

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 coun-

try and the work has progressed with almost remarkable speed. Laborers on colonization roads are paid the regular schedule of wages 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 600 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.

Broadsides.
Toronto, July 29.—Wheat—Lake-gate No. 1, 80¢; No. 2, 78¢; No. 3, 76¢; No. 4, 74¢; No. 5, 72¢; No. 6, 70¢; No. 7, 68¢; No. 8, 66¢; No. 9, 64¢; No. 10, 62¢; No. 11, 60¢; No. 12, 58¢; No. 13, 56¢; No. 14, 54¢; No. 15, 52¢; No. 16, 50¢; No. 17, 48¢; No. 18, 46¢; No. 19, 44¢; No. 20, 42¢; No. 21, 40¢; No. 22, 38¢; No. 23, 36¢; No. 24, 34¢; No. 25, 32¢; No. 26, 30¢; No. 27, 28¢; No. 28, 26¢; No. 29, 24¢; No. 30, 22¢; No. 31, 20¢; No. 32, 18¢; No. 33, 16¢; No. 34, 14¢; No. 35, 12¢; No. 36, 10¢; No. 37, 8¢; No. 38, 6¢; No. 39, 4¢; No. 40, 2¢.
Ontario Wheat—No. 1, 82¢; No. 2, 80¢; No. 3, 78¢; No. 4, 76¢; No. 5, 74¢; No. 6, 72¢; No. 7, 70¢; No. 8, 68¢; No. 9, 66¢; No. 10, 64¢; No. 11, 62¢; No. 12, 60¢; No. 13, 58¢; No. 14, 56¢; No. 15, 54¢; No. 16, 52¢; No. 17, 50¢; No. 18, 48¢; No. 19, 46¢; No. 20, 44¢; No. 21, 42¢; No. 22, 40¢; No. 23, 38¢; No. 24, 36¢; No. 25, 34¢; No. 26, 32¢; No. 27, 30¢; No. 28, 28¢; No. 29, 26¢; No. 30, 24¢; No. 31, 22¢; No. 32, 20¢; No. 33, 18¢; No. 34, 16¢; No. 35, 14¢; No. 36, 12¢; No. 37, 10¢; No. 38, 8¢; No. 39, 6¢; No. 40, 4¢.
Manitoba Oats—No. 1, 30¢; No. 2, 28¢; No. 3, 26¢; No. 4, 24¢; No. 5, 22¢; No. 6, 20¢; No. 7, 18¢; No. 8, 16¢; No. 9, 14¢; No. 10, 12¢; No. 11, 10¢; No. 12, 8¢; No. 13, 6¢; No. 14, 4¢; No. 15, 2¢.
Corn—No. 1, 40¢; No. 2, 38¢; No. 3, 36¢; No. 4, 34¢; No. 5, 32¢; No. 6, 30¢; No. 7, 28¢; No. 8, 26¢; No. 9, 24¢; No. 10, 22¢; No. 11, 20¢; No. 12, 18¢; No. 13, 16¢; No. 14, 14¢; No. 15, 12¢; No. 16, 10¢; No. 17, 8¢; No. 18, 6¢; No. 19, 4¢; No. 20, 2¢.
Barley—No. 1, 30¢; No. 2, 28¢; No. 3, 26¢; No. 4, 24¢; No. 5, 22¢; No. 6, 20¢; No. 7, 18¢; No. 8, 16¢; No. 9, 14¢; No. 10, 12¢; No. 11, 10¢; No. 12, 8¢; No. 13, 6¢; No. 14, 4¢; No. 15, 2¢.
Rye—No. 1, 20¢; No. 2, 18¢; No. 3, 16¢; No. 4, 14¢; No. 5, 12¢; No. 6, 10¢; No. 7, 8¢; No. 8, 6¢; No. 9, 4¢; No. 10, 2¢.
Sorghum—No. 1, 10¢; No. 2, 8¢; No. 3, 6¢; No. 4, 4¢; No. 5, 2¢.

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.
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.
The Grand River Alfalfa Seed-growers' Association has been formed in Halimand County.
Five generations were represented at the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. John Ruddle of St. Catharines.
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.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL

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CHINESE ARE GENEROUS.

Shown by Donations for Building System of Schools.

The philanthropy of the Chinese is not always recognized by people living in other countries, and it is therefore all the more desirable that the good deeds of those worthy of Han should have the appreciation that they deserve. No appreciation to Chinese, especially in Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, or indeed any of the larger cities, on behalf of any deserving object, are made without resulting in satisfactory responses. This has been proved in the wide domain of charity, but during the past 10 years they have given fresh proof of their largeness of heart in the manner in which they have contributed sums to various educational causes. Hongkong University was only made possible by the liberal donations of Chinese in south China, in the Federated Malay states, in the Netherlands Indies, and in California, but the most noteworthy of the Chinese in the domain of education is the Ellis Kadoorie School Society. This organization was founded by a philanthropic Jew named Ellis Kadoorie, who, realizing the difficulty of obtaining a sound education on western lines, set forward a scheme for building schools in various large centres, such as Hongkong, Canton, and Shanghai, to supply this deficiency. He gave the undertaking a good start by contributing himself a large sum for this purpose and succeeded in enlisting the sympathy and support of the more wealthy Chinese. The schools in Shanghai and Canton have proved highly successful, and the same result has been attained in Hongkong, where an enlarged college has just been opened. Its objects were stated as follows:
To enable the poor to give their sons a fair education. To improve the Chinese system of education, which is antiquated, and does not meet present requirements. To remove the oft-quoted objection that while many Chinese know English fairly well, they have a very inadequate knowledge of their mother tongue, and are consequently debarred from official appointments. To encourage the Chinese by example and otherwise to voluntarily establish similar schools. To stimulate the study of natural science which can only be imperfectly acquired through translations.

COMMENT ON EVENTS

A great calm has settled down upon the political storm centres. Old timers in Ottawa say they never saw Capital Hill so quiet as at present. The Premier is at St. Andrew's by the Sea in New Brunswick, but chiefly recuperating from the arduous work of the Ottawa year. The Minister of Finance is in England. Hon. J. D. Hansen, Minister of Marine, and Hon. Mr. Coderre are on a trip to the Yukon. Others are taking brief 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 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, 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.

THE WHYS AND WHEREFORES

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT EVERYDAY LIFE.

Many Strange Things Are Quite Simple When They Are Understood.
Why do tastes differ so in eating? Why can sick people sometimes feel sounds? Why is it you could not see the world go around you, no matter how high up in a balloon you went? Why is it silver tarnishes and gold does not? Why do animals in snowy countries have white coats? Tastes differ in different people because, just as no two people look alike, so no two persons bodies have the same identical forms. One person may require a great deal of fat and may consequently be capable of digesting it, and that person will naturally like fat and oily foods—which may be less good for another person, and still less good for a third, and so on. Again, at different ages people have different requirements. Children are active and lose their heat quicker, and therefore need a larger proportion of food to supply them with energy and heat, and since perhaps the best of such food is sugar, that may be the reason children and young people like sweets so well.
Sick People Feel Sounds.
The reason sick people can often feel sounds is simple enough. Sound, after all, is only a kind of delicate movement of the air for our sense of touch to feel it. In some people who are not well the senses become more acute, and cases are on record where sounds have been felt with the skin. They are not felt as sounds, but as trembling movements of the air. As for the lowest sounds, they can be felt as well as heard by ordinary people. Take a long, large, heavy tuning fork and hit it hard with a drumstick and it will vibrate at a slow speed. If your hearing is healthy you can hear the waves deep note and also feel the waves of air that they make—that is, feel them by the sense of touch just as they can be felt by the sense of hearing.
It would be a wonderful sight to be far up in the air and see the world spinning around below us at a rate that is twenty times as fast as the fastest express train. But it would be quite impossible in a balloon which floats in the air, for the air is carried around with the earth and the balloon would be carried around with it.
Going Up in an Airship.
It would be possible, however, in an airship which could travel as fast in the opposite direction as the air travels with the earth, for as fast as the air and the earth spin one way the ship would beat against them. But to do it the airship would have to move ten times as fast as the fastest motor car. In fact, it has been predicted by scientists that in a few hundred years airships will be that of going up in an airship and watching the "world go round."
In regard to silver tarnishing and gold not, the fact that sulphur compounds in the air and works have on many articles exposed to it and susceptible to it accounts for the tarnishing of silver. Silver is easily affected. Wear silver next to your skin and take sulphur as a medicine and you will see how black the silver will become in a short time. But no sulphur compound has any action whatever on gold, so that gold is free from its tarnish.
Cause of Headaches.
Most of us have suffered at one time or another from a headache in a stuffy room and haven't realized, perhaps, it is due directly to the bad gases which form in the air and poison our brain. They pass into the blood from the lungs quite readily, the lung cells being utterly unable to stop it, and then the blood carries it to every part of the body—often times to a great injury. We are generally warned that something is wrong by a severe headache or a marked loss of appetite.
CANCER CURES.
Many Put Forward, But They Would Not Stand Test.
A despatch from London says: At the annual meeting of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Sir William Church said that twelve claims for the cure of cancer were put forward during the year, but none had stood the test of investigation.
Old Man (who has been chased by a bull, and only just scrambled over a gate in time)—You infernal, ungrateful beast! An' me been a vegetarian all my life!
"It took you an awfully long time to pull that fellow's tooth," said the assistant. "Yes," answered the dentist, grimly. "He married the girl I loved."

CLARK'S

English Roast-Beef.

The easy way. An appetizing dish ready to serve. Deliciously cooked and economical. Just as on Clark's.

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.

REMARKABLE MACHINE.

Italian Inventor Demonstrates Perpetual Motion.

A despatch from Turin, Italy, says: Tests have been made before scientists here on a machine invented by a mechanic named Florio, by which, it is claimed, perpetual motion is demonstrated. The basic principle underlying the method employed is the contraction and expansion of gas. The machine collects the calorific energy of the air, which is inexhaustible, and transforms it into mechanical energy. The air is supplied automatically, and the apparatus is in continuous motion by reason of the passage of the gas from the warmer atmosphere to the colder.

THE BUSY BEAVER.

Constructed a Number of Dams in a Creek.

A despatch from Cambray, Ont., says: A unique work in engineering has just been discovered in a creek just back of the farm occupied by Mr. Geo. Bagshaw, near this place, where four or five beaver dams were recently constructed. The water had not been running satisfactorily, so an investigation was made, with the result that it was found the beavers had constructed a number of dams in the creek, effectively obstructing the flow. The trees along the route had been felled as cleverly as an experienced chopper would do the work.

HITS PRINCESS WITH WHIP.

Angry Farmer Also Strikes Two German Noblemen.

A princess and two princes of the house of Isenburg, belonging to the highest German nobility, were horse-whipped recently by an angry farmer whose horses their automobile had alarmed. Prince Alphonse, Princess Antoinette and Prince Victor von Isenburg were motoring to Altenburg, where they were to visit the Duke of Altenburg, head of another formerly sovereign house of the empire, when they encountered a farmer with a load of wood. His horse shied before the automobile and upset the load in the ditch. The driver lashed out with his whip at the princess and princes as they rolled by, leaving angry wails on the faces of all three. He now faces the trial at Gera for his act, which a century ago would have been almost high treason.

THE WEDDING DAY.

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STREET CAR RAMS FREIGHT.

Collision at a London Railroad Crossing.

A despatch from London, Ont., says: Motorman Swadling, of Dundas car No. 98, was perhaps fatally hurt, and several passengers received somewhat severe injuries, when the street car rammed a string of freight cars being shoved over the Dundas Street crossing of the interlocking line between the Grand Trunk and the C.P.R. shortly after midnight, Thursday. Seventeen cars were being pushed over the crossing from the Grand Trunk to the C.P.R., when the street car rammed the third freight car, motorman Swadling not having seen the obstruction in the darkness. He was travelling at a fast rate at the time, and the impact crushed the motorman's vestibule like an egg-shell. The trolley was derailed, and the forward end was carried a considerable distance northward.

LOSS OF \$123,682,000 YEARLY.

Emigrants Bring This Sum Into Canada From the States.

The Speaker of the United States Senate has taken alarm at the number of American farmers who are trekking to Canada. He takes the individual farmer at an average physical valuation of \$1,000, plus his cash in hand and personal effects, and by a simple arithmetical calculation estimates the monetary loss to the United States per annum. He says:
"In one week not long since, 1,845 American farmers with \$388,500 in cash, and \$140,000 in effects, crossed into Western Canada to settle permanently. That week was below rather than above the weekly average of emigrants to that region alone. How many go to other countries I do not know.
"Some statistician with an alluring turn of mind has figured it out that the average adult citizen is of the money value of \$1,000, considered solely as an asset to the country. If that is true, then when the 1,845 American farmers crossed the border they depleted the assets of the republic by \$1,845,000 financial value of themselves plus \$283,500 cash, plus \$140,000 of personal effects, a total of \$2,268,500, a considerable financial drain on even such a rich country as this.
"Multiply the \$2,268,500 by 52, and we have the grand annual total of loss to the republic of \$123,682,000 gone to Canada alone. We should have sense enough to find a remedy for this continued and increased loss of good citizens."

STATUE OF VICTORIA.

Will Be Erected at Victoria, British Columbia.

A despatch from London says: Albert Bruce-Joy, 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 seven feet in height, represents the Queen as she appeared after her accession. She is crowned and is bearing a sceptre on her right arm.

SAVED BOY'S LIFE.

Alex. Harold Will Live Through Kindness of Sir Wm. Mackenzie.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: It is owing to the big heart of Sir William Mackenzie that little Alex. Harold, aged fourteen, of this place, is alive to-day and on the road to recovery, in St. Boniface Hospital. He was accidentally shot in the abdomen on Thursday, July 3, in the country, near Emerson. He was driven to the station and lay in agony and bleeding internally, waiting to be conveyed to Winnipeg by the next train, which was not due for some hours. Sir William, speeding along in his private car, learning of the little boy's condition, had him tenderly placed in his car and rushed to Winnipeg without delay. It was well for him that Sir William did so, for when Dr. McCreger and Surgeon Nicholas operated at midnight they found at least a quart of blood had been lost, and that the bullet had torn huge gaping wounds in the bowels. These were sewn up, vessels tied, and the operation performed with success. Two hours longer of bleeding and his chances of life would have been gone.
Don't waste all your energy making trouble.

JUST LIKE FATHER.

Father always forgets that it is mother's birthday until she bawls him out about it after breakfast.

Then he goes downtown and sends her home a screen door for the kitchen or a rubber mat for the bathroom as a present.

SHEDDING TEARS OVER SPILLED MILK

only adds more water to it.

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 were 300 pounds of nitro-glycerine in the building at the time of the explosion.

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 nitro-glycerine 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 carrying 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 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

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 beat 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 as "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."

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Idle Money

PERSONS having idle funds on hand for temporary longer periods, or awaiting permanent investment, can obtain FOUR PER CENT interest, compounded quarterly, by opening an account in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT of the company. These funds are withdrawable by cheque and bear interest on German received until date withdrawn. We solicit out of town accounts which are opened by mail. Write for booklet.

The Union Trust Company, Limited
Temple Building, Toronto
CAPITAL (paid up) - \$1,000,000
RESERVE - \$550,000