UNCLEAN ONTARIO TOWNS

Deplorably Unsanitary Conditions Reported to the Provincial Health Department

A despatch from Toronto says: That urban Ontario, to a very general extent, is living in the proverbial fool's paradise in regard to health conditions is being made manifest to the Provincial Health Department by the reports and sanitary surveys coming in from the seven district officers of health appointed under the Provincial system. The new procedure requires each of these officers to submit to the Provincial Department a detailed sanitary survey of all the urban municipalities within his district. This sanitary survey covers all matters of interest and concern in connection with public health, water supply, sewerage system, garbage treatment, gas supply, ice fields, the handling of the milk supply, and all data which may affect the health of the community. The receipt of many of these sanitary surveys is causing the Provincial authorities to gasp. There is considerable work cut out for them. In many cases even the most rudimentary health laws are set at defiance. Summer ice is taken from waters into which sewage is emptied, garbage is carelessly handled, the milk supply is contaminated, and other equally reckless procedure is chronicled in a most matter-of-fact manner.

The Provincial Department is not making public the names of the offending municipalities, but the conditions shown to exist in the various centres will be promptly grappled with. From present indications it looks as though a wholesale campaign of general house-cleaning will have to be waged throughout urban Ontario, and more rigid amendments made to the public health act.

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, July 15.—Manitoba Wheat—Lake ports, No. 1 northern, $1.04; No. 2, $1.01; No. 3, 97c; feed wheat, 65c.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2, 97c to 98c for car lots outside, ranking down to 75c for poor grades.

Ontario Oats—No. 2 white, 35c to 36c at country points; 37c to 38c on track, Toronto.

Manitoba Oats—No. 2 C. W. oats, 39c to 40c track, bay ports; No. 3 C. W., 37c to 38c; No. 1 feed, 37c to 38c.

Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 64 1-4c; No. 3 yellow, 63 1-4c c.i.f.

Rye—No. 2, 60c to 62c, nominal.

Peas—No. 2, 90c to 95c car lots, outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 52c to 53c.

Barley—Good malting barley, outside, 52c to 53c.

Rolled Oats—Per bag of 90 pounds, $2.15; per barrel, $4.55, wholesale, Windsor to Montreal.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $19.00, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, $21.00; Ontario bran, $19.00, in bags; shorts, $21.00; middlings, $23.00 to $25.00.

Manitoba Flour—First patents, $5.50 in jute bags; strong bakers', $4.80 in jute bags. In cotton bags ten cents more per barrel.

Ontario Flour—Winter wheat flour, 90 per cent. patents is quoted at $4.10 to $4.15, seaboard, in bulk.

Country Produce.

Eggs—New-laid, in case lots 21c to 22c.

Cheese—Twins, new, 14 1-2c to 15c, and large, new, at 14 1-4c to 14 3-4c; old cheese, twins, 15c to 15 1-2c; large, 15c.

Butter—Latest butter quotations are: Creamery prints, 25c to 27c; Creamery solids, 24c to 25 1-2c; Dairy prints, 20c to 24c; Inferior (bakers') 18c to 19c.

Honey—Buckwheat, 9c a pound in tins, and 8c in barrels; strained clover honey, 12 1-2c a pound in 60-pound tins; 12 3-4c in 10-pound tins; 13c in 5-pound tins; comb honey, No. 1, $2.50 per dozen; extra, $3 per dozen; No. 2, $2.40 per dozen.

Beans—Primes, bushel, $1.75 to $2; hand-picked, $2.25 to $2.40.

Poultry—Fresh-killed yearling hens, 19c to 21c per pound; fowl, 15c to 17c; live yearlings hens, 15c to 16c; live fowls, 14c to 15c; dressed spring chickens, 28c to 30c; live, 22c to 25c; turkeys, 20c to 28c.

Potatoes—Ontario potatoes, 75c per bag; car lots, 65c; New Brunswicks, 90c per bag; out of store, 80c in car lots; Virginia, new, $5 per barrel.

Egyptian Onions—Per sack, $2.35 to $2.50.

Provisions.

Bacon, long clear, 15 3-4 to 16c per lb, in case lots. Pork—Short cut, $23; do., mess, $22. Hams—Medium to light, 19 to 20c; heavy, 17 to 18c; rolls, 16 to 16 1-4c; breakfast bacon, 21c; backs, 24 to 25c.

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

Baled Hay and Straw.

Baled Hay—No. 1 at $12.50 to $13.50, on track, Toronto, and No. 2 at $11 to $11.50.

Baled Straw—Good stock at $8 to $8.25, on track, Toronto.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, July 15.—Cash—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 98c; No. 2 do., 95c; No. 3 do., 90c; No. 4, 82 3-4c; No. 5, 75c; No. 6, 70c; feed, 60c; No. 1 rejected seeds, 90c; No. 2 do., 87c; No. 3 do., 83c; No. 1 tough, 89c; No. 2 do., 88 1-4c; No. 3 do., 84 1-4c; No. 4 do., 76 1-2c; No. 5 do., 67c; No. 6 do., 63c; feed, tough, 54c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 34 1-2c; No. 3 C.W., 33c; extra No. 1 feed, 34c; No. 1 feed, 33c; No. 2 feed, 31c. Barley—No. 3, 49c; No. 4, 48c; rejected, 43 1-2c; feed, 43 1-2. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.20 1-2; No. 2 C.W., $1.13; No. 3 C.W., $1.06.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, July 15.—Oats — Canadian Western, No. 2, 42c; do., No. 3, 40 to 40 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed, 41 to 41 1-2c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 50 to 51c; malting, 62 to 65c. Buckwheat—No 2, 58 to 60c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $6.60; do., seconds, $6.10; strong bakers', $4.90. Winter patents, choice, $5.50; straight rollers, $5.10; do., in bags, $2.40. Rolled oats—Barrels, $4.55; bag of 90 lbs, $1.15. Millfeed—Bran, $19; shorts, $21; middlings, $24; mouillie, $26 to $32. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $13 to $14. Cheese—Finest westerns, 13 1-8 to 13 1-4c; do., easterns, 12 1-8 to 13c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 25 3-4 to 26c; seconds, 25 1-4 to 25 1-2. Eggs—Fresh, 22 to 23c; selected, 25 to 26c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 50 to 75c. Dressed hogs—Abattoir-killed, 14 to 14 1-4c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, July 15.—Wheat — July, 88 3-4c; September, 91 1-8 to 91 1-4c; December, 93 7-8 to 94c. Closing cash—No. 1 hard, 92 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 90 3-4 to 91 3-4c; No. 2, do., 88 3-4 to 89 3-4c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 57 1-2 to 58c. Oats—No. 3 white, 37 1-2 to 37 3-4c. Rye—No. 2, 56 to 58c. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—Unchanged.

Duluth, July 15.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 92 1-8c; No. 1 Northern, 91 1-8c; No. 2, do., 88 5-8 to 89 1-8c; July, 90 1-2c; September, 92 1-8 to 92 1-4c bid; December, 94 1-8c nom. Linseed—$1.36 1-4; July, $1.34 1-2 bid; September, $1.38 1-4 bid; October, $1.38 1-4 bid.

Live Stock Markets.

Montreal, July 15.—Prime stock, $6.75 to $7.00; medium, $4.75 to $6.50; common $3 to $4.50. Cows, $30 to $70 each; calves, $3 to $6; sheep, $4 to $4.25; lambs, $4 to $6 each; hogs, 10 cents.

Toronto, July 15.—Cattle—Choice export, $7; choice butchers, $6.50 to $7; good medium, $5.75 to $6.40; common, $4.75 to $5; canners, $2 to $2.50; cutters, $3 to $3.25; fat cows, $5.25 to $5.50; common cows, $3.50 to $4.25. Calves—Good veal, $5 to $7; choice, $8 to $8.50; common, $3 to $3.50. Stockers and feeders—Steers, 700 to 800 pounds, $4.50 to $6; extra choice heavy feeders, 900 pounds, $5.85 to $6.25. Sheep and lambs—Light ewes, $4.25 to $4.60; heavy, $3 to $3.50; bucks, $3 to $3.50; spring lambs, $6.50 to $10.50. Hogs—$9.50, fed and watered; $9.25 f.o.b.; and $9.75 off cars. Milk cows—$50 to $60 each.

A RAIN OF FIRE.

Terrible Meteorological Disturbance in Spain.

A despatch from Madrid says: Despatches from Valencia report the occurrence of a phenomenon in the form of a rain of fire that reduced to cinders the district outside Alcocer, the inhabitants of which took refuge in a church. Three terrific detonations were heard about the same time, and out of a clear sky a violent tempest broke over Benavites and Cuartil, some miles away, accompanied by a shower of stones, the largest of which weighed two pounds.

ILLUMINATIVE STATISTICS

Rural Population of Ontario at Date of Census Was Over 50,000 Less Than at Previous Census

A despatch from Ottawa says: A bulletin issued the other day by the Census Department gives some interesting and illuminative statistics with regard to the progress of agriculture in Ontario during the decade from 1901 to 1911. It is significant that the total population of the Province shows an actual decrease during the decade, although the value of agricultural products, notably in feed grains and in live stock and dairy products, shows a large increase. The immense possibilities for further agricultural development in the Province is shown by the fact that, exclusive of the 141,000,000 acres of the new district of Patricia, only 15½ per cent. of the total land area of the Province, or 21,933,700 acres out of 166,951,636, is occupied for agricultural purposes.

The rural population of the Province at the date of the census was 1,194,785, a decrease of 52,184 during the decade, and of 100,538 since 1891.

During the ten years from 1901 to 1911 the area of occupied land increased by 2.73 per cent., while the number of farm holdings decreased by 10,861. This latter decrease has occurred wholly in the case of the smaller holdings. Most of those were usually contiguous to cities and have been cut up into building lots. The average size of farm holdings at the date of the census was 98.25 acres, as against 95.25 acres in 1901.

Land in field crops increased from 9,212,478 acres in 1901 to 9,691,116 acres in 1911, being an increase of 478,638 acres, or 5.19 per cent. in the ten years; the land in orchard and nursery increased from 267,478 acres in 1901 to 268,000 in 1911; the land in vegetables and small fruits was 70,437 acres in 1911, as against 65,303 acres in 1901. Land in vineyards increased by 1,081 acres in the decade. The land under spring wheat decreased from 1900 to 1910 by 262,038 acres, or more than 70 per cent., and that under fall wheat by 355,240 acres, or 32 per cent. There were decreases in the areas and total production of all cereals exceppting oats, buckwheat, mixed grains and flax, the greatest falling off having occurred in corn for husking, wheat, peas and barley.

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.

Senator John V. Ellis of New Brunswick is dead.

Three Montreal nuns have offered to go among the lepers of Canton, China.

A C.P.R. brakeman was run over and killed at Guelph Junction on Friday.

The Montreal Harbor Commission will extend all the piers at a cost of $7,000,000.

Fire did $65,000 damage to Goodday's lumber mills at Scott's Junction, Quebec.

Six men were injured in a dynamite explosion on a Government scow near Gananoque.

Crop reports from Estevan, Sask., show that the weather is favoring the high lands.

Mrs. Shaw will be tried at Belleville, charged with attempting to murder her husband.

Sixty-two fatalities occurred in Ontario factories during the past year, according to official reports.

Chairman Leonard, of the N.T.R. Commission, who is going west over the line says: "The road is being made ready for traffic this fall at the close of navigation, and the Grand Trunk Pacific should be able to put on a service about that time. The main work is now to finish ballasting."

Great Britain.

The Duke of Connaught may be the first Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland under home rule.

The Welsh disestablishment bill passed its third reading in the British Commons.

A proposal to nationalize British coal mines was introduced in the British Commons.

An attempt to blow up the aqueduct supplying Manchester with water is ascribed to suffragettes.

Two professional coachmen were sentenced to six weeks in prison for "doping" horses at the Olympic show.

Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, pastor of Westminster Congregational Chapel, Buckingham Gate, London, has declined a call to the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, New York.

Fifteen months ago 240 militant suffragettes were undergoing or dodging prison sentences for various outrages. At the present time there are only 21 of these cases and 12 of these are women who are out on license until they recover from the effects of hunger strikes. They are now paying fines, when that alternative is given.

United States.

Three men were killed and property damage estimated at $50,000 was done by an electric storm around Elgin, Ill., Friday.

Fire at Independence, La., rendered a thousand people homeless, while there were two deaths and six persons are missing.

Hazel Warner, a wayward cousin of Hetty Green, the world's wealthiest woman, committed suicide in a South Bend, Ind., roadhouse.

General.

Count Tadasu Hayashi of Japan is dead.

Spaniards destroyed six Moroccan villages.

After another reverse the Bulgarians asked for peace.

After a fortnight's desperate fighting the Bulgarians appealed to the powers to arrange peace.

General Riva, the Cuban National Police Chief, was mortally wounded by Governor Asbert of Havana.

COOKS AND WAITERS.

Leaving England for Canada in Large Numbers.

A despatch from London says: Leading restaurants, hotels and clubs are complaining of a dearth of chefs, cooks, and waiters, brought about largely by the abnormal demand in Canada. During the slack season 620 chefs, cooks and waiters left this country to take up positions in the dining-car service of the Canadian railways. A further large number leave next month.

MURDERED HIS WIFE.

Then Fired at Himself and Made His Escape.

A despatch from Saskatoon says: The Mounted Police at Wilkie are out on a case in the back country which lies between Wilkie and Macklin, searching for Alex. Anderson, who killed his wife and then attempted to commit suicide. When the shot he fired at himself had no effect he made his escape into the North Country.

PREMIER BOTHA

His Cabinet has met the first emergency in the Johannesburg riots with considerable wisdom. The Department of Defence is now in control.

FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

Imperial Medal Awarded to Many Canadians.

A despatch from London says: The Imperial Service Medal for long and meritorious service has been awarded to Michael Berrigan, Bedford, P.E.I.; Joseph Henry Berry, Halifax; William Burrown, Winnipeg; George Cameron, Halifax; Hazel Carter, Moncton; James Ross Cumming, Truro; James Currie, Alberton, P.E.I.; Frederick Gagnon, St. Simon; Charles Grant, Patrick Hopper, James McDermott, Moncton; Alex. McDougall, Antigonish; Hector McKinnon, Pictou; George Noiles, Pictou; Martin O'Brien, Halifax; Charles Reeves, Toronto; Samuel Watson, Moncton; John Yerxa, Fredericton.

CANADA'S FINANCES.

A Surplus of $56,000,000 on Current Account for Fiscal Year.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Final figures for the last Canadian fiscal year were announced by the Minister of Finance on Friday. A heavy increase in capital and consolidated expenditures is offset by expanding revenue, and there is a surplus of $56,500,000 on current account. There is a reduction of $20,000,000 in the public debt. On consolidated fund the revenue totalled $168,600,000, compared with $136,108,217 the previous year. Expenditure was $112,000,000, as against $98,161,446. The total of capital and special expenditure was $32,300,000, including five millions in railway subsidies. Outlay on the N.T.R. amounted to $13,500,000. On public works $6,000,000 was spent and on railways and canals $7,250,000.

GREAT SCENIC PRODUCTION.

Burning of Rome Will Be a Great Pyrotechnic Effect.

Nero and the Burning of Rome, the Pyro-Spectacle to be staged at the Canadian National Exhibition by John Henderson, of London, Eng., promises to be the most elaborate scenic production ever produced on the Continent. With 800 performers, elaborate Roman costumes, music, singing and dancing, Nero's triumphal procession, the exercises of the Praetorian Guards, gladiators, fights, masquerades, chariot races and the early Christian martyrs, Mr. Henderson has abundant material to work with, and the final scene when the Imperial City is given to the flames is a pyrotechnic effect that cannot be excelled.

FIRST STEP IN BIG SCHEME.

M. P. Davis & Son Get New Levis Dry-Dock Contract.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The contract for the new Government dry-dock at Levis was awarded on Thursday by the Cabinet Council to M. P. Davis & Son. The cost is approximately $2,600,000. The dry-dock will be one of the largest in the world, and will provide accommodation for the repair of the largest ocean liners, thus meeting a long-felt want in connection with the St. Lawrence route. Construction will begin at once, and it is hoped to have the dock in operation for the season of 1915.

FATAL FIRE IN CALIFORNIA.

Five Men Lose Their Lives in Disastrous Blaze.

A despatch from San Francisco says: Five soldiers are reported burned to death, and a half dozen little hamlets and towns at the foot of Mount Tamalpais await their salvation or destruction, while the fire which has swept the mountains for three days is reaching toward the plains and vineyards to the north and the Muir Woods National Park on the south.

COMMENT ON EVENTS

On the occasion of a recent visit to London, I was one day sitting in a room in that mecca of all Canadians in London, the Canadian High Commissioner's office, when, suddenly, without formality, the door was thrown open and an old gentleman bounced in with all the vigor of a youth of 25. From photographs I immediately recognized him as Sir Charles Tupper, himself formerly Canadian High Commissioner, a fact which explained his privileged entrance. On introduction he gripped my hand with a force that certainly did not suggest age, and for a few minutes he discussed affairs Canadian with a mental alertness that proved that his mind retained vigor at least corresponding to that of his body.

I am reminded of the incident by the fact that Sir Charles has just been celebrating his ninety-third birthday. It seems impossible that the figure I recall should have been 45 years old at Confederation, and 16 years old at the time of the rebellion of '37, yet such are the facts.

Few men have filled their lives with such multifarious activities over such a long period. Practically all his contemporaries have crossed the Great Divide and he remains almost alone. A notable living contemporary is his successor in the office of Canadian High Commissioner, Lord Strathcona, and the man whose fortunes have been intimately bound up with Canada's in her budding days, and who now has long since exceeded the Psalmist's allotted span. It is doubtful if any other country can duplicate such a pair of veterans in the nation's service.

The New Solicitor-General.

The appointment of Hon. Arthur Meighen as Solicitor-General in the Dominion Cabinet has been well-received. A number of Liberal papers have referred to the promotion in complimentary terms, though no doubt reserving the right to disagree with the new Cabinet Minister's policies as strenuously as ever and as often as the occasion arises.

Mr. Meighen without doubt has won the position on the strength of his talents. Certainly no geographical consideration can have entered into the matter, because the Province of Manitoba is, if anything, already over-represented in the Dominion Cabinet. Besides, there was no dearth of contenders for the position from the Eastern Provinces, particularly Ontario, which had at least three prominent M. P.'s who would have been delighted with the promotion.

Mr. Meighen is himself an Ontario boy and becomes Solicitor-General at the early age of 37. He has already been five years in Parliament, almost making a record for youthfulness in that august assemblage. The circumstance was no doubt a great advantage, as it enabled him to catch the Parliamentary style in a manner which early enabled him to secure the ear of what is said to be the most difficult audience in the country. Reference has already been made to the chapter in Sir George W. Ross' recently published book, "Getting Into Parliament and After," in which he deals with the difficultness of the House of Commons as an audience. Forms of oratory which rouse an ordinary public audience to high enthusiasm may fall as flat as a pancake in the House of Commons.

Mr. Bennett's Oratory.

A contemporary of Mr. Meighen, another young western member in the person of Mr. R. B. Bennett, has perhaps experienced this atmosphere. When Mr. Bennett makes a speech he indulges in a perfect whirlwind of oratory. His fluency, choice of vocabulary and facility of expression are nothing short of marvellous and cannot but fail to impress most audiences. But in the House of Commons Mr. Bennett undoubtedly has more than once felt that he was wasting his breath. Once he recognizes the situation, and he probably has done so already, he, too, undoubtedly will emulate the Parliamentary style. As he has great ability he will catch it and will probably become a leading parliamentary figure.

A Young G. E. Foster.

"A young George E. Foster," is the way Mr. Meighen as a debater is described. This is high praise in this country, because the skill, finesse and force of the Minister of Trade and Commerce in passages at arms are well known. However, for some reason or other, Mr. Foster has been spending most of his time out of the country, for which reason the accession of Mr. Meighen to the rank of front debaters in Parliament will be particularly welcome.

During the recent session Mr. Meighen displayed a resourceful and versatility in debate which immediately marked him as a man for advancement. He cannot but find satisfaction in the fact that since the formation of the Borden Cabinet he is the first to have been chosen for fresh honors. It is worthy of comment that a young westerner with little experience has so soon eclipsed many of the older members of Parliament who until a year ago enjoyed greater reputations.

In his first term in Parliament, Mr. Meighen made some stir as an advocate of legislation. How far Mr. Meighen will proceed on the pathway of fame will depend largely on his sincerity and depth of character. He is now off to a good start.

Will the Progressives Live?

In United States politics the question which continues to offer food for controversy is as to whether the new Progressive Party, under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, is to swallow the Republican Party or whether the Republican Party will swallow it. According to the leaders of the Progressives there is no room for controversy. In their minds the Republican Party is dead and the funeral ceremony is merely being delayed.

The fact is that according to American history the Republican Party has outlived its allotted span of life. Parties as a rule have not been long lived in the United States. The unusual period of supremacy enjoyed by the Republican Party is the result of the unusual conditions created by the Civil War, since which event the Republic has been almost continually controlled by the party which utilizes the elephant for an emblem. Woodrow Wilson and Grover Cleveland have been the only Democratic Presidents in all that time.

Whether the time for a disintegration of the Republican party has now arrived will be seen during the next two or three years. The Progressives say that any merger between them and the Republicans is absolutely impossible. The only argument in favor of such a merger would be, they say, to increase their chance of winning at the next election, and they add the Progressive Party was founded on certain principles and not for the immediate object of getting control of the "pork barrel." Had they desired only to win an election at any cost there would have been no split.

Old Parties and the Interests.

Generally speaking the Progressives accuse both the old line parties of being controlled by special interests, while the Progressives represent a desire for Government of the people by the people and for the people.

Evidence that it would be impossible to merge with the Republicans is furnished by the fact that a large number of former Democrats, perhaps one or two millions, are now members of the Progressive Party. Many of these are more or less prominent citizens. To carry these over to the Republican fold would be an impossible feat. Moreover, the Progressives now claim a superior and enthusiastic organization in every State in the Union.

Meanwhile the present occupant of the White House is sawing wood. The next election in the United States promises to be one of the most interesting in the history of the country.

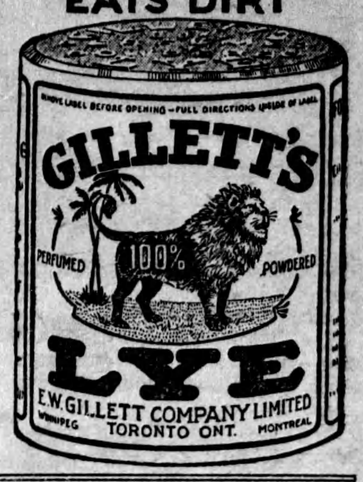
Keen Contest Approaching.

While in Canadian political matters we are in the summer doldrums, there is ample evidence that further keen political contests are looming up for the near future. For example there is the issue of Imperial Federation as against the development of self-government. The parties and party leaders either in Parliament or on the stump have not as yet come to grips on this issue, but it is one that is being ardently discussed in private and by some of the newspapers.

Perhaps the papers which are giving it the most attention are the Montreal Star and the Winnipeg Free Press, the one on the one side and the other on the other. The Star is urging Mr. Borden to at once develop his Navy Policy to provide permanently for the establishment of a single Imperial Navy. The Free Press on the other hand declares that the only policy which can prevail in this country is that which looks forward to the acquirement by Canada of full national status in permanent alliance with Great Britain and the other British nations.

There is a good deal of gossip to the effect that there will be an election in the spring of 1914, but so far this is undoubtedly based on nothing more than guesswork.

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT



THE T. & N. O. RAILWAY.

An Important Branch Now Ready for the Rails.

A despatch from Toronto says: The Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway's branch from Iroquois Junction to Iroquois Falls is now ballasted and ready for the laying of the rails. It will be a valuable addition to the Ontario Government road in that it will run to the confluence of the Abitibi and Black Rivers, where are situated three water powers, capable of developing 50,000 horse-power of electric energy, and where will be located a pulp and paper plant with a capacity of 150 tons a day. The mill is expected to be completed by February next. The industry will be of service to the settlers, as it will provide a market for their pulpwood.

A $6,250,000 HOTEL.

To Be Erected on Constitution Hill, London, England.

A despatch from London says: A colossal hotel, the cost of which, together with the value of the site, will approximate $6,250,000, is to be erected on the ground now occupied by St. George's Hospital on Constitution Hill, opposite the entrance to Hyde Park. The magnificent site has been purchased by a syndicate, the Governors of the hospital at a meeting on Thursday afternoon agreeing to the sale, which has been the subject of negotiations for years.

FOUND A WAY

To Be Clear of Tea and Coffee Troubles.

"Husband and myself both had the coffee habit, and finally his stomach and kidneys got in such a bad condition that he was compelled to give up a good position that he had held for years. He was too sick to work. His skin was yellow, and there didn't seem to be an organ in his body that was not affected."

Tea is just as harmful because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.

"I told him I felt sure his sickness was due to coffee, and after some discussion he decided to give it up.

"It was a struggle, because of the powerful habit. One day we heard about Postum and concluded to try it, and then it was easy to leave off coffee.

"His fearful headaches grew less frequent, his complexion began to clear, kidneys grew better, until at last he was a new man altogether as a result of leaving off coffee and taking up Postum. Then I began to drink it, too.

"Although I was never as bad off as my husband, I was always very nervous and never at any time very strong, only weighing 95 lbs. before I began to use Postum. Now I weigh 115 lbs. and can do as much work as anyone my size. I think."

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

Postum comes in two forms.

Regular Postum (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.