

11 WARSHIPS INSTEAD OF 7

The Premier Makes Announcement in Regard to Canadian Navy.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduced the long-promised bill which stands on the motion paper as "an Act respecting the naval service of Canada." Sir Wilfrid referred to the unfortunate illness of Mr. Brodeur, whom he hoped would be able to move the second reading and give all details. He explained that the bill followed closely the lines of the Militia bill, but differs in one important respect. The Militia bill provides that the whole male population over 16 is liable to service. There is no such provision in this Act. There is no suggestion of compulsion or conscription of any kind. Leaving the big details of the bill, Sir Wilfrid came to discuss what it was proposed to do. He made the important announcement that the Government had decided to adopt a programme of eleven ships instead of seven. The present plan contemplates the building of four armored cruisers of the Bristol class. The bill provides that the service will be under the control of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries,

with the command vested in the King. The service will have for its object the defence of the Canadian coasts as the Government may direct. The director of the navy will have the rank of Rear Admiral, and he will be assisted by a naval board. Conditions of service and terms will be under the direct control of the Government.

The bill provides that in times of emergency the Canadian navy will be placed under and at the disposal of his Majesty's Government. If the Canadian Parliament is not in session to give its sanction to such a proceeding, it will be called to meet within fifteen days to give its sanction.

The bill provides for the establishment of a naval reserve, a naval volunteer militia, and a naval college upon lines of the military college at Kingston.

Length of service of volunteers in navy will be for a term of three years. They may be called upon to serve for six months at a time. Reservists will be subject to a year's service. Rates of pay are not fixed by the bill. Provision is made for the payment of pensions.

DAIRY EXPORTS.

Exportation of Cream to the United States.

At the annual convention of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, held at St. Thomas last week, Mr. J. F. Parsons, the President, reported progress and great success all along the line. The total exports of Canadian cheese from May 1st to Dec. 30th, 1909, were reported to have been 1,913,677 boxes, an increase of 46,000 boxes over 1908. The value of the cheese at 11½¢ would be \$17,633,336. The total exports of butter for the same period was 39,506 packages, a decrease of 53,911 packages of 1908. The value of the butter was \$508,225. A new development of this season was the exportation of cream to the United States since the new American tariff was put in force. Mary Morrison, of Newry, won a silver cup valued at \$50 for September white cheese.

SUICIDE'S REQUEST.

Instructions Left by Guest in a Montreal Hotel.

A despatch from Montreal says: A man who registered at the Queen's Hotel last week under the name of R. Rosen, Winnipeg, was found in his bed on Thursday afternoon, having committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. On his person were found two letters, both in the same terms, giving his name as N. Wittenburg, of Winnipeg, saying that he had taken his life for certain reasons, and asking that a Winnipeg paper be notified and given a copy of his photograph to print. The letters also mentioned that he had a wife and two children, but no request was made that the wife be notified.

Local option has reduced licenses so that the cost of administering the law, in several counties greatly exceeds the fees.

DEATHS BY FIRE LAST YEAR

Interesting Statistics Given in Paper Read Before the Insurance Institute.

A despatch from Toronto says: That 213 people were burned to death in Canada last year was the startling fact brought out in a paper read at the Insurance Institute on Thursday night by Mr. Fred W. Field, editor of The Monetary Times. The title of the paper was "Canada's Fire Waste." Mr. Field said, in part, that of the above heavy death toll carelessness with matches and lamps was responsible for many deaths. In 1909 the fire losses in Canada, he proceeded to show, totalled \$18,905,538, the highest loss in one month being \$3,358,276 in May, and the smallest being \$720,650 in April. With an estimated population of seven millions the fire loss averaged about \$2.70 per head. In Austria, Denmark,

France, Germany and Italy the fire loss only averaged 33 cents per head of the population. Much of Canada's loss was due to carelessness, the causes given for fires including practical jokes, smoking in bed, careless use of combustible materials. Among the reasons for our undesirable fire record have been given the following:—(1) The moral hazard is not as good as it was in former years; (2) the variable climate in Canada; (3) wood enters too largely into the general construction of many buildings; (4) the building by-laws are, generally speaking, defective. The ratio of losses of Canadian companies averaged 59 per cent., while for 1908 the average was 69.5 per cent. of the premiums received.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

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

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Jan. 18.—Flour—Ontario wheat 90 per cent. patents, \$4.30 to \$4.35 in buyers' sacks, on track, Toronto, and \$4.20 to \$4.25 outside, in buyers' sacks. Manitoba flour, first patents, \$5.60 on track, Toronto; second patents, \$5.10 to \$5.20, and strong bakers', \$1.90 to \$5, on track, Toronto.

Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.13½. Bay ports, and No. 2 Northern, \$1.11½ Bay ports.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2 mixed, \$1.06 to \$1.07, and No. 2 white and red, \$1.07 to \$1.08, outside.

Barley—No. 2, 59c outside; No. 3 extra, 55 to 56c; No. 3 50 to 52c and feed, 45c outside.

Oats—No. 2 Ontario white, 37 to 38c outside, and 39½ to 40c on track, Toronto. Canada West oats, 41½c for No. 2, and 40½c for No. 3, Bay ports.

Peas—85 to 86c outside.

Rye—No. 2, 67 to 68c outside.

Buckwheat—53c high freights, and 54c low freights.

Corn—New No. 2 yellow, 72 to 73c, Toronto, and selected No. 3 at 69c, Toronto.

Bran—\$21 in bags, Toronto, and shorts, \$22.50 to \$23, in bags, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—\$2.50 to \$4 per barrel, according to quality.

Beans—Car lots outside, \$1.65 to \$1.70, and small lots here, \$1.90 to \$2

Honey—Combs, dozen, \$2.25 to \$3; extracted, 10½c per lb.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$13.50 to \$14.50, and No. 2, \$12.50 to \$13 on track, Toronto.

Straw—\$7.50 to \$8 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—47 to 50c per bag on track for Ontarios.

Poultry—Chickens, dressed, 17 to 18c per lb.; ducks, lb., 13 to 15c; geese, 13 to 14c.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Pound prints, 23 to 25c; tubs and large rolls, 21 to 23c; inferior, 19 to 20c; creamery, 27 to 28c, and solids, 26 to 26½c per lb.

Eggs—Case lots of new laid, 35 to 36c per dozen, and storage, 25c per dozen.

Cheese—12½c per lb. for large, and 12½c for twins.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon, long clear, 14 to 14½c per lb in case lots; mess pork, \$26 to \$27; short cut, \$28 to \$28.50.

Hams—Light to medium, 15 to 16c; do., heavy, 14 to 14½c; rolls, 14 to 14½c; shoulders, 13 to 13½c; backs, 19 to 20c; breakfast bacon, 17½ to 18c.

Lard—Tierces, 15½c; tubs, 16c; pails, 16½c.

BUSINESS IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, Jan. 18.—Oats—No. 2 Canadian Western, 44 to 44½c; No. 3, 43 to 43½c. Barley—No. 2, 63 to 69c. Manitoba feed barley, 53 to 55c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$5.70; do., patents, seconds, \$5.20; Winter wheat patents, \$5.50 to \$5.60; Manitoba strong bakers, \$5; straight rollers, \$5.10 to \$5.20; straight rollers, in bags, \$2.40 to \$2.50. Feed—Ontario bran, \$22.50 to \$23; Ontario middlings, \$23.50 to \$24; Manitoba bran, \$22; Manitoba shorts, \$23; pure grain mouille, \$31 to \$33; mixed mouille, \$27 to \$29.

Cheese—September make western, 11½ to 11¾c; October make, 11½ to 11¾c; easterns, 11¼ to 11½c. Butter—The local market continues firm, with choicest grass creamery quoted at 25½ to 26c. Eggs—Selected new laid, 40 to 42c; selected No. 1 stock, 29 to 30c; No. 1 candled, 26 to 27c per dozen.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Duluth, Jan. 18.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.14½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.14½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.12½; May \$1.11½ bid; July, \$1.13½, nominal. Toledo, Jan. 18.—Wheat—Cash, \$1.27; May, \$1.28. Corn—Cash, 69c; May, 71½c; July, 71c. Oats—Cash, 50c; May, 51c; July, 48½c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Montreal, Jan. 18.—Prime beefs sold at 5¼ to 6½c per lb.; pretty good animals, 4 to 5c; common stock 3 to 4c per lb.; good milk cows from \$30 to \$65 each. Calves from 3 to 5½c per lb.

GREAT BOON TO FARMERS

Remedy for Wild Mustard and the Codling Moth Among Apples.

A despatch from St. Catharines says: A boon to farmers has been discovered by the spraying committee of the Niagara Fruit-Growers' Association, which made a report at the annual meeting of the association here on Thursday afternoon. By means of experiments, the committee discovered that wild mustard can be overcome by means of spraying. Wild mustard is a thorn in the flesh of most farmers, and to remove it from crops of grain requires much time and labor. The committee on spraying last year made some experiments on the farm of Joseph Tweedle. A field of eight acres of oats was used for the ex-

periment. It was so filled with wild mustard that it would have smothered the crop of oats had it been allowed to thrive. A mixture of 2½ per cent. blue stone (or blue vitrol) with water was used, and the mustard was completely destroyed with one spraying. The mustard was 3½ inches high when the spraying took place. The crop yielded 55 bushels to the acre. The committee also made an experiment looking to the removal of gaul lice from Norway spruce hedge. The lime and sulphur mixture entirely cleaned the hedge of lice. Lime and sulphur used with arsenate of lead practically cleared apple orchards of the codling moth.

MRS. SCOTT WAS ACQUITTED

Reeve McFarlane Presents Her With a Purse of Money.

A despatch from London, Ont., says: Mrs. Martha Scott, charged with the murder of her father-in-law, Harvey Scott, was acquitted by the jury at 6 o'clock on Thursday night. They were out exactly two hours, and a crowded court room patiently waited their return. Mrs. Scott, immediately after acquittal, was surrounded by friends, and through the crowd came John McFarlane, Reeve of Nissouri, who without more ceremony than a handshake pressed a purse into her hands. "We took this up at the gate of Thorndale Fair," he said, "and we want you to take it just to show

that our feelings are alright." The West Nissouri woman, bewildered almost to the point of speechlessness, was taken to a little restaurant on the Market square to have her first meal in freedom for more than four months. She was accompanied by her husband and little daughter Clara. "Tell the people that I am thankful for their sympathy and help," she said to a reporter. "I was confident from the start that I would be let go. I have never felt that I committed a crime. I fired the shot that killed Harvey Scott to save my life. I can only say I am glad the people thought so too."

RUSH TO PORCUPINE.

Prospectors Put Up a Little Job on the Outsiders.

A despatch from Cobalt says: Last week's rush to Porcupine was the talk of the town. Prospectors are offering large numbers of claims, some very low in price. A clever ruse was sprung when prospectors asserted some time ago that all the inner territory was staked solid. It now appears that many claims well located were blanketed early in the season and that these prospectors are now profiting thereby.

ONTARIO'S RAILWAY.

Returns From T. and N. O. Line Were \$1,361,224.

A despatch from Toronto says: During the Ontario fiscal year of ten months ending on Oct. 31 last, the revenue from the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway was \$1,361,224, as against \$951,131 for the corresponding period in 1908. The total expenditure for the ten months, including several items of capital outlay, such as buildings, etc., was \$813,869, thus making the net revenue \$547,355, while the receipts of the commission from ore royalties was \$108,516. During October the earnings of the line amounted to \$167,032, and the expenditure \$130,363, leaving a net revenue of \$36,669. Ore royalties received during the month amounted to \$909. Of those earnings \$101,000 was from freight, and \$52,000 from passenger service.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT.

Russia Produced the Greatest Crop in 1909.

A despatch from Washington says: Russia is the greatest wheat-producing country in the world. Last year it produced the remarkable harvest of 783,000,000 bushels, which constitutes the largest crop ever harvested by any country. Returns received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from a dozen countries, which in the preceding year, produced over four-fifths of the so-called world's wheat crop, exclusive of the mid-season crops of India and the southern hemisphere, show a net gain of 387,000,000 bushels or nearly 18 per cent. over the yield of the same countries in 1908.

His Honor Judge Hodgins died suddenly at Toronto on Friday.

TURNED BACK AT BORDER

Officers Instructed to Prevent Criminals and Undesirables Entering Ontario.

A despatch from Toronto says: Along the border line of the Niagara River during the past month there have been some strenuous times. The members of the Ontario Provincial police received instructions to vigorously enforce the act against admitting undesirables to Ontario. As a result eight individuals were deported from Bridgeport, eight from Fort Erie, five from Chippawa, ten from Niagara Falls, and four from Queenston during the month of December.

The Provincial officers at all points on the border, Windsor, Port Huron, Niagara, and all other centres, have been instructed to look after this work and co-operate with the Canadian immigration officers in seeing that undesirables are not permitted to reach the interior of the Province.

"The view of the Attorney-General is," said Supt. J. E. Rogers, when interviewed, "that it is much easier to prevent crime than to detect it."