has been willed to her.

TO VISIT SCOTLAND.

King and Queen Will be Guests of Duke and Duchess of Roxburgh.

A despatch from London says: King George and Queen Mary will pay a visit in the autumn to Floors Castle, the residence in Kelso, Scotland, of the Duke and Duchess of Roxborough. His Majesty shot 142 brace of grouse on Tuesday on Lord Sefton's Lancashire moors. The shooting party comprised seven guns, and the total bag was 792 brace, a local record.

MANY CLAIM BIG ESTATE.

Americans Scramble for $50,000,000 in England.

A despatch from St. Louis says: The discovery that an estate of $50,000,000 in Middlesex, England, is awaiting a claimant has resulted in the appearance of at least five in St. Louis, one in Chicago and one in Des Moines, Iowa. The estate is said to have been left by Alfred Page, who died in England in 1833. It is said to include Weabley Manor, one of the most imposing country places in England.

THE NEWS IN A PARAGRAPH

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE IN A NUTSHELL.

Canada, the Empire and the World in General Before Your Eyes.

CANADA.

Between 50 and 60 miles of new roads have been constructed in Northern Ontario.

The Ontario Government will supply thoroughbred stock for Northern Ontario.

Kingston City Council is again urged by the Local Board of Health to install a filtration plant.

Mrs. Mary Lessard, who died at Flinton, aged 87, gave her twelve children a college education.

Twenty-seven officers and men have been awarded colonial auxiliary forces long-service medals.

A three-year-old child of Staff-Sergt. Law of Kingston died of ptomaine poisoning after eating canned food.

Four racing horses died at Middleton, N.S., from cerebro-spinal meningitis through drinking polluted water.

The steamer Eric, ashore on Sable Island, is a total wreck, having broken up. The crew were all saved, also part of the cargo of Argentine maize.

The Railway Commission warned the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways to proceed with the Toronto Union Station without further delay.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The King had a narrow escape from an accident while motoring in Yorkshire.

Bramwell Booth was chosen by the late General to succeed him as head of the Salvation Army. The official document was opened and read by the Army solicitor at headquarters in London.

UNITED STATES.

Heated recriminations took place in the U. S. Senate regarding contributions to party funds.

The accused in the Rosenthal murder case was arraigned in the New York Criminal Court on Thursday.

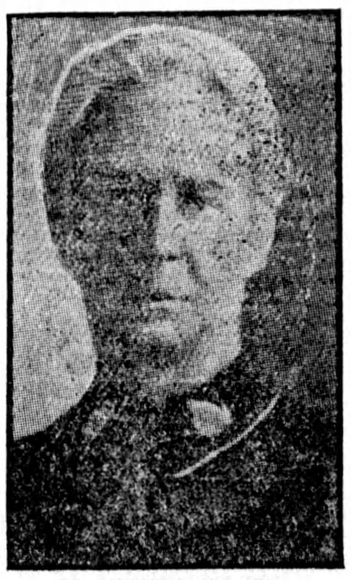
Startling evidence regarding contributions to the Republican party in 1904 was given before the U. S. Senate Committee.

GENERAL.

The colony of Chueng Chow, part of Hong Kong, was raided by pirates.

Negotiations between Italy and Turkey point to an early termination of the war.

French troops are hurrying to the relief of the headquarters force in Morocco, which is hemmed in by Moors, under the Pretender.



BRAMWELL BOOTH.

The new General of the Salvation Army.

OUR SEPTEMBER LIST OF

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now in press. We will be glad to forward copy on application.

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To guard against alum in Baking Powder see that **all ingredients** are plainly printed on the label. The words "No Alum" without the ingredients is not sufficient. Magic Baking Powder costs no more than the ordinary kinds. Full weight one pound cans 25c.

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TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

BIG DEMAND FOR HARD COAL

Big Companies' Stocks Should be Filling Up for Winter, But Are Depleted

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Reports from the Pennsylvania anthracite field show that the demand, in spite of every effort to avoid a shortage, is likely to be overwhelming on account of a mass of belated orders accumulated during the strike period of the spring. Stocks of the big coal companies throughout the country, which at the present time should be filling up for winter demands, are in many cases being absolutely depleted. Prices are accordingly rising in Winnipeg. Pennsylvania hard coal has gone up from ten and a half to eleven dollars a ton. Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan are dependent on this supply, though further west it comes into competition with hard coal from Crow's Nest.

The shortage can be judged of by the following figures of shipments from Pennsylvania: April, 1911, 5,804,915 tons; April, 1912, 266,625 tons; May, 1911, 6,417,362 tons; May, 1912, 1,429,457 tons. First seven months, 1911, 32,113,648 tons; same period, 1912, 22,382,132 tons.

Much of the Canadian prairie west is dependent for its fuel supplies on outside sources, and these figures present an alarming prospect. Local coal dealers are anticipating a further rise in prices.

MAKING SAFE INVESTMENTS

AN INTERESTING COMPARISON OF BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

The Experiences of Two Men, One of Whom Invested in Bonds and the Other in Mortgages—Bonds are Readily Negotiable, Mortgages are Not.

The articles contributed by "Investor" are for the sole purpose of guiding prospective investors, and, if possible, of saving them from losing money through placing it in "wild-cat" enterprises. The impartial and reliable character of the information may be relied upon. The writer of these articles and the publisher of this paper have no interests to serve in connection with this matter other than those of the reader.

(By "Investor.")

A few years ago—it was in the panic year of 1907—a man possessed a mortgage which he wanted to sell and couldn't—next tried to realize on it by using it as collateral security at a bank for a loan. Now, under the Bank Act, banks are wisely prevented from loaning on such fixed security as mortgages. You see, a bank's business is essentially a cash business, and its assets have to be such as may be readily turned into cash. They may, therefore, buy bonds or loan on bonds or stocks, but not on mortgages.

So, of course, the bank couldn't loan this man any money on the mortgage. At one bank, however, he knew the general manager, and knowing that the mortgage was a good one and the man honest the banker loaned him the money on his note, taking his verbal promise not to use the mortgage without paying off the note.

That is one of the greatest drawbacks to loaning money on a mortgage—it is so difficult to cash it in if one requires the money unexpectedly, or even to get a loan on it.

During the same year a man had some bonds which he had bought as an investment. Now, 1907 was a year when, as everyone will remember, money was exceedingly scarce. As a result he had to raise some money, and to do so he went to his banker with the bonds. "Certainly," said the banker. "We can loan you up to 90 per cent. of the value of those bonds"—they were bonds of fairly well-known municipalities—"or you can, of course, sell them and get about 98 per cent. of what they cost you."

This man didn't want nearly 90 per cent. of the value of the bonds, nor did he particularly want to sell them, so he borrowed what money he needed and put up the bonds as security. So soon as the stress was over he paid off his loan and put his bonds back in his strong box.

Mortgages are, without doubt, a very excellent form of investment and one which people with lots of money and with no occasion to have to realize on them at short notice may purchase if they use care. They are, of course, in many ways a nuisance because they involve a whole lot of attention to details. Insurance, titles, valuation and upkeep are matters which require more or less attention and the best legal advice is necessary in drawing them up and searching the titles. But for those with lots of time to attend to such matters they are satisfactory.

On the other hand bonds, carefully chosen, involve no more bother than the cutting off of coupons every half year and depositing them in the bank. Of course, anyone buying bonds must look into the matter very carefully. Bonds carrying bonuses of common stock are necessarily speculative and should be avoided by those who cannot afford to take chances. On the other hand, in the case of industrial bonds, the assets should amount to at least twice the bonds issued and the greater this proportion is the better. Earnings, too, should be over twice the amount required for bond interest. If a company issuing bonds has outstanding shares on which it has been paying dividends all the better; for the bond's interest comes before the stockholders' dividends, whether they own preferred or common stock. A careful investor, however, will not buy a bond of a company which cannot show at least earnings for the past three years which average well in excess of the amount required for bond interest.

In municipals one need not be so exacting. No villages and small towns be avoided—one may buy with confidence.

TURN YOUR TIME INTO MONEY

There is a firm in Toronto who give hundreds of men and women an opportunity to earn from $250.00 to $1,500.00 every year with but little effort. This firm manufactures reliable family remedies, beautiful toilet preparations and many necessary household goods, such as baking powder, washing compounds, stove, furniture and metal polishes, in all over one hundred preparations that every home uses every day. Just one person in each locality can secure exclusive right free to distribute these preparations to their neighbors. They pay 100 per cent. commission to their agents. Don't you think you better increase your income? If so, write The Home Supply Co., Dept. 20, Merrill Building, Toronto, Ont., for full particulars.

HAS FOUND CANCER GERM.

Dr. Odin Also Says He Has an Anti-Cancer Serum.

Dr. Gaston Odin, a Paris, France, physician, announces that he has discovered the microbe of cancer and that he has succeeded in isolating and cultivating it. He also declared that he has found an anti-cancer serum which, whether or not it leads to a permanent prevention or a cure, will show with certainty if the cancer parasite is present in the blood.

Dr. Odin, who has been conducting his research for a decade, claims that Professor Matruchot, of the faculty of science, and Professor Lannois, of the faculty of medicine, at the University of Paris, have verified his discovery, which he asserts has definitely proved the correctness of the theory of the parasitical nature of cancer.

STRIKE OF SHIPS' OFFICERS

Mercantile Marine of Great Britain is Seething With Discontent

A despatch from London, England, says: The culminating strike of the series which has crippled the British carrying business during the past two years is threatened by the officers of the mercantile marine. The movement began on Thursday, when the newly-formed union of shipmasters and mates tried to prevent the Canadian Pacific liner Mount Royal from sailing. The Chief Officer was dismissed, and the union demanded his reinstatement. A substitute was obtained by the company, however, and the vessel left port. The officers are well organized; they are violently discontented, and they propose to put forward before the end of the year what they consider their legitimate demands. Failure to meet these on the part of the ship-owners will, they say, be met by a strike, "which may starve the nation."

Inadequate salaries is the foremost count in the indictment against the companies. Masters of some of the largest passenger ships are paid no more than $2,000 a year, and most of them have families ashore to maintain. Entire denial of vacations, seven days' work weekly, with long hours while in port as well as at sea, and the liability to loss of certificates through one error of judgment, are some of the hardships being discussed.

Other recent strikes have failed, largely because the strikers were unskilled laborers whose places could be filled. The officers of ships, on the other hand, are a special class, and a general strike by them would leave the owners almost helpless.