

have been comparatively light and last week's prices remain unchanged. The scale ranges from 14 cents on fowl to 20 cents on turkey.

**Dressed Meats**  
Prices are the same as before on dressed meats, 11 and 12 cents for pork, and 8½ to 11½ cents on beef. Dressed calves bring 12 cents. Dressed sheep are quoted up to 12 cents and spring lamb one or two cents higher.

**Hay**  
The hay market is normal, no change being reported since a week ago. Supplies received just nicely take care of the demand. No. 1 Timothy sells for \$19, and No. 1 grades of Upland and Red Top for \$12 and \$13 respectively.

#### CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY (Week Ending Jan. 17, 1913)

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Pt. William and			
Pt. Arthur Ter.	12,196,409	8,708,587	1,570,519
Depot Harbor		257,327	
Meaford	164,899	27,095	
Midland, Tiffin	537,200	1,250,300	98,600
Collingwood	18,000	86,909	
Goderich	601,515	228,447	36,453
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	37,928	35,000	
Port Colborne	630,377	35,750	
Toronto			
Kingston	16,400	103,000	32,600
Prescott			
Quebec	5,287	88,585	2,960
Montreal	485,446	1,438,898	49,959
St. John, N.B.	470,436	82,028	18,438
Victoria Harbor	1,011,378	499,301	191,594
Totals	16,175,275	7,835,177	2,001,423
In vessels in Can.			
Ter. Harbors	Not reported		
At Buffalo and			
Duluth	Not reported		
Totals this week			
Totals last week	21,904,941	8,203,200	2,407,735
Totals last year			
(including afloat)	21,549,895	4,948,665	1,562,698
At Midland and Tiffin there are 1,390 U.S. wheat and 43,100 U.S. oats in bond.			

#### STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Wheat—	1912	1911
No. 1 Hard	84,812.40	5,793.50
No. 1 Nor.	1,429,546.40	800,244.30
No. 2 Nor.	3,369,751.40	1,406,478.20
No. 3 Nor.	2,295,770.30	2,420,985.20
No. 4	593,459.30	1,958,280.40
No. 5	181,720.00	1,156,123.10
Others	5,241,848.30	4,890,572.30
This week	12,196,409.30*	12,228,484.20
Last week	12,147,557.50	12,026,102.10
Increase	48,551.40	Decrease 397,617.50
*Amount of wheat in vessels (completed cargoes only), 4,981,540 bushels—this total not being included in above.		
Oats—	1912	1911
1 C.W.	69,113.29	52,727.09
2 C.W.	1,117,308.20	594,284.13
3 C.W.	296,120.18	293,458.04
Ex. 1 Feed	440,726.17	744,249.04
1 Feed	290,330.06	652,271.25
2 Feed	158,820.25	198,587.30
Others	1,386,167.11	867,272.26
This week	3,708,587.24*	2,902,851.09
Last week	3,539,612.24	2,814,173.03
Increase	168,975.00	Increase 88,678.06
*Amount of oats stored in vessels (completed cargoes only), 407,099 bushels—this total not being included in above.		
Barley—	1912	1911
1 C.W.	707,719.41	1,491,315.31
2 C.W.	302,091.31	484,154.24
Rejected	169,027.20	94,807.12
Feed	40,106.43	24,098.29
Sundries	291,574.07	
This week	1,570,519.46*	2,094,375.40**
Last week	1,551,732.11	1,831,261.05
Increase	18,787.35	Increase 263,114.35
Last year's total	622,408.00	808,641.00
*Amount of barley stored in vessels (completed cargoes only), 294,020—this total not being included in above.		
**Amount of flaxseed in vessels (completed cargoes only), 997,017—this total not being included in above.		

Shipments	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1912	1,199,159	413,574	201,124	323,216
1911	1,657,300	174,495	71,115	29,014

**AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS**  
Minneapolis, Jan. 18.—Cash oats closed as follows: No. 3 white oats \$1.10 to arrive 30½; No. 3 oats 28½ to 29½; barley 47 to 51.

## CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

Manufactured by

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

Quebec

Winnipeg

## Our Ottawa Letter

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was selected by the Toronto Board of Trade to study, with a special committee, the causes of the high cost of living in the Toronto district. Professor MacKenzie cited as one of the causes of the high cost of living in Toronto the absence of a parcel post system, and Mr. Lemieux expressed the opinion that this cause would apply to every other centre in the Dominion.

The motion received the warm support of Mr. Martin, Regina, Dr. Michael Clarke, Red Deer, Mr. Nesbitt, North Oxford, and Mr. J. E. Armstrong, East Lambton.

Hon. L. P. Pelletier made a somewhat lengthy reply in which he referred to the difficulties which would attend the establishment of the proposed system. Particular reference was made by the minister to the inauguration of parcel post by the United States on January 1. He informed the House that during the first week the parcel post was in operation, four million pounds of additional mail matter was sent through the United States mail. This, naturally, involved an immense amount of work for the officials of the department. "We believe," he said, "that the parcel post is well thought of in all the countries in the world. It has been adopted in every civilized country now, but, at the same time, we believe that it must be worked out not as a competitor with the express companies, but for the public service of this country, and mainly for those numerous parts of the country where the express companies do not go, and at such rates as will give to the post office department sufficient remuneration to prevent it from being put out of commission. It is on these lines that we have approached this matter, and we think that something can be done. What form it shall take I am not at liberty for the moment to say. As a matter of fact it is not decided. I may say that the idea of leaving all the paying business to the express companies, of doing the lean part, and leaving the fat part to them, is not a policy that appeals to me. Some change must take place. We have waited until this policy has matured to make all the changes at the same time and I believe that the experience they are gaining in the United States will be helpful to us. They say that it would be out of the question to try a flat rate such as we have for letters, and with that I entirely agree. They have eight zones, and they have prepared maps by which each post office, small though it may be, is the centre of a zone."

Mr. Pelletier added that it would be out of the question to adopt so complete a system so far as Canada is concerned, but indicated that what is done will be along these lines. He also expressed the hope that he would be in a position to outline the policy of the government to the House before the close of the session.

#### The Cattle Embargo

On Thursday Hon. Martin Burrell, in dealing with the statement made in the British House by Right Hon. Mr. Runciman to the effect that the embargo on Canadian cattle would not be lifted because of a prevalence of various diseases in Canadian herds, gave an emphatic denial to the statements by the British Minister. He said, that although the Canadian herds had for many years lain under the imputation that pluro pneumonia exists in this country, not one single case has ever been found. As for other diseases Canadian herds were quite as healthy as those of the mother country. Mr. Burrell expressed the opinion, however, that as the exclusion of Canadian cattle by means of this embargo had become the fixed policy of the British Government, it would be beneath the dignity of the Canadian people to make further representations looking to its removal. The minister, in taking this step, is following in the footsteps of Hon. Sydney Fisher, the former Minister of Agriculture, who, after making various protests against the embargo, finally came to the conclusion that it was a waste of time to make further efforts to secure its removal.

#### WARS CAUSED BY TRIFLES

Many times it has happened that a great and costly war has been brought about by an incident trivial and even ridiculous. Thus the war of the Span-

ish Succession is said to have been caused through a glass of water. A lady, Mrs. Masham, was carrying a glass of water, when she was obstructed by the Marquess de Torey. A slight scuffle ensued and the water was spilled. The marquess thereat took offence, and bad feeling ensued between the English and French courts, with the ultimate result that war was declared. The campaign cost France many severe battles, viz., Blenheim, 1704; Ramillies, 1707; Oudenarde, 1708; and Malplaquet, 1709.

Quite as absurd in its origin was the war that took place during the Commonwealth of Modena. A soldier stole a bucket from a public well belonging to the state of Bologna. Although the value of the article did not exceed a shilling, its annexation was the signal for a fierce and prolonged war. Henry the King of Sardinia assisted the Modenese to retain the bucket, and in one of the subsequent battles he was made a prisoner. The bucket is still exhibited in the tower of the cathedral of Modena.

A third instance of a war resulting from a trifling cause was that between Louis VII of France and Henry II. of England. The Archbishop of Rouen decreed that no one should wear long hair upon their heads or chins. Louis submitted to the decree, whereupon his wife Eleanor rallied him upon his appearance. A quarrel ensued, which resulted in the dissolution of the marriage and Eleanor's marriage with Henry. By this marriage the broad domains of Normandy, formerly belonging to Louis, passed into the possession of Henry. Louis, hotly incensed, made an attack on Normandy, and henceforth for nearly 300 years arose those devastating wars which cost France upwards of three million lives.

## Grading and Sample Markets

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free access must be acquired to the market at Minneapolis.

An amendment that consideration of the matter be deferred until conditions are better understood was moved by Mr. Orr, of Binscarth, and seconded by Mr. Babcock, of Birnie.

Mr. Acheson, of the C.P.R., spoke in favor of this amendment, but on being put to the vote it was supported only by the mover and seconder, and the motion made by Peter Wright was then carried unanimously.

Other resolutions relating to the grain question were passed as follows:

That we are in favor of an improvement in our loading platforms, and that this matter be referred to our central executive with a view to getting an improved standard.

That this Convention request the executive to bring before the Railway Commission the injustice of charging full rates to the lake front on grain unloaded at local points.

That we urge the board of grain commissioners to adopt regulations that would permit sampling bins of grain by Boards of Trade or other competent body to act as a check on the sampling of the inspection department, as is now done in Winnipeg and Duluth.

Whereas very heavy losses have occurred to grain shippers from the extreme delay in getting their out-turns from the terminals, ranging from one month and upwards;

Therefore, be it resolved that the executive take this matter up with the railway companies, and failing a proper and reasonable explanation that a test case for damages be instituted by the Association.

That in view of the fact that facilities now exist for making an accurate test of the moisture contained in grain, that the certificate of inspection should show the maximum amount to be deducted by the hospital elevator for any car in the process of drying.

That we ask for an investigation of the system of weighing our grain at the terminal elevators.

Whereas it is manifestly an injustice to the grain grower that he should pay 1 cent per bushel commission on oats, being the same as is paid for wheat, and amounting approximately to twice the amount per car lot, that the executive still continue their efforts to have this commission reduced to half a cent per bushel.

#### EGGS IN WINTER

#### Six Essentials That the Supply May Be Maintained

1. Early hatched pullets or yearling hens. Early pullets are the most prolific layers. See that the pullets selected for the laying hens come from hens that have a creditable record in winter performance. Like begets like, and pullets from heavy winter layers will lay better in winter than stock indiscriminately selected.

2. Dry, light, well-ventilated houses. A house with lots of windows and well ventilated is always dry. A good way to ventilate a poultry house is to use cotton or muslin in one or two of the windows instead of glass. If a straw loft can be put in so much the better. Let in the sunlight and fresh air.

3. An egg-producing ration. Give the hens whole grain, mashes, green feed and meal. Whole grain, wheat, oats or barley is the backbone of the ration, mashes or ground oats with the hulls sifted out, shorts and bran give variety, and are easily digested: green food keeps the blood cool and gives bulk to the ration; meat supplies protein from which the albuminous portion of the egg is made. Grit for the gizzard and oyster shell or lime in some form for egg shells. Supply what else is required to form the egg.

4. Water. Hens will get along without water, getting what moisture they need from eating snow, but they do better where a supply of clear water is available most of the time; if possible all the time.

5. Exercise. Make the hens work for their living. Fat, lazy birds are never record winter layers. Exercise keeps hens warm, in good condition and contented. It is most easily provided for by feeding whole grain in a litter. Short straw, or chaff, makes the best litter. Have eight or ten inches of it on the floor, and make the birds dig their living out of it. Change the litter frequently.

6. Cleanliness. Have a dropping board beneath the roosts and scrape it clean every day. Have road dust or dry ashes or sand in convenient boxes for the birds to take dust baths in. If dust baths are provided, there is little danger of a flock becoming infested with lice. Occasionally smear the crevices about the roosts with kerosene and before winter sets in well clean out, white-wash and fumigate the house.

#### TO FIGHT FOR PRIVILEGE

Montreal, Jan. 20.—A new morning daily, the Times, is to be established in Montreal. B. A. McNab, formerly of the Montreal Star, stated that though the capital of the publishing company was only \$100,000, over half a million had already been subscribed. It is understood that the policy of the new paper will be strongly protectionist and imperialistic.

#### PROTECTION IN A NUTSHELL

The object of Protection is to encourage home industry. The means by which it attains that object is by the manipulation of a fiscal system to raise home prices. If the home prices are not raised the industry is not encouraged. If the industry is encouraged, it is by the raising of prices. That is, in a nutshell, Protection properly understood.—Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour.

#### THE IDEA

Caller—"So you have decided to get another physician?"

Mrs. Neugold—"Indeed I have. The idea of prescribing flaxseed tea and mustard plasters for people as rich as we are."

#### If You Should Die Tonight!

Would your relations be squabbling tomorrow? Would there be lifelong enmity spring up among your friends over the disposition of what little money or even the few trinkets that may constitute your estate?

It is every man's duty to make a will. You can do it in your own home, for 35c. The Bax Legal Will Form has stood the strictest tests in the best courts in the land. You can obtain a Bax Form with full directions and sample will at your Druggist's or Stationer's today, or write the Bax Will Form Co., Room 152, 280 College Street, Toronto.