CANADA'S RAILWAY LINES

The Dominion Now Has Under Operation Over Twenty-nine Thousand Miles of Steel

A despatch from Ottawa says: Some interesting facts about Canadian railways and the statistics in connection with them are contained in the annual report of John Lambert Payne, comptroller of railway statistics, tabled in the House on Thursday evening by Hon. Frank Cochrane.

During the year ended June 30 last operative mileage increased by 2,576, bringing the total up to 29,304 miles. Ontario leads, with 9,090 miles; Saskatchewan is second with 4,651; Manitoba is third with 3,993, and Quebec fourth, with 3,936. At the end of the year 18,647 miles were under construction.

During the year a careful and judicial revision was made of the capital statement. Duplication and extinguished liability has been carried along for many years. The revision led to the elimination of $157,000,000 of stocks and bonds, and left the total in force on June 30 at $1,548,256,796. This was divided as follows: Stocks, $759,645,016; consolidated debentures, stocks, $163,257,224; bonds, $625,354,356.

Since the process of deletion cut out more liability than was added during the year, there appears a small reduction in the total for 1913 as compared with 1912. The actual increase, however, was $100,483,633, made up of stocks, $47,882,910, and funded debt, $52,600,723.

The cost of Government-owned and operated railways, representing 2,131 miles of line, reached a total of $126,930,887 in 1913. This is not included in capitalization.

The amount of cash subsidies paid during the year was $9,758,084, distributed as follows:—

By the Dominion, $9,176,234; by the provinces, $554,500; by municipalities, $27,350. The additions brought the total account on June 30 up to the following:—By the Dominion, $163,251,469; by the provinces, $36,500,015; by municipalities, $18,078,324.

Gross earnings for 1913 aggregated $256,702,703, as compared with $219,403,753 in 1912, an increase of seventeen per cent. The increment of $37,298,951 was considerably the largest of any year. In addition $24,588,410 was earned by Canadian railways in 1913 from outside operations, making a final total of $281,291,113.

Passenger earnings were $74,431,994, and freight $177,089,373, operating expenses aggregated $182,011,690 in 1913, as against $150,726,540 in 1912. Railway equipment includes 5,119 locomotives, 5,696 passenger cars, and 182,221 freight cars.

The movement of trains in 1913 resulted in the killing of 710 persons and the injury of 2,966. In addition 32 persons were killed and 1,606 injured from other causes than the movement of trains. Of the killed from all causes, 41 were passengers, 324 were employes, and 418 were classified as "others." Of the injured, 667 were passengers, 3,407 were employes, and 498 were "others."

One passenger in every 1,216,599 was killed, and one in every 71,124 was injured. This was a comparatively low record in respect of fatal accidents, but the proportion of injured passengers was higher.

The number of employes increased by 22,751 in 1913, bringing the total up to 178,652. Salaries and wages amounted to $115,749,825, as compared with $87,299,639 in 1912.

Our London Letter

The British War Secretary.

Colonel J. E. B. Seely, secretary of state for war, has, like Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, established the reputation of being a very versatile minister. The colonel, also like Mr. Churchill, was formerly a conservative, going over to the liberal party when the conservatives adopted tariff reform as against free trade. He fought through the South African war and won the distinguished service order. His versatility, however, has been more pronounced since he succeeded Lord Haldane as civil head of the army.

A series of pictures just published show the colonel as a member of the crew of the lifeboat of the Isle of Wight, in which he frequently goes out in all sorts of weather; as an airman, a rider, a shifter and a climber. He took to flying before Mr. Churchill and has been up in every kind of a machine.

A favorite snap shot of Colonel Seely shows him vaulting railings in Hyde Park. It was on the occasion of a review of troops and the war minister, silk hatted and frock-coated, being late, took each set of rails with easy bounds.

Still another shows him atop of a monument many feet above the ground. He had been invited to unveil the monument, but the string became entangled when he pulled it and the athletic minister quickly climbed to the monument and did his unveiling from the top.

The Reform of the House of Lords.

When parliament meets Premier Asquith will present a scheme for the reform of the house of lords in the shape of a series of resolutions which he will ask the house of commons to pass and afterward he will found a bill upon them.

Postmaster General Samuel has stated definitely that they propose to abolish the hereditary principle altogether, throwing the upper house open to popular election, the same as the commons, but the voting qualifications are being arranged upon a different principle.

The house of lords will, of course, reject this scheme, which, with Chancellor Lloyd-George's land reform proposals, will be the main issue at the next general election. Although not more than a thirdeth part of the existing peers really interest themselves in the work of the house of lords, they will fight strenuous' against being deprived of their privilege.

King May Visit the United States.

Rumors continue to crop up that King George desires to pay a state visit to the United States, but this cannot be confirmed.

The King intends to continue touring the industrial centres. This year he will visit parts of Yorkshire or the shipbuilding centres of the Tyne. He then goes to pay a visit to Portsmouth, especially if the French fleet returns and anchors off Spithead, as he wants to inspect a foreign fleet.

When he returns to town he will again give the occasional bachelor dinners which he instituted last year. They were marked with a considerable degree of informality and were served in his private dining room in Buckingham Palace, usually on Friday evenings.

$5 to Stay Sober One Year.

Twelve months ago Alderman Vernon Wragge, thrice Lord Mayor of York, and now Recorder of Pontefract, offered to twenty of the inhabitants of York a sovereign each if during the last year they were not once convicted for drunkenness. Out of this number seven were successful, and the other day they, with their wives or husbands and friends, were invited to tea, after which Mr. Wragge presented to each of them a savings bank book containing a deposit of one sovereign ($5).

To encourage the winners in a thrifty course the Alderman promised that to whatever of the original amount remained at the end of the year, together with any sum they might legitimately save, he would add 25 per cent. on January 1, 1915. The unsuccessful thirteen had twenty-seven convictions in all between them during the year, while the twenty had totalled nearly 200 convictions in the three previous years.

Wealth of Britain Growing.

Much has been written concerning the relief which will be afforded to the money markets when the savings of the French middle classes and peasantry are attracted by the French loan which is shortly to be floated. Britons are apt, however, to overlook the growth of thrift in their own country and in their colonies. Whether tested by the income tax returns, the deposits of the joint stock banks, the post office savings bank, the accumulation of funds in the hands of trade unions and friendly societies or the contributions to the Government's insurance scheme, the middle classes and working population of Great Britain are becoming more prudent in their expenditures. This is a wealth "coffer" of undeniable importance.

Although Britain has indulged in expensive methods of social reform and earmarked further large sums for this purpose its national debt during the last ten years has been reduced by no less than $500,000,000. This is all the more remarkable when it is remembered how the other countries of the world are adding to their indebtedness, and powerful neighbors like Germany and France are reduced to raising funds by means of assessed contributions from the wealthier classes.

England Gets North American Skunks.

One natural result of the recent boom in furs is an attempt to breed fur bearing animals in England. In this connection a large consignment of North American skunks has lately arrived, some of which will shortly be established by Mervyn Chute in a large hillside enclosure on his estate in Northumberland. Despite a maladorous reputation, the skunk seems a dainty feeder, subsisting chiefly on insects, and it is considered doubtful whether sufficient food of the correct kind can be procured. Moreover, the value of the fur produced may be affected by our milder climate.

Apart from the fur, the terrible fetid fluid for which this animal is notorious is valuable medicinally, being prescribed for asthma; though an asthmatic clergyman who took a bottle of it into the pulpit to inhale when his breath grew troublesome, found that he had relieved his malady but dispersed his congregation.

London, Jan. 26, 1914.

MEETING OF LEGISLATURE.

Attorney-General to Take Charge, As Senior of Council.

A despatch from Toronto says: The Ontario Legislature will be called together on Wednesday, February 18th, instead of on February 17th, as originally intimated. The official announcement was made by the Government on Wednesday. Last year the House opened nearly two weeks earlier. Although no official intimation has been given concerning the leadership of the House, it is taken for granted that Hon. J. J. Foy, as senior member of the Executive Council, in the absence of Sir James Whitney, will direct the business.

Wanted.

Wanted — Twelve well-educated, conscientious young women as pupil nurses in City Hospital, Cleveland, to fill vacancies caused by graduation. Unusual variety of experience. New Nurses' Home soon to be completed. Finest contagious disease building in the State. Children's Ward and Maternity Department. Two months' Visiting Nurses' work. Monthly allowance from time of acceptance. Address Miss Frederika K. Gaiser, Principal.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

Service Will Be Placed In Operation at Once Between Hamburg and Halifax

A despatch from Montreal says: "That there is a big trade with passengers and freight to and from Canada is quite evident, and our company decided some time ago to enter into a direct service. I do not know anything about 'rate wars' beyond what I have read and the entry of the Hamburg-American Line into the Canadian trade is due to the company's belief that there is a good field for business."

A. L. Cronmeyer, passenger traffic manager of the Hamburg-American Line, who came to Montreal from New York, made a formal announcement in the foregoing words, that his company will open its own offices in Montreal on Monday, and that a direct service between Hamburg and Halifax will be immediately placed in operation. When the port of Montreal is open this will be the Canadian port of call. The Montreal office will be in charge of Henry F. Dorgelch, at present in Boston, but who was until recently in charge of the company's affairs at San Francisco. He thought traffic would originate from Continental Europe, including Russia. Mr. Cronmeyer said that the freight business looked very promising.

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.

Middlesex county council may decide on an industrial farm.

The Nyberg Auto Co. will locate at Berlin and employ 200 hands.

Fenian Raid bounties paid total $1,585,600, being 58 per cent. above estimates.

The Federal Government's advertising and printing bill for the past year was more than $1,400,000.

Owing to the campaign that has been carried on by a lady Dominion customs officer against smuggling, the stores of Port Huron, Mich., have decided to stop advertising in the Sarnia papers until the special officer goes to other points.

It is reported that the majority of the municipalities of Quebec and of its representatives in Parliament, as well as the Chambers of Commerce and labor unions, are giving their support to the Chamber of Commerce of Montreal in its demand for the immediate construction of the Georgian Bay Canal.

Great Britain.

London's strike of coal porters has collapsed.

The London Times announces that Sir Lionel Carden, British Minister to Mexico, will shortly return to England on leave to report to the Government upon the outlook in Mexico.

United States.

An antidote for bi-chloride of mercury poisoning is said to have been discovered by a Chicago physician.

General.

Gen. Villa has repeated his pledges of loyalty to Gen. Carranza, head of the Mexican rebels.

MINING CENTRE BURNED.

Tuxeda Island, British Columbia, Short of Provisions.

A despatch from Vancouver says: Vananda, the busy mining centre of Tuxeda Island, was swept by a disastrous fire on Tuesday night, and a lack of provisions in the camp will mean that some temporary suffering must exist until a boat arrives from Vancouver with a fresh supply. The flames broke out in Deighton's store, and within a short time the conflagration had spread and consumed the general store, post-office, telegraph offices and Customs, as well as Kirkness' drug store and pool-room. Dynamite was used effectively on the Miners' Union Hall to keep the flames from spreading to the hotel. Very little was saved from the path of the flames.

Two natives of the Emerald Isle were discussing, with evident irritation, the immigration problem. "Thim furriners is gettin' an awful hold in this country," said Tim. "Thrue for yez," answered the other, as he transferred his corncob to the other side of his mouth. "I wuz readin' over last evenin' the list av min naturalized be Judge Corcoran, an' ivery wan av thim wuz furrin!"

ANOTHER WRECK.

What's the Use When There's an Easy Way Out.

Along with the tea and coffee habit has grown the prevalent disease—nervous prostration.

The following letter shows the way out of the trouble:

"Five years ago I was a great coffee drinker, and from its use I became so nervous I could scarcely sleep at all nights. My condition grew worse and worse until finally the physician I consulted declared my troubles were due to coffee. (Tea is just as injurious because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)

"But being so wedded to the beverage I did not see how I could do without it, especially at breakfast, as that meal seemed incomplete without coffee.

"On a visit, my friends deprived me of coffee to prove that it was harmful. At the end of about eight days I was less nervous but the craving for coffee was intense, so I went back to the old habit as soon as I got home and the old sleepless nights came near making a wreck of me.

"I heard of Postum and decided to try it. I did not like it at first, because, as I afterwards discovered, it was not made properly. I found, however, that when made after directions on the package, it was delicious.

"It had a soothing effect on my nerves and none of the bad effects that coffee had, so I bade farewell to coffee and have used only Postum since. The most wonderful account of the benefit to be derived from Postum could not exceed my own experience."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Write for a copy of "The Road to Wellville."

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.

WHY KEEP ON COUGHING?

Here Is A Remedy That Will Stop It

Do you realize the danger in a neglected cough?

Then why don't you get rid of it?

Yes, you **can** shake it off, even though it has stuck to you for a long time, if you go about it right.

Keep out in the fresh air as much as you can, build up your strength with plenty of wholesome food, and take Na-Dru-Co Syrup of Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne.

This reliable household remedy has broken up thousands of hacking, persistent coughs, which were just as troublesome as yours, and what it has done for so many others it will do for you.

Na-Dru-Co Syrup of Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne contains absolutely no harmful drugs, and so can be given safely to children, as well as adults. Your physician or druggist can confirm this statement, for we are ready to send them on request a complete list of all the ingredients.

Put up in 25c. and 50c. bottles by the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited. 317

Why present an old appearance before your time?

By using

LUBY'S

HAIR RESTORER

Your Gray Hair can be restored to its Natural Color.

THOUSANDS HAVE BENEFITTED BY ITS USE

At all Druggists 50c. a Bot.

Comment on Events

Overtaxed Japan.

The detailed story of the terrible famine that has followed a crop failure in Northern Japan reveals one of many reasons for the utter absurdity of the the Japanese war scare. The correspondent of the London Times says that it is the worst famine that Japan, which is well used to famines, has experienced in a century, and that its effect will be seen throughout the country for years.

But wholly aside from this unhappy condition of things, which will doubtless stir the heart of the world so that prompt relief measures will follow, Japan cannot afford the luxury of war for many years to come. Taxes have more than doubled since the war with Russia and are now about thirty per cent. of the income of business men and property holders. The industries are crippled by the lack of iron in the country and the lack of skilled labor.

These are some of the handicaps set forth with much detail by a recent observer, George Sherwood Eddy, in "The New Era in the East." He declares that, except as a matter of self-defence, Japan is far too poor to dream of another war for generations. He is also convinced that the recent successes of the people as soldiers, sailors and merchants are only an outward development, and that the heart of the nation—the life, the morals, the ethics of the people—are still under the spell of the Middle Ages.

Regulating Morals by Feeding.

Having tried every other experiment on jail prisoners, including operations on the brain for the removal of criminally affected parts of the cerebrum, the theorists now propose to improve the morals of prison inmates by regulating their diet.

The process is under way at Oakland, Cal. The food furnished the prisoners is expertly treated both as to quantity and quality. Each prisoner is studied for his individual tastes and is given such edibles as will, in the belief of the exponents of the idea, incline him to reform.

Perhaps the Oakland theory is founded on the proposition laid down by Mr. Bumble, the pompous parish beadle in Dickens' "Oliver Twist," who declared, in an analysis of Oliver's outbreaks, that "It isn't madness, it's meat." This is borne out by the fact that their menus for the prisoners largely comprise fruits and light articles of food which excel in nutritive qualities.

However, they should remember the injunction of Augustine, who said: "No man should judge us in meat or drink. Let him not despise him that eateth not. Let him not that eateth, judge him and let him not that eateth, judge him that eateth."

Nebuchadnezzar was a rampant vegetarian, and we all recall his curious antics. Elijah, on the other hand, was fed with flesh, and John subsisted on locusts. Meat of swine is forbidden to the peoples of at least two religions, and fish is the favorite dish of others. What is good for some is poison for others, and what makes one thin will make others fat. Just whether this dish will cause crime and the other produce a benevolent, kindly disposition, remains to be seen.

Eruption and Earthquake.

The volcanic eruption and earthquake which overwhelmed a populous city and several villages in Japan is the worst disaster of the kind since the French island of Martinique was laid waste in 1902, with the loss of 30,000 lives. Without doubt it is the most appalling catastrophe in the history of Nippon. Kago Shima, which housed 64,000 people, is a modern Pompeii or Herculaneum, buried under ashes and stones. Thousands who escaped the whirlwind of fire and the rush of molten lava were drowned in the tidal wave that swept over the city. Others fled only to be trapped and perish in blazing forests. The tale of horror may not be yet complete, for two other volcanoes in the same range have burst forth. The sympathy of the whole world will go out to Japan in this manifold visitation of woe, and there is need for immediate aid to the multitudes of homeless refugees in a stricken land.

The Slaughter of Bulgarians.

At this time, when Turkey is carefully preparing to take from Greece what was forced from the Ottoman Empire by duress of arms by the Balkan allies, and when the heart of the suffering, destitute and frenzied Bulgarian is racked with the bitterness of venom toward Servia and Greece, the heart of man is bowed with grief over the shocking spectacle presented by the devastations resulting from a desire to place the cross above the crescent.

It is figured that the male population of Bulgarian Macedonia was reduced in the course of hostilities from 175,000 to 42,500. In Bulgarian Thrace there are 225,000 male survivors out of a population of 494,000. In the district of Mustapha Pacha, to the north of Adrianople and close to the old Bulgarian frontier, 4,000 men and boys remain out of a total of 33,000. These figures are only for Bulgaria.

The awful significance in the census showing is that it relates entirely to a decrease in the number of male Bulgarians. Yet in the face of this extraordinary slaughter the war spirit grows apace and the day is coming when Bulgaria will press forward to regain its lost ground and wreak vengeance upon those who have so shockingly despoiled her!

Scourge of Paresis.

Another of humanity's fearful maladies hitherto set down as incurable is yielding to modern science. Paresis, commonly called softening of the brain, was the cause of insanity in 17 per cent. of the men admitted in one year to the state hospitals of New York and the proportion probably holds good among the insane elsewhere. Former workers in the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research have discovered that an agent known as salvarsan injected into the spinal canal will conquer one of the direst scourges of the race, and several complete cures of paresis are now reported. It is no wild prediction that a generation now born will live to see the day when medical science recognizes no such thing as incurable disease of body or mind.

The High Commissionership.

The position of High Commissioner at London is the blue ribbon of the Canadian civil service. Many distinguished names are mentioned as probable successors to Lord Strathcona. The office carries with it social responsibility that place it beyond the reach of any but wealthy men, the salary attached being inadequate to maintain the prestige pertaining to the office. Any appointee who can fill it within a reasonable degree of the efficiency of the late esteemed incumbent will render his country a great service.

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, Feb. 3.—Flour—Ontario wheat flour, 90 per cent., $3.55 to $3.60, seaboard, and at $3.55, Toronto. Manitoba—First patents, in jute bags, $5.40; do., seconds, $4.90; strong bakers', in jute bags, $4.70.

Manitoba wheat—Bay ports, No. 1 Northern, 96 1-2c, and No. 2, 94 1-2c; track, Goderich. All rail. No. 1 Northern, $1.01; No. 2, 99 1-2c.

Ontario wheat—Prices of No. 2 are 87 to 88c, outside, and 91 to 92c on track, Toronto.

Oats—No. 2 Ontario oats, 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. 2, Bay ports.

Barley—54 to 55c, outside.

Corn—New No. 3 American, 70c, all rail, Toronto.

Rye—No. 2 at 63 to 64c, outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2 at 73 to 75c, outside.

Bran—Manitoba bran, $32.50 a ton, in bags, Toronto freight. Shorts, $34 to $34.50, 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, 27 to 29c; storage prints, 27 to 28c; solids, 25 to 26 1-2c.

Eggs—Case lots of new-laid, 40c per dozen; storage, selects, 36 to 38c, and storage, 32 to 34c 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, $2.10.

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, 12 to 13c per lb.; chickens, 16 to 18c; 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, $23.50; do., mess, $24.50. Hams—Medium to light, 18 to 18 1-2c; heavy, 17 to 17 1-2c; rolls, 15 to 15 1-2c; breakfast bacon, 18 to 19c; backs, 22 to 24c.

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

Baled Hay and Straw.

Baled hay—No. 1 quoted 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, Feb. 3.—Cash:—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 95 5-8c; No. 2 Northern, 93 7-8c; No. 3 Northern, 92 7-8c; No. 4, 77 1-4c; No. 5, 70 1-2c; No. 6, 65 1-2c; No. 1 rejected seeds, 81 1-2c; No. 2 rejected seeds, 79 1-2c; No. 3 rejected seeds, 77 1-2c; No. 1 smutty, 81 1-2c; No. 2 smutty, 79 1-2c; No. 3 smutty, 77 1-2c; No. 1 red Winter, 95 5-8c; No. 2 red Winter, 94 7-8c; No. 3 red Winter, 92 7-8c. Oats, No. 2 C.W., 33 3-8c; No. 3 C.W., 32c; extra No. 1 feed, 32 1-4c; No. 1 feed, 31 3-4c; No. 2 feed, 31c. Barley, No. 3, 41 3-4c; No. 4, 40 1-4c; rejected, 35 1-2c; feed, 35c. Flax, No. 1 N.W.C., $1.27 1-4; No. 2 C. W., $1.24 1-4; No. 3 C.W., $1.11 1-2

United States Markets

Minneapolis, Feb. 3.—Wheat, 89 1-8 to 89 1-4c; July, 90 3-4 to 90 7-8c asked. Cash: No. 1 hard, 91 3-8 to 91 5-8c; No. 1 Northern, 88 1-8 to 90 3-8c; No. 2 Northern, 85 1-8 to 87 5-8c. Corn, No. 3 yellow, 58 to 58 1-4c. Corn, No. 3 yellow, 58 to 58 1-4c. Oats, No. 3 white, 36 1-2 to 36 3-4c.

Duluth, Feb. 3.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, $9c; No. 1 Northern, 88c; No. 2 Northern, 86c; May, 90 to 90 1-8c; July, 91 3-8c. Linseed, cash, $1.50 1-8; May, $1.53 1-8; July, $1.55 1-8.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Feb. 3.—Cattle—Good butchers, $8 to $8.25; medium, $7 to $7.50; common, $6 to $6.25; choice cows, $6.50 to $6.75; good, $6 to $6.25; medium, $5.50 to $5.75; common, $4.50; cutters and canners, $3.25 to $7; choice bulls, $7 to $7.25; good, $6 to $6.50; common, $5 to $5.75. Stockers and feeders—Steers, choice, $7 to $7.25; good, $6.50 to $6; light, $5.50 to $5.25; milkers and springers, up to $80. Sheep and lambs—Light ewes, $5.50 to $6.75; heavy, $3 to $3.15; Spring lambs, $8.80 to $9.50; bucks, $3 to $3.50, with 75c off. Hogs—$9.15 to $9.40, fed and watered; $8.80 to $9, f.o.b.; $9.25 to $9.50 off cars. Calves—Good veal, $8.75 to $11; common, $5 to $5.50.

Montreal, Feb. 3.—Prime beeves, 7 3-4 to 8 1-2c; medium, 5 3-4 to 7 1-2c; common, 4 to 5 1-2c; milch cows, $40 to $75 each; calves, 4 1-2 to 7c; sheep, about 5 1-2c; lambs, about 8c; hogs, about 10c.

Kidney Trouble Is Hereditary?

BUT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS ALWAYS CURE IT.

Dresden Man, Who Inherited Trouble, Finds Speedy Relief and Permanent Cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Dresden, Ont., Feb. 2.—(Special).—Whether Kidney disease is hereditary or not is a matter of opinion. Mr. Samuel Burkett, a well known resident of this place, is convinced that he inherited his from his parents. He knows that Dodd's Kidney Pills cured it.

"I inherited my Kidney Disease from my parents," Mr. Burkett states. "I was treated by a doctor, and tried various medicines, but it was not till about eighteen months ago when I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills that I got any permanent relief.

"Since then I have not felt any effect of my old trouble, and I feel that anybody troubled with Kidney Disease will be benefited by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills if they follow directions closely.

"I hope that others may be helped by Dodd's Kidney Pills. I am well known here, and anybody who wishes more particulars of my cure can have them by writing me and enclosing stamps for reply."

Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to cure any form of Kidney Disease.

CONSTABLE REID SENTENCED.

Gets Seven Years for Allowing Prisoner to Escape.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Ex-Constable Robert J. Reid, one of Krafchenko's guards, and self-confessed participant in the plot which effected Krafchenko's escape, appeared before Sir Hugh John Macdonald, police magistrate, on Thursday morning, and was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary.

MAGAZINE EXPLODED.

Italian Soldiers Killed and Seriously Wounded.

A despatch from Genoa, Italy, says: A powder magazine of the nearby fortifications exploded on Wednesday. Five soldiers and one civilian were killed and nine others were seriously wounded.

THE PARCELS POST SYSTEM

Provincial Boundaries Zones—Local Rates Will Apply for Twenty Miles From Each Post Office

A despatch from Ottawa says: A memo explaining the methods and working of the new parcels post system has been issued by Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Postmaster General. It says:

"After considering carefully every phase of the parcels post question, the postmaster-general has decided to adopt the zone system in fixing parcel post rates on account of the great area over which distribution has to be made in Canada and the comparatively sparse population of the Dominion.

"If a flat rate were fixed that would not entail too great a loss to the department in carrying parcels from one end of the Dominion to the other, or even from the centre provinces to the extreme east to west, the rate would be too high for comparatively short distances or even between points within the same province, and the only practical plan appeared to be the zone system, under which the rates are graduated according to the distance a parcel will have to be carried.

Provincial Boundaries.

"On account of the geographical position of the provinces of Canada and their being approximately the same size when the three Maritime provinces are considered as one it was found that the provincial boundaries would be the most convenient to adopt as the limits of the zones, and consequently the rates were fixed by provinces. This makes the system a very simple one, much easier to follow than the zone system based upon mileage alone.

"The first or local rate is five cents for the first pound and one cent for each additional pound or fraction thereof, up to four pounds, and two cents for each subsequent pound up to eleven pounds within a radius of twenty miles from the place of mailing, irrespective of provincial boundaries. This is to give local merchants an advantage within their own neighborhood and also farmers and gardeners who can use the mails for sending produce to their local market at a low rate.

"A parcel of 11 pounds can be sent 20 miles for 2 cents a pound, and this should give the farmers a decided advantage in marketing eggs and other perishable matter. It will also give a decided advantage to the country merchant over the departmental stores. The farmer can send out goods in parcels up to 11 pounds to his customers at 2 cents a pound while if the same goods were ordered from a departmental stores. The former can send out even more than 20 miles distant, it would cost about 5 cents a pound for postage.

"The next rate is fixed for the province in which an article is posted. For the first pound the rate is 10 cents, and each additional pound 4 cents. The cost of handling a one-pound parcel is approximately the same as that of 2 or 3 pounds, and consequently it was necessary to fix a minimum rate for the first pound considerably higher than the average rate for the additional pounds included in the weight of a parcel.

Method Is Simple.

"For an adjacent province the rate of 10 cents for the first pound will apply, but for each additional pound an extra charge of 2 cents will be imposed, making the rate 10 cents for the first pound and 6 cents for each subsequent pound. Beyond the province adjoining the one in which a parcel is mailed, an additional 2 cents a pound will be imposed for each province that has to be crossed to the destination of the parcel, up to a maximum charge of 12 cents a pound.

"The method of finding the rate on any parcel is extremely simple. Rate cards will be furnished to all postmasters and for distribution to the public, there being a separate card for each province. On this card is given the amount of postage chargeable on any parcel up to a weight of 11 pounds within the province in which a parcel is posted and to all other provinces of the Dominion.

"When a parcel is mailed the postmaster sees from the address the province to which it has to be carried, and a glance at this card shows him, without making any calculation, what the postage will be.

Basis of Rates.

The first rate is five cents for the first pound and one cent for each additional pound or fraction thereof up to four pounds, and two cents for each subsequent pound, within a radius of 20 miles from the place of mailing, irrespective of provincial boundaries.

The next rate is fixed for the province to where the articles is posted. The first pound is to be ten cents and each additional pound four cents.

For an adjacent province the rate of ten cents for the first pound will apply, but for each additional pound on extra charge of two cents will be imposed, making the rate ten cents for the first pound and six cents for each subsequent pound. Beyond the province adjoining the one in which a parcel is mailed, an additional two cents a pound will be imposed for each province that has to be crossed to the destination of the parcel, up to a maximum of 12 cents a pound.

CHINESE BANDITS.

Virtually Burned the Entire City of Liuan Chow.

A despatch from Shanghai, China, says: A force of 2,000 bandits on Thursday sacked and burned virtually the entire city of Liuan Chow, in Ngan-Hwei Province. W. Entwhistle, of the China Inland Mission, with his wife and children, succeeded in escaping to Luchow-Fu, but the Catholic missionaries are still in the looted city, and it is believed they have not been injured. The brigands apparently are connected with the bands commanded by "White Wolf," who have for a considerable time been ravaging the eastern part of Honan Province.

Brant county councillors again reject the proposal to join with other western Ontario counties to secure an Industrial Prison Farm.

Guns in the fortress near St. Petersburg were fired all night to warn people of their danger when a cyclonic storm drove the water of the Gulf of Finland into the river Neva and flooded the lower quarters of the city.

REDUCING OUTPUT.

Pennsylvania Coal Mines Are Shutting Down.

A despatch from Philadelphia says: Because of the unusually mild weather, some of the anthracite coal producing companies are greatly reducing their output. The Reading Company's collieries, employing 30,000 men, closed down on Wednesday night for the remainder of the week. On Thursday the collieries of the Susquehanna Coal Company, a Pennsylvania Railway corporation, suspended operations until Monday. Miners say they cannot recall such long continued mild weather at this season of the year.

WOMEN BEHEADED.

They Were Executed in Germany for Murder.

A despatch from Berlin says: There was an unusual event at Ratibor, in Silesia, on Thursday, when two women were executed for murder. They were beheaded by the axe, in accordance with the Prussian custom.

THE FEDERAL ESTIMATES

Grand Total for the Year 1914-15, as Tabled in the House on Thursday, is $190,735,176

A despatch from Ottawa says: A reduction of almost $12,000,000 as compared with the expenditures authorized for last year is the conspicuous feature of the main estimates for the fiscal year 1914-15 which were tabled in the House on Thursday evening. The grand total is $190,735,176.42, as compared with $202,656,166.59 last year. Of this total $146,786,124.42 is on consolidated account and $43,949,050 is chargeable to capital. The largest decrease, that of $3,703,702.48, is under the head of public works chargeable to income. There is a decrease of $150,000 in the Naval Service appropriations, another of $138,750 under railways and canals (income), $114,244.10 under miscellaneous, and a decrease of $71,905 under militia.

Large Increases.

The largest increases are $1,266,500 under agriculture, $1,911,840.75 under post-office, $250,958.22 in provincial subsidies, $383,550 under immigration, $405,533.33 under trade and commerce, $745,570 under railways, $584,041.57 in civil government and $1,738,013.32 on account of public debt, including sinking fund.

During the fiscal year ending March 31 last the total authorized expenditure was $184,196,317, but of this amount nearly $40,000,000 was left unexpended. During the year which closes March 31 next the expenditures on large national undertakings and in connection with investments has been very heavy.

In the Agriculture Department the detailed votes include: $770,000 for experimental farms, an increase of $110,000; for the enforcement of the Destructive Insect Act, $50,000; development of dairy and fruit industries, $225,000; cold storage encouragement, $200,000; health of animals, $500,000; administration of Meat and Canned Food Act, $240,000; development of the live stock industry, $400,000, an increase of $200,000.

Under the Agricultural Instruction Act the provincial votes are:

Ontario	$230,368.83
Quebec	187,409.16
Nova Scotia	61,144.45
New Brunswick	49,407.20
Prince Edward Island	27,832.81
British Columbia	52,799.38
Manitoba	58,075.45
Saskatchewan	61,152.31
Alberta	51,310.41
Veterinary colleges	20,000.00
Total	$800,000.00

The Railway Department estimates include:—New terminals at Halifax, $2,500,000; wharfs and docks, Halifax, $160,000; installation of block and telephone systems, $164,000; new car ferry and dock at Port Milgrace, $458,000; new rolling stock, $1,000,000; eastern extension in Halifax County, $850,000.

For the Hudson Bay Railway terminals and elevators, the vote is $4,500,000; for the National Transcontinental, $8,000,000; Quebec Bridge, $3,000,000; Welland Canal, $4,000,000; Lachine Canal improvements, $215,000; Trent Canal, $1,000,000.

Public Works estimates include the following capital expenditures for the continuance of works already in progress on harbors and rivers: Toronto harbor, $1,000,000; French River improvements, $500,000; St. John harbor, $3,000,000, and a million each for works at Victoria, Vancouver, Quebec and Port Arthur and Fort William.

Public buildings votes are largely for the smaller class structures, and practically all re-votes for the continuance of works already in progress.

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