GREAT HOUSES PROTECTED

Buckingham Palace and Other London Residences Covered By Wire Netting

A despatch from London says: The private apartments of the Royal family in Buckingham Palace are being protected against possible German air raids. Ever since the Zeppelin raid of a few weeks ago, when bombs were dropped near Sandringham, one of the Royal residences, there have been reports in circulation here that protective measures would be adopted for at least part of Buckingham Palace.

Much attention was attracted on Wednesray when workmen began spreading heavy wire netting over that part of the palace occupied as residential quarters by the Royal family. This netting was placed on a heavy framework trestle which stands six feet or more from the roof proper. Among other places in London protected by asimilar screen are the houses of the Duchess of Marlborough, one of the Rothschilds and some of the public institutions.

Although many of the finest works of art had already been removed from galleries here before the air raid, the attack was a signal for a more thorough paring down of collections. Not only art museums have taken the precautions; many of the priceless objects in the Victoria and Albert and British Museums have been stored away.

FOOD SUPPLIES EXHAUSTED

Shops Closed and Whole Responsibility of Feeding the People is Thrown on Military Governor

A despatch from Copenhagen says: "The German people are more terrified by the possibility of being starved out by England than by the thought of final disaster overtaking their forces in the field. Von Bethmann-Hollweg's recent utterance that England is using barbaric methods in attempting to starve seventy million men, women and children has had an effect on the nation the Chancellor did not foresee. He has frightened the people, has focussed the nation's thought on the food peril, and by repeatedly accentuating it he has drawn the people's attention from the military aspect. The terrible crisis of starvation, laughed at a few months ago, is now not far from being a real thing in some of the country districts in Germany."

WAR TIME SACRIFICES.

How the President of the C.P.R. Looks at It.

The readiness of all to go deep in the pocket, so that Canada would act worthily her part in helping the British Empire and her Allies in the present war, was expressed by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy to a newspaper representative, who spoke to him about the taxes imposed on railways, steamships, cables and telegrams.

"The individual, the community, the nation, fully understand that in war time sacrifices have to be made," said Sir Thomas. "These they are willing to undertake, as they are necessary for the integrity of the Empire. At the same time, they will accept the extra burdens with the better grace if they are well convinced that proper caution and economy are exercised in the disbursement of the extra taxes and the administration of affairs which accompany such disbursement.

"One cannot gauge the amount of trouble involved in the process of realizing these special taxes by stamps or otherwise, but all are willing in such a time as the present, to do their full duty; to put up with any trouble; and to endure sacrifices. They will the more readily consent to all this if they have the satisfied feeling that all proper caution and economy have been employed by those in authority in the administration of public affairs, and especially of those special public affairs relating to our share in aiding the Mother Country. With such adequate caution and prudence, there would be nothing to regret afterwards.

"It is the duty of all of us, individuals and corporations, to bear our share of the extra burdens, which must necessarily be imposed at this time of stress. If these are wisely and prudently disbursed, so as to obtain the best and most efficacious results, as respects the public service, there will be no occasion to complain; and all these special burdens will be borne, I have no doubt, with cheerfulness by our people, who are ready to do their utmost to aid in the defence of the empire."

KEEP BRASS FROM ENEMY.

French to Take Buttons Off Coats Sent to Prisoners in Germany.

A despatch from Paris says: An official notice, just issued, warns the public that in sending clothing to French prisoners in Germany all buttons, especially brass ones, must be cut off. Orders have been issued that hereafter all soldiers of France shall receive half a litre of wine each day. This order follows the announcement that there is double the quantity of wine on hand that was believed in storage.

A GERMAN AIRSHIP LOST

Four Members of Zeppelin's Crew Were Drowned and Eleven Rescued

A despatch from Copenhagen says: Confirmation has been received here that a second German airship has been wrecked off the coast of Jutland. The Zeppelin L-3 exploded on Fanoe Island Wednesday and another Zeppelin commanded by Captain Count Platen, sank to the shallow coastal water ten miles north of Esbjerg, Jutland, on Thursday. Four of the crew were drowned, but the others managed to get ashore. Some of them were suffering from broken legs and other injuries. In all, three officers and eight men escaped. Count Platen had both of his legs broken. The airship drifted to sea.

The survivors say that they were on patrol duty over the North Sea when the weight of snow on the envelope caused the airship to sink to the surface of the water.

It is understood that at the time of the accident the whole Zeppelin fleet was patrolling the North Sea just outside Danish waters, Zeppelin No. 2 being in command.

SEVERAL CASES OF MENINGITIS

Disease Not Taken to England by Canadians, But Due to Environment

A despatch from London says: The statement in the House of Commons by Dr. McNamara that 15 cases of meningitis, with eight deaths resulting, occurred in the Crystal Palace, where there were 6,578 officers and men, shows that the dread disease was not confined to the Canadian contingent at Salisbury Plain. It has been a disputed point here whether the diesase was brought to England by the Canadians or was induced by environment.

FOOD SCARCE--TO SEND CITIZENS AWAY

A despatch from Copenhagen says: The report is in circulation here, owing to the necessity to restrict food consumption, that the German Government intends ordering 5,000,000 Germans who possess independent incomes and are ineligible for military service to leave Germany for neutral countries and remain there until the war is over.

It is planned, according to the report, that 3,000,000 of these persons shall go to the Scandinavian countries, 1,000,000 to Holland, and 1,000,000 to Switzerland.

P. Bark,

Russian Finance Minister, who says that allies' markets are closed to Germany forever.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Feb. 23.—Flour—Manitoba first patents, $8, in jute bags; second patents, $7.50; strong bakers', $7.20. Ontario wheat flour, 90 per cent. patents, $6.60 to $6.70, seaboard.

Wheat—Manitoba No. 1 Northern, $1.67; No. 2 at $1.64, and No. 3 at $1.61. Ontario wheat, No. 2, $1.55 to $1.60, at outside points.

Oats—Ontario, 63 to 65c, outside, and at 67 to 68c, on track, Toronto. Western Canada, No. 2, quoted at 72 1-2c, and No. 3 at 69 1-2c.

Barley—Good malting grades ,85 to 87c, outside.

Rye—$1.18 to $1.22, outside.

Peas—No. 2 at $1.90 to $2, outside.

Corn—No. 2 new American, 84c, all rail, Toronto freight.

Buckwheat—No. 2 at 85 to 88c, outside.

Bran and shorts—Bran, $26 to $28 a ton, and shorts at $30.

Rolled oats—Car lots, per bag of 90 lbs., $3.45 to $3.50.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 25 to 26c; inferior, 20 to 21c; creamery prints, 32 to 33 1-2c; do., solids, 30 to 31c; farmers' separator, 26 to 27c.

Eggs—New-laid, in cartons, 33 to 34c; selects, 28 to 29c; storage, 26 to 27c.

Beans—$2.90 to $3, for prime, and $3 to $3.10 for hand-picked.

Honey—60-lb. tins sell at 12 1-2c, and 10-lb. tins at 13c. No. 1 combs, $3 per dozen, and No. 2, $2.40.

Poultry—Chickens, dressed, 13 to 15c; ducks, dressed, 14 to 16c; fowl, 10 to 11c; geese, 14 to 15c; turkeys, dressed, 19 to 20c.

Cheese—17 3-4 to 18c for large, and at 18 to 18 1-4c for twins.

Potatoes—Ontarios, 65 to 75c per bag, out of store, 60c in car lots. New Brunswicks, car lots, 65c per bag.

Baled Hay and Straw.

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

Straw is quoted at $8 to $8.50 a ton, in car lots on track here.

Hay—No. 1 new hay is quoted at $17.50 to $18; No. 2 at $15.50 to $16; and No. 3 at $12.50 to $13.50.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 13 1-2 to 14c per lb., in case lots. Hams—Medium, 17 to 17 1-2c; do., heavy, 14 1-2 to 15c; rolls, 14 to 14 1-2c; breakfast bacon, 18 to 18 1-2c; backs, 20 to 21c; boneless backs, 23c.

Lard—Pure, tub, 11 3-4 to 12c; compound, 9 3-4 to 10c in tubs, and 10 to 10 1-4c in pails.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Feb. 23.—Cash—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.55 1-4; No. 2 Northern, $1.53 1-4; No. 3 Northern, $1.50; No. 4, $1.45 3-4; No. 5, $1.42; No. 6, $1.37 1-4. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 65 1-4c; No. 3 C.W., 62 1-4c; extra No. 1 feed, 62 1-4c. Barley—No. 3, 80c; No. 4, 75c; rejected, 72c; feed, 72c. Flax—No 1 N.W.C., $1.61; No. 2 C.W., $1.58.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Feb. 23.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 87 to 88c. Oats, Canadian Western, No. 2, 74c; No. 3, 70 1-2 to 71c; extra No. 1 feed, 70 1-2 to 71c; No. 2 local white, 66 1-2 to 67c; No. 3 local white, 65 1-2 to 66c; No. 4 local white, 64 1-2 to 65c. Barley, Man. feed, 78 1-2c; malting, 98c to $1. Buckwheat, No. 2, 98c to $1. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $8.10; seconds, $7.60; strong bakers', $7.40; Winter patents, choice, $8.30; straight rollers, $7.80 to $8; bags, $3.70 to $3.80. Rolled oats, barrels, $7.25; bags, 90 lbs., $3.50. Bran, $27. Shorts, $29. Middlings, 32. Mouillie, $33 to $37. Hay, No. 2, per ton car lots, $18 to $19. Cheese, finest westerns, 17 to 17 1-2c. Butter, choicest creamery, 32 to 32 1-2c; seconds, 31 to 31 1-2c. Eggs, fresh, 35 to 36c; selected, 28c; No. 1 stock, 27c; No. 2 stock, 24 to 25c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 50 to 52 1-2c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Feb. 23.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.54 3-4; No. 1 Northern, $1.50 1-4 to $1.54 1-4; No. 2 Northern, $1.46 1-4 to $1.51 3-4; May, $1.50 1-4. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 71 to 71 1-4c. Oats—No. 3 white, 56 to 56 1-4c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, Feb. 23.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.53 1-4; No. 1 Northern, $1.52 1-4; No. 2 Northern, $1.49 1-4 to $1.50 1-4; May, $1.52 1-4. Linseed—Cash, $1.84 3-4 to $1.85 3-4; May, $1.85 3-4.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Feb. 23.—Fine bulls, weighing 1,500 to 2,000 lbs., brought $5.75 to $6, with some choice at $6.25. Butchers' cows of good quality sold between $5.50 and $6 in fair numbers, with common to medium between $4.75 and $5.50. Canners and cutters sold between $4 and $5; stockers brought $5.50 to $6. A ready demand came for milkers. Fine lots of lambs sold at $9.25, with one lot at $9.35. Medium at $8 to $9, with heavy at $7.50 and culls at $6.50. Fine sheep sold at $5.25 to $5.25, with heavy at $4.25 to $5.25, and culls at $3 to $4. Calves sold at $10 to $11, good at $8 to $10, and rough to medium at $5 to $7.50. Hogs sold at $8 off cars, at $7.75 fed and watered, and at $7.40 f.o.b., country points.

Montreal, Feb. 23.—Prime beeves, 7 1-4 to 7 1-2; medium, 5 1-2 to 7c; common, 4 1-2 to 5 1-2c. Cows, $40 to $80 each. Calves, 5 to 8 1-2c. Sheep about 5c. Lambs, 8 to 8 1-2c. Hogs, 8 to 8 1-4c.

INFORMATION BUREAU READY

Friends of Canadian Wounded Will Be Reliably Informed.

A despatch from London says: The Information Bureau concerning Canadian wounded is now ready for work at 14 Cockspur Street. Friends of Canadian wounded will by its agency be reliably informed of their conditions. Seven motor ambulances and a motor kitchen are among the Canadian Red Cross equipment now at Cliveden.

BRITISH PRISONERS ILL-USED

Food of Poor Quality and Their Clothing in Rags —Different Treatment to the French

A despatch from London says: In describing the arrival at Rotterdam of 100 British who had been incapacitated, and are on their way home from German camps, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says:—

"The soldiers were welcomed by the Dutch officials and the Dutch civilians cheered them and loaded them with gifts of pipes tobacco, cigars, chocolate and other luxuries, all of which were wrapped in the Dutch colors. Many of the soldiers wept at the kindnesses shown them. All were severely wounded, and the injuries of many were terrible. Many of the men were on crutches.

"All of the prisoners were most anxious to know how the many German prisoners were treated in England, as their guards had told them that the prisoners had been abominably treated. The British prisoners thought this was the reason for their rough treatment in the German camps. One non-commissioned officer said:

"We were treated all right at the hospital, especially by the nurses, but the fellows in the concentration camp had an awful time, for on the slightest complaint they were kicked, while for a serious breach of discipline they were tied to a post for hours. The food, which was chiefly beans, was of poor quality and small in quantity. The clothes were rags. When the men protested that they were starving they were told: 'Your friends in England have cut off our food supply.'"

"This man confirmed the previous reports that the French prisoners were treated in the most friendly manner, in striking contrast to the treatment of the British prisoners."

DISGUISED AS NEUTRAL SHIPS

Britain Thinks Destruction of American Vessel Will Bring War With Germany.

A despatch from London says: England's naval experts fear mines far more than submarines, and it is believed that German mine-layers, flying neutral flags and disguised as fishing vessels are strewing mines, although there is no absolute confirmation for this.

Germany's reply to America heightens the belief that trouble between the two countries is likely, although it is admitted that the actual destruction of an American ship may be needed to bring America to the point of a declaration of war.

It is not considered that Germany's response is a satisfactory answer to American demands for assurances regarding the safety of American ships and lives. The suggestion of a convoy is ridiculed for the reason that neither Germany nor the convoying warships can obtain safety from floating mines for American merchant steamers. In fact, the convoys themselves would be imperilled, for under no circumstances could the Germans furnish guides through the mined areas.

Germany intends carrying on her threatened blockade by combined Zeppelin and submarine action. Great airship activity continues in the North Sea.

Emperor William, with his brother, Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, and Admiral von Tirpitz, the Minister of the Navy, and their respective staffs, left Berlin for Wilhelmshaven, Heligoland, and other naval stations, to direct the arrangements for blockading England.

It is reported that the Germans have built 120 big mine-laying submarines during the last six months, each with a carrying capacity of over one hundred mines.

GIRL'S PAIR OF MITTENS.

Story That Many Another Might Equally Tell.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—The tale of a pair of mittens knitted by a pair of small but eager hands is told in a letter received here from the battlefront in France. The mittens were knitted by Elaine Forcade, a little French-Canadian girl in Montreal, who sent them to to Major-General Sam Hughes, with the request that they be sent to some one who needed them in the trenches at the front. The address of the maker was, however, not given. General Hughes gave the mittens to Captain Dumont, who in turn sent them to General Legranne of the French army. A letter received by General Hughes states that the mittens were given to a French soldier, and that they have probably saved his hands on many occasions from the cold and snow of the trenches. It is hard to say through what adventures and scenes of horror the mittens made by the little French-Canadian girl have passed.

Norse Steamer Sunk by a Mine in the Baltic.

A despatch from London says: The Norwegian steamer Nordcap, according to the Exchange Telegraph Company's Copenhagen correspondent, has struck a German mine in the Baltic Sea and foundered. All her crew perished. The Nordcap was a steamer of 322 tons, and was owned by Wrangell and Company, of Haugesend.

Foodstuffs From Bularia Stopped by the Allies.

A despatch from Berlin says: British and French warships are blockading the Bulgarian port of Dedeagatch to prevent the importation through it of foodstuffs destined for Germany and Austria, according to a Constantinople despatch made public by the Overseas News Agency on Wednesday.

TWO VICTIMS OF "BLOCKADE"

Norwegian and French Steamers Torpedoed, But Neither of Them Sank.

A despatch from London says: A Norwegian steamer and a French steamer are the victims of the German "blockade" since its formal inauguration at midnight Thursday.

An official statement issued by the Admiralty Friday night says the Norwegian tank steamer Belridge was struck by a torpedo fired by a German submarine near Folkstone. Pieces of the torpedo, it is asserted, have been found on the ship, which did not sink, but was badly damaged and was beached at Walmer, near Dover, in a sinking condition. She sailed from New Orleans on January 28 and from Newport News on February 5 for Amsterdam. A boat containing 18 of the crew and the British Admiralty pilot was landed safely, the captain and a picked detachment remaining on board to make repairs.

A despatch to Lloyd's from Dover reports that the steamer Belridge is now anchored in the Downs, and that arrangements are being made for her to proceed to Thames Haven convoyed by a tug.

The French ship Dinorah, from Havre for Dunkirk, likewise survived her experience. She was 16 miles off Dieppe early Friday when an explosion lifted her stern out of the water and stove in a plate on the port side below the water line. Word of the Dinorah's predicament was taken to Dieppe by fishing boats, and tugs came to her assistance, towing her safely to port, where her cargo will be discharged. A German submarine was reported off Cape Ailly, France, several days ago.

The attack on the Dinorah was the direct cause of an order suspending the daily steam service between Dieppe and England. It is believed that a number of hostile submarines are now in Channel waters and that unusual precautions should be taken. The U16 is reported to have been the one that tried to sink the Dinorah.

NERUTAL FLAGS WILL BE FLOWN

But Only For the Purpose of Escaping Capture or Destruction.

A despatch from London says: The British Foreign Office has issued its reply to the American note of Feb. 12 concerning the use of the United States flag by British mercantile vessels. The document shows that the Government will not bind itself to guarantee that neutral flags will not be employed in the future under the same circumstances as attended the Lusitania case, that gave rise to the protest from Washington.

The reply states, however, that the British Government has no intention of advising merchant shipping to use foreign flags as a general practice or to resort to them except for the purpose of escaping capture or destruction. It declares also that if the obligation of visit and search is not adhered to and neutral ships are sunk without regard to the dictates of international law and humanity, the onus for such action will rest upon the Government ordering that such obligation should be disregarded.

If this obligation upon a belligerent warship is met, the note says, the hoisting of a neutral flag aboard a British ship cannot possibly endanger neutral shipping.

BUGLER OF FOURTEEN GOING.

Youngest Kingston Soldier Is William Peppiatt.

A despatch from Kingston says: Bugler William Peppiatt, son of Sergt.-Major Peppiatt, R.C.H.A., will be the youngest Kingston boy to go overseas. He is attached to the 22nd Battery, and is only fourteen years of age.

GERMANS GETTING FOOD FROM RUSSIANS

A despatch from Petrograd says: The Ministry of Commerce and Industry is under the belief that quantities of foodstuffs are reaching Germany from Russia through Finland and Sweden. The attention of the officials has been called to unusual shipments which have been made for some time past, and which have resulted in Finland being flooded with frozen meats, flour, grain, butter and eggs. Hundreds of trucks, it is said, daily haul this produce to the Finnish railway station in Petrograd, taking roundabout routes in order to distract attention. An inquiry has revealed that Swedish commission merchants who buy from the Finns in most cases represent houses in Hamburg. The extraordinary demand for the Russian rouble, in coin or in bills, in Sweden and Denmark, and the high prices offered for produce resulted in an inquiry being started by the Ministry, which now is engaged in seeking a method to determine what portions of the shipments constitute legitimate trade for the Scandinavian countries, and to prevent supplies reaching the Germans.

MARVELOUS BALSAMIC ESSENCES CURE CATARRH NO DRUGS TO TAKE--A DIRECT BREATHING CURE

Statistics Prove Ninety-Seven Per Cent. of Canada's Population is Infested With the Germs of Catarrh.

This disease is most dangerous owing to its tendency to extend to the Bronchial tubes and lungs, where it causes Consumption. Unfortunately the people have faith in sprays, ointments and snuffs, which can't possibly cure, and in consequence catarrhal disease has become a national curse. Science is advancing every day, and fortunately a remedy has been discovered that not only cures but prevents Catarrh. This new treatment "Catarrhozone" has sufficient power to kill the germs of Bronchitis, Catarrh and Asthma. It contains pure pine essences and healing balsams that go to the remotest part of the nose, throat and lungs, carrying health-giving medication to every spot that is tainted or weak. You don't take Catarrhozone like cough mixture—you inhale its healing vapor at the mouth and it spreads all through the breathing organs, soothing and curing wherever Catarrh exists. This is nature's way of supplying the richest balsams, the purest antiseptics known to science.

A sneezing cold is cured in ten minutes. A bad cough is eased in an hour, the most offensive catarrh is thoroughly drawn from the system.

For Asthma and Bronchial irritation nothing can equal Catarrhozone —every physician and druggist says so, and we advise our readers to try this treatment if suffering with a winter ill. The complete outfit costs $1.10, medium size 50c., at all dealers.