

FIELD CROPS IN CANADA

All in Ontario in Good Condition, But Parts of the West Suffered From Drought.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The monthly crop report of the Census and Statistics Office, issued on Thursday, shows that the condition of field crops throughout Canada at the end of June was generally satisfactory, with the exception of parts of the west where drought had done considerable damage. Fall wheat for all Canada is reported at 85.4 per cent. of standard condition.

The condition of all the field crops is good in Ontario, the highest being 94.24 for fall wheat and the lowest 84.79 for spring wheat.

Quebec crops range from 74.45 for mixed grains to 102.58 for hay and clover.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have low averages throughout, owing to a light rainfall in June.

The general condition of the crops in Manitoba is much below the average. Correspondents in nearly every district report no rains, only a few light showers, and hot, dry winds that absorb the moisture and wither the crops.

The lowest average condition is reported from around Brandon and Morden, and the highest from Marquette, where it is placed at a standard.

In Saskatchewan the crops do not appear to have suffered from climatic conditions to the same extent as in either Manitoba or Alberta, as there have been many local showers.

The reports from Lloydminster, Battleford, Indian Head and Qu'Appelle are very favorable, the condition of the wheat being placed at 100 and over.

The prevailing condition of crops in that part of Alberta south of townships number three and number thirty is below the average, in consequence of the drought and hot winds. In the Edmonton district the grains, although suffering to some extent from the same causes, are in much better condition. The best reports come from the Strathcona district, and those from Athabasca Landing and Saddle Lake districts are also particularly favorable.

COUNT UP CANUCK HEADS

HOW THE CENSUS OF THE DOMINION WILL BE TAKEN.

Inquisitive Gentleman Will Call First of Next June and Ask all About You.

The next census of Canada will be taken under date of June 1st, 1911, and will embrace the subjects of population, mortality, agriculture, manufactures, minerals, fisheries and dairy products.

Population will be recorded under the heads of residence and personal description; citizenship, nationality and religion; profession, occupation and trade; or means of living; wage earnings and insurance; education and language spoken, and infirmities.

Every person living on the 1st of June will be entered on the schedule of population by name, as member of a family, institution or household, together with place of habitation, sex, relationship to head of the family or household, and whether single, married, widowed, divorced or legally separated. The month of birth, year of birth and age at last birthday will also be recorded.

WHERE YOU COME FROM.

Entries will be made for each person to show the country or place of birth, year of immigration to Canada if born elsewhere, year of naturalization if formerly an alien, and also racial or tribal origin, nationality and religion. Every person of alien birth who has become a naturalized citizen is a Canadian by nationality; and every British subject with residence in Canada, as well as every native of Canada who has acquired citizenship by birth or naturalization, is also a Canadian by nationality. But there is no Canadian by racial or tribal origin, unless the Indians are so counted.

WHAT YOU DO.

Every person having an occupa-

tion or trade will be entered for it, but if employed in the census year at some other occupation for part or whole time he will be so recorded also. If the person is working on own account, the entry will be so made. An entry is also required to be made showing where the person is employed, as on farm, in woollen mill, at foundry shop, in drug store, etc.

Wage-earners are entered to show the number of weeks employed in 1910 at chief occupation or trade; at other than chief occupation, if any; the hours of working time per week at chief occupation, or at other occupation, if any; the total earnings in 1910 at chief occupation; the total earnings at other than chief occupation; and the rate per hour when employed by the hour.

Entries are required to be made for each person showing the amount of insurance held at date of the census upon life, as well as against accident or sickness, together with the cost of such insurance in the census year.

WHAT YOU KNOW.

Under the heading of education and language records will be taken for every person of five years of age and over showing the number of months at school in 1910, and if the person can read and write, and the language commonly spoken by each person. The cost of education in 1910 for persons over 16 years of age at college, convent or university is also called for.

WHAT AILS YOU.

The last question on the schedule of population relates to infirmities. It calls for a record of each person having an infirmity. If blind, deaf and dumb, crazy or lunatic, idiotic or silly, a record thereof will be made in the proper column, and the age at which the infirmity appeared is required to be specified.

Dorothy Hastie, aged eight years, two hundred miles of hitherto independent railroads in eastern Ontario.

Mr. H. C. McLeod of Toronto was robbed on a Pullman sleeper between Toronto and Cleveland, Ohio.

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, July 19.—Ontario Wheat—No. 2 winter, \$1.04 to \$1.05 outside.

Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.14; No. 2 northern, \$1.11; No. 3 northern, \$1.08½, at lake ports for immediate shipment.

Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 69c to 69½c; No. 3 yellow, 68c to 68½c, Toronto freights.

Oats—Canada western, No. 2, 39½c; No. 3 Canadian western, 36½c at lake ports for immediate shipment; Ontario No. 2 white, 34c to 35c, outside; No. 3 white, 33c to 34c outside, 37½c on track, Toronto.

Barley—No. 2, 51c to 52c; No. 3 extra, 49c to 50c; No. 3, 46c to 47c outside; Manitoba, N. 4, 46½c on track, lake.

Peas—No. 2, 70c to 71c.

Rye—No. 2, 67c to 68c.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 51c.

Manitoba Flour—Quotations at Toronto are:—First patents, \$5.80; second patents, \$5.30; strong bakers', \$5.10; 90 per cent., Glasgow freights, 25c.

Ontario Flour—Winter wheat patents for export, \$3.90 to \$4.05 in buyers' bags, outside.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, \$19 per ton; shorts, \$21 per ton, track, Toronto. Ontario bran, \$19 per ton; shorts, \$21 per ton on track, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Local wholesale quotations: Creamery prints, 23c to 24c; separator prints, 20c to 21c; dairy prints, choice, 19c to 20c; do., tubs, 17c to 18c; inferior tubs, 16c.

Eggs—19c to 19½c per dozen in case lots.

Cheese—New cheese, 11½c for large and 11¼c per lb. for twins; old cheese, 12½c to 12¾c.

Beans—\$2 to \$2.10 for primes and \$2.15 to \$2.25 per bushel for hand-picked.

Potatoes—Old Ontario potatoes from 15c to 30c per bag, without buyers. New American stock, \$2.25 to \$2.35 per barrel in car lots on track, Toronto.

PROVISIONS.

Wholesale quotations:—Pork—Short cut, \$31 to \$31.50 per barrel; mess, \$28 to \$28.50.

Lard—Firm; tierces, 15½c; tubs, 15¼c; pails, 15¼c; stocks steady.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, tons and cases, 15¼c to 15½c; backs (plain), 21c to 21½c; backs (pea-meal), 21½c to 22c; shoulder hams, 14c to 14½c.

Rolls, smoked, 15c to 15½c; medium and light hams, 18c to 18½c; heavy, 16½c to 17c; bacon, 19c to 20c.

Green meats out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, July 19.—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, \$5.90; do., seconds, \$5.40; winter wheat patents, \$5.25; Manitoba strong bakers', \$5.20; straight rollers, \$1.90 to \$5; do., in bags, \$2.30 to \$2.45; extras, \$1.80 to \$1.90.

Hay—No. 1 hay, \$14.50 to \$15; extra No. 2, \$13.50 to \$14; No. 2, \$12 to \$12.50; clover, mixed, \$11 to \$11.50; clover, \$10.50 to \$11, car lots.

Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 65½c to 66c; American No. 3 yellow, 64½c to 65c.

Oats—No. 2 Canadian, 39½c to 40c; No. 3, 38½c to 39c.

Barley—No. 3, 49c to 50c; No. 4, 45c to 46c.

Millfeed—Ontario bran, \$19.50 to \$20; do., middlings, \$21 to \$22; Manitoba bran, \$19; do., shorts, \$21; pure grain mouillie, \$32 to \$33; mixed mouillie, \$25 to \$28.

Cheese—Western, 10½c to 11c and eastern, 10½c to 10¾c.

Eggs—Selected stock, 21c; straight receipts, 17c to 17½c per dozen; second grade Lower Province eggs, 12½c to 13c per dozen.

Butter—Purchases in a wholesale way were made at 22½c; for round lots ruling quotations are 22½c to 22¾c, with 23 to 23¼c to grocers.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Montreal, July 19.—Choice steers \$5.15 to \$6.40; cows, \$3.40 to \$4.60, and bulls, \$3.40 to \$5.30. Sheep \$4.75 to \$5.60; lambs at \$4.50 to \$6. Hogs from \$9.75 to \$10; sows, \$8.75 to \$9. Calves, \$5 to \$8.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

St. Louis, July 19.—Wheat—

BRITAIN MUST BUILD SHIPS

Premier Wishes An Arrangement Could Be Made With Germany.

A despatch from London says: During the debate on naval expenditure in the House of Commons on Thursday afternoon Mr. Asquith reiterated that it was the desire of the British Government to come to a friendly agreement with Germany locking to the curtailment of armaments. "I wish," said the Prime Minister, "that an arrangement could be reached with Germany for a reduction of the vast naval expenditure. This Government has approached the German Government

on the subject, but the latter can do nothing owing to the navy law on their statute books. That being so, we must make our programme accordingly."

Mr. Asquith repudiated the suggestion that the British expenditure was in any sense hostile to Germany. He declared that the relations between the two countries were most cordial, and pointed out that by April, 1913, Great Britain would have only twenty-five dreadnoughts to Germany's twenty-one.

SETTLERS FOR ALBERTA.

Mr. F. W. Brown Reports Active Movement From Ontario.

A despatch from Calgary says: Mr. F. W. Brown, Publicity Commissioner for Alberta, arriving in Calgary on Saturday, says: "I left Toronto on Tuesday with a special of ten cars, carrying three hundred Ontario settlers destined for Alberta points. Twenty-five are business men who will open stores in new towns. Others are sons of wealthy Ontario farmers, and the majority will buy land and immediately commence development. Nothing can stop the movement from Ontario to Alberta. The influx is the result of the aggressive Provincial publicity campaign."

W. H. WILLSON SHOT.

Fatal Accident in Welland Police Office.

A despatch from Welland says: On Saturday night Mr. W. H. Willson, manager of Hennessy's drug store, was accidentally shot and killed by a revolver in the hands of George Laing, night policeman. Laing's revolver was not working well, and he borrowed, a few days ago, a revolver from Willson and cleaned his own. Saturday he returned Willson's, and was showing him how well the revolver he had cleaned worked. Supposing he had removed all the cartridges he snapped the revolver. Willson, who was sitting in a chair, received the ball in his heart. Dr. Colbeck and Dr. M. Clelland were summoned immediately, but the injured man expired in a few minutes.

FOR CHINA'S NEW ARMY.

Germany Will Send Officers to Undertake Reorganization.

A Berlin correspondent sends the following:—Dr. Kistler, the Court Councillor, in The Neueste Nachrichten, says that China has requested Germany to send a number of officers to reorganize the Chinese army. The proposition has been made on the basis of compulsory service in the army in China.

Mr. Frank Bezanson of Sydney, C. B., was killed while driving an automobile near Baddeck on Saturday, his wheel striking a stone and the car being upset.

The youngest son of the Earl of Glasgow was badly injured by the fall of his aeroplane at Bourne-mouth, on Saturday.

A Sunday baseball game was stopped by the Sheriff at Elmira, N. Y.

July, \$1.00½; September, \$1.00½; December, \$1.02½.

Buffalo, July 19.—Wheat—Spring wheat firmer; No. 1 Northern carloads store, \$1.21½; Winter, nominal. Corn—Stronger; No. 3 yellow, 66½c; No. 4 yellow, 64½c; No. 3 corn, 64½c; No. 4 corn, 62½c, all on track, through billed. Oats—Strong. Barley—Malting, 70 to 75c.

Toronto, July 19.—Trade in stockers is quiet. Very few of good quality are coming forward, and while there was a good inquiry for stockers of from 900 to 1,000 pounds, buyers seemed rather unwilling to pay the prices that were asked. Buying of steers and bulls for distillery feeding is expected to commence in a few weeks now, when the right kind of cattle will be coming in. There is not much demand at present for milk cows, prices of which are a little off. Although there was a good supply of hogs on the market, the prices were advanced to \$9.40 fed and watered, and \$9 in the country. Sheep and lambs were also firmer than at the beginning of the week, the latter being sold as high as \$8.50.

FIRES RAGING IN THE HILLS.

Farmers in Glenboro' District, Manitoba, Ask for Help.

A despatch from Glenboro, Man., says: Dry weather has killed the grass, and fires are raging in the hills north of here. Farmers living in the vicinity phoned into town at noon on Thursday for help, as the fire will be disastrous if allowed to go unchecked. Some fields of grain are reported to have been burned. The condition is serious, as it will mean no pasture for large herds of cattle which are being kept there. Help has been sent to the scene of the conflagration.

DOUKHOBORS ROUNDED UP.

Three Mounted Policemen Run Them Into a Barn.

A despatch from Kamsack, Sask., says: Inspector Jarvis of the Mounted Police, with two constables, made record time on Thursday to Veregin, the Doukhorbor village, where 42 fanatics made a bonfire of their clothes and much money. They swore in four specials, and after a hard tussle, in which they had all the worst of it for a time, succeeded in driving the horde into a barn, which they parolled all night. They asked for aid from the leading men of the Doukhorbor village, who refused. Additional police are being rushed to the scene.

WHOLE CAMP DESTROYED

Bush Fires Wipe Out Construction Camp on the National Transcontinental.

A despatch from Kingston says: News of a disastrous fire in a construction camp on the National Transcontinental has reached here. P. Courtney, one of O'Brien's contractors, situated at Mileage 147, or 100 miles west of Cochrane, was burned out by one of the numerous bush fires now raging. The whole camp was destroyed, the damage amounting to \$25,000, partly covered by insurance.

The fire is supposed to have started from station men burning brush on the right-of-way. It covered about six miles in an hour. The men sought refuge in the Valentine River, a quarter of a mile away. In this they stood up to their necks, and to keep from burning as the

fire swept by kept continually ducking under water. The river literally ran cinders after the fire passed over it. One man, Daniel Egan, suffered severe burns on the arms and face, and was hurried to the hospital at Missanibi River, 35 miles away.

Owing to the foresight of Mr. Courtney great loss of life was avoided. The powder house, containing five tons of dynamite and one hundred cases of black powder, had just been banked with clay two feet thick. Eight horses, cut loose, saved themselves by running directly west through the fire. The men saved nothing except the clothes they were wearing, and even these were burned from sparks.

THE CANNED GOODS ACT

The Regulations Regarding Inspection Are Now in Force.

A despatch from Ottawa says: An order in Council has been passed bringing into force regulations governing the inspection of preserved fruits, vegetables and milk under the meat and canned foods act. The regulations apply only to the inspection of canned foods for export from Canada, or from one Province to another. They are similar to regulations now in force governing cleanliness and sanitary conditions in factories and slaughter-houses handling meat for export trade. It is provided that all operations in connection with the preparation of packing of products

in establishments coming within the scope of the act shall be carried on with the strictest regard for cleanliness and public health. All fruits, vegetables, milk or other articles used for canning purposes must be in a wholesome condition, buildings must be kept clean and well lighted, no injurious drug, dye or preservative may be used, and all employees must be free from tuberculosis or any other communicable disease. All cans must have labels giving the name of the packer, the date of packing, and a true and correct description of the contents.