

K AND THE TRUNK PACIFIC

"In an interview between the deputy minister of justice and the departmental auditor of the railway department, the deputy minister advised that the department is prepared to ask parliament for a separate vote for operation and the Transcontinental commissioners are this day asking that this be done.

"Pending an appropriation by parliament for the year 1913-14, no accounts will be paid on account of operation and if an amount is appropriated by parliament for the year 1913-14 for operating expenses, the capital construction vote will be reduced the amount expended on operation in that year.

"It might be noted on the western division of the Transcontinental, which is being constructed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, that certain sections are being operated and that the cost of operation has been charged to construction and that the receipts have been credited to construction. This practice has obtained for some four or five years.

"This is where I was led astray in my statement yesterday.

"The question as to whether the government had the legal right to allow these charges under the mortgage is being submitted to the justice department for opinion.

"Mr. Maden (Halifax)—In reference to the Halifax terminal matters we were discussing last night, might I have the assurance from the hon. minister of railways that until the plans and reports of the engineer's department are made, no tenders will be asked for the construction of the railroad or the extension of it, either in connection with the project's completion?

"Mr. Cochrane—Until the plans are made.

"Mr. Maden—Yes.

"Mr. Cochrane—My hon. friend may have said that.

"Mr. Fugley—in reading Harbord to-day I notice that my hon. friend the minister of railways is reported as stating that he would at once take up with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company the matter of getting them to operate; my hon. friend is correctly reported in that?

"Mr. Cochrane—Yes.

"Mr. Fugley—in view of the fact that my hon. friend now agrees that the cost of operation cannot be charged up to construction, it would seem desirable, if possible, that the Grand Trunk Pacific should operate themselves.

"Mr. Graham—I wish to again urge to the minister of railways the suggestion which I made last night, before he decides finally to proceed with this work on the Halifax terminal, that he would be wise for him to submit these plans to the best expert he can get on terminals anywhere in the world.

"ation, ambiguity or shadow of turning, as a permanent policy—and then, in accordance with his specific, definite pledges, many times repeated, upon the subject of naval policy to the judgment of the Canadian people, after the passing of the edict in measure for the reshaping of the Dominion's constitution in accordance with the wishes of 1911, as required by the British North America Act, Manitoba Free Press.

"If the wage-earners of Great Britain need \$10,000,000 a week on drink, a very moderate saving in that form of luxury would enable them to present the country with a fleet of Dreadnoughts every year. The figures are astonishing.

"According to George G. Wilson, Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, Great Britain drank less intoxicants in 1912 than in 1911 and 1910, notwithstanding the prevailing prosperity. The Evening Post gives this summary: He estimates the total expenditure of the United Kingdom on alcoholic liquors during 1912, at £161,333,330, as compared with £167,279,229 in 1911, being a decrease of £5,945,899. Spirits show a decrease of £222,838 in an apparently decreased consumption of 1,800,545 gallons, and beer a decrease of £1,000,368 on a decrease of 333,456 standard barrels. Wine, on the other hand, shows a slight increase of \$9,827 on an increased consumption of 10,363 gallons. He points out, however, that the conditions under which the wine and spirit trade have been carried on during the past three years have not been normal. The spirit trade has been depressed by the increase of the spirit duty, and there have been considerable withdrawals from duty-paid stocks of wine. It is, therefore, probable that the decrease in spirits is apparent rather than real, and the increase in the consumption of wine recorded less than the actual increase. The decline in beer consumption is, however, actual. In 1912 the average expenditure per head was £3 10s. 9d., and per family of five £17 13s. 10d., as compared with £3 11s. 10d. per head and £17 19s. 2d. per family in 1911. These figures included both children and adults. Mr. Wilson estimates that the wage-earners in Great Britain spend £2,000,000 a week on drink.

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The Farmer's Question Box

Queries of Interest to Rural Residents Answered by Experts.

Question—I wish to pump water into the kitchen from a well five rods from the house. What amount of piping and what kind of a pump shall I need? H. L. D.

Answer—The pump should not be placed more than about twenty feet above lowest water level in well. The most convenient place to put a hand pump for house use is at the kitchen sink. If the kitchen sink is not more than twenty feet vertically from water in well, place a house force pump right at the sink. If the vertical distance much exceeds twenty feet, then some other arrangement must be made. If there is a basement to house, or if a dug well can be made directly below sink, a set length of pipe can be run to the basement, where the pump can be placed. The cylinder is placed in the basement or dry well with twenty feet vertically from water, with the head or handle of pump at kitchen sink.

If the distance from well to house is about eighty-three feet, as you state, then you will require about that amount of pipe, probably a house force pump; it can be purchased from stock either as the regular pump, or with set length. The distance of cylinder from base in the set length is usually four feet; it, however, can be made less or more to suit requirements. The force pump will elevate the water above pump if necessary. If it is only desired to discharge water at sink, then a lift pump can be used. The better type is known as a cylinder pump, which has a long stroke.

There are a number of types of pumps that could be used. A plunger pump is the best.

Do not use a pump with cylinder over 1 1/2 inches diameter. The pump noted above is known as a house force pump; it can be purchased from stock either as the regular pump, or with set length. The distance of cylinder from base in the set length is usually four feet; it, however, can be made less or more to suit requirements. The force pump will elevate the water above pump if necessary. If it is only desired to discharge water at sink, then a lift pump can be used. The better type is known as a cylinder pump, which has a long stroke.

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RAILROAD MAN HAD TO LAY OFF

Union He Took GIN PILLS

Buffalo, N. Y.—"I have been a Pullman conductor on the O. P. R. and Michigan Central for the last three years.

About four years ago I was laid up with intense pain in the groin, a very sore back and suffered most severely when I tried to urinate.

I treated with my family physician for two months for Gravel in the Bladder but did not receive any benefit. About that time I met another railroad man who had been similarly affected and who had been cured by GIN PILLS, after having been given up by prominent doctors. He had created him for Diabetes. He is now running on the road and is perfectly cured. He strongly advised me to try GIN PILLS.

Which I did. The result that the pills left me entirely."

FRANK S. IDE, 500, a box, for \$2.50. Sample from you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada Limited, Toronto.

ring it from the lower areas, by means of their deep tap roots.

3. They improve the mechanical condition of the soil by opening, mellowing and adding humus. Clovers are therefore distinct as rotation plants.

4. As a green manure they serve a very valuable purpose.

5. Clovers provide profitable yields of hay, pasture or soil feeding and may be employed singly or in combination in a temporary or permanent mixture.

No grass or group of grasses combine the many good qualities of the clover. Few possess the feeding value either from the standpoint of nutrition or palatability or any virtues as a rotation plant, and none can be considered in the first degree as a soil renovator. Although the clover may effect some slight physical action on the soil, they do not accumulate or restore nitrogen, nor do they make available the mineral elements of the soil.

They merely deplete a soil of all these constituents and particularly the most expensive, viz., nitrogen.

THE VIRTUES AND DEFECTS OF TIMOTHY.

Timothy is decidedly the most popular and perhaps the most valuable of our long list of grasses. Others such as the Blue Grasses, Orchard, Tall Out Grass and Meadow Fescue have in the province of New Brunswick? Is their feeding value comparable with other fodder crops?

Answer—When the value of root crops is taken into account, the timothy is a very desirable quality. As a pasture grass, however, it is defective. Unfortunately timothy begins its growth late in the spring, grows slowly, and is easily injured by frost and cold. It is also very hard to provide satisfactory pasture either in mixtures or singly for a rather long period of years.

Timothy is a grass of the clover type, however, in the sense that clover is, but rather on account of the fact that one growing will kill the soil without further benefit. In the case of timothy, however, the soil is not so much injured.

Many grasses by reason of their underground stems are able to spread the plow and continue to throw up blades which are not killed by frost or cold. In the case of timothy, however, the soil is not so much injured.

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