RADIUM CURE FOR CANCER

Sir Frederick Treves Declares Aspect Is Emphatically More Reassuring than Last Year

A despatch from London, England, says: In recording the important results of the year's experiences of the British Radium Institute, Sir Frederick Treves, the famous surgeon, in an address announced the discovery that radium emanations have, anyway, temporarily the same properties as true radium. He said: "We have proved that for curative purposes the emanation within 24 to 48 hours of its being collected is as good as radium itself."

It had been further discovered, said Sir Frederick, that water charged with radium emanations became 5,000 times as strong as the strongest known natural water. Radio-active water has marvellous curative effects, especially in cases of rheumatic gout and similar affections of the joints. Patients who were treated at the institute had to drink half a pint of this water daily for six days a week over a period of six weeks. Forty per cent. of these patients had shown marked benefit, and in some instances two courses had apparently cured them.

Sir Frederick said that the Radium Institute was distributing the emanations to physicians whose patients were unable to attend the institute, and was sending sealed tubes daily to all parts of the country. One gram of the institute's total of four grams of radium had been set apart for producing daily emanations equivalent to 150 milligrammes of pure radium.

The records in regard to treatment of cancer supplemented in an interesting manner the achievements at Middlesex Hospital by the same method, which was described in the cables a short time ago.

SWEPT BY FURIOUS STORM

Two Persons Killed and Traffic Demoralized By Heavy Rainstorm In New York City

A despatch from New York says: A rainstorm that reached almost cloudburst proportions descended on New York on Wednesday and began a record precipitation that flooded streets, tied up the subway, hampered surface and elevated traffic in city and suburbs for several hours, and caused immense property loss. Two persons were killed and several injured. Incoming trains from all directions were delayed, some of them several hours, as cuts and tunnels resembled rivers within canyons. Within the city the traffic congestion was such that the resources of the transit companies and the ability of the police to handle the crowds were severely taxed.

ALBANIAN WOMEN FIGHT.

Armed With Hatchets They Fought Beside the Men.

A despatch from Vienna says: Women are taking an active part in the fighting in Albania, according to despatches received here from Avlona, the Albanian capital. Many Albanian Amazons, armed with hatchets, fought heroically shoulder to shoulder with their husbands, sons and brothers during the street fighting at Dibra recently, when 1,200 Servians were killed and 300 taken prisoners of war.

ARE INCORRECTLY TRAINED

Day of the Lecture to Medical Students Passed, Declares Sir William Osler

A despatch from London says: Sir William Osler, Professor of Medicine at Oxford University, in his address at the re-opening of the Medical School of St. George's Hospital denounced the existing system of training medical students, especially the lecture and examination features.

Sir William contended that the work of the students from the day they enter the school ought to count for more qualification and that the students ought not to be under the continual fear of examination. He said the Chinese system of education which is directed to a single end, the passing of examinations, shows perfectly the blighting influence of examinations and how they sterilize the imagination.

"The great chasm between education and examination is," he continued, "shown by the statistics of aspirants to the Royal College of Surgeons. Half of the entrants fail, yet these are the very pick of the students. The lectures ought to be reduced. The day of the lecture is past. It ought to be an offence on the part of a senior student to attend a lecture.

"In the case of inefficient students parents ought to be told after a year or two they would never make decent doctors. There ought to be no written papers at the final examination. Watch the man handle a patient. Fifteen minutes at the bedside is worth three hours at the examination table. The student needs that the incubus of examination should be lifted from his soul. We make the study of our profession an intolerable burden by examinations and the enormous expansion of the subjects of the curriculum."

The address was greeted with loud cheers.

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, Oct. 7.—Flour—Ontario wheat flours, 90 per cent., made of new wheat, quoted at $3.55 to $3.60 seaboard; and at $3.65 to $3.70 locally. Manitobas—First patents, in jute bags, $5.40; do., seconds, $4.70; strong bakers', in jute bags, $4.70.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 new Northern quoted at 88 1-2c, on track, Bay ports, and No. 2 at 87 1-2c.

Ontario wheat—New No. 2 wheat at 84 to 85c, outside.

Oats—No. 2 Ontario oats quoted at 32 to 33c, outside, and at 35 1-2 to 36c, on track, Toronto. Western Canada old oats quoted at 39 1-2c for No. 2 and at 38c for No. 3, Bay ports.

Peas—Nominal at 83 to 85c, outside.

Barley—52 to 54c, outside.

Corn—No. 3 American corn quoted nominal at 75c, c.i.f., Midland.

Rye—Prices nominal at 60 to 62c per bushel.

Buckwheat—Prices nominal at 52 to 53c.

Bran—Manitoba bran is quoted at $22 a ton, in bags, Toronto freights. Shorts, $24, Toronto.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 22 to 24c; inferior, 20 to 21c; creamery, 27 to 29c for rolls and 26 to 26 1-2c for solids.

Eggs—Case lots of new-laid, 32 to 33c per dozen; fresh, 28 to 30c; and storage, 27c per dozen.

Cheese—New cheese quoted at 14 1-2c for large and 14 3-4 to 15c for twins.

Beans—Hand-picked at $2.25 to $2.35 per bushel; primes, $1.75 to $2.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, quoted at 11 to 11 1-2c per lb. for No. 1; combs, $3 to $3.25 per dozen for No. 1 and $2.75 for No. 2.

Poultry—Fowl, 13 to 14c per lb.; chickens, 17 to 18c; ducks, 14 to 15c; geese, 12 to 13c; turkeys, 18 to 20c.

Potatoes—Ontario potatoes, 70 to 75c per bag, and New Brunswick, 85c per bag, on track.

Provisions.

Bacon, long clear, 16 1-2 to 16 3-4c per lb. in case lots. Pork—Short cut, $29; do., mess, $24; hams, medium to light, 21 1-2 to 22c; heavy, 20 1-2 to 21c; rolls, 17c; breakfast bacon, 21 to 22c; backs, 24 to 25c.

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

Baled Hay and Straw.

Baled hay—No. 1 hay is quoted at $13 to $14, on track, Toronto; No. 2 at $12.50, and mixed at $11 to $12.

Baled straw—$8 to $8.50, on track, Toronto.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, Oct. 7.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 82 to 83c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 40 1-2 to 41c; do., No. 3, 39 to 39 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed, 40 to 40 1-2c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 50 to 50 1-2c; malting, 64 to 65c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 56 to 57c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.40; seconds, $4.90; strong bakers', $4.70; Winter patents, choice, $5; straight rollers, $4.60 to $4.75; do., bags, $2.05 to $2.10; Rolled oats, barrels, $4.40 to $4.50; bags, 90 lbs., $2.10 to $2.12 1-2. Bran, $22. Shorts, $24. Middlings, $27. Mouillie, $28 to $32. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $12 to $13. Cheese—Finest westerns, 13 3-8 to 13 1-2c; finest easterns, 13 to 13 1-8c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 27 1-2 to 27 3-4c; seconds, 27 to 27 1-4c. Eggs—Fresh, 34 to 36c; selected, 29 to 31c; No. 1 stock, 27 to 28c; No. 2 stock, 21 to 22c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 60 to 65c. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, 13 3-4 to 14c. Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $30; do., short cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, 29c. Lard—Compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 10 1-4 to 10 1-2c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 10 3-4 to 11c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 14 3-4c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 15c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Oct. 8.—Close—Wheat—December, 84 5-8c; May, 89 5-8 to 89 3-4c. Cash—No. 1 hard, 86 1-8c; No. 1 Northern, 83 5-8 to 85 5-8c; No. 2 Northern, 81 5-8 to 83 5-8c. No. 3 yellow corn, 68 to 68 1-2c. No. 3 white oats, 38 to 38 1-4c. No. 2 rye, 56 to 59c. Flour unchanged. Bran in 100-lb. sacks, for Minneapolis, $20 to $21.

Duluth, Oct. 8.—Close—Linseed, $1.42 3-4; May, $1.46 1-4; October, $1.41 1-4 asked; November, $1.42 1-4; December, $1.40 1-4 bid. Wheat—No. 1 hard, 84 3-4c; No. 1 Northern, 84 3-4; No. 2 Northern, 82 3-4 to 83 1-4c; December, 83 3-4c; May, 89 7-8c.

Live Stock Market.

Montreal, Oct. 8.—Best steers offered sold at $6.50, fairly good at $5.75 to $6, and the lower grades from that down to $4 per cwt. The demand for butchers' cows was good at prices ranging from $4.50 to $5.50, and canning stock sold at $3 to $3.50 per cwt. Ewe sheep sold at $4.25 to $4.50, and lambs at $6 to $6.75 per cwt. Calves met with a ready sale at from $3 to $10 each, as to size and quality. There was no change in the market for hogs, for which the demand was good, and sales of selected lots were made at $9.60 to $9.75, and rough, heavy stock at $9 to $9.50 per cwt., weighed off cars.

Toronto, Oct. 7.—Choice butchers' steers sold at $6.50 to $6.90; good, $6.25 to $6.50; medium, $5.90 to $6.20; common, $5.60 to $5.80; inferior to common, $5 to $5.25; choice cows, $5.25 to $5.65; good cows, $4.75 to $5; medium cows, $4 to $4.50; common cows, $3.50 to $3.75; canners and cutters, $2.50 to $3.25; good bulls, $5 to $5.60; common bulls, $3.75 to $4.75; steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs., sold at $5.40 up to $6, and in some instances $6.20 was paid; stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., $4.75 to $5.25; light, eastern stockers were quoted at $3.75 to $4.50.

Choice veal calves sold at $9 to $10; good, $8 to $9; medium, $7 to $8; common, $5 to $6.50; rough eastern calves, $3.75 to $5.

Sheep, light ewes, 100 to 130 lbs., $4.50 to $5; ewes, 140 to 160 lbs., $4 to $4.25.

Lambs, ewes and wethers selected sold at $6.75 to $7.20; buck lambs were bought at a reduction of 75c per head.

Hogs—Selects fed and watered sold at $9.10, and $8.75 f.o.b. cars, and $9.35 weighed off cars at the market.

VERY LIGHT SENTENCE.

Leniency Shown to Man Who Killed Hotel Domestic.

A despatch from Toronto says: Chief Justice R. M. Meredith sentenced James Dickenson, convicted of manslaughter in connection with the death of Lucy Ives, whose neck was dislocated in a row at Smith's Hotel, to six months in jail. His Lordship took a very lenient view of the case in accordance with the verdict of the jury, which included a strong recommendation for mercy. Dickenson will serve his sentence at the Central Prison.

Dickenson was employed as bar porter at the hotel and on the morning of the affray he was having his breakfast in the kitchen when the dead woman slapped him and persisted in annoying him. He warned her, but when the teasing continued he lost control of himself and struck or pushed her. She fell back striking her head upon a table, sustaining the injury from which she died.

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W. H. Shaw, Pres.

HARRY THAW PROTESTS.

Wants U.S. to Demand Explanation From Canada.

A despatch from Washington says: Through Senator Oliver, of Pennsylvania, Harry K. Thaw made a protest to the State Department against his deportation from Canada, on September 10, by the immigration officials of the Dominion. Thaw asks that the State Department demand from the British Embassy an explanation of the treatment accorded him by the Canadian officials. He contends that such treatment was in violation of the privileges guaranteed him as an American citizen in treaties between the United States and Great Britain.

BRITISH OFFICER RESIGNS.

Captain Onslow Relieved of His Duties in Australia.

A despatch from London, Eng., says: Captain Hughes Onslow, of the Royal Navy, whom the Admiralty last year lent to the Australian naval authorities, has been suddenly relieved of his duties. It is an open secret that there has been considerable friction for some time past between the British officers and the Australian Naval Board, owing to the manner in which the latter have interfered with the former in the discharge of their duties according to the prescribed customs of the British naval service. The president of the board is Senator Pearce, Minister of Defence.

TRAFFIC SHOWS INCREASE.

Over Ten Million Tons Through St. Mary's in September.

A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., says: The monthly statistical report of traffic through St. Mary's Canal shows a falling off from that of August, but still is an increase over any month of last year.

The total freight carried by 3,182 vessels for September amounted to 10,910,365 tons, against 11,489,442 for the month of August, carried by 3,440 vessels. While the vessel passages locked through the American side were 1,100 more than through the Canadian canal, the total tonnage through the Canadian side exceeded the American side by 1,545,695 tons.

CARNEGIE LANDS 30-LB. FISH.

Proudest Man In All Scotland Now Is the Laird o' Skibo.

A despatch from Edinburgh says: Andrew Carnegie, despite his 77 years, is still a keen salmon fisherman. He was the proudest man in all Scotland after succeeding in landing the finest fish caught in the River Ship, in Sutherland, this season. It weighed 30 pounds.

TEN YEARS IN PRISON.

Sentence of Woman Convicted of Murdering Husband.

A despatch from Saskatoon says: Mrs. Dora White, convicted of manslaughter for killing her husband, George White, of Govan, on June 2, was sentenced to ten years' confinement at Prince Albert penitentiary. John Goldspinks, convicted of being an accessory after the fact, received a five years' sentence.

REVIVED.

Old-Time Health, Eating Grape-Nuts.

"I had been sick for 10 years with dyspepsia and a lot of complications," wrote a Western woman.

"An operation was advised, change of climate was suggested, but no one seemed to know just what was the matter. I was in bed three days in the week and got so thin I weighed only 89 lbs. No food seemed to agree with me.

"I told my husband I was going to try some kind of predigested food to see if I could keep from this feeling of continued hunger.

"Grape-Nuts and cream was the food I got and nothing has seemed to satisfy me like it. I never feel hungry, but have a natural appetite. Have had no nervous spells since I began this food, and have taken no medicine.

"I have gained so much strength that I now do all my housework and feel well and strong. My weight has increased 8 lbs. in 8 weeks and I shall always eat Grape-Nuts as it is far pleasanter than taking medicines." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

COMMENT ON EVENTS

A Complicated Affair.

The proposal in France to tax unproductive members of the community, that is to say, celibates and childless couples, promises, if carried into effect, to be a welcome addition to the revenue of a state supposed to be straining its resources, though that is probably not the basis on which it is founded. Dr. Jacques Bertillon, the statistical expert, says that there are in France at the present time 1,350,000 celebates, 1,800,000 families without children, 2,650,000 families with two children, and 2,400,000 families with only one child. It is proposed to fix the "compulsory" family at three children and to tax every citizen who has reached the age of forty-five without having three children living, or who reached the age of twenty-one. The tax is to be $6 00 per child falling short of the minimum of three. This tax would, it is calculated, yield about $100,000,000 annually to the state. A little addition to its income for which the state will be truly thankful.

The idea of a compulsory family may lead to awkward results. Many couples would willingly sacrifice much to have three children, others may have conscientious scruples. But in the case of a family of two must a third be adopted, and if three is the minimum is there no maximum? If families are to be thus regulated by the state would it not be better to adopt a sliding scale according to income? Think of the appalling prospect for the millionaire who might find that he was scheduled to bring up twenty children or more. Surely if the man with $1,000 a year must have three children the man with $50,000 a year should have 150. Taxes are usually arranged so that the man with a small income has nothing to pay and the man with the large one bears his burden. The minimum for a family inevitably leads to the same conclusion for it is making children equivalent to taxes.

Again a married couple might have five children before the age of forty-five and lose four of them. It might be deemed careless but such things have been known to happen. They would find themselves penalized equally with the couple without children. Then, too, in order to escape the tax a poor parish priest would have to break his vows of celibacy. Or will the church be exempt? The proposal will have one excellent effect in such a country as France. It should produce some excellent plays.

Milk Production in Canada.

If Canadian farmers fail to secure the best results in the conduct of the various branches of their industry it is not due to lack of effort on the part of government experts to provide them with information based on expert experiment. A recent bulletin, No. 72 of the regular series of bulletins of the Dominion experimental farms, deals exhaustively with milk production in Canada. Its author, Mr. J. H. Grisdale, director of the farms, has made milk production a matter of special study for many years and has included, among the subjects treated, crop rotations, dairy barns, breeding dairy cattle and feeding, care and management of milch cows.

These divisions show that milk production involves many factors, and it has been the author's endeavor to treat of these as fully, clearly and simply as possible so that the bulletin may be of value to the general farming community. The volume is profusely illustrated, and is now being issued to the experimental farms' mailing list. Those not on the list who desire a copy may obtain it on application to the publications branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa.

Prison Reform in Canada.

It is understod at Ottawa that Hon. Arthur Meighen, the new solicitor-general, will undertake the work of prison reform in Canada. This is a work in which Canada has lagged rather than led in the past. Some of the provinces have taken it up, but the Dominion on the whole has been content to follow the old methods in its penitentiaries.

The old penology had three aims to punish the criminal for his crime, to protect society and to strike terror into the hearts of possible malefactors. The new penology recognizes but one great aim—to reform the criminal. Incidentally, it may punish, protect and deter, but all its energies are directed toward reformation.

Under the old scheme of things, the criminal remained, practically all his life, a burden upon his fellow men. The new system tries to fit him to bear his own burdens and to be a help to society instead of a curse. It teaches him first to respect himself and then to respect others. Lastly, it teaches him to work in a way and at a trade that will not brand him during the remainder of his life as a jail bird. The parole system, which has been in force in Canada for some years, has been a step in the right direction, but there are many other steps to take. Mr. Meighen has a great work before him.

JOHN R. BOOTH HURT.

Veteran Lumberman Sustains Injuries in Mill Accident.

A despatch from Ottawa says: John R. Booth, the veteran lumberman, lies at his home in a serious condition as the result of injuries received Friday afternoon at his plant, when a big square timber, part of the ruins of the mill which was burned down a few weeks ago, fell on him. His left leg was broken, his shoulder badly bruised, and the left side of his face badly cut, especially above the eye. Mr. Booth is now in his 88th year. The accident happened about two o'clock while Mr. Booth was superintending a gang of men tearing down the ruins of the timber mill recently gutted by fire. A team of horses was hitched on one big timber, and was pulling it out and he stepped nearby a big square upright. He had not been standing near it more than a momtnt before it fell.

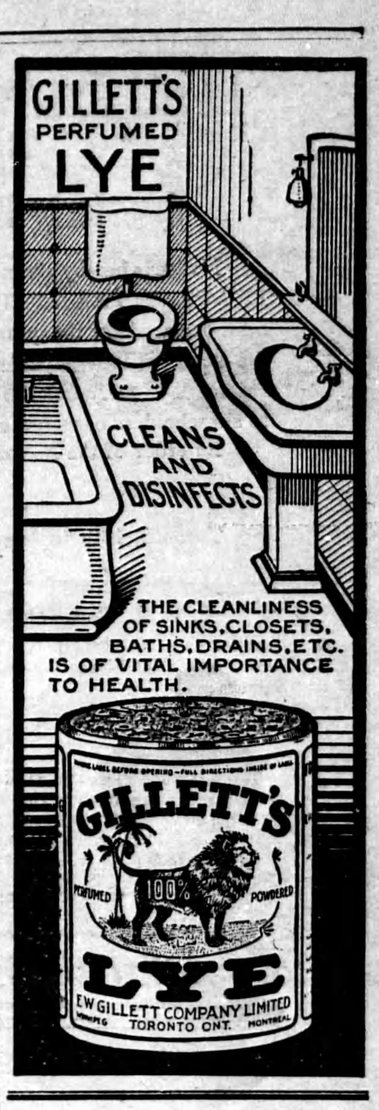
GRAIN MOVEMENT HEAVY.

Payments for Grain About Forty Million Dollars.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: The unprecedented and rapid movement of grain through Winnipeg again evidenced itself when the manager of the local clearing house gave out his weekly statement. The figures indicate an advance of about 30 per cent. over the corresponding week of 1912, and an increase of 50 per cent. over the corresponding week for 1911. Bankers state that the advance will be marked and continuous throughout the month of October.

The statement was as follows:

Week ending October 2, 1913	$39,851,856
Corresponding week, 1912	30,561,513
Corresponding week, 1911	26,138,775



MUTILATION OF SHADE TREES

Penalty for Destroying or Injuring Trees in Ontario.

In legislation for the protection of shade and street trees, the Province of Ontario sets a good example for the rest of the Dominion. Under the Tree Planting Act of the Province of Ontario, trees planted or left standing on the public highways (and also on toll roads) become the property of the owner of the land adjacent to the highway and nearest to such trees. Thus any company or individual destroying or damaging in any way (even tying a horse to such trees without the owner's consent, is liable to a fine not to exceed $25 and costs, or imprisonment for not more than thirty days, half of the fine to go to the informant. Telephone companies, who, in the stringing of wires, very often seriously injure and mutilate shade trees, are apt to justify themselves to the property owners by asserting their legal right to do such 'pruning' because of established precedent. In this case, no such practice, however, long it has been tolerated by property holders, becomes legally justifiable, and such companies are just as liable for damages the last time they injure the trees as they are the first time. However long a wire may have been attached to a tree, the owner, if he has property in the tree, can compel its removal.

While even the owner may not remove shade trees on highways without the consent of the municipal council, yet, on the other hand, not even the municipal council may remove any live trees without the consent of the owner of the property in front of which the tree stands, unless such tree is within thirty feet of other trees, and even then the owner must be given at least two days' notice and can demand compensation if he has planted and protected such tree.

The property-owner who is aware of his rights in these respects will take greater interest in and greater care of the trees bordering the highway opposite his property. He will also have more incentive to plant shade trees.

ROBBED SLUICE BOXES.

Yukon Gold Company's Employes Were First Bound and Gagged.

A despatch from Dawson, Y.T., says: Two masked and armed men forced employes of the Yukon Gold Company into submission on Lovet Hill, three miles from here, and robbed the company's sluice boxes of concentrated gravel valued at $20,000. The men overcome by the robbers were bound and gagged and thrown into a ditch. The company had planned to make the season's clean-up this week.

Once in a while a man doesn't forget his old friends after acquiring wealth and fame.

Constipation

is an enemy within the camp. It will undermine the strongest constitution and ruin the most vigorous health. It leads to indigestion, biliousness, impure blood, bad complexion, sick headaches, and is one of the most frequent causes of appendicitis. To neglect it is slow suicide. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills positively cure Constipation. They are entirely vegetable in composition and do not sicken, weaken or gripe. Preserve your health by taking

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills 48