Home-Made Biscuits — and

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Fresh from the oven and piping hot! So light they melt in the mouth! A rare treat indeed. But ever so much better served with CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP.

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PUBLIC REVENUE FALLING

The Big Decrease Is Found In the Receipts From Customs

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Dominion revenue continues to fall far below the record of last year. This is the case in practically every department where there is a revenue account, the heaviest decrease of course being shown in the Customs receipts. Inland revenue returns have also declined considerably. The amount of duty collected on goods entered for consumption in October was $5,657,871 as compared with $9,198,657 for the corresponding month of the previous year, a drop of more than three millions and a half in the month. It is understood that the November figures will show a decline nearly as great. In seven months of the fiscal year the total duty collected fell from $67,761,983 in 1913 to $48,514,957, a decrease of approximately nineteen millions and a quarter. The controlling factor in the trade disturbance to which these declines are due is, of course, the war. The same factor is necessitating a heavy and increasing expenditure on lines not in contemplation when the plans for the financial year were made and the estimates computed.

Expenditures on things other than war mobilization, equipment and defence works, have been as far as possible curtailed, few, if any, new public works having been undertaken, but the situation is nevertheless a difficult one and one which Parliament when it meets early in the new year will have to face. The Finance Minister's arrangement with the Bank of England for loan advances to be later covered by a permanent funded war loan, makes provision from time to time for the Dominion's war expenditure, but the lower revenue affects the ability of the Government to carry on the ordinary programme of national development.

OVER 5,000 JEWS IN ARMY.

Rabbi Adler of London Goes with Second Contingent.

A despatch from London says: The Times says, regarding the enlistments of Jews in the British army: British Jewry is justifiably proud of the response made by its members to the call to arms. On the outbreak of the war there were about 500 Jews in the regular army. To-day Rev. Michael Adler, Jewish Chaplain to the forces, is in possession of the names of over five thousand of his flock, and many other names are pouring in. No fewer than 450 Jews hold commissions in the army and navy. These figures are very gratifying, as, allowing for the large number of Jews whose alien birth debars them from service, the total quota which Jewry should supply is about 3,200. Rabbi Adler goes to the front with the second draft shortly. This is the first time in history that a Jewish Chaplain accompanied troops to the field.

BUYS 50,000 GASOLINE TANKS.

They Will Be Used in Constructing Pontoon Bridges.

A despatch from New York says: The Russian Government has purchased here 50,000 55-gallon airtight gasolene tanks, at a cost of approximately $250,000, to be used in constructing pontoon bridges in their military operations, according to a statement issued by the manufacturers. The tanks are of steel and are cylindrical in shape.

The first shipment is to go forward next Saturday, it was said. The entire lot, under the terms of the contract, must be shipped not later than January 15.

Contingent From Newfoundland.

A despatch from Salisbury, England, says: The Newfoundland contingent have been assigned to Fort George, Scotland, for garrison duty. Two hundred horses have been stolen from the remount depot.

THE SURPLUS CANADIAN OFFICERS

Two Hundred Are Returning to Join the Second Contingent

A despatch from London says: The surplus Canadian officers at the camps at Salisbury Plain, who have been anxiously waiting for official news from Ottawa, have been notified that they can apply for temporary commissions in the British Army, without separation allowances or even the Canadian rates of pay, failing which they are to hold themselves in readiness to return to their regiments in Canada at an early date. Some twenty will probably join Kitchener's army, but the rest prefer to return to Canada. Arrangements have been made at Salisbury Plain for a body of about two hundred surplus officers to sail for Canada under Col. Macpherson. It is understood that they will join the second contingent, which apparently has a shortage of officers. An officer of high rank says that this step in no way reflects upon the officers who are returning, all being able men. Col. W. Grant Morden is paying a visit to Sir John French's headquarters in Northern France.

Private Runey, of the Royal Grenadiers, Toronto (which regiment is now part of the Third Battalion), while driving a team, was run into by a motor, and sustained a severe concussion of the brain. His condition is serious.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Dec. 8.—Flour—Manitoba first patents, $6.60, in jute bags; second patents, $6.10; strong bakers', $5.90; Ontario wheat flour, 90 per cent., patents, quoted at $4.50 to $4.60, seaboard.

Wheat—Manitoba No. 1 Northern, new, $1.24; No. 2 at $1.21; Ontario wheat, No. 2, at $1.12 to $1.14, at outside points.

Oats—Ontario, 49 to 50c, outside, and at 52 to 53c, on track, Toronto; Western Canada, No. 2, quoted at 58c, and No. 3 at 55c.

Barley—64 to 68c, outside.

Rye—98 to $1, outside, for No. 2.

Peas—No. 2 quoted at $1.70, outside.

Corn—No. 3 new American, 71c, all rail, Toronto freight.

Buckwheat—No 2 at 75 to 78c, outside.

Bran and Shorts—Bran, $25 a ton, and shorts at $27 to $28.

Rolled Oats—Car lots, per bag of 90 lbs., $3 to $3.15.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 22 to 25c; inferior, 20 to 21c; creamery prints, 29 to 29 1-2c; do., solids, 27 1-2 to 28c.

Eggs—New-laid, selects, dozen, 35 to 38c; storage, 28 o 30c.

Honey—12 to 12 1-2c per lb. for strained. No. 1 honeycomb, $2.75 per dozen; No. 2, $2 to $2.25.

Poultry—Chickens, dressed, 12 to 14c; ducks, dressed, lb., 12 to 14c; fowl, 9 to 10c; turkeys, dressed, 16 to 18c.

Cheese—New, large, 16 to 16 1-4c; twins, 16 1-2c.

Beans—Prime, bushel, $2.75 to $2.80; hand-picked, $2.90.

Potatoes—Ontarios, 70c per bag, out of store, 62 to 63c in car lots. New Brunswicks, car lots, 70 to 75c per bag.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Dealers are paying as follows for car lot deliveries on track here:—

Straw is quoted at $7.50 to $8 a ton, in car lots, on track here.

Hay—No. 1 new hay is quoted at $16.50 to $17, on track here, No. 2 at $14.50 to $15 and No. 3 at $11 to $12.

Provisions.

Bacon long clear, 14 1-2 to 15c per lb. in case lots. Hams—Medium, 17 1-2 to 18c; do., heavy, 15 1-2 to 16 1-2c; rolls, 14 1-2 to 15c; breakfast bacon, 18 1-2 to 19c; backs, 21 1-2 to 22c; boneless backs, 24c.

Lard—Market is easy at 12 to 12 1-4c for tierces and at 12 1-2 to 12 3-4c for pails. Compound, 9 1-2 to 9 1-2c.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Dec. 8.—Cash:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.17 1-4; No. 2 Northern, $1.14 5-8; No. 3 Northern, $1.09 1-2; No. 4, $1.05; No. 5, $1.00 1-2; No. 6, 95 1-2c; feed, 91 1-2c. Oats—Extra No. 1 feed, 49c. Barley unquoted. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.25 3-4; No. 2 C.W., $1.22 3-4.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Dec. 8.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 73 to 74c. Oats, Canadian Western, No. 2, 62c; No. 3, 58c; No. 2 local white, 54c; No. 3 local white, 53c; No. 4 local white, 52c. Barley, Man. feed, 68c; malting, 76 to 78c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $6.70; seconds, $6.20; strong bakers', $6; Winter patents, choice, $6; straight rollers, $5.50 to $5.60; do., bags, $2.65 to $2.75. Rolled oats, barrels, $6.55; do., bags, 90 lbs., $3.15. Bran $25. Shorts $27. Middlings $30. Mouillie, $32 to $36. Hay, No. 2, per ton car lots, $19 to $20. Cheese, finest westerns, 15 1-2 to 15 5-8c; finest easterns 15 1-4 to 15 3-8c. Butter, choicest creamery, 27 to 27 1-2c; seconds, 26 to 26 1-2c; fresh, 48 to 50c; selected, 32c; No. 1 stock, 28 to 29c; No. 2 stock, 25 to 26c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 62 1-2c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis Dec. 8.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.19 3-4; No. 1 Northern, $1.16 to $1.18 3-4; No. 2 Northern, $1.12 to $1.16 3-4; December, $1.12 7-8. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 57 to 58 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 45 to 45 1-2c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, Dec. 8.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.18 7-8; No. 1 Northern, $1.17 7-8; No. 2 Northern, $1.13 7-8; December, $1.15 7-8. Linseed, $1.48 1-4; December, $1.47 1-2.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Dec. 8.—Several fine fat bulls that would weigh out well killed brought $7.50 to $7.60, while choice weighty cows went as high as $7.25. Larger lots of butchers' steers cashed in at $7.65 and $7.80, while other load lots brought $7.60 and $7.50; fair to medium, $6.50 to $7; with common at $5.50 to $6.50.

The bulk of butchers' cow stuff brought from $6 to $7, good bulls ranged from $6 to $7, with common at $4.50 to $5.50.

The stocker trade was not active, nor were receipts large. For breedy animals a market exists at $6.25 to $6.75 for best and $5.75 to $6.25 for medium. Common stuff, $4.65 to $5.

Operators were buying milkers and springers and paying steady prices from $80 to $95 for choice, $70 to $80 for good, $60 to $70 for medium, $45 to $60 for inferior. $9 to $10 given for choice calves, $8 to $9 for medium to good and $4 to $5 for grass calves. Lambs, $8.50 to $8.75 was given for top quality, $8 to $8.50 for medium grade. Heavier stuff with wet fleece was off 25 cents, selling on the average around $7.25. Good sheep, $5.25 to $6 being paid for light ewes with heavy at $4 to $4.50, and culls at $2 to $3.50. Hogs at $7.15, f.o.b. country points, $7.50, fed and watered, and at $7.75, off cars.

Montreal, Dec. 8.—Prime beeves, 7 1-4 to 7 1-2c; medium, 5 to 7c; bulls, 4 to 5 1-2c; lean canners, 3 1-4 to 4c; milch cows, $40 to $80 each; calves, 4 1-2 to 8 1-2c; sheep, 4 1-2 to 5 1-4c; lambs, 7 1-2 to 7 3-4c; hogs, 7 1-2 to 7 3-4c.

POTENTIAL STRENGTH.

England and Wales Have 5,600,000 Men Between 20 and 40 Years.

A despatch from London says: The total male population of England and Wales available for military purposes is estimated at 5,600,000 in the annual report of the Registrar-General of births, deaths and marriages. The Registrar's compilation gives the following figures: Age 20-24, 1,502,652; age 25-29, 1,455,783; age 30-34, 1,375,872; age 35-39, 1,261,432.

Many Germans Wounded.

A despatch from London says: News reaches here that the American Hospital at Munich already has had more than six thousand patients, although it can accommodate no more than fifty. The daily stream of German wounded surpasses all the estimates yet made.

DE WET HAS BEEN CAPTURED

The Rebel Leader Made Prisoner by Union Forces in South Africa

A despatch from London says: General Christian de Wet, leader of the rebellion in the Union of South Africa, has been captured, according to a Pretoria official despatch.

Christian de Wet rose to fame as commander-in-chief of the Orange Free State forces in the South African War. Starting as a burgher in the Heilbron commando, he later was appointed commandant at Ladysmith and was sent to relieve Gen. Cronje as second in command. When General Cronje surrendered De Wet was made commander-in-chief. He was one of the signatories of the peace conference after the war and later was Minister of Agriculture in the Orange River Colony.

Gen. de Wet at the outbreak of the present war offered a corps of South African scouts to Lord Kitchener. Later he protested against the action of the Union of South Africa in fighting the Germans, and took the field against the British forces.

Gen. de Wet has several times been reported as meeting with reverses and once as having been wounded. One of his sons was killed in the fighting and two sons surrendered under the Government's amnesty proclamation.

A despatch from London says: "Pale and haggard, but calmly smoking his pipe, Gen. Christian de Wet, the rebel leader, arrived at Johannesburg, guarded by soldiers with fixed bayonets. He was taken through the streets, which were lined with the excited populace, and placed in the fort, a prisoner, pending a probable court-martial. Whether he will be hanged as a traitor cannot yet be predicted. That same factions favor this, however, is indicated by the tone of the national press, which urges the Government action against "those behind the scenes" who stimulated De Wet and other rebels to action. These co-traitors, it is added, should be brought to the shadow of the gallows.

NIGHT RAID BY COSSACKS

Seized and Drove Off Over 300 German Soldiers Forty of Whom Were Women

A despatch from Petrograd says: One of the Don Cossacks, who has just arrived here wounded, and who received a commission for his daring work, relates how three score of them captured three hundred German cavalrymen, killed a number of others and found out much of interest for their commanders, in a night raid upon Czenstochowa. The Germans have been in occupation of Czenstochowa, which they seized in the first week of the war without opposition. These three score Don Cossacks were out scouting with special instructions to find out what was going on in Czenstochowa. Riding quietly within about half a mile of the town, they divided into ten sections of six men each, and timing a concentrated movement, dashed into sleeping Czenstochawo simultaneously from all sides. They killed a considerable number of startled Germans who knew not where to hide and created panic throughout the town.

The Cossacks met in the centre of Czenstochowa and drove off before them to their own lines three hundred prisoners. When these came to be examined forty were found to be women dressed in soldier's uniforms. All this, says the Don Cossack, happened only a few days ago.

George J. Bury.
New General Manager of C.P.R. System throughout Canada.

TO BUY 6,000 MOUNTS.

Sir Adam Beck and Committee Confer with Minister of Militia.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The special committee on remounts, headed by Sir Adam Beck, is here conferring with the Minister of Militia in regard to providing bases. There are to be twenty-seven squadrons of cavalry, each with a strength of two hundred, and this will require about 6,000 mounts. They will be purchased throughout the country by the same system as was followed when the artillery horses were bought. The supply promises to be fully equal to the requirements.

Only One Survivor.

A despatch from London says: A sailor named Nielsen, the sole survivor among seven who escaped in a boat when the Danish steamer Mary was blown up by a mine in the North Sea, was landed by a trawler which picked him up. He said his six companions died from exposure. Seven of the crew of the Mary who escaped in another boat have been rescued.

GERMAN LOSSES APPALLING.

Two-thirds of Their Army in Poland Put Out of Action.

A despatch from Petrograd says: Newspapers here are beginning to print numerous fragmentary accounts, derived from wounded soldiers, of the recent fighting in Poland. The general impression from all sides is that the Vistula-Warthe fighting has been incomparably more severe than anything experienced before on any front during this war. The Germans early in the conflict christened it the "Imperial" battle, for they had been impressed by highest authority that upon their success depended the whole future of the war, and as a reward for their success they were promised that they would be disbanded to their homes at the conclusion of the campaign. The character of the fighting has compelled the Germans to rely on their manhood instead of their machinery, yet they still persist in their massed formation against rifle, maxim or bayonet. Their losses have been appalling. Experienced experts estimate that the Germans have lost two-thirds of their army in Poland. There were several critical moments during the fighting north of Lodz. One Russian division held its ground against two German army corps, and finally drove them back. As has been stated, but for the tardiness of the arrival of one Russian army corps the battle would have ended in complete victory for the Russians a week ago. As it was large numbers of the Germans got out of the trap, and subsequent fighting has been a curious tactical spectacle with the Russians and Germans in alternate strips covering a considerable area of the Polish battlefield. The Germans have alternated furious attacks with retreats.

SIX MEN KILLED.

Windows in Bradford Were Broken by Lyddite Explosion.

A despatch from Bradford, England, says: A large stock of Lyddite exploded with a roar on Wednesday in a chemical works near this city. Six men were killed and many others injured. Hundreds of windows in Bradford and nearby villages were broken. The people were in great alarm, some of them believing that the noise was the roar of guns of an invading German army.

Touching.

Easymark—I've loaned so much money to my friends that I am almost broke.

Owens—Let me make the finishing touch.

CROSSES YSER ON RAFTS

Plot Was Discovered by Allies and Scarcely one of the Germans Returned

A despatch from North-eastern France says: Fierce fighting is taking place along a considerable part of the battle line. The Germans anticipated the concerted forward movement of the allies by making a spirited attack themselves. The allies were not taken by surprise. Never was an army more ready to defend itself. In the dark hours of the morning a large force of Germans crossed the flood waters of the Yser by means of big, broad rafts. The venture was a desperate one, for not a man who set out on it could have been ignorant of the fact that death was certainly awaiting him. The rafts were punted through the shallow waters in dead silence, and in utter darkness. Each carried about fifty or sixty men and some mitrailleuses, in preparation for the dawn. A further fleet of rafts drawn by motor boats was waiting on the German side of the muddy waters, but before dawn came the plot was discovered and when daybreak arrived the artillery of the allies met the advancing Germans with devastating effect. In spite of their losses these Germans, brave even to madness, still essayed the crossing. They were partly covered by a heavy cannonade by their field artillery, and until mid-day the German still persisted in their plan. Several rafts were upset in midstream by the fire of French guns and a great number of Germans were drowned as well as shot. Once again the Yser claimed its heavy toll, once again German blood stain its waters crimson. The attack eventually ceased after the Germans had suffered immense losses in men and mitrailleuses, but the artillery kept up a determined bombardment of the allied position, meeting with a vigorous, well-directed reply.

Britain's Mastership of Sea Affirmed

A despatch from Paris says: The Temps says of the visit of King George: "The King's voyage touches us by the serene tranquility with which it was accomplished. Great Britain, with a fine gesture, affirms her mastership of the sea. Because German submarines have succeeded in gliding even to the coasts of France and Ireland, British naval power is not affected any more than bombs thrown by a Taube can diminish the worth of our army. At his own hour and on his own day, despite the wind blowing a tempest, the King of England traverses the sea with a security which disdains even to conceal the voyage and scorns any traitorous attack which the journey might suggest to the enemy. King George's visit will appear to our enemies, and to all peoples who know that their existence depends on the issue of the war, as a fresh manifestation of the close solidarity uniting the allies."

May Land a New Army at Ostend

A despatch from Paris says: It is unofficially reported that the Germans have sent a new army of 120,000 men to defend Zeebrugge and possibly Ostend. The renewal of the bombardment of Zeebrugge by the British fleet, together with a report that Ostend is being shelled, might indicate that the allies are planning to land a new army of their own along the Belgian coast and strike the Germans on the flank. The Germans have been incessantly active at Zeebrugge and rumors have been current for many days that they are planning to attack England with Zeppelins and submarines to be assembled at that coast port. It is said that after losing several submarines from the bombardment of the British ships they took measures to protect the rest by submerging them in the inner basin.