HINTS ON POTATO GROWING

Special Investigation by the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

...nt of Agriculture ...ation into the ... Province by Mr. ... After visiting the ... growing sections ... a special re- ... finding the free ... show a ... affairs than is ... following re- ... out with a ... farmers the ... action. The ... prevent the rot ... importance.

... potatoes in ... duced in any ... the Provin- ... Agriculture have ... on concerning ... Noted to farm ... few years the ... in this province ... acres; the pro- ... 6,000,000 bush- ... are that the ... lighter than last ... crops that have ... mainted, ... and of soil, who ... page to this crop ... are able to suc- ... crop to maturity. ... potatoes than ... from any line ... might engage. ... Hardly one or two ... days must be ... growing is to be ... that this ... the rot has been ... in potato ... five dollars or ... entire cost for ... to treat one ... Bordeaux Mix- ... properly made ... intelligently ap- ... preventive of rot. ... conducted at ... practically ... in the United ... practical experi- ... here, Bordeaux ... only effective ... At Ottawa dur- ... the average in- ... with this ... per acre. ... potato spraying ... formula ... one or blue ... slaked lime 5 ... gallons. ... weigh the ... use of mixing ... keep a sup- ... hydrate on hand. ... per and lime ... for mixing ... material suffi- ... potatoes four ... Place 72 ... bag or basket ... surface in 36 ... barrel. It will dis-

solve in a few hours, and every gallon afterwards dipped from this barrel will contain exactly 2 pounds of bluestone. For the lime stock mixture take 60 pounds of fresh unslaked lime and 30 gallons of water. Slake the lime by the use of as little of the water as possible, and when all is broken down bring the solution to standard strength by adding what remains of the 30 gallons of water. Every gallon of lime mixture now contains exactly 2 pounds of lime. These mixtures, if kept under cover and evaporation prevented, will retain their strength all summer.

In making the Bordeaux it is important to remember that these strong "stock" mixtures must never be brought together. Pour 3 gallons of the bluestone solution into a 40-gallon barrel (an ordinary barrel holds between 40 and 50 gallons), half fill the barrel with water, add 2½ gallons of the lime solution, fill up with water, stir thoroughly and the mixture is ready for use.

For applying, a spray pump will be found economical of labor and materials, and the gain in product from one year's spraying of one acre of potatoes will usually pay the entire cost of such an appliance, but if none is at hand, Bordeaux may be applied after the same manner as Paris Green would be applied in solution for bugs. The object is to keep the crop covered with the mixture during the season in which blight is liable to occur, and while modern spraying machinery does this a little better than anything else, there are scores of farmers in Ontario who are obtaining quite satisfactory results from applying the Bordeaux by whatever means are at their disposal. In preparing the mixture where any kind of power sprayers are to be used, always strain the lime solution when mixing with the bluestone. The lime sometimes slakes lumpy and clogs in the nozzles. If required Paris Green may be applied with the Bordeaux, adding half a pound of Paris Green to each barrel of the mixture.

Spraying should begin about July 15th and the vines kept covered till September. Four applications as required will usually accomplish this. Some have got fairly satisfactory results from one good spraying just at the time the disease begins to spread, and as we gain in spraying experience the number of application may perhaps be decreased, but ordinarily, it is best to use the mixture at least four times.

Bordeaux is the only effective remedy yet devised for the control of potato blight. It is easy to make and easy to apply, and where properly made and thoroughly applied is certain to be effective. The only precautions to observe in making are to use pure fresh materials and mix these in correct proportions and in the proper way, and in applying to keep the mixture on the vines during the season that blight is likely to appear.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, June, 1907.

THE MAIL SUBSIDIES.

Amount Paid Out During Last Fiscal Year Totalled $1,128,876.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Dur... year ended ... subsidies paid ... amounted to $1,... in the full ... $140,666 was ... England. The ... mail service ... amounted to $373,... the previous ... during the fis- ... $1,243, made ... steel, $1,299,... lead, $1,994;

CANADA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

Trade Between Two Countries to be Developed.

A despatch from London says: Sir A. ... grant of free ... travellers be- ... Africa, says ... ions trade be- ... The Elder- ... do all they ...

MARK TWAIN AT OXFORD.

Receives Degree Along With Many Distinguished Men.

A despatch from Oxford, England, ... distinguished in ... science or letters, ... Premier Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, ... Lord Rosebery, ... the Speaker ... Mr. Lowther, ... Salvation Army, ... the Archbishop of ... Samuel L. Cle- ... degree here ... States Ambassador ... degree of doctor of ... General Booth.

BABY FOUND MOTHER DEAD.

Lying on Floor, With Lace Twisted Around Throat.

A despatch from Toronto says: Lying face downward on the floor, with a faded piece of lace knotted six times and twisted tightly about her throat, Margaret, the young wife of Michael Hawes, a carpenter, living at 108 Richmond Street west, was found dead from strangulation by her little four-year-old son Norman about 5 o'clock on Thursday night. His cries attracted Mrs. Louisa Miller, who rooms in the same house, and who informed the authorities. Mrs. Hawes had been in ill-health for some time, suffering particularly from rheumatism, which was aggravated by living in the two rooms which the little family had in the cellar of the rooming house on Adelaide Street. She left two children, a boy aged four years and a girl of three years.

BREAD IN SEALED BAGS.

Direct From Baker to Consumer is Idea of Winnipeg Controller.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Encased in a sealed oiled paper bag and direct from the baker to consumer, without handling by delivery boys or storekeepers, is the way Controller J. W. Baker would like to see loaves of bread delivered to consumers in Winnipeg. He is now bringing the matter before the health authorities, and a move along this line may be expected in the near future.

GRATUITY TO LORD CROMER.

British Government to Present Him With $250,000.

A despatch from London says: It is stated that the Government will award Lord Cromer, who lately resigned his post of British and Consul-General in Egypt, the sum of $250,000 in recognition of his services in that country.

VICTIMS OF AUTOS 1,570

Six Months' Record of Accidents in Germany.

A despatch from Berlin says: An account ... motor accidents and ... injuries ... here in this country, and ... statistics shows that during the half-year ended Sept. 30 last there were 2,290 automobile accidents in Germany, of which 673 caused injury to persons.

The number of persons killed and wounded amounted to 1,570, including 61 killed. Of the latter, nine were chauffeurs, nine passengers of the automobiles, and 33 other persons.

CAUSES OF MISHAP GIVEN.

In 1,027 cases the cause of the accident was determined, and in 488 of these 295 rapid running or failure to give the alarm signal was given as the cause. In other cases 220 were caused by unskilful steering, 26 through disregard of stop signals, 53 through failure of brakes, 174 through lack of proper precaution on the part of persons on the streets or roads, 48 through slippery pavements, 20 through breakage of parts of the machine, and five through explosions. Suits were brought in the courts in 695 cases, and of these 629 were against chauffeurs.

NUMBER OF MACHINES 27,026.

On Jan. 1 there were 27,026 automobiles, including motor cycles, in Germany. Of this total 1,211 automobiles were used for drayage and similar purposes, and of the remaining 25,815 machines 15,700 were motor cycles, and only 10,115 automobiles in the usual sense. More than half of the latter were of eight horse-power.

In the City of Berlin there are 2,408 automobiles of all kinds. Of the total above given 10,987 machines are used for sport and pleasure and 10,699 for commercial purposes.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

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

Toronto, July 2.—Flour — Ontario wheat 90 per cent. patents are quoted at $3.40 in buyers' sacks, outside, for export. Manitoba first patents, $4.75; second patents, $4.20 to $4.25, and strong bakers', $4.05 to $4.10.

Wheat—No. 1 Manitoba hard is quoted at 95c, lake ports; No. 1 Northern at 95½c, and No. 2 Northern at 91c. Ontario wheat is steady, with No. 2 white and red Winter quoted at 90 to 91c outside.

Corn—No. 2 American corn is quoted at 60½c to 61c, Toronto, lake and rail.

Bran—The market is easier with offerings at $19 track, Toronto. Shorts quoted at $19 to $20 outside.

CALL BOARD.

Wheat—No. 2 Ontario white offered at 91½c outside, with 89c bid. No. 2 red Winter, 89½c bid outside and west, without sellers. No. 2 mixed offered at 91c, outside, without bids.

Barley—No. 2 was 53c bid outside, and 48c bid for a load, September or October delivery. No. 3 extra also 48c bid for a load, September or October, without offerings. No. 3 barley, 50c bid outside.

Peas—No. 2 offered at 81c outside, without bids.

Oats—No. 2 white offered at 46c outside and at 45½c on a 6c rate to Toronto, with 44½c bid.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—Hand-picked quoted at $1.50, and primes at $1.35 to $1.40.

Honey—Strained quoted at 11 to 12c per lb. and comb honey at $2 to $2.50 per dozen.

Hay—No. 1 timothy is quoted at $14 to $15.50 here, and No. 2 at $12 to $13.

Straw—$7 to $7.50 a ton on track here.

Potatoes—Ontario, $1.15 to $1.20 per bag on track, and New Brunswick, $1.30 per bag.

Poultry—Turkeys, alive, 11 to 14c; chickens, Spring, 18 to 20c per lb. fowl, 9 to 10c.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Pound rolls are quoted at 17 to 18c; tubs nominal at 17 to 17½c; large rolls are quoted at 17 to 17½c. Creamery prints sell at 20 to 22c, and solids at 19 to 19½c.

Eggs—Case lots sell at 17 to 18c a dozen.

Cheese—Large quoted at 12½c, and twins at 12¾c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs in car lots are nominal. Bacon, long clear, 10¾ to 11¼c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, $22 to $21.50; short cut, $22.50 to $23.

Hams—Light to medium, 15½c; do., heavy, 14½c; rolls, 11½c; shoulders, 11c; backs, 16½c; breakfast bacon, 15½c.

Lard—Tierces, 12c; tubs, 12¼c; pails, 12½c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, July 2.— Grain—The local market for oats remained steady under a moderate demand for car lots. Manitoba No. 1 white sold at 49 to 49½c, Ontario No. 2 at 48½ to 49c, No. 3 at 47½ to 48c, and No. 4 at 46½ to 47c per bushel ex store. Flour—Choice spring wheat patents, $5.10 to $5.20; seconds, $4.50 to $4.60; winter wheat patents, $4.85; straight rollers, $4.10 to $4.25; do, in bags, $1.90 to $2; extras, $1.60. Feed—Manitoba bran, in bags, $21; shorts, $22 to $23 per ton; Ontario bran, in bags, $19.50 to $20; shorts, $22 to $22.50; milled mouillie, $24 to $28 per ton, and straight grain, $30 to $32. Provisions—Barrels short cut mess, $22 to $22.50; half-barrels, $11.25 to $11.75; clear fat backs, $23.50 to $24.50; long cut heavy mess, $20.50 to $21.50; half-barrels do, $10.75 to $11.50; dry salt long clear bacon, 10¾ to 11¼c; barrels plate beef, $14 to $16; half-barrels do, $7.50 to $8.25; barrels heavy mess beef, $10; half-barrels do, $5.50; compound lard, 10¼ to 10½c; pure lard, 12½ to 12¾c; kettle rendered, 13 to 13½c; hams, 14 to 16c; breakfast bacon, 14½ to 15c; Windsor bacon, 15½ to 16c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $10; alive, $7 to $7.25. Eggs—16 to 16½c. Butter—Townships, 20¾ to 21c; Quebec, 20½c; Ontario, 20c; Western dairy, 17½ to 18c. Cheese—Western, 11¾ to 11¾c; Townships, 11½c; Quebec, 11¾c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, July 2.—Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.02 to $1.04; No. 2 northern, 99c to $1.01; September, 90¼c. Rye—No. 1, 87 to 87½c. Barley—No. 2, 76c; sample, 64 to 75c. Corn—No. 3 cash, 52 to 52¾c; September, 53¼c asked.

Minneapolis, July 2. — Wheat—July, 98⅞c; September, 98½c; No. 1 hard, $1.02; No. 1 northern, $1.01; No. 2 northern, 99 to 99¼c; No. 3 northern, 95 to 96c. Flour—Firm; first patents, $4.95 to $5.05; second patents, $4.80 to $4.90; first clears, $3.55 to $3.65; second clears, $2.75 to $2.85. Bran—In bulk, $15.25 to $15.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, July 2.—The range of quotations at the Western Cattle Market was as follows:—

Export Cattle		
Export, choice	$5 75	$6 00
Do., medium	5 30	5 50
Do., bulls	4 50	4 75
Do., light	4 50	4 75
Butcher Cattle		
Butchers', picked	5 40	5 60
Do., common	4 00	5 35
Do., cows	3 75	4 00
Do., bulls	4 00	4 50
Stockers, choice	4 00	4 25
Do., bulls	3 00	3 50
Do., common	2 75	3 00
Heavy feeders	4 40	4 75
Sheep and Lambs.		
Sheep, export, ewes	5 00	5 25
Do., bucks	4 00	4 50
Lambs, grain-fed, cwt.	6 00	6 50
Do., common	3 50	5 00
Do., yearlings	6 40	6 75
Spring lambs, each	3 50	6 25
Hogs, select	6 50	6 75
Do., lights and fats	6 25	6 50
Calves, fair to choice	5 00	10 00

EFFECTS TWO MILLION LOAN.

A despatch from Montreal says: The City of Montreal has succeeded in effecting a temporary loan of two million dollars in England. It was at first intended to raise a loan of five millions for the usual period of forty years, but owing to the unfavorable conditions of the money market the idea was abandoned and a temporary loan for a smaller amount was substituted. The loan is for twelve months and the city pays 4¾ per cent. interest, which is considered a favorable rate.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

CANADA.

Prince Fushimi donated £50 to Toronto charitable institutions.

Reports received in Toronto state that heavy rains have drowned out the fires around Thessalon.

The Fruit Inspection Department has decided that small berry boxes must contain four-fifths of a quart.

John Leeovig, an employee of the White Bear mine at Rossland, fell 700 feet down the shaft and was killed.

The Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway will be completed by the end of the present season to the two hundred-mile post.

Mr. Henry O'Brien, K.C., in a letter to the Mayor, stated that the children of Toronto were probably the worst on the continent.

The Canadian Northern Railway has run a branch line into Moose Mountain, where Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann have very large iron ore deposits.

The London & Southwestern Railway has settled with Mrs. Walter Barwick, of Toronto, for £10,000 in an accident on last Dominion Day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Commons by an overwhelming vote favored restriction of the power of the Lords.

UNITED STATES.

United States railmakers offer a perfect rail for $33 a ton. Wreck-causing rails cost $28.

Seven persons were killed by the fall of a tenement in the Italian quarter of New York, on Tuesday.

Col. H. P. Brewster, of Atlanta, Ga., was shot and killed during a riot on an excursion train by French Tarly, a negro.

Because the parents of Carrie Strom, 14 of Chicago, told her they could not afford to give her a new graduation dress, the girl left her home.

Mrs. Bell, an aged woman of Medicine Lodge, Kan., is missing, and is believed to have been blown away by one of the tornadoes which visited the place lately.

Mrs. Clara Lemon and her son of fourteen were instantly killed in St. Paul, Minn., while taking in the family washing, by lightning flashing along the wire line.

A warrant was sworn out for the arrest of Clarence Byrne, of New York, a Christian Scientist, whose little daughter died of pneumonia without medical treatment.

Herbert Dahl, a Chicago waiter, complained in court of being struck in the face with a lemon pie and injured otherwise by James Vallo and John Azzato in a restaurant.

Frank C. Randle, of Winnipank, Conn., drowned himself in a mill pond, when he learned that his father, who died last week, had left him $30,000. Grief has weakened the boy's mind.

A Guernsey calf belonging to an imported herd, for which Mr. Arthur Meeker had lately paid $32,000, enjoyed an automobile ride from Chicago to Mt. Forest, Ill., the other day, as the guest of its owner.

GENERAL.

Sir John Hall, a former Premier of New Zealand, is dead.

Order has been restored in the winegrowers' district of France.

France and the United States are endeavoring to negotiate a new commercial treaty.

IT IS SIR MORTIMER.

Lieut.-Governor Among Recipients of King's Birthday Honors.

A despatch from London says: The King's birthday honors include the following:—

Baronetcy—Col. Ivor Herbert, ex-Major-General, Canada.

Knighthood—Mr. Nathanial Dunlop, Chairman of the Allan Line.

Order of St. Michael and St. George

Grand Cross—Sir William MacGregor, Governor of Newfoundland.

Knight Commander — Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick.

Companions — Mr. James Stewart Pitts, Newfoundland; Captain E. H. Anstruther, Royal Navy; Mr. Alfred Duclos Decelles and Mr. Martin Joseph Griffin.

Knight Bachelor — Lieut.-Governor William Mortimer Clark and M. F. C. S. Langelier and Mr. Robert Gillespie Reid (in recognition of services to Newfoundland).

Victorian Order Knight Commander—Earl Dundonald and Sir T. G. Shaughnessy.

Sir Ivor John Herbert Bart commanded the Canadian local forces with the local rank of Major-General from 1890 to 1895. At Queen Victoria's jubilee commemoration in 1897 he was in command of the colonial troops.

A NEW COMET.

Member of Dominion Observatory Staff Makes Discovery.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Mr. J. S. Plaskett, who has charge of the big telescope of the Dominion Observatory, a few days ago discovered a bright comet which is approaching the sun and is daily growing more brilliant. At present the comet can be seen through an opera glass in the early morning, towards the southeast, and in a few weeks will probably be visible to the naked eye. The comet will increase in brightness till September, when it will be nearest the sun.

JUVENILE COURTS IN ONTARIO.

Juvenile Courts in the Province of Ontario, Canada, preceded those in the Western States, and were established in Toronto and other cities in 1894. The courts have been conducted in a quiet and conservative manner and have not attracted anything like the publicity given to the movement in Chicago and Denver, but they have, nevertheless, been doing effective work and saving many children from a continuance in crime. The children's courts are conducted by the regular judges and magistrates. The population of the various cities not being sufficiently large as yet to warrant a special judge. In Toronto nearly one thousand children are annually dealt with in the court, and in such cities as London, Hamilton and Ottawa the number varies from one hundred and fifty to three hundred.

FOREIGNERS SWEAR ALLEGIANCE

A Marked Increase Shown in Naturalization Statistics.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The returns of naturalization in Canada for 1906 have been tabulated by the Secretary of State's Department, and show that a very large proportion of Canada's new citizens from foreign countries are taking the oath of allegiance. During the year the naturalization totalled 10,242, as compared with 6,632 for the previous year, an increase of 5,610. The Naturalization Act requires three years residence in the Dominion before papers of citizenship can be taken out.

Taking into consideration the fact that only the heads of families and young men over 21 years of age of foreign birth need to take the oath of allegiance, the total of 10,242 for last year probably represents a foreign immigration of thirty to forty thousand. And since three years' residence is required it will be seen that almost the whole foreign immigration of 1903 has become naturalized by law.

The total naturalizations of immigrants from United States were 3,888, which, compared with the immigration figures of 1902-03, show that nearly all the American male settlers in the West are taking the oath of allegiance to the British Crown.

The total immigration for the month of April was 44,051, as compared with 35,313 for April of last year, an increase of 25 per cent. For the ten months, July 1 to April 30, the immigration was 163,718, compared with 124,031 for the corresponding months of the fiscal year, an increase of 4,687 or 36 per cent.

RED CLOVER SEED.

Anticipated That It Will Again Be Short for the Season of 1908.

On account of partial failure in Canada and the United States of the 1906 crop of Red Clover seed, large quantities were imported from Europe for the past season's trade. The supply was depleted early in May, and the retail prices have been unusually high in consequence.

No red clover seed is being carried over for next season's trade. The red clover crop, not only in Canada but in the United States and in Europe, is now reported to have suffered severely from prolonged cold weather during March, April and May; and on account of probable reduction in yield of hay and other fodder, but particularly because most fields of red clover are killed out in places, it is anticipated that the areas left for red clover seed will be considerably below the average for Canada, and that the supply of good, clean, No. 1 seed will again be short for the season of 1908.

In view of the present conditions of the trade of red clover seeds and of the red clover crop, I desire to advise farmers in the Province of Ontario that it will be well for them to consider the expediency of utilizing as far as possible those that can be made clean by weeding, and of saving them for the purpose of seed.

Experience has shown that the largest yields and best quality of red clover seed are obtained from the second crop—the first crop being pastured off until about June 20th, when all roughage and weed growth should be trimmed with a mower having the cutter-bar tilted well up. With this method, the ravages of the clover seed midge are largely avoided. If the first crop be cut for hay, the cut should be taken as early as possible.

In taking the second cut of red clover for seed, it is well to remember that each of the weeds— ribgrass, catchfly, curled dock, and others—produce from 10,000 to 50,000 seeds, or about one hundred times as many seeds as are produced by a red clover plant. Further, that the spread in prices now paid in favor of good, clean No. 1 seed will continue to range from 50 cents to $2.50 per bushel, and may amount to from $1 to even $10 per acre, and in any case is more than double the cost of the labor required to pull and remove such weeds from the seed crop before it is cut. Before marketing farmers are invited to send a small sample of their grass or clover seeds with their name and address enclosed, which sample should be accurately representative of the bulk lot, addressed to the Seed Commissioner, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, and within three or four days they will receive in return a statement showing its percentage purity and the kinds and proportion of noxious weed seeds, if any, that are contained in it. With such information they will better know its value when compared with the current quotations for seeds of the various grades of quality.

T. G. RAYNOR,
Seed Inspector for Ontario.

STARTLING EVIDENCE.

Cook of the Crystal Stream in Fear of Fire.

A despatch from St. John, N.B., says: A sensation was caused on Wednesday at the inquest at Cole's Island into the burning of the Crystal Stream, in which four men lost their lives, by the testimony of Mrs. May Coleman, cook on the steamer. She said she was in fear of fire, and this was chiefly because Mrs. Chase, the stewardess, had told her vengeance against the Crystal Stream had been threatened, if it took ten years. She thought Captain G. H. Perry of the steamer Aberdeen, who formerly was on the Crystal Stream, was the man meant as having threatened the steamer. Captain Perry was shown this statement on the arrival of his steamer here on Wednesday, and he denied it strongly. He imputed a motive to Mrs. Coleman, saying he was influential in having her discharged from the steamer Star some years ago.

An English mile is 5,280 feet, a nautical mile is 6,080 feet.

THE PERILS OF LABOR

No Less Than 91 Fatalities Reported During May.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Reports to the Labor Department show that the number of trade disputes during May was 49, an increase of twelve over the corresponding month of 1906. The loss in working days was approximately 88,325 as compared with 45,675 in May of last year. The increase is largely due to the strike of coal miners in the west, and of longshoremen in Montreal. There were about 441 firms and 11,607 employees affected by the various disputes.

There was a marked upward tendency in wages in nearly all lines of industry during the month. The number of new agreements with respect to wages reported to the department was considerably in excess of that during the corresponding period in any previous year since 1903. Nearly all the new agreements were on the basis of higher wage rates. In the majority of cases the increases were obtained as a result of negotiations and without friction between employers and employees.

During May there were 287 work people injured in industrial accidents. Of these 11 were fatal and 106 resulted in serious injuries. Railway accidents were responsible for twenty fatalities and forty by them were injured.

FALLING OFF IN WHEAT AREA.

The Manitoba Department Issues a Crop Bulletin.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: A bulletin dealing with the condition of crops, live stock, etc., in Manitoba was issued on Thursday morning by the local Department of Agriculture and Immigration. Reports of correspondents indicate promising conditions in every section of the province. A falling off is reported in the acreage of wheat, but a substantial increase in the acreage of oats and barley.

The wheat acreage reported in last year's June bulletin was 3,141,537 acres, against 2,789,553 acres this year.

Last year there were 1,155,961 acres of oats, this year 1,213,596 acres.

The barley acreage last year was 639,570 acres.

As to live stock, the figures show the cattle fattened during the winter and the number of milch cows:

District—	Cattle fattened.	Milch cows.
South-western	10,058	25,654
North-western	5,946	2,872
North Central	5,542	22,918
South Central	3,385	17,197
Eastern	3,213	20,001
Totals	28,142	114,642

The employment and farm labor problem is shown thus:

Farm hands employed	18,501
Farm hands required	24,583
Female servants employed	4,619
Female servants required	5,162

STEAMER BURNED.

Explosion of Lamp Started Fire in Engine-room.

A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie says: The steamer Batchewana, of the Ganley Tug Line, was totally destroyed on Wednesday night in one of the first marine disasters of the season at Copper Mine Point, fifty miles west of the "Soo," on the Canadian side. At ten o'clock fire was discovered in the engine-room, due it is said to the explosion of a lamp. The flames made rapid progress, compelling the engineers to make a hurried exit, leaving the engines in operation. The vessel was immediately turned to the shore one mile away and beached. The crew of fifteen men, under Capt. James Ganley, all being landed safely. They reached the "Soo" on Thursday morning on the tug Shamrock none the worse for the incident. The Batchewana carried a cargo of iron ore from the Helen Mine for the Algoma Iron Works at the "Soo." The boat was partly insured, but the Ganley Line will lose heavily on the disaster.

FAMILY BURNED TO DEATH.

Mother and Four Little Ones Perish at Arnprior.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A horrible fatality occurred at Arnprior early on Thursday morning. Mrs. W. T. Armstrong and her four young children were burned to death. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong and family lived above their laundry in the town. At an early hour on Thursday morning Mr. Armstrong was awakened by smoke pouring into the room from the fire below. He rushed downstairs to locate the fire, and found the whole place in flames. Before he could get back to rescue his wife and children an explosion of gasoline in the laundry cut off their exit from the second story, and Mrs. Armstrong and the children perished. Armstrong himself escaped from the building with difficulty. The cause of the fire is not known, but it started in the engine room at the rear of the building. The firemen were soon on the scene and had seven streams of water on the fire in a short time. The laundry was completely destroyed, all the walls falling in.

MUTILATED THE CORPSE

STORY OF AN ATROCIOUS CRIME COMES FROM CHINA.

Bride Murdered and Body Cut Up by Mother-in-Law and Members of Husband's Family.

News of one of the most atrocious crimes ever heard of was brought to Vancouver, B. C., by passengers on the steamer Montenegro, which arrived in port the other morning. It appears that a family living near the Isien yamen in Shiyang, China, recently received into the household a wife for one of the sons. The wife was a girl of sixteen years of age. Shortly after her coming the father-in-law took sick and died. The ignorant and superstitious mother at once put the blame on the daughter-in-law, claiming that a mistake had been made by the diviner in reckoning with the characters, and that she, therefore not being the one psychologically intended for the house, had had bad luck and evil influences which had caused the death of the old man.

She therefore pronounced the penalty, and proceeded to execute it. Pouring benzoline over the girl, she drove five nails into her head.

TWO THROUGH HER NECK.

The mother-in-law was assisted in this cruel deed by a cousin living in the family. They then had the pieces of the body, but after cooking the corpse, and burying the water carriers had to report that they had made him do so by threatening to have him beaten terribly. The cousin was then tortured. He confessed that they had all three taken together they carried the corpse to the south gate. The men were released, but, having recognized the city returned for more. She continued to make demands, and threatened to have them to the yamen to be whipped. The husband was then employed in the business. This enraged the men, who met him one day, in which they made free use of their knowledge of the crime. The news which gathered spread like wildfire.

The story reached the ears of every official and citizen, and the town was filled to

MAKE AN INVESTIGATION.

...ed to quiet ... by ... water carrier ... The story ... given out. For ... follows: ... pointing at it, ... would be hung ... of the body his ... story proved to be ...

Moreover, the ... confessed the death warrant. The writer does not devote a ... the story. He said: "Hang me ... like, but I will ... the ... had to make a ... to south gate. The ... and the ... detail. Inside ... high, and at the ... Amid demand ... were long ... an exemplary ...

PICKPOCKETS' HAUL.

Hundred Dollars Stolen in Winnipeg Building.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Pickpockets are busy ... thefts are reported. ... speculators ... dollars in the ... Hamilton building on Wednesday afternoon just after ...

THE TROUBLES OF RUSSIA

War Department Headquarters of Revolutionaries.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The police on Tuesday night searched a department of the War Ministry and found it to be the headquarters of one of the revolutionary groups. Much illegal literature was seized. The building was cordoned by police during the search, but only one arrest was made.

ATTACK ON GUARD HOUSE.

A despatch from Krasnoyarsk, Siberia, says: The attack on the guard house and detention prison here, which began June 21, was resumed on Tuesday night by revolutionists, who occupied the surrounding houses. They opened a heavy fire on the guards and the latter replied with volleys. During a fusilade lasting over an hour, a cab driver was killed. The prison of Krasnoyarsk is one of the halting places for political prisoners on their way to more distant places of Siberian exile.

SIXTY OFFICERS ARRESTED.

A despatch to a London news agency from Odessa says it is authoritatively reported that sixty officers of the southern military district, several of them connected with the Odessa garrison, have been arrested.

BOMB OUTRAGE.

A despatch from Tiflis says: A wagon containing $25,000, escorted by Cossacks, had reached Erivan Square, on Wednesday, when a bomb was thrown and an explosion followed. Two employees of the Imperial Bank were killed and others injured. The money was disappeared.

TERRORIST ATTEMPT FOILED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: An attempt was made on Tuesday night by terrorists to force an entrance into the magazine of the proving grounds near St. Petersburg, containing a large amount of explosives. A sentry was killed at and wounded by the men engaged in the attempt, but the shots caused a patrol to hurry to the spot, and the terrorists fled.

TORPEDO BOAT DAMAGED.

During the manoeuvres on Wednesday the torpedo boat Obedimiyny struck a mine, which exploded. The damage done was slight, owing to the deterioration of the mine.