DISASTROUS BUSH FIRES

Nearly Fifty Settlers Around Charlton Lose Their Homes and Buildings

A despatch from Cobalt says: Nearly fifty settlers in the Township of Tudhope, Truax, Robillard and Dack, in the immediate vicinity of the town of Charlton, lost their homes and all belongings in a disastrous bush fire which cut a swath several miles in width and swept through the townships Wednesday and Thursday.

The settlers with their families fled for their lives from the on-coming flames, and although no fatalities have occurred so far as is known, there were hundreds of narrow escapes, and dozens of settlers who have nothing whatever left are flocking into Charlton looking for relief. Twelve miles in length was covered by the fire in the Long Lake section. The large saw and planing mill of the Northern Ontario Lumber Company which stood on the shores of Long Lake, about a mile north of the town, was destroyed late Wednesday evening. The Company's loss will amount to more than $15,000, it is feared. The Smith Fasset Company, owners of a large sawmill almost in the town of Charlton, had an extremely hard fight to save its buildings, but managed to overcome the fire. A number of the Company's camps scattered through the affected townships were destroyed, but by energetic efforts the citizens prevented a conflagration which would have wiped out the entire town. In Marter township, three miles north of Englehart, the saw and planing mill of Jackson & West was destroyed, together with the personal effects of the men employed.

CANADIAN ORDER FORESTERS

34TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HIGH COURT.

Over 500 Delegates in Attendance at the Annual Meeting in the City of London.

The 34th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Order of Foresters convened on Tuesday afternoon, the 10th of June, in the new Masonic Temple in the City of London at 2 p.m. Delegates are in attendance from all parts of the Dominion, every Province being represented. This order had its birth in London in November, 1879, and has on three subsequent occasions, including the present, returned there for its Annual Meeting.

The following officers of High Court were present at the opening session:

J. A. Stewart, High Chief Ranger, Perth, Ont.; J.A.A. Brodeur, High Vice Chief Ranger, Montreal, Que.; Alf. P. Van Someren, High Secretary; Dr. U. M. Stanley, Chairman of the Medical Board; Robert Elliott, High Treasurer; W. L. Roberts, High Auditor; A. Shultis, Second High Auditor; W. G. Strong, Superintendent of Organization, all of Brantford, Ontario, and W. M. Couper, Montreal, Que.; N. J. Stevenson, Toronto, Ont.; R. T. Kemp, Listowel, Ont; A. R. Galpin, London, Ont.; F. H. Davidson, Winnipeg, Man. Members of the Executive Committee.

In addition to the above, John Murray, District High Chief Ranger, Hamiota, Man.; D. E. McKinnon, District High Secretary, Winnipeg, Man., and A. K. Berry, District High Vice Chief Ranger, Holland, Man., representatives from the District High Court for Manitoba.

The annual reports of the various officers of this Order are of a most satisfactory nature, showing that the steady progress that the Canadian Order of Foresters has experienced ever since its inception in 1879 was continued in the year 1912, which is covered by these reports.

This Order confines its business entirely to the Dominion of Canada, and is, therefore, peculiarly a Canadian organization. In all its departments the result of the business of 1912 shows it to have been the best year in the Order's experience. The increase in the Insurance Funds of the Order amounted to $380,727.15. This fund standing at the end of the year, after payment of 506 Death Claims amounting to $508,951.19, at $3,989,976.21, the amount at the present time being $4,108,799.50. The revenue now derived from the investments of the Order constitute a very substantial amount of the annual income. Last year interest earned on investments of Insurance Funds amounted to $167,166.16.

In respect to the matter of investments, it is interesting to know that the Order confines the use of its funds to the purchasing of Municipal and School Debentures of the Dominion of Canada, and the very advantageous market, from the investors' point of view, of recent years, has enabled the Executive Committee to obtain a handsome return on such investments, taking into consideration the undoubted security offered in this class of investment.

Both the Sick and Funeral Benefit and General Funds show larger increases for 1912 than in any previous year. Interest earned on investments of Sick and Funeral Benefit funds, which are of a similar nature to those made of the Insurance funds, amounted to $12,208.04, and, after the payment of nearly 7,000 Sick and Funeral Benefit Claims, amounting to $166,534.30, the sum of $51,783.44 was added to the balance in this Department, as the result of the business for the year under review. The total amount standing to the credit of this fund at the present date is $306,927.03.

In respect to membership also, substantial progress was made. The net result of the year's operations showing an increase of 4,410; the membership of the Order on the 31st of December, 1912, standing at 87,536.

Besides the benefits accruing from Life Insurance and the ordinary Sick and Funeral Benefit Department of this Order, we note that special provision is being made for those of its members who are suffering from Tubucular troubles of any kind, a special grant being made for their care in any of a number of Sanitaria provided in this country for special treatment of patients so afflicted.

It is gratifying to note, in a perusal of the reports of all the officers, the far-reaching benefits that are being derived by the membership, in the various directions in which this Society endeavors to be of assistance to the individuals who compose same. The record of the Canadian Order of Foresters, as submitted in these reports, is well worth the perusal of those who have been perhaps too apt to decry the permanence and stability of fraternal insurance concerns. There is every evidence of careful management and of well-directed endeavor to conduct the affairs of the Society in an intelligent and business-like manner.

A point of special interest as indicating the cautious selection of risks, is the death rate, which for 1912 was only 5.78 per thousand, and over the Order's experience of thirty-three years, less than 5.25 per cent. per thousand.

We find further that the Superintendent of Organization has been able to report the institution of forty-one new Courts, so that every effort possible is being made to establish Courts of the Canadian Order of Foresters in the new territory being opened up in the Dominion of Canada from time to time, and as the points become large enough to maintain a Court.

A very considerable amount of business will be laid before the delegates, and it is expected that the Sessions of the High Court will extend over several days, probably occupying their attention till the 13th or 14th inst.

TOOK HOLD OF THE WIRES.

Geo. J. Lebonville Was Killed By the Shock.

A despatch from Sarnia says: Shortly before 11 o'clock on Thursday morning death came with terrible suddenness to Geo. J. Lebonville, a young married man, employed by Alex. Bowles, contractor and housemover. Mr. Bowles was engaged in moving a house along Davis Street. The house came in contact with the wires of the Electric Light Co., and the young man Lebonville went up on top of the house to raise the wires. He took hold of one of the wires to lift it up, when 2,200 volts of electricity passed through his body and he was instantly electrocuted.

PICKPOCKETS WITH CIRCUS.

Six Suspects Were Arrested at London, Ontario.

A despatch from London, Ont., says: Numerous complaints of operations of pickpockets and house thieves, supposed to be following the Barnum & Bailey show, which played here on Thursday, were made in the afternoon and the evening, and six suspects were picked up by detectives. All are said to be well-known crooks, and gave names of various American cities as their addresses.

ONE KILLED, THREE HURT.

Four-Story Building at Vancouver Gives Way.

A despatch from Vancouver, B. C., says: Harry Anderson, carpenter, was instantly killed and five others were badly injured here on Friday morning when a four-story concrete building in course of construction at the corner of Main and Pender streets east, collapsed, burying the men under tons of building material. A. Robinson, Tom Evans and A. Berle were so seriously injured that their recovery is doubtful.

VICIOUS DOG HAD RABIES.

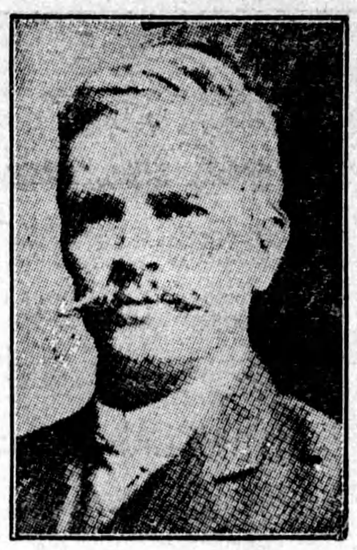
Children Sent From Port Robinson to Toronto for Treatment.

A despatch from Port Robinson says: A dog which attacked three children here was suffering from rabies, according to a report received from Toronto, where the animal's head was sent for examination. The children have been sent to Toronto to undergo the Pasteur treatment.

THE KING IS POPULAR.

He Is the Busiest Man in the Kingdom Just Now.

A despatch from London says: The season, which was originally expected to reach its height of gaiety early, has developed gradually, and has not yet culminated. For the King, however, it has been at its height since the opening and will remain so for many weeks to come. He is the busiest man in the kingdom just now and all those who appreciate his sterling work and good qualities are delighted to note his steadily increasing popularity with his people. Since his return from Berlin he has been received on every occasion of his public appearance with hearty and genuine plaudits. Crowds wait outside Buckingham Palace and cheer his coming and going. There certainly has not been a harder working King. For weeks past and for at least five weeks to come he has only three or four days which have not yet been booked. The ones vacant in the five weeks to come will soon be taken.



The Hon. Andrew Fisher,
Prime Minister of Australia.

NEW HAVEN WRECK.

Wife of a C.P.R. Land Agent Among List of Killed.

A despatch from Stamford, Conn., says: Four persons are dead and many injured, some seriously, as the result of a rear-end collision on the main line of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, opposite the local passenger depot at 4.45 o'clock on Thursday afternoon when the second section of the Springfield Express, westbound, crashed into the first section which was just leaving the station. The dead: Mrs. Edw. J. Kelly, 3 Dryden Avenue, Winthrop, Mass., wife of the land agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, instantly killed; Frank Canfield, Springfield, Mass., instantly killed; Mrs. Barges, Springfield, Mass., died five minutes after wreck occurred; E. H. Woodruff, Flushing, L.I., instantly killed. The seriously injured: F. J. Jennings, New York, lacerations about the head.

BEGAN YOUNG.

Had "Nerves" from Youth.

"When very young I began using coffee and continued up to the last six months," writes a Southern girl.

"I had been exceedingly nervous, thin and very sallow. After quitting coffee and drinking Postum about a month my nervousness disappeared and has never returned." (Tea contains the same injurious drug, caffeine, found in coffee.) "This is the more remarkable as I am a Primary teacher and have kept right on with my work.

"My complexion now is clear and rosy, my skin soft and smooth. As a good complexion was something I had greatly desired I feel amply repaid even though this were the only benefit derived from drinking Postum.

"Before beginning its use I had suffered greatly from indigestion and headache; these troubles are now unknown.

"I changed from coffee to Postum without the slightest inconvenience, did not even have a headache. Have known coffee drinkers, who were visiting me, to use Postum a week without being aware that they were not drinking coffee."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Write for booklet, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms.

Regular (must be boiled).

Instant Postum doesn't require boiling but is prepared instantly by stirring a level teaspoonful in an ordinary cup of hot water, which makes it right for most persons.

A big cup requires more and some people who like strong things put in a heaping spoonful and temper it with a large supply of cream.

Experiment until you know the amount that pleases your palate and have it served that way in the future.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE

BITS OF INTERESTING GOSSIP FROM THE QUEEN CITY.

Immigration From the British Isles—Specimens of Farm Help—Imperialism in the University—The New Hospital.

Never before has there been such an influx of immigration from the British Isles into this province as during the present season. As the distributing centre, Toronto gets first choice of these fresh citizens. Often in a stroll along the street, one would judge from the snatches of conversation picked up from passers by that one was walking on a London or Birmingham thoroughfare rather than Canadian.

The crowds in the local immigration offices are eloquent of the great migration. Figures tell the tale officially. During the first ten months of the present fiscal year, the total immigration into Canada amounted to 344,985, a number equal almost to the immigration of the entire previous year. Of this number 130,509 were from the British Isles and 118,826 from the United States. But the most significant thing about the figures is the fact that almost the entire British immigration, which is so large as to give the people of Britain serious concern, appears to be coming to the Province of Ontario. According to the figures no less than 105,681 British immigrants came to Ontario during the ten month period. The West is getting the Americans and other foreigners.

Only Farm Help Wanted.

It would be thought that this influx ought to be doing something to solve the "farm help" problem, but it is not certain that this is the case. Many of them will stick at any city job they can get rather than go on the farm. A significant sign is pinned to the door of the leading employment agency of the city. It reads "No males wanted except farm help." As for females, the demand for domestic service seems inexhaustible.

In truth many of the new arrivals know absolutely nothing of conditions on the farm. One nearby farmer tells a story of the other day taking home an immigrant. Early in the evening he showed him to his room and in a few moments heard the thud of boots dropped on the floor outside the new arrival's door. The new hired man was putting his boots outside to be cleaned.

Another who was applying to a farmer for a position was asked if he could milk. "Oh aye, brawley," was his response. "I once milked a goat."

No more adaptable are some of the women. One who took a place as a domestic in a home where there were hot and cold water taps and all other conveniences, was found by her mistress an hour after dinner sitting in the kitchen beside a dish pan full of dishes. On being asked why she did not go ahead with her dishwashing she said that the water from the hot water tap had been too hot and she was waiting for it to cool.

The sobriety of Canada bothers others. An employer who had engaged a number of Englishmen on some construction work was scandalized on going up to the top of the building one day recently, to find that the new laborers had laid down their tools and were enjoying half a dozen bottles of beer.

But these are exceptional cases. On the whole the new influx constitutes a great addition to the wealth of the nation.

Politics in University.

Something of a rumpus has been stirred up in University circles by the charge made at the annual meeting of the Alumni Association by Mr. Gordon Waldron to the effect that an insidious effort is being made to introduce Imperialism into the University. Mr. Waldron did not go further in support of his charge than to say that a distinct tendency was observable to introduce Oxford graduates to the staff. But he declared that in University College, which is the bailiwick of Dr. Maurice Hutton, there were ten Oxford men. In the whole institution there were no less than 25, nine of whom had been appointed during the past year. As to whether these men were conducting any political propaganda and if so by what methods, Mr. Waldron did not say.

Mr. Waldron's charge is in the character of a counter attack to those who have been criticizing the University because of the recent organization there of a Young Men's Liberal Club. It is known, too, that there is a considerable clique of thorough-paced Nationalists in the student body. Some two or three years ago invitations were extended to Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Lavergne, the prominent Nationalist leaders. It is now said that this Nationalism had as its basis a certain resentment of the ultra Imperialism of certain members of the staff.

Prof. Hutton and Mr. Waldron.

At all events there seems little doubt that political feeling is running higher at the University now than it has for many years. It is perhaps only a reflection of increased political partisanship throughout the country, or it may indicate that the student body is taking a more active interest in political affairs.

Professor Hutton is a very distinguished scholar with strong militarist ideas. It was he who at the recent annual dinner of the Canadian Press Association criticized the press and drew fire from the representatives of the newspapers who responded.

Mr. Gordon Waldron is a lawyer, with considerable force of character, though often thought to be extreme in his views. He spent many years in Central America, but recently has been practicing law and journalism through the Weekly Sun in this city.

Toronto's New Hospital.

Toronto's splendid new General Hospital, formally opened on June 19, is said by experts to represent the last word in hospital construction on the American continent. Many famous hospitals in other cities have been kept up to date by alterations and additions, but the local hospital as it exists to-day has the advantage of being planned as a whole and therefore is a model of completeness and efficiency. At least such is the claim of those who are responsible for it. Some idea of its size is indicated by the fact that in all the large centres of population in America there are only two hospitals which are larger than Toronto's new institution. One of these is in Boston and one in New York. A famous European surgeon who a few weeks ago looked over the new buildings declared as his parting word, "No man can say he has seen the hospitals of America until he has seen this one of yours in Toronto."

The institution as it stands has cost the enormous sum of $3,400,000. Of this amount practically one million dollars has yet to be raised, despite large donations from the Provincial Government, through the University, from the city and from private subscriptions. The institution has accommodation for 670 patients, which may not seem a large number in view of the amount of money that has been expended, but it has to be remembered that a good deal of the money has been spent for laboratories and other experimental equipment, a feature which goes a long way to give the institution standing. 500 nurses and house surgeons will be required as a staff, and there will be required as a staff, and there ployees.

A Five Hours' Walk.

To illustrate the area covered by the buildings, it may be mentioned that to make a complete tour of the various departments taking only a casual survey, requires at least five hours brisk walking. In the rear and completely screened from view are immense gardens which compare creditably in size with many of the city parks. Here hedges and shrubs have been planted and these with a number of fine old trees which have been preserved, will add greatly to the attractiveness of the surroundings. Tennis courts have been provided for the use of the nurses.

In planning the buildings the architects aimed to secure a maximum of sun light. A novel system of ventilation has been installed. The commonly accepted idea of ventilation is to open the windows and doors and let in fresh air. In a congested and grimy centre of population such as that in which the new hospital is located, this system might be unpleasant and in many cases positively dangerous. With this in mind the windows are not to be opened in the new hospital. Fresh air will be supplied by a powerful system of fans in the sub-basements of each section, fresh air will be constantly supplied, and to insure purity, it will be drawn through a curtain of falling water, something like a shower bath. In this way the air will be literally washed and dust and impurities extracted by the water curtain.

Can Accommodate 50 Victims.

The emergency wing is particularly well equipped. "We have accommodation for the victims of any big accident which might injure as many as fifty or sixty people," said one of the officials, "but of course we certainly hope that such will never occur."

The group of buildings are distinctive in appearance, being constructed of a high class brick known as vitreous brick. It is said this brick cost as much as $60 a thousand as compared with $16 and $18 a thousand paid for the ordinary pressed brick. The action of the trustees in this matter is defended on the ground that the ordinary pressed brick would have made the buildings look like a group of factories. It was hoped at one time to have used stone, but this was found to be too expensive and the vitreous brick is said to have equal durability.

BRITISH COLONIAL FIRE.

A special meeting of the Shareholders has been called by the Board of Directors for the purpose of making an issue of $250,000.00, increasing the subscribed capital to $1,000,000.00.

The Company has been doing business since June, 1912, and at the first Annual Meeting of Shareholders, held in February last, an issue of $250,000.00 was made and immediately subscribed.

The balance of the proposed issue remaining unsubscribed at a certain date will be taken up by a Montreal syndicate, which has agreed to subscribe all the shares not sold, at a premium of $10.00 per share.

The operations of the Company have been so satisfactory that a certain number of Shareholders have expressed the desire to subscribe the new issue.

With the capital of one million ($1,000,000.00) the "British Colonial Fire" will rank amongst the most important companies doing business in Canada.

COCAINE FIEND PUNISHED.

Pleaded Guilty to Having Drug in His Possession.

A despatch from Montreal says: A heavy sentence was passed on Thursday by Recorder Geoffrion on Bernard, alais "Barney" Foley, the cocaine fiend, who pleaded guilty to the charge of having cocaine in his possession about a week ago. He was too ill from the effects of the drug to come up for sentence before Thursday. Six months' imprisonment and a fine of $500 was the result of the Judge's consideration of the case.

WANTS FINANCIAL BACKING.

English Aviator After Fifty Thousand Dollar Prize.

A despatch from Montreal says: C. F. Montague Chambers, an English aviator, arrived in the city on Wednesday with a business manager, in connection with a proposed flight across the Atlantic for the prize of $50,000 put up by the London Mail. The aviator, if he can get the necessary financial backing, will make the attempt in August or September.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

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

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, June 17.—Flour—Ontario wheat flours, 90 per cent. patents, $5.95 to $4, Montreal or Toronto freights. Manitobas, first patents, in jute bags, $5.30; second patents, in jute bags, $4.80; strong bakers', in jute bags, $4.60.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.03 1-2, on track, Bay ports; No. 2 at $1.01; No. 3, 98c, Bay ports.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white and red wheat, 97 to 98c, outside, and inferior at 80 to 85c.

Oats—No. 2 Ontario oats, 34 to 35c, outside, and at 37 1-2 to 38c, on track, Toronto. Western Canada oats, 39c for No. 2, and at 37c for No. 3, Bay ports.

Peas—The market is purely nominal.

Barley—Prices nominal.

Corn—No. 3 American corn 66c, all-rail, and at 62c, c.i.f. Midland.

Rye—Prices nominal.

Buckwheat—No. 2 at 52 to 53c.

Bran—Manitoba bran, $18 a ton, in bags, Toronto freight. Shorts, $19 to $19.50, Toronto.

Country Produce.

Butter—Dairy prints, choice, 23 to 24c; inferior, 17 to 19c; creamery, 26 to 28c for rolls, and 25 to 27c for solids.

Eggs—Case lots sell at 21 to 22c here, and at 19c outside.

Cheese—14 to 14 1-2c for twins, and at 13 1-2c for large.

Beans—Hand-picked, $2.25 per bushel; primes, $2 to $2.10, in a jobbing way.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, 12 3-4 to 13c per lb. for No. 1 wholesale; combs, $2.50 to $3 per dozen for No. 1, and $2.40 for No. 2.

Poultry—Well-fatted, clean, dry-picked stock—Hens, 17c per lb.; turkeys, 18 to 20c. Live poultry, about 2c lower than the above.

Potatoes—Ontario stocks, 87 1-2 to 90c per bag, on track, and Delawares at $1.05 per bag, on track.

Provisions.

Bacon, long clear, 15 3-4 to 16c per lb., in case lots. Pork—Short cuts, $28; do., mess, $22. Hams—Medium to light, 19 to 20c; heavy, 17 to 18c; rolls, 16 to 16 1-4c; breakfast bacon, 20 to 21c; backs, 24 to 25c.

Lard—Tierces, 14 1-2c; tubs, 14 3-4c; pails, 15c.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Baled hay—No. 1 at $11.75 to $12, on track, Toronto; No. 2, $9.50 to $10. Mixed hay, $8 to $8.50.

Baled straw—$8 to $8.25, on track, Toronto.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, June 17.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 41 1-2c; do., Canadian Western, No. 3, 39 1-2c to 40c; do., extra No. 1 feed, 41c. Barley—Man. feed, 50c; do., malting, 61 to 63c. Buckwheat, No. 2, 58 to 60c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.40; do., seconds, $4.90; do., strong bakers', $4.70; do., Winter patents, choice, $5.25; do., straight rollers, $4.75 to $4.85; do., straight rollers, bags, $2.15 to $2.30. Rolled oats, barrels, $4.45; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.10. Bran, $16 to $17; shorts, $18 to $19; middlings, $21 to $22; mouillie, $26 to $32. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $12.50 to $13. Cheese, finest westerns, 12 to 12 1-8c; do., finest easterns, 11 1-2 to 11 3-4c. Butter, choicest creamery, 25 1-2 to 25 3-4c; do., seconds, 24 1-2 to 25c. Eggs, fresh, 23c; do., selected, 25c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 80 to 95c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, June 17.—Wheat—July, 90 1-2c; September, 92 1-2c; cash, No. 1 hard, 93c; No. 1 Northern, 91 1-2 to 92 1-2c. No. 3 yellow corn, 56 to 56 1-2c. No. 3 white oats, 36 1-2 to 37c. No. 2 rye, 54 to 57c. Flour prices unchanged. Bran prices unchanged.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, June 17.—Choice export cattle, $8.85 to $7; butchers' cattle, choice, $6.65 to $7.05; medium from $6 to $6.30, and common from $4.75 to $5.25; good butcher cows $4.75 to $5, and common ones down to $5.25. Bulls $3 to $6.25, and canners and cutters $2 to $2.50. Milkers and springers $40 to $75 each, according to quality; heavy feeding bulls, $3.65 to $4.25; stockers from $3 to $5. Calves sold at $8.50 to $9 for good veal, down to $4.75 for common; light ewes, $5.75 to $6.25, while heavier ewes brought from $4 to $5. Lambs $7.50 to $8 for yearlings, and $3 to $6 for Spring lambs. Hogs—$9.85 to $9.90, fed and watered, $10.10 to $10.15 weighed off cars, and $9.50 to $9.55 f.o.b.

Montreal, June 17.—Prime beeves, 7 to 7 1-2; medium, 5 to 6 3-4; common, 3 3-4 to 5; cows, $30 to $70 each. Calves, 3 to 6 1-2; sheep, 5 1-2; spring lambs, $4 to $6 each. Hogs, 10 1-4 to 10 1-2.

SEVEN PER CENT.

is assured to the purchaser of Profit Sharing Bonds in a successful and well organized Company which we can highly recommend. The 'Profit Sharing' feature of these securities enables the bond holder to participate, as well, with the Company in any further earnings. Interest cheques mailed to investors twice a year.

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