ONTARIO'S RECORD YEAR

The Government Will Complete Over 1,000 Miles of Colonization Road This Year

A despatch from Toronto says: Ontario will break all records this season in the construction of colonization roads. Mr. G. W. Bennett, Provincial Superintendent of Colonization Roads, says that the Department expected to complete between 1,000 and 1,100 miles of roadway before the end of the year. At the present time over 4,500 men are steadily employed upon the work and some 650 overseers have their hands so full that it is proposed to augment their number by an additional 300. It is also the intention to employ 3,000 more men on cutting out, ditching and grading.

All the colonization roadwork this year is being done by day labor. Heretofore a certain percentage has been done under contract, but the day labor work has proved more satisfactory to the Government. This year, also, for the first time, Mr. Bennett reports that day labor has been plentiful and excellent. Favorable weather conditions have obtained throughout the north country and the work has progressed with almost remarkable speed. Laborers on colonization roads are paid the regular schedule of wage rates for the locality, and the applications for work have always exceeded the requirements. Moreover, the character of the labor has been much superior to that of other years. There are 20 Provincial inspectors, and each of them reported to the Department that conditions, labor and construction work were never more satisfactory than at present. Since the work was taken up in the latter part of April over 800 miles of roadway has been completed.

Bit by bit, as the maps in the Superintendent's offices show, the unorganized districts of the north are being webbed with good roads. By another season it is hoped that the work of construction will have so far advanced that the Government will be in a position to inaugurate its prospective campaign for settlement on a large scale.

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, July 29.—Manitoba Wheat—Lake ports, No. 1 northern, $1.03; No. 2, $1.00; No. 3, 96c; feed wheat, 65c.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2, 98c to 99c for car lots outside, ranging 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, 38c, track, bay ports; No. 3 C. W., 36 1-2c; No. 1 feed, 36 1-2c.

Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 66c; No. 3 yellow, 65c o.i.f.

Rye—No. 2, 60c to 62c, nominal.

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

Buckwheat—No. 2, 52c to 55c, nominal.

Barley—Good malting barley, outside 52c to 55c, nominal.

Rolled Oats—Per bag of 90 pounds, $2.15; per barrel, $4.65, wholesale, Windsor to Montreal.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $19.90, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, $21; Ontario bran, $19, in bags; shorts, $21; middlings, $23 to $25.

Manitoba Flour—First patents, $5.50 in jute bags; strong bakers', $4.30 in jute bags. In cotton bags ten cents more per barrel.

Ontario Flour—Winter wheat flour, 90 per cent. patents $4.10 to $4.15, seaboard, in bulk. New flour, $3.75.

Country Produce.

Eggs—New-laids, 24c to 25c; fresh, 20c to 21c; seconds and splits, 16c to 18c.

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

Butter—Creamery prints, 26c to 27c; creamery solids, 24c to 25 1-2c; dairy prints, 20c to 24c; Bakers', 18c to 20c.

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, $2.60 per dozen; extra, $3 per dozen; No. 2, $2.40 per dozen.

Beans—Prime, bushel, $1.75 to $2; hand-picked, $2.35 to $2.40.

Poultry—Fresh-killed fowl, 18c to 19c per pound; live fowl, 14c to 15c; dressed spring chickens, 24c to 25c; live, 18c to 19c; ducks, 13c to 14c; turkeys, 18c to 20c.

Potatoes—Ontario potatoes, 75c per bag; car lots, 65c; New Brunswicks, 90c per bag; out of store, 80c in car lots; Virginia, new, $3.50 per barrel; Canadian, new, $1.25 to $1.50 bushel.

Provisions.

Smoked and dry Salted Meats—Rolls—Smoked, 16 1-2c; hams, medium, 21c; heavy, 19c to 20c; breakfast bacon, 21c; long clear bacon, tons and cases, 15 3-4c to 16c; backs (plain), 24c; backs (special), 25c.

Green Meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Pork—Short cut, $28.50 to $29 per barrel; mess pork, $24 to $24.50.

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

Baled Hay and Straw.

Wholesale dealers are paying, on track, Toronto: Baled hay, No. 1, $14.00 to $14.50; No. 2, $12.00 to $13.00; No. 3, $7.00 to $8.00; Baled straw, $8.00 to $8.50.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, July 29.—Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 40 1-2c to 40 3-4c; do Canadian western, No. 3, 39 1-2c; do extra No. 1 feed, 40c to 40 1-2c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 51c to 52c; do malting, 62c to 64c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 58c to 60c. Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.60; do seconds, $5.10; do strong bakers', $4.90; do winter patents, choice, $5.50; do straight rollers, $5.10; do straight rollers, bags, $2.40. Rolled oats—Barrels, $4.55; do bags, 90 lbs., $2.15. Bran—$19; shorts, $21; middlings, $24; mouille, $26 to $32. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $12 50 to $14. Cheese—Finest westerns, 13c to 13 1-4c; do finest easterns, 12 3-4c to 13c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 24 1-4c to 24 1-2c; do seconds, 23 3-4c to 24c. Eggs—Fresh, 29c; do selected, 27c; do No. 1 stock, 23c; do No. 2 stock, 18c to 19c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 50c to 60c.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, July 29.—Cash grain—Wheat—No. 1 northern, 96 1-2c; No. 2, 93 1-2c; No. 3, 88 1-2c; No. 4, 81c; No. 5, 75c; No. 6, 70c; feed, 61c; No. 1 rejected seeds, 89c; No. 2, 86c; No. 3, 81c; No. 1 tough, 88c; No. 2, 87c; No. 3, 83c; No. 4, 73c; No. 5, 66 1-2c; No. 6, 61 1-2c; feed, tough, 54c.

Oats—No. 2 C. W., 35 5-8c; No. 3, 32 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed, 35 1-2c; No. 1, 32 1-2c; No. 2, 30 1-2c.

Barley—No. 3, 46 1-2c; No. 4, 45 1-2c; rejected, 43c; feed, 43c.

Flax—No. 1 N. W., $1.24; No. 2 C. W., $1.20; No. 3, $1.09.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, July 29.—Wheat—July, 86 1-2c; September, 88 1-2c to 88 5-8c; December, 91 1-2c; No. 1 hard, 90 1-2c; No. 1 northern, 89c to 90c; No. 2 do., 87c to 88c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 59 1-2c to 60. Oats—No. 3 white, 37 1-2c to 38c. Rye—No. 2, 56c to 57 1-2c. Flour—First patents, $4.50 to $4.75; second patents, $4.15 to $4.50; first clears, $3.20 to $3.60; second clears, $2.70 to $3.10.

Duluth, July 29.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 91 1-8c; No. 1 northern, 90 1-8c; No. 2 do., 88 1-8c to 88 5-8c; July, 88 7-8c bbl.; September, 90 1-8c to 90 1-4c asked; December, 92 3-8c asked; May, 97 7-8c nominal.

Live Stock Markets.

Montreal, July 29.—A few of the best cattle sold at about seven cents per pound. Medium sold at between 5 and 6 3-4c, and common from 2 3-4c to 4 3-4c. Cows, $20 to $65 each. Calves, 2 3-4c to 6c. Sheep, about 4 cents. Lambs, $4 to $6 each. Hogs, 10 1-4c to 10 1-2c.

Toronto, July 29.—Cattle—Choice export, $6.85; choice butchers, $6.50 to $6.75; good medium $5.75 to $6.40; common, $4.40 to $5.00; canners, $2 to $2.50; cutters, $3 to $3.25; fat cows, $5.25 to $6.50; common cows, $3.50 to $6.25. Calves—Good veal, $5 to $7; choice, $8.25 to $9; common, $3 to $3.50. Stockers and feeders—Steers, 700 to 800 pounds, $4.50 to $5.00; extra choice heavy feeders, 900 pounds, $5.85 to $6.25; rough Eastern, 400 to 650 pounds, $3.25 to $3.75. Sheep and lambs—Light ewes, $4.25 to $5.25; heavy, $3 to $3.50; bucks, $3 to $3.50; spring lambs, $8.25 to $8.75. Hogs—$10.25, fed and watered; $9.90 f.o.b.

THIRTY-FOUR UNDESIRABLES.

Russian Jews, Syrians and Arabians Deported.

A despatch from Quebec says: The immigration authorities deported thirty-four undesirable immigrants by the Empress of Ireland on Thursday afternoon. With two exceptions they were Russian Jews, Syrians and Arabians. The Quebec Canadian agency deported 18, the American officials 11, while five were from Montreal. Two were insane, six were suffering from trachoma, and two others were suffering from tuberculosis. The balance were pauper immigrants.

FAIR CROPS MEAN RELIEF

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy Predicts Return of Normal Conditions In the Fall

A despatch from Montreal says: "With a fair crop, we have every reason to expect that conditions will be quite normal again in the late autumn." This opinion expressed Wednesday in an interview by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the C. P. R., continues to bear out the optimistic stand Sir Thomas has taken throughout the long period of world-wide depression.

Sir Thomas feels no anxiety where the fundamentals of the situation in Canada are concerned. "It cannot be denied that some lines of business are not so active as a year ago," admitted Sir Thomas. "Banks are not encouraging investment in unproductive real estate. The banks are taking a conservative attitude, wise and timely. Our banks are to-day strong in reserve, so the situation is sound. The high rate of interest has curtailed public works, but this is temporary. I see no reason for anxiety. The general trade of the country appears reasonably satisfactory."

Sir Thomas made it quite clear that there is no need to anticipate anything in the nature of an economic crisis in Canada. Banks and other interests concerned had the situation well in hand, and the fact that his company had recently decided to spend $100,000,000 on extensions and new constructional work during next and ensuing years was calculated to increase confidence. The tide of immigration is greater this year than ever, said Sir Thomas, and this is another encouraging feature. We are fortunate in getting a better class of immigrants than the United States got in their early days. Canada, in short, is still a comparatively new field; a field which promises to be highly productive in the future. And the general situation is quite healthy.

The Princess Royal,

eldest sister of King George, and widow of the Duke of Fife, who is involved in a legal action with her daughter, Princess Louise, the present duchess, over property and estates left by the Duke.

INCREASE IN IMMIGRATION.

Department of the Interior Issues Annual Booklet.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The immigration branch of the Department of the Interior has issued its annual booklet, "Immigration Facts and Figures." From July, 1900, to March 31, 1913, 2,521,144 immigrants have entered Canada, of whom 109,000 have gone to the Maritime Provinces, 374,000 to Quebec, 627,000 to Ontario, 397,000 to Manitoba, 702,000 to Saskatchewan and Alberta, and 298,000 to British Columbia. The British immigration during this period was 973,000, of whom 701,000 were English, 11,000 Welsh, 202,000 Scotch and 59,000 Irish. Since 1900 25,000 Chinese have entered, entries in 1912-13 being nearly 7,500. Chinese immigration has increased about a thousand a year on the last three years. Since 1902, 45,000 immigrants have been held for inspection, and 9,250 were rejected.

CANADA AND GERMANY.

Trade Between the Two Countries Is Growing.

A despatch from Toronto says: Since the removal by Canada of the surtax on German goods trade feeling in Germany towards Canada has considerably improved. According to a statement made by Mr. J. H. Peters, German Consul in Toronto, based on official German statistics, the German imports from Canada for home consumption, exclusive of gold and silver, increased from 7,076,000 marks in 1908 to 58,130,000 marks in 1912. German exports to Canada show an increase from 20,302,000 marks in 1908 to 54,254,000 marks in 1912. For the first time since the existence of German trade statistics have Canadian exports to Germany shown an increase over German exports to Canada.

THE WEDDING DAY.

Prince Arthur and Duchess of Fife Will Be Married Oct. 25.

A despatch from London says: The unofficial announcement is made that the marriage of Prince Arthur of Connaught to the Duchess of Fife has been fixed for October 25, and will take place either at Windsor or at Sandringham. Shortly after that date the Governor-General and the Duchess of Connaught will return to Canada.

RIOTING AND BLOODSHED.

Three Men Shot at Wakeforest, West Virginia.

A despatch from Charleston, West Virginia, says: Three men were killed and another fatally injured in a short, sharp battle on Friday between striking miners and watchmen employed by the Wakeforest Coal Company, at Wakeforest, on Cabin Creek, the scene of much rioting and bloodshed since the coal strike troubles started in April, 1911.

The Exhibition City.

The new Livestock Department at the Canadian National Exhibition will give splendid accommodation for the fine animals for which the Big Fair is noted. It also adds a finish to the appearance of the grounds more than anything else has done. The Exhibition City with its $2,500,000 worth of buildings, its paved streets and its lighting plant of 40,000 lamps has no rival on the American continent.

COMMENT ON EVENTS

A great calm has settled down upon the political storm centres. Old timers in Ottawa say they never saw Capital Hill as quiet as at present. The Premier is at St. Andrews by the Sea in New Brunswick, attending to urgent matters of state by wire, but chiefly recuperating from the arduous work of the past year. The Minister of Finance is in England. Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine, and Hon. Mr. Coderre are on a trip to the Yukon. Others are taking briefer holidays and a few remain at their posts to transact the necessary business of the country.

In Toronto it is much the same, though Premier Sir James Whitney is in his office every day. Sir James does not often take a holiday. His favorite trip is a voyage across the Atlantic, but it is only occasionally he is able to find time. This year Dr. Pyne, who is a close personal friend as well as a colleague of the Premier's, is in England on business in connection with the Education Department. He is the only one as yet to go on an extended trip, but the holiday spirit is in the air.

Col. Sam Hughes and the Canteen.

A critic of militarism said recently of Colonel the Honorable Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, that he was trying to reduce the science of murder by warfare to a Sunday School basis. The quip referred to Colonel Hughes' unrelenting hostility to the canteen or to any toleration of drinking among soldiers.

In this attitude Colonel Hughes is undoubtedly a judicious Minister of Militia, because it is unquestionable that a great deal of prejudice and hostility to the militia has been based on the more or less lax habits which in former days prevailed among the men in camp.

Now Colonel Hughes has gone a step farther and has attacked drinking among the officers of the permanent force, who have hitherto been regarded as somewhat privileged persons. At a recent garrison dinner in Halifax all intoxicating liquor was forbidden by the Minister. Notwithstanding this a number of the officers present behaved themselves in a manner which could only be explained by assuming that they had obtained access to a private supply. Several of the speakers were interrupted in a most uncomfortable manner. Colonel Hughes was not the man to let such an incident pass unnoticed and he took occasion to arise and deliver a castigation to the offenders that they will not soon forget.

Talk of resignation on the part of some of the officers followed immediately, and rumor has it that Colonel Hughes' reply was that they could not resign any faster then he would accept their resignations. Now it seems probable that the trouble will blow over and that Colonel Hughes is not the one who will come off second best.

The New Poet Laureate.

Robert Bridges is the new poet laureate. It is likely that not one Canadian in 10,000 ever heard of Robert Bridges before. But we are assured he is a very competent poet of the pure Oxford School of verse, and that he will be a creditable successor to a long line of distinguished holders of the position.

However, it seems undeniable that Robert Bridges becomes poet laureate because of his negative and not of his positive virtues. He is unobjectionable to the the powers that be. Therefore he got the job. Apart from political prejudices there is probably almost unanimous opinion that the one poet with the real spark of genius in the Empire to-day is Rudyard Kipling. It is quite true that Kipling has written a tremendous lot of trash. But that was inevitable in an age which demands from its favorites a tremendous volume of output. But much of his work has the true ring of genius and he could have taken his place beside Tennyson and Wordsworth and the others with no apology.

Kipling a Partisan.

But Kipling, in his later years particularly, has become a violent political partisan. He has been mixed up in most of the outstanding political controversies of the last decade. And he has not hesitated to use his poetic genius to further his opinions. The Home Rule issue was the most recent controversy on which he drew blood. As he has been generally against the Government it was scarcely within the range of human possibility that he would be selected for the vacant laureateship.

Similarly the one other outstanding poet of the time, Mr. William Watson, is non persona grata with the powers that be. Not only has he been mixed up in political controversy, including also the Home Rule issue, but his publication a few years ago of "The Woman with the Serpent Tongue," in which he attacked with virulence members of the Prime Minister's family circle, would to many minds be quite sufficient in itself to place himself outside the pale.

Lacrosse Still Languishes.

Canada's national game, Lacrosse, is still under the shadow of "roughhouse" tactics. One incident in which a player nearly had his eye gouged out led R. J. Fleming, owner of the Toronto Lacrosse Club, to threaten the disruption of the big professional league. The incident is not without significance. There seems little doubt that there has been a spirit of toleration of rough tactics on the part of those responsible for the conduct of the players. Meanwhile public interest continues to languish. Promoters do not seem to realize that they have got the game out of favor, and that the only way to get it back is by a long campaign of playing lacrosse and not by giving exhibitions of brutality.

Lord Chancellor Coming.

When Lord Haldane comes to Canada on Monday, the first of September, it will be the first occasion since the days of Henry the Eighth that a Lord Chancellor of England has gone outside the British Isles on a public mission. The Lord Chancellor is the custodian of the great seal. On this occasion, with the approval of the King, the great seal is to be placed in commission during the Chancellor's absence, which will last only a little over a fortnight. His stay in Canada will last about two and a half days, during which he will address the annual meeting of the American Bar Association in Montreal. He will leave England on August 23rd on one of the Atlantic greyhounds and be home again on September 8th. The last Chancellor of England to leave the country on a public mission was Cardinal Wolseley, who was sent on a mission to France, England's policy at that time being to check the ambition of the Emperor.

The rebel leaders at Shanghai have proposed a basis for peace negotiations.

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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.

The Jewish societies of Toronto will have a Labor Temple.

Out of 1,748 pupils in Berlin public schools 1,454 are studying German.

A good supply of natural gas has been found in the new field near Oil Springs.

Work on the new Toronto Union Station will be commenced in the spring.

Sixty Austrian factories will be represented at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Oil fuel for British ships may be obtained from the tar sands of the Athabaska River.

The Grand River Alfalfa Seed-growers' Association has been formed in Haldimand County.

Five generations were represented at the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. John Ruddle of St. Catharines.

James Leadbeater, of Toronto, aged 11, was electrocuted while trying to get his kite off a telegraph wire.

J. H. Downham, living near Strathroy, sold a pair of young black foxes to a Wyoming firm for $9,000.

Two boys, picking berries near St. David's, Ont., killed a rattlesnake more than five feet in length, with seven rattles.

John D. O'Neill, V.S., for forty years a well-known resident of London, Ont., died on his ranch at Earl Grey, Sask.

The Government elevator at Port Colborne made a world record in unloading 350,000 bushels of grain in eleven hours.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, Inspector-General of the British army and overseas forces, sailed from Quebec for England on the C.P.R. steamer Empress of Ireland on Thursday.

The Doukhobors who have abandoned the homesteads given them in Saskatchewan and purchased lands in British Columbia are asking $450,000 as the worth of their labor expended on the lands abandoned.

Great Britain.

The House of Lords rejected the bill to abolish plural voting.

A youth fired off a blank cartridge in the British House of Commons.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the suffragette leader, is in a serious condition.

United States.

President Wilson and his advisers are considering plans for intervention in Mexico.

Preparations are well under way for the All-Canada Exhibition to be held in New York next January.

The plant of the West Side Lumber Co., Dayton, Ohio, was burned on Wednesday night with an approximate cost of $350,000. Thousands of dollars' worth of hardwoods and trimmings were destroyed.

General.

The northern troops have captured the city of Nanking, China.

Hostilities between the two leading German shipping companies are officially announced.

STATUE OF VICTORIA.

Will Be Erected at Victoria, British Columbia.

A despatch from London says: Albert Brucejoy, the distinguished sculptor, informs the Canadian Associated Press that he is now at work on a large statue of Queen Victoria, which is to be erected in front of the Parliament buildings at Victoria, B.C., the commission having been given by the British Columbian Government. The statue, which will be about thirteen feet high, and will stand on a pedestal seventeen feet in height, represents the Queen as she appeared soon after her accession. She is crowned and is bearing a sceptre on her right arm.

THEIR PLACES FILLED.

Men Who Went on Strike Lose Their Jobs.

A despatch from Montreal says: Sixty-five bridge workers who went on strike at Chaudiere, Que., on Friday found themselves unexpectedly minus their jobs. They had been getting two dollars a day and wanted three dollars. After they saw there was little prospect of getting it, they went back to work, to discover that their places were filled and that there was no chance for employment.

DISASTROUS HAIL STORM.

King's County, New Brunswick, Was Visited.

A despatch from St. John, N.B., says: A disastrous hail storm swept over the northern part of King's County on Friday morning, levelling crops, breaking windows and causing great loss to farmers. The buckwheat crop in its path is ruined and potatoes and corn suffered severely. The windows of two churches in Penobsquis were smashed as well as those in houses with a northern exposure. The hailstones were in size from a hazelnut to a walnut.

EXPLOSION KILLS SEVEN

Four Men and Three Girls Blown to Shreds at Beloeil, Quebec.

A despatch from Beloeil, Que., says: Seven lives were lost at Beloeil on Thursday when an explosion of three hundred pounds of nitroglycerine blew up one of the buildings of the Canadian Explosives, Limited, killing four men and three women instantly. The explosion, which occurred without warning at 11.25 a.m., shattered the gelatine cartridging house, and scattered the remains of the occupants over an area of a hundred and fifty feet. People in the village a mile and a half away saw a cloud of smoke, and an instant later the roar of the explosion reached them. The distance at which the building used for the manufacture of explosives were placed from one another was the means of preventing the shock from repeating the disaster in the other huts. The building destroyed was of light construction, being of wood and brick. The force of the explosion threw bricks three hundred feet, but little of the force of the shock went downwards, for there was only a slight depression where the house once stood.

The cause of the explosion has not yet been established. It was reported that precautions were taken by the company's employees, the workers in the various houses being provided by the concern with special boots, having soft soles, to reduce the possibilities of concussion.

The victims of Thursday morning were engaged in packing nitro-glycerine cartridges when the explosion occurred, but no trace of the two package machines in the shattered house could be found among the debris which in some cases was thrown a distance of three hundred feet.

Mr. Robert Lyons, manager of the works at Beloeil, was unable to account for the accident. It was learned that the explosive material could go off by either concussion or ignition. Mr. Lyons also stated that there was 300 pounds of nitroglycerine in the building at the time of the explosion.