VALUE OF CROPS REDUCED

Canada's Production Greater, But Average Market Price Somewhat Less.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A bulletin issued on Wednesday by the census and statistics office gives final estimates of the area, yield and value of the principal field crops of Canada in 1913, as compared with 1912. Last year's season was very favorable for grain-growing in the northwest provinces, where during the ripening, harvesting and threshing periods conditions, generally speaking, were ideal. In Ontario, Quebec, and parts of the Maritime Provinces, on the other hand, the yield of grain was adversely affected by prolonged drought. For the whole of Canada the principal field crops occupied a total estimated area of 35,375,000 acres, as compared with 35,575,000 acres in 1912, and their value, computed at average local market prices, was $552,771,500, as compared with $557,344,100 in 1912. Wheat, upon 11,015,000 acres, produced 231,717,000 bushels, of the value of $156,462,000, the corresponding figures in 1912 being 10,996,700 acres, 224,159,000 bushels, and $139,090,000. Of the total wheat area, 970,000 acres were devoted to fall wheat, the production being 22,592,000 bushels, and the value $18,185,000, as compared with 971,000 acres, 20,387,000 bushels, and $17,157,000 in 1912. Oats yielded a total of 404,669,000 bushels, from 10,434,000 acres, and the value reached $128,893,000, the corresponding figures of 1912 being 9,966,000 acres, 391,629,000 bushels, and $126,304,000.

Both the wheat and oat crops of 1913 are the highest on record in anada—wheat as regards area, yield and value, and oats as regards area and yield. The value of the oat crop was exceeded in 1911, when the amount was $132,949,000. Barley, upon 1,613,000 acres, yielded 48,319,000 bushels, of the value of $120,144,000, as against 1,581,000 acres, 49,398,000 bushels, and $22,354,000, in 1912. Flax seed occupied 1,552,800 acres, and the production was 17,539,000 bushels, of the value of $17,084,000, as compared with 2,021,900 acres, 26,130,000 bushels, and $23,608,000, in 1912.

The quality of the grain crops, as indicated by the average weight per measured bushel is excellent, and is superior to 1912. Spring wheat averages 60.37 pounds, against 58.90 pounds in 1912; oats, 36.50 pounds against 35.50 pounds, and barley 48.50 pounds against 47.50 pounds.

In the three northwest provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the production in 1913 of wheat is estimated at 209,262,000 bushels, compared with 204,280,000 bushels in 1912; of oats, 242,413,000 bushels, compared with 242,321,000 bushels, and of barley 31,060,000 bushels, compared with 31,000,000 bushels. The wheat production of 1913 in Manitoba was 53,331,000 bushels, from 2,804,000 acres; in Saskatchewan, 121,559,000 bushels, from 5,720,000 acres, and in Alberta 34,372,000 bushels, from 1,512,000 acres.

Comment on Events

The Beau Ideal Bandit.

No Mexican Zapata of to-day deserves to be rated with that indomitable Raisuli. A man of remote Morocco, plying his vocation in a land for which civilization has had small concern, Raisuli has made himself the most important and distinguished exemplar of the highest things in brigandage.

It will be remembered that Raisuli took possession of the person of Mr. Perdicaris, an American, who had the questionable taste to reside in Morocco. Raisuli demanded ransom. President Roosevelt demanded "Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead" from the Moroccan government. Raisuli got what he demanded.

He kidnapped many others, including a London Times correspondent, and made money easily out of each transaction. The Moroccan government could do nothing with him at all and no other government could compel the Moroccan government to do the impossible.

Now Raisuli appears in a new role. He has just declared himself Sultan of Morocco. The real Sultan is a subsidized and pitiful thing, a mere tool of the French and Spanish occupiers of his land. Raisuli promises to be a real sultan, a sultan after the manner of the first great conquerors of Islam. He will not cease to fight till every Frank is expelled from Morocco or until every Moroccan fighting man is slain by Frank machine guns.

Judging solely from Raisuli's past performances, he means pretty much what he says. A bandit sultan may cause much trouble before his case is finally settled.

The Mines Have Made Good.

The steadying and revivifying influence of Ontario's mines upon business during the past year has been most marked. There was much money wasted upon wildcat projects in the Rainy River and in the Cobalt and Porcupine regions. Many who "took a flier" in mining stocks have nothing to remind them of their ventures except extremely ornate but worthless stock certificates.

But out of the heap of failures there have emerged some splendid successes. Cobalt's silver mines paid over ten million dollars in dividends last year. Porcupine's gold mines began to show their possibilities. From both sources there will be steady payments during the present year to thousands of stockholders scattered all over the country. The disbursements of mining dividends will continue for many years, and new mines as yet undiscovered or developed, will add greatly to their volume. As an anchor to windward against financial storms the mines of this Province have been a pronounced success.

Germans Good Citizens.

The Government's scheme for the establishment of colonies of Germans in Manitoba and Alberta will give rise to no misgivings. There is no "menace" here, but only promises of the country's good. Nor, barring recollections of the Fatherland, should there be any great difficulty in inducing immigration from Germany. Canada has already a generous intermingling of German population. There is no finer class of citizen. Wherever he has planted himself, the country has profited by that thrift and thoroughness, that enterprise and sterling honesty that are his marked characteristics.

The Demand for Furs.

The fur trade in the far north is still on very much the same basis as when Cartier and Champlain first traded beads and knickknacks with the wondering chiefs at Quebec, says the Argonaut. A million and a half dollars' worth of merchandise goes north from Edmonton, Canada, every spring to be exchanged for the two and a half millions of fur that come back in midsummer and autumn. So far as the fur trade in America is concerned, the traders claim that there is no perceptible falling off as yet; that, in fact, more fur is being brought to market each year. But in Russia, Germany, Japan and Australia there is a general decrease in the supply. In the past twenty years the world's catch of the twelve most important furs has fallen off from 5 per cent. to 700 per cent., while the demand for the more expensive varieties has multiplied enormously. The ceaseless effort to satisfy this demand can have but one end, and it is only logical to expect that even the great game preserves of the Canadian North and Alaska will in time be hunted bare.

Weight of the Brain and Its Potency.

Another popular fallacy has been exploded. We have long regarded with envy and admiration the man with the lofty brow and massive head as the embodiment of intellectual greatness. According to a brain specialist who delivered an address before the American Physiological Society the weight of the brain has nothing to do with its potency, and all previous theory regarding mental equipment must go glimmering. The result of it all is that the man with the big head may no longer claim mental superiority, and all that we have been hearing regarding the brains of great men seems a sort of scientific fairy tale. Your brain may weigh a half ton and may be most intricately marked, and yet, if the invisible cells haven't the mysterious quality the speaker was unable to define, you may be as dull as some of the men one sees at afternoon teas.

The Starving Albanians.

As an aftermath of the Balkan war, which ended many months ago, comes the report of a man who has just returned from a four hundred mile trip through the wildest part of the interior of Albania. According to him, thirty thousand persons are in danger of starving as the result of the Servian occupation of that territory and one hundred thousand people are homeless.

This is in sharp contrast with conditions in that part of Turkey which fell into the hands of the Greeks, where, according to the latest information, the situation is improving rapidly and the inhabitants are not only recovering from the sufferings entailed by the war, but are enjoying tranquility never before realized by them.

As a race the Albanians do not rank high in the scale of civilization. And to this may be due some of the suffering they are now undergoing. But they combine in themselves some of the best qualities of some of the bravest and strongest races of that section of Europe. And with the right type of men for leaders, with a government strong enough to suppress lawlessness of all kinds, it is not unreasonable to expect this suffering they are now undergoing is but the darkness before the dawn.

Bourbonism in Mexico.

What Bourbonism does to Bourbons is clearly shown in the case of Louis Terrazas, the great landed proprietor of the State of Chihuahua, in Mexico. Terrazas' Bourbonism was so strong that he strenuously resisted the mild attempts of former President Madero to mitigate the evil of the land monopoly in Mexico. He carried his resistance to the extent of giving financial assistance to the movement that resulted in placing Huerta in power. He is now reaping the whirlwind. His estates have been confiscated, his son is a captive held for ransom and he himself has barely escaped with his life. It is the story over again of the pre-revolutionary French aristocrats who would not listen to the mild proposals of Turgot.

Emperor William has intervened to prevent further trouble with the garrison at Zabern, Alsace.

THE EFFECT OF FERTILIZERS

Prof. Zavitz Reviews Experimental Work Done Last Year in Ontario.

A despatch from Guelph says: At the most successful meeting yet held of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, Prof. Zavitz reviewed the experimental work done in fertilizers. The work in Ontario had succeeded so well because it was started on a small scale and worked up from the bottom. One year's work with mangels showed good results from the application of nitrogen. One hundred pounds per acre increased the yield from 30 tons to 34 tons per acre, at a cost of two cents a bushel for the increase.

Prof. Harcourt said that to carry on fertilizing experiments successfully one must have a full knowledge of three things: the composition of the plant, the composition of the soil, and the peculiar requirements of the different crops. For example, mangels required nitrogen, turnips required phosphorus, and so on.

Prof. E. J. Zavitz told of the work carried on by the forestry department. Last year two hundred thousand trees were distributed free to 29 counties. During the past few years there had been little change in the area of Ontario woodlands. There was a lower percentage of woodlands in Ontario than in Great Britain, France and other European countries.

"There is a place for the dairy shorthorn in Ontario," said Prof. G. E. Day. "They are quite common in England and we have some of them out here. It lies with the breeders of shorthorns to select cows of milking qualities and breed a strain from them."

Mr. F. C. Nunnick, who is connected with the commission on conservation, said that not enough attention was paid to the varieties of grain grown. In Peterboro County, for instance, 17 varieties were grown. These could not all be best varieties. Weeds were gaining the ascendency in many cases. On one farm 65 different weeds were found. A fact, the significance of which could not be slighted, was that 93 per cent. of the farmers were taking no special precautions to prevent the waste of farmyard manure. This meant an enormous annual loss of fertility. Eight demonstration farms were established in different parts of the province. On these farms cultural methods laid down by the commission were followed.

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.

London may have Sunday cars by January 24.

Toronto's death rate was the lowest of any large city in America last year.

London Board of Trade wants that city to be made a parcel post distributing centre.

J. Stewart Campbell, clerk of the County Court at Fredericton, N.B., shot himself.

Ephraim Racine was sentenced at Cornwall to five years for setting fire to a neighbor's barn.

President F. F. Westbrook expects the University of British Columbia to open in 1915 with 500 students.

A Government bill to increase the Senate representation of the western Provinces by nine members was given notice of.

Threats to blow up the G.T.R. general offices in Montreal in thirty days if "blokies" are not dismissed, were made in a letter.

Gertrude, the 3-year-old daughter of Geo. Ferguson, Kenora, fell into a pail of hot water and was fatally scalded.

The outlook is bright for large profits in the dairy business according to the president of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association.

The Western Dairymen's Association heard some plain speaking on the need for greater care in handling cream and milk, and in putting up dairy products.

A new Hydro-Electric road is contemplated from London to Sarnia, with stub branches to Arkona and Petrolea. The line, according to the promoters, is practically under way.

The steamer Saronic of the Northern Navigation Line will be taken to Toronto in the spring, and from then on will ply between that port and Montreal, instead of from Sarnia to Port Arthur.

Mary Dolan, who was sentenced to Kingston Penitentiary for life for the murder of her infant child near Hawkestone in the spring of 1910, has been released in ill health after serving a little over three years.

Between now and the next annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, nearly five thousand individuals will conduct more experiments through the Province with a view to advancing the science of agriculture.

The bill to be introduced in the Commons by George Bradbury, M. P. for Selkirk, to regulate the cold storage business, will provide that no food that has been placed in cold storage and has been removed therefrom for the purpose of sale shall be returned into cold-storage. It also provides a time limit for storage for various commodities.

Great Britain.

Lord Haldane declared in effect that the Liberal party stood for maintaining the supremacy of the British navy.

The London Mail says the British battleships Royal Sovereign and Royal Oak will be 2,000 tons below the estimate, their guns will be 13.5 instead of 15 inches, and they will burn coal instead of oil.

United States.

The New York City Telephone Co. has been ordered to reduce rates ten per cent.

According to the Commission's report the waters of the Great Lakes are hopelessly polluted.

President Charles Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners was indicted by a Michigan Grand Jury for conspiracy.

General.

The world's first financial newspaper for women is soon to be issued in Germany.

A Tokio cable to the London Times estimates the casualties in the Japanese volcanic disturbances at 200.

General Mercado, the Mexican Federal leader in the north, says he crossed the Rio Grande for humanity's sake.

Several deaths from cold have occurred in Paris, and large coke fires were being placed in the streets for the homeless.

St. Anthony's Church, at Ferrara, Italy, was stripped of practically everything of value by thieves. The hair of Santa Beatrice d'Este, which was preserved in a gold reliquary, was scattered on the floor.

IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA.

Many Americans Settle Here Permanently.

A despatch from Ottawa says: While the large immigration into Canada from the United States is well known, the heavy exodus the other way is not so much heard of. During the last six years the number coming across the line to settle in Canada was 618,112, but the number crossing from Canada to become permanent residents of the United States in the same period was 594,919. Thus Canada's net gain in the six years was only 21,193. A very considerable portion of the exodus was made up of Americans who had settled here but were returning to their own country. These numbered 22,232 in 1910, but in 1913 the number had increased to 54,497.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Redistribution Bill Forecasted, But Naval and Highway Measures Shelved for Present.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The opening of Parliament on Thursday was characterized with institutional procedure carried out with the greatest exactitude and fidelity to detail. The Duke came up from Rideau Hall escorted by a squadron of dragoons, was received by a guard of honor and saluted by twenty-one guns from the battery at Nepean Point.

The Senate Chamber was thronged with officialdom of many cities. Everyone stood when his Royal Highness entered, accompanied by the Princess Patricia and attended by a brilliant military suite. The Commons, meanwhile, had assembled down in their chamber, and waited the summons to go higher.

Speech From The Throne.

The speech from the throne was read by his Royal Highness in the following terms:

"Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

"I take this public opportunity of expressing to you all my deep sense of gratitude for the comfort and support that were afforded me at the time of the serious illness of the Duchess of Connaught by the numerous messages of sympathy that were received from Canada, and by the knowledge that the hearts of so many Canadians were with us during those dark days. I can only regret that my enforced absence, made it impossible for me to fully exercise the duties of my high office during a considerable portion of last year.

"It gives me great pleasure to be able to congratulate you upon the remarkable expansion of Canada's trade with other countries in the past fiscal year, during which our total trade far exceeded that of any preceding year.

Harvesting of Crops.

"The bountiful crops with which the Dominion has fortunately been blessed during the past season have been harvested under unusually favorable conditions, which have enabled the transportation companies to make full use of all the facilities at their disposal. Thus the difficulties, which sometimes arose in former years have not been manifest, and an unusually large proportion of the crops has been conveyed to the seaboard before the close of the season of inland navigation.

"Canada has been favored by a long series of prosperous years and, although at the present moment business is slightly restricted by the financial stringency which prevails throughout the world, I feel convinced that this condition will be merely temporary and that the boundless resources of this Dominion, which are so fully and universally known and recognized, give us the fullest assurance of continual material prosperity and progress.

Redistribution Heralded.

"As a result of the recent decennial census the representation of the different provinces must be readjusted, as required by the British North American Act and a bill will be introduced for that purpose.

"A bill consolidating the Railway Act and its various amendments as well as bills relating to the civil service and to trust and loan companies, will be submitted for your consideration.

"Several other bills will be submitted, including measures providing for increased representation of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, in the Senate.

Volume of Immigration.

"The volume of immigration during the present fiscal year promises to be greater than that of any preceding year. It has come in greatest measure from the British Isles and from the United States, but a large stream of desirable immigration has also reached our shores from other countries.

"You will be pleased to learn that satisfactory arrangements have been made with the various provinces under the Agricultural Instruction Act passed at the last session. My advisors are convinced that the co-operation between the Dominion and the provinces which is thus afforded will accomplish excellent results, in assuring better agricultural instruction and needful improvement of existing methods of agriculture.

Work on N. T. R.

"The work on the National Transcontinental Railway has been rapidly advanced during the past year and, notwithstanding the difficulties attending the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway, and the provision of terminals, every possible progress has been made, in bringing that important project nearer to completion.

"In connection with the highly important subject of transportation of our products, the provision of adequate terminal facilities at our great national ports has received and is receiving the attention of my advisers.

Handling of Grain.

"You have doubtless learned with satisfaction that the new Government terminal elevator at Port Arthur is completed, and that it has been in operation since October last. In conjunction with this, a system of interior terminal elevators has been begun, which will provide largely increased facilities for the farmers of the great grain-producing provinces.

"The International Conference on safety of life at sea, which has been in session in London for several weeks, has had under consideration measures of the highest importance and it is hoped that its deliberations may result in more effective measures for assuring the safety of the passengers and crews of ocean-going steamships. Representatives of Canada were appointed by order in council and have been in attendance at all sessions of the conference.

Ample Revenue.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons: "The accounts for the last fiscal year will be laid before you. You will be pleased to know that the revenue has been ample to cover both ordinary and capital expenditure.

"The estimates for the next fiscal year will be submitted at an early date. They have been prepared with due regard to the necessary development of the resources of the Dominion coupled with careful attention to economical administration.

"Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate. Gentlemen of the House: In inviting your careful consideration of the subjects to which I have called your attention I pray that the blessings of divine Providence may attend your deliberations."

EARTHQUAKES IN JAPAN.

Disturbances Have Subsided, But Extent of Disaster Guessed.

A despatch from Tokio says: Official reports from Southern Japan, where volcanic eruptions and earthquakes have caused heavy loss of life, panic and great property damage, are that the eruption of the volcano at Sakura-Jima, which has caused the most devastation, is abating.

Just how heavy has been the loss of life cannot yet be estimated. Santura, where the greatest loss of life undoubtedly occurred, cannot be visited because the eruption of Sakura-Jima continues. So the story in this respect must wait. Troops and warships are now in the vicinity and a search of the island will be made at the first opportunity.

Kagoshima, the nearest big city to Sakura, while it suffered great damage from the earthquakes, does not appear to have sustained a severe loss of life. H. Ijuin, former Japanese minister to China, who lives at Kagoshima, sent a despatch to the foreign office in which he said that ten persons have been killed and thirty injured there. He also stated that great confusion prevailed in the city.

SIGNALMAN PUNISHED.

Year's Imprisonment for Stopping a Train.

A despatch from Durban, South Africa, says: A signalman who stopped a train and thus enabled striking railroad men to seize and attack the crew for not having gone on strike, was tried by court-martial there on Wednesday. He was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. This was the first court-martial of the kind held here.

WONDERED WHY

And Found the Answer.

Many pale, sickly persons wonder for years why they have to suffer so, and eventually discover that the drug—caffeine—in tea and coffee is the main cause of the trouble.

"I was always very fond of coffee and drank it every day. I never had much flesh and often wondered why I was always so pale, thin and weak.

"About five years ago my health completely broke down and I was confined to my bed. My stomach was in such condition that I could hardly take sufficient nourishment to sustain life.

"During this time I was drinking coffee, didn't think I could do without it. (Tea is just as harmful because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)

"After awhile I came to the conclusion that coffee was hurting me, and decided to give it up and try Postum. When it was made right—dark and rich—I soon became very fond of it.

"In one week I began to feel better. I could eat more and sleep better. My sick headaches were less frequent, and within five months I looked and felt like a new being, headache spells entirely gone.

"My health continued to improve and today I am well and strong, weigh 148 lbs. I attribute my present health to the life-giving qualities of Postum."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—Must be well boiled.

Instant Postum—Is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. Grocers sell both kinds.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

We offer for investment, subject to prior sale

OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED

6% FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, DUE 1932.

Price 100 and accrued interest.

WE recommend these bonds as a safe and sound investment, and shall be pleased to send prospectus describing this issue on application.

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7% INVESTMENT

High Class 5-Year Bonds that are Profit-Sharing. Series—$100, $500, $1000

INVESTMENT may be withdrawn any time after one year, on 60 days' notice. Business at back of these is old-established 28 years. Send for special folder and full particulars.

NATIONAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED

CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING - - TORONTO, CANADA

Vincenze Perugia,

the Italian, who stole the Mona Lisa, the most famous painting in the world, which was recently recovered and returned to the Louvre, France.

Our London Letter

101 Dreadnoughts Built.

The navies of the world have built 101 battleships of the dreadnought type since the British navy launched the original Dreadnought just eight years ago. The passing of the century mark came with the recent launching of the British battle cruiser Tiger, and with that the decision of the British naval authorities to build no more warships of just that type. It has been reported that the smaller vessel more heavily armed will be the fashion during the next season of British naval designing.

The building of 101 dreadnoughts in eight years means that an average of more than one of these mammoth ships a month has been launched. The largest contribution was made in 1911, when eleven ships of the dreadnought type were put afloat, including the four contingent ships of the British programme of 1909-10 and the two Dominion battle cruisers, built by Australia and New Zealand.

The Tiger is the thirty-fourth British ship of the dreadnought type to be launched, the order after this being Germany 22, the United States 10, France 7, Italy 6, Russia and Japan 5 each, Austria and Brazil 3 each, Spain and Argentina 2 each, and Turkey and Chile 1 each. In 1911 Britain possessed twenty-four of the world's sixty-three dreadnoughts afloat, while now it has thirty-four in 101.

Tower of Doom Being Bared.

The impending demolition of some old houses in Abingdon Street will reveal one of the few remains of the ancient palace of Westminster, which at present is masked by ugly bricks and mortar.

There is an old tower situated between Westminster Abbey and the houses of parliament, which is believed by some authorities to have been built by William Rufus, and by others to have been designed by Abbot Litlington in the days of Richard II.

Whatever its origin, the old tower has served a variety of purposes, and has at one time or another been a monastic prison, a strong room for the regalia of England, a wardrobe for King Henry VIII, and a depository for public records. At present its vaults contain the imperial standards of weights and measures.

The building is of three floors, each containing two rooms, and at one angle is an octagonal turret with stairs from the basement floor to the roof. The walls, originally of stone, are thick, but their value from an antiquarian standpoint has been lost through tinkering with modern brick.

Radium Cancer Cure Only a Hope.

Five surgeons of the Middlesex hospital take issue with Dr. Lazarus-Barlow for his statement that there were a large number of cures of cancer at the hospital where he is a director of the department of cancer research. In a letter to the Times the five physicians, headed by Sir Alfred Gould, president of the clinical service of the Royal Society of Medicine and senior surgeon of the hospital, say that Dr. Lazarus-Barlow's assertion "was made without any communication with those responsible for the treatment of patients and does not correspond to our experience."

They say that in the course of the year 1912, 319 patients were treated, 167 of whom died and sixty-seven discharged at their own request. At the end of the year there were eighty-five cancer patients left in the hospital. In the year 1913 the number of patients treated was 361. Of these 198 died, seventy-five were discharged at their own request, and eighty-eight remained.

"Radium is being used by us in the treatment of persons suffering from cancer," the physicians add, "and the results hitherto attained, although in some cases they have been most striking and in many cases gave rise to hope, are not such as to justify the statement that in radium there is a cure for cancer."

Clyde Shipping Makes a Record.

The Clyde shipbuilding returns for the year have now been made up, and, as anticipated, the figures are the largest recorded for any shipbuilding centre in the world. The total is 767,000 tons, which exceeds last year's total—the largest then recorded—by more than 120,000 tons.

The vessels launched included the Cunard line steamship Aquitania of 50,000 tons, and several battle ships, cruisers and destroyers.

Messrs. Russel & Co., of Port Glasgow, launched the largest amount of tonnage, with 86,000. Messrs. John Brown & Co., Clydebank, come next, with 83,000. Messrs. Brown and the Fairfield Company, Govan, each turned out machinery exceeding 200,000 horse power.

Sons of Peers Coming of Age.

Though the heirs to peerages who will come of age this year will not be quite so numerous as in 1913, the number will still run comfortably into double figures. Among them is the Marquis of Titchfield, the Duke of Portland's heir. There will be brave doings at Welbeck when he comes of age in March. He is just one day younger than Lord Burghersh. This young man, whose late mother was a sister of Millicent Duchess of Sutherland, is a cadet in the King's army.

Another very notable coming of age in 1914 will be that of Viscount Cranborne. If heredity counts for much in his case he ought to go into Parliament and do well there, for he is a grandson of Lord Salisbury and the nephew of Lord Hugh and Lord Robert Cecil. The event will be fittingly celebrated at Hatfield next autumn.

The eldest sons of the following peers will also reach their majority in 1914:—Lord Alington, Lord Cheylesmore, Lord Colebrook, Lord Farrer, Lord Goschen, Lord St. Audries, Lord St. Oswald, Lord Sempill, Lord Southesk, Lord Tredegar and Lord Willingdon.

In 1914 two of the ladies who were Queen Alexandra's bridesmaids will celebrate their golden weddings. One of these is Lady Thurlow, a half sister of Lord Elgin, the peer who took unto himself another wife the other day. She is the mother of several children, but her eldest son was killed at Jagersfontein. The other is Lady Henege, who belongs to the Hare family, of which Lord Listowel is the head. She has nine children living.

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, Jan. 20.—Flour—Ontario wheat flour, 90 per cent., $3.50 to $3.55, seaboard, and at $3.50, Toronto. Manitobas—First patents, in jute bags, $5.30; do., seconds, $4.80; strong bakers', in jute bags, $4.50. Millfeed—Manitoba wheat—Lake ports, No. 1 Northern, 95 1-2c, and No. 2, 93 1-2c, track Goderich. All rail No. 1 Northern, $1.00 1-2 No. 2, 98 1-2c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 at 85 to 86c, outside.

Oats—No. 2 Ontario oats, 34 1-2 to 35c, outside, and at 38 to 38 1-2c, on track, Toronto. Western Canada oats, 40 1-2c for No. 2, and at 39c for No. 3, Bay ports.

Peas—$1 to $1.05, outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, 54 to 55c, outside.

Corn—New No. 2 American, 70c, all rail, Toronto.

Rye—No. 2 at 62 to 63c, outside.

Buckwheat—Offerings limited, with No. 2 quoted at 70c to 72c, outside.

Bran—Manitoba bran, $22 a ton, in bags, Toronto freight. Shorts, $23, Toronto.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 23 to 24c; inferior, 20 to 21c; farmers' separator prints, 24 to 26c; creamery prints, 30 to 31c; solids, 28 to 29c; storage prints, 27 to 28c; solids, 25 to 26 1-2c.

Eggs—Case lots of new-laid, 40 to 43c per dozen; selects, 36 to 37c, and storage, 34 to 35c per dozen.

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

Beans—Hand-picked, $2.20 to $2.25 per bushel; primes, $2 to $2.10.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, 11 to 12c per lb. for No. 1; combs, $3 to $3.25 per dozen for No. 1, and $2.40 to $2.50 for No. 2.

Poultry—Fowl, 11 to 12c per lb.; chickens, 16 to 17c; ducks, 13 to 15c; geese, 14 to 15c; turkeys, 19 to 22c.

Potatoes—Ontario, 80c per bag, on track, and Delawares at 80 to 85c, on track, in car lots.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 15 to 16c per lb., in case lots. Pork—Short cut, $28.50; do., mess, $24.50. Hams—Medium to light, 18 1-2 to 19 1-2c; heavy, 17 1-2 to 18c; rolls, 15 to 15 1-2c; breakfast bacon, 18 to 19c; backs, 23 to 24c.

Lard—Tierces, 14 to 14 1-4c; tubs, 14 1-4 to 14 1-2c; pails, 14 1-2 to 14 3-4c.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Baled hay—No. 1 at $14.50 to $15 a ton, on track here; No. 2 quoted at $13 to $13.50, and mixed at $12 to $12.50.

Baled straw—Car lots, $8.50 to $8.75, on track, Toronto.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Jan. 20.—Cash:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 86 1-4c; No. 2 do., 84 1-4c; No. 3, do., 81 3-4c; No. 4, 75c; No. 5, 69c; No. 6, 64 1-2c; feed, 59c; No. 1 rejected seeds, 79c; No. 2, do., 77c; No. 3, do., 75c; No. 1 smutty, 79c; No. 2, do., 77c; No. 3, do., 75c; No. 1 rejected, Winter, 86 1-4c; No. 2 red Winter, 84 3-4c; No. 3, do., 81 3-4c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 33 1-8c; No. 3, do., 31 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed, 31 3-4c; No. 1 feed, 31 1-4c; No. 2, do., 30 1-4c. Barley—No. 3, 41 1-2c; No. 4, 40c; rejected, 34c; feed, 37 1-2c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.29 1-2; No. 2 C.W., $1.26 1-2; No. 2, do., $1.13 1-2.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Jan. 20.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 41 1-2 to 42c; Canadian Western, No. 3, 40 1-2 to 41c; extra No. 1 feed, 41 to 41 1-2c. Barley, Man. feed, 48 to 50c; malting, 64 to 66. Buckwheat, No. 2, 56 to 57c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.40; seconds, $4.90; strong bakers', $4.70. Winter patents, choice, $4.75 to $5; straight rollers, $4.50 to $4.60; straight rollers, bags, $2 to $2.10. Rolled oats, barrels, $4.40 to $4.50; bags, 90 lbs., $2.10 to $2.12 1-2. Bran, $20 to $21. Shorts, $22 to $23. Middlings, $25 to $26. Mouillie, $27 to $31. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $13.50 to $14. Cheese, finest western, 13 7-8 to 14c; finest easterns, 13 1-4 to 13 3-4c. Butter, choicest creamery, 28 1-2 to 29c; seconds, 26 1-2 to 27c. Eggs, fresh, 44 to 45c; selected, 38c; No. 1 stock, 34c; No. 2 stock, 26c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 75 to 85c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Jan. 20.—Wheat—May, 88 3-8 to 88 1-2 asked; July, 90 1-8 to 90 1-4c. Cash—No. 1 hard, 90 3-8c; No. 1 Northern, 86 7-8 to 89 3-8c; No. 2, do., 84 3-8 to 86 3-8c; No. 3 wheat, 82 3-8 to 84 3-8c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 59c. Oats—No. 3 white, 36 1-4 to 36 1-2c. Flour—Fancy patent, $4.60; first clears, $3.40; second clears, unchanged; shipments, 49,749 barrels. Bran—$21.50.

Duluth, Jan. 20.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 88 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 87 1-4c; No. 2, do., 85 1-4c; Montana, No. 2 hard, 85 1-4 to 85 3-4c; May, 89 1-4c; July, 90 1-4c. Linseed—Close—Cash, $1.52 1-4; January, $1.71 1-4; May, $1.55 1-4.

Live Stock Markets.

Montreal, Jan. 20.—Butcher steers, good, $7.25 to $7.50; fair, $6.75 to $7; medium, $7.25 to $7.50; butcher bullocks, good, $7 to $7.25; poor to medium, $4 to $6.75; butcher cows, good, $6.75 to $7; fair, $6.25 to $6.50; medium, $5.75 to $6; common, $5.25 to $5.50; poor, $4.50 to $5; sheep, $5; lambs, $8; hogs, selects, $9.75; sows, $7.75; stags, weighed off cars, $5; calves, $3 to $15.

Toronto, Jan. 20.—Cattle—Choice butchers, $8.75 to $9; good medium, $7.25 to $7.75; common cows, $3.50 to $4.50; butchers' bulls, $3.75 to $7.75; canners and cutters, $3.50 to $4; choice fat cows, $7.25 to $7.50. Calves—Good veal, $8.75 to $11; common, $4.75 to $5.10. Stockers and feeders—Steers, 910 to 1,050 pounds, $6 to $6.75; good quality, 800 pounds, $4.50 to $5.25; light, $3.50 to $3.50. Sheep and lambs—Light ewes, $6.25 to $6.75; heavy, $5 to $5.50; bucks, $3 to $3.50; spring lambs, $8.50 to $9.25, but with 75c per head deducted for all the buck lambs. Hogs—$9.50 to $9.60 fed and watered, $9.75 off cars, $9 f.o.b.

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