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The volume of applications for new insurance during 1916 was by far the Greatest in the History of the Company. That is the best evidence of public esteem.

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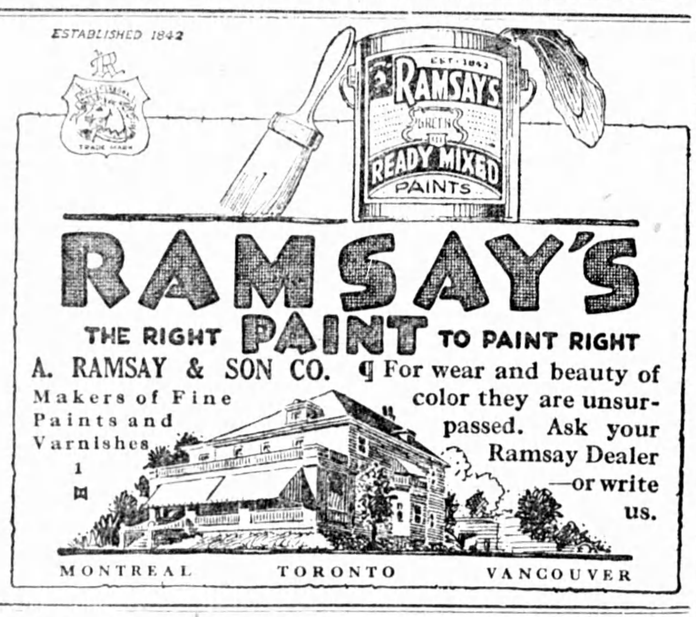

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MONTREAL TORONTO VANCOUVER

RATIO OF CANADIAN DEAD TO WOUNDED 1 TO 5

Over 2,000 Hit on the First Day of the Battle for Vimy Ridge So Slightly Injured They Walked to Dressing Stations.

A despatch from Canadian Headquarters in France, says:—Now that the lists of casualties from the actions of the last week re beginning to appear in the Canadian press, it may bring solace to the sad hearts to know how carefully the wounded were handled, and how reverently the deal were buried. Hospital arrangements were made to handle far more than the number actually wounded. Extra ambulances were provided at the front, and many supplementary dressing stations were opened. There was little congestion anywhere. Over 2,000 who were wounded on the first day were so slightly hit that they were able to walk back to the stations without aid.

Despite the extraordinary condition of the ground over which the advance was made, the stretcher-bearers found and brought out practically all the wounded before nightfall each day. In only a few cases, where the wounded lay in deep shellholes and had not sufficient strength to make their presence known to the search parties, did they remain in the field overnight.

It is believed that this prompt handling has resulted in a material reduction under the heading, "Died of Wounds." Similar systematic care was shown in the disposal of the dead, who are now believed to bear the remarkably low ratio of one to five wounded.

There are two important military cemeteries on the Canadian front, at Carency and Ecoivre. These are connected with the trenches by light railways, and the dead customarily are brought there for burial. For the operations of last week additional burying grounds were opened near the front of the line, so that the work of the burial parties might be more quickly done. Each body of our men is given individual burial, and over each of the dead is placed a simple wooden cross, giving his name, rank and identification number. Even if these crosses should be removed, the records of the burial are so complete that the location of every body can be indicated. The dead are wrapped in blankets before being committed to the earth by the men's own units, and the burial service is read by a clergyman of the dead soldier's own denomination. The army chaplains are so distributed as almost invariably to permit of this reverence for the dead, which is one of the marked characteristics of the British and Canadian troops.

TURKS LOST 4,000 BRITISH ONLY 73

Although Gen. Maude's Troops Attacked Ottoman Main Position.

A despatch from London says:—The British forces under Gen. Maude forced a passage of the Shatt-el-Adhem River, 50 miles south of Bagdad, and attacked the main Turk position, completely routing the enemy, whose casualties were over 4,000, including 1,244 prisoners. The total British casualties were only 73.

The general officer commanding the British forces in Egypt reports in an official statement to the War Office that on April 17th the British advanced north of the Wadi Ghuzze, in Southern Palestine, and captured the Turkish advanced positions along a front of six and one-half miles.

The attack was assisted by the fire of warships, and the position gained was consolidated. Fighting was still proceeding at the time the report was sent.

The battle now reported follows up the success gained on March 27, at Wadi Ghuzze, near the ancient city of Gaza, when the Turks narrowly escaped complete disaster.

U. S. IS WATCHING OVER 3,000 SUSPECTS.

German Residents Under Surveillance in the United States.

A despatch from Washington says: Approximately three thousand German residents of the United States are under close surveillance, Department of Justice officials announced on Friday, because of their activities in behalf of the German Government before America's entry into the war or because of their pro-German sympathies.

Sovereignty Recognized.

Agent—Is the boss of the house in?

Proud Father—Yes, he's asleep upstairs in his cradle.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Apr. 24—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.57; No. 2 do., $2.52¾; No. 3 do., $2.47¾; No. 4 wheat, $2.37¼, nominal, track Bay ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 82c; No. 3 C.W., 81c; extra No. 1 feed, 81c; No. 1 feed, 79½c, all rail delivered.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.54, nominal, subject to embargo, track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 74 to 76c, nominal; No. 3 white, 73 to 75c, nominal, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $2.35 to $2.37; No. 3 do., $2.33 to $2.35, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, nominal, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $11.70; second patents, in jute bags, $11.20; strong bakers', in jute bags, $10.80, Toronto.

Barley—Malting, $1.35 to $1.37, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, $1.85 to $1.87, according to freights outside.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, $10.10 to $10.20, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $39; shorts, per ton—$41 to $43; middlings, per ton, $44 to $46; good feed flour, per bag, $2.80 to $2.90.

Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, $11.50 to $12.50; mixed, per ton, $8.50 to $11, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $7 to $8, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 40 to 41c; creamery prints, 43 to 45c; solids, 42 to 43c.

Eggs—New-laid, in cartons, 37 to 38c; out of cartons, 35c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 26 to 28c; fowl, 24 to 25c; ducks, 22 to 25c; squabs, per doz., $4.00 to $4.50; turkeys, 30 to 32c.

Cheese—New, large, 27 to 27½c; twins 27¼ to 27¾c; tripets, 27¾ to 28c; old, large, 28½c; twins, 28¾c.

Honey—White clover, 2½-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c; 5-lb. tins, 14½c; 10-lb., 13½c; 60-lb., 13c; buckwheat, 60-lb. tins, 10 to 10½c. Comb honey—extra fine and heavy weight, per doz., $2.75; select, $2.50 to $2.75; No. 2, $2 to $2.25.

Maple syrup—Imperial gallon, $1.60 to $1.75.

Potatoes—On track Ontario, per bag, $3.50; New Brunswick Delawares, per bag, $4.00; Albertas, per bag, $3.50 to $3.75.

Beans—Imported, hand-picked, per bush., $6.25; Canadian, hand-picked, per bush., $7.50 to $7.75; Canadian primes, $7.00 to $7.25; Limas, per lb., 13 to 13½c.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked and cured meats and lard are quoted to the trade by Toronto wholesalers as follows:—

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 28 to 29c; do., heavy, 24 to 25c; cooked, 39 to 40c; rolls, 24 to 25c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 33c; backs, plain, 33 to 34c; boneless, 35 to 36c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 25½ to 25¾c; tubs, 25¾ to 26c; pails, 26 to 26¼c; compound, tierces, 20 to 20¼c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 21 to 22c per lb; clear bellies, 20 to 20½c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Apr. 24—Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 81c; do., No. 3, 79c; do., extra No. 1 feed, 79c. Barley—Manitoba feed, $1.11. Buckwheat—No. 2, $1.35. Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, $12.20; do., seconds, $11.70; do., strong bakers', $11.50; winter patents, choice, $11.50; do., straight rollers, $10.80 to $11; do., bags, $5.25 to $5.35. Rolled oats—Barrels, $8.25 to $8.50; do., bags, 90 lbs., $4 to $4.25. Bran—$40 to $42. Shorts—$43 to $44. Middlings—$45 to $47. Moullie—$49 to $54. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $13.50. Potatoes—per bag, car lots, $3.25 to $3.50.

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, Apr. 24—Cash prices: Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.36⅛; No. 2 Northern, $2.32; No. 3 Northern, $2.20; No. 4, $2.17; No. 5, $1.98; No. 6, $1.67; feed, $1.18. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 71½c; No. 3 C.W., 70½c; extra No. 1 feed, 70½c; No. 1 feed, 68⅝c; No. 2 feed, 67c. Barley—No. 3, $1.18; No. 4, $1.14; rejected, 96c; feed, 96c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $2.98⅝, No. 2 C.W., $2.94⅝.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, Apr. 24—Wheat—May, $2.27⅞; July, $2.20; cash—No. 1 hard, $2.50½ to $2.53½; No. 1 Northern, $2.43½ to $2.47⅞; No. 2, do., $2.39½ to $2.47⅞. Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.43½ to $1.45½. Oats—No. 3 white, 68¼ to 69½c. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—$39 to $40.

Duluth, Apr. 24—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $2.35¼; No. 1 Northern, $2.30¼ to $2.34¼; No. 2, do., $2.26¼ to $2.29¼; May, $2.26¼ bid; July, $2.20 bid. Linseed—$3.25 to $3.26; May, $3.24; July, $3.24 bid; September, $3.23.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Apr. 24—Extra choice heavy steers, $11.75 to $12; choice heavy steers, $11.25 to $11.65; good heavy steers, $10.50 to $10.60; butchers' cattle, choice, $11.25 to $11.60; do., good, $10.40 to $10.60; do., medium, $9.65 to $10; do., common, $8.75 to $9; butchers bulls, choice, $10 to $10.75; do., good bulls, $9.25 to $9.75; do., medium bulls, $8.25 to $8.75; do., rough bulls, $6.40 to $6.50; butchers' cows, choice, $10 to $10.25; do., good, $8.75 to $9.50; do., medium, $7 to $7.25; stockers, $7.50 to $9.35; feeders, $9.50 to $10.25; canners and cutters, $5.50 to $6.25; milkers, good to choice, $85 to $110; do., com. and med., each, $40 to $60; springers, $50 to $110; light ewes, $10 to $14.50; sheep, heavy, $8.50 to $9.50; calves, good to choice, $12.50 to $14.75; spring lambs, each $8 to $12; lambs, choice, $14.25 to $16; do., medium, $10.50 to $12.50; hogs, fed and watered, $16.40 to $16.50; do., weighed off cars, $16.65 to $16.75; do., f.o.b., $15.75.

Montreal, Apr. 24—Choice steers, $12.25 to $12.50; good steers, $10.50 to $11.50; common steers, $9.50 to $10; butchers' cows, $9 to $11; bulls, $9.50 to $12; choice milk-fed calves, $8 to $11; common, $5 to $7; sheep, $10 to $11; yearling lambs, $14.50 to $15.50; spring lambs, $8 to $12; hogs, $17 to $17.50.

CONTROLLER TAKES OVER ALL FOOD FACTORIES

A despatch from London says:—The Food Controller is empowered by an order-in-Council to take possession of any factory, or other premises, where food is manufactured.

ENEMY WITHDRAWAL ON AISNE CONTINUES AND VILLAGE CAPTURED

British Hold High Ground; French Inflict Heavy Losses on the Enemy; Many Prisoners Captured; Four Villages Taken.

A despatch from London says:—The southern part of the Hindenburg line in France continues to crumble or fall back before the forces of General Nivelle. Thursday witnessed additional important gains by the French at numerous points from Soissons eastward to the old Champagne, and also the capture of men and guns.

In the latter region north-west of Auberive the French captured strongly-fortified German trenches on a front of a mile and a quarter and made prisoner 150 Germans. Northeast of Soissons the village of Aisy, Jouy and Laffaux and Fort de Conde were captured by the French, while to the east, near Hurtebise, another point of support fell into their hands and with it 500 prisoners and two cannon.

Violent artillery actions are in progress between the Somme and the Oise, in Champagne, near Le Mort Homme, in the Verdun sector, and in Belgium around Dixmude.

The French War Office reports that Wednesday night the Germans threw twelve divisions of fresh men into the fray between Soissons and Auberive in an attempt to hold General Nivelle's forces back, but that their efforts were unavailing.

A despatch from British Headquarters in France says: The great value of the recent advance lies in the fact that we have everywhere driven the enemy from high ground and robbed him of his observation. Now all are in our hands. From them we can sweep observation over a wide expanse of country to Douai and beyond, while they shut out all the enemy's view of our movements on this side. Nevertheless all this ground is a continuous alternation of slopes and dips. It is not as if the high ground always commanded a view of the level plain. Everywhere there are hidden folds and creases, lesser ridge beyond lesser ridge. It is not necessarily easy to continue a rapid advance. Attack down the forward slopes of the high ground under the exposed fire of the lesser slopes beyond is often extremely difficult now. On the general front except north of Lens and south of St. Quentin there must intervene a laborious period in the advancing of our present positions. The enemy still has a strong short line running through Oppy, north-east of Arras and southwards some 3,000 yards. Behind that again is the stronger famous Drocoquer-Queant line, or what the Germans know as the Wotan line, which is a part of the even more notorious Hindenburg line running south-eastward to St. Quentin from a junction near Queant. These are undoubtedly formidable, but as above this the Queant end of the Hindenburg line is already ours, if it be the plan of the general staff to break it by a frontal attack, there is not the slightest doubt we shall succeed.

GERMAN OFFICER SANK ON KNEES BEGGED CAPTOR FOR MERCY

General Morale of the Kaiser's Army Typified by Two Significent Incidents.

A despatch from London says: The London Times correspondent with the French army telegraphs that conditions overhead and under foot are as bad as possible. In the course of his despatch, which merely amplifies the present detailed French communiques, he says: "The bombardment that has continued incessantly for days along the front to an extent of 100 miles, added to the formidable length of the English front north of St. Quentin, is, perhaps, the most appalling thing the world has ever seen. . . . I heard today of a captured German officer who went down on his knees when taken to beg for mercy. I saw a French officer who, with two men, had taken 60 prisoners, walking about places where he was exposed, not only to shell fire, but to machine gun bullets, as coolly as if he had been in the Place de l'Opera. The difference between the two men exactly typifies the difference between the general morale of the bombarding force that is attacking and the bombarding force that is being attacked. Not in one place or two, but all along the line the French have shown this morale superiority."

EVERY DOCTOR IN BRITAIN CALLED UP FOR SERVICE

Hospitals to be Established Overseas as Result of the Sinking of Hospital Ships.

A despatch from London says: The War Cabinet decided on Friday that every physician and surgeon and every man with medical training of military age must be called up for service immediately.

In reference to the calling up of the physicians and surgeons the following official explanation is given:

"The enemy in total disregard of the accepted tenets of civilized warfare, has deliberately instituted a submarine campaign against hospital ships, and it has therefore become essential that a large number of hospitals should be established overseas in the various theatres of war for the treatment of sick and wounded. In order to allow this to be done with great rapidity it is essential to secure the services of every doctor that can possibly be spared from the United Kingdom."

500 DESERTERS IN A BODY TRIED TO CROSS INTO HOLLAND

Were Fired on by Uhlans With Machine Guns and Thirty-Eight of the Deserters Wounded.

A despatch from Amsterdam says: More than 500 German Fusiliers, sailors and Landsturmers on Monday evening tried to cross the Dutch-Belgian frontier from the environs of Knocke to near Garzand, Holland, says the Handelsblad, but the attempted desertion was frustrated after the party had been pursued and attacked by Uhlans. The deserters were fired on by the Uhlans with machine guns, and in a fight which lasted a half-hour 38 of the deserters were wounded. The mounted guards along the frontier have since been doubled.

Fly Poisons Attract Both Flies and Babies

In the last three years the press has reported 106 fly poisoning cases—a large proportion fatal. The innocent looking can with its sweetened wick—the saucer of poison paper—both contain arsenic, deadliest of poisons.

No mother would put fly poison within her children's reach if she realized the danger. Yet it kills more children than all other poisons combined.

This is the U. S. Government warning against fly poisons, taken from U. S. Public Health Service Bulletin, supplement No. 29:

"Of other fly poisons mentioned, mention should be made, merely for the purpose of condemnation, of those composed of arsenic. Fatal cases of poisoning of children through the use of such compounds are far too frequent, and owing to the resemblance of arsenical poisoning to summer diarrhea and cholera infantum, it is believed that the cases reported do not, by any means, comprise the total. Arsenical fly-destroying devices must be rated as extremely dangerous, and should never be used, even if other measures are not at hand."

The one **safe, sure, non-poisonous, efficient fly catcher** is

TANGLEFOOT

which catches the fly and embalms it and all the deadly germs it carries in a thick coating of varnish. (107)

Made in Canada by THE O. & W. THUM COMPANY, Walkerville, Ont. American Address: Grand Rapids, Mich.

FRENCH OCCUPY NEW VILLAGES

German Attack With Large Effectives Completely Repulsed.

A despatch from Paris says: Clearer and slightly colder weather, after the almost ceaseless rains since the great French attack began, on Friday augured the resumption of the mammoth operations by which Hindenburg's most vulnerable, and therefore most strongly fortified, front-line sector is being squeezed toward the bursting point.

Solidly planted in the enemy's former strong points, General Nivelle's poilus continue dashing aside repeated massed counter-attacks, all the time gaining time for bringing up bigger guns and huge shell supplies, preparatory to a renewal of the assault by a further bound forward. The total number of prisoners taken by the French since Monday is now 19,000, with more than 100 guns.

SIR GEORGE FOSTER TO GO TO WASHINGTON

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Sir George Foster, the Acting Prime Minister, left for Washington on Saturday where he will represent Canada in the conference at which representatives of Great Britain, France and others of the allied powers will discuss plans for mutual co-operation in the war against Germany. At a later period in the deliberations of the conference, Sir Thomas White will likely go to Washington.

MODEL AERIAL SCHOOLS ON CANADIAN PLAN

A despatch from New York says:—A despatch from Washington to the Tribune says that as a result of a report made to the War Department by Lieut.-Col. John Bennett and Major B. B. Foulers, who have just returned from Toronto, where they made an investigation of Canada's aviation schools, the United States will adopt the Canadian system, which is described as a model of efficiency.

NURSES WANTED

Toronto Hospital for Incurables' Training School for Nurses, affiliated with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City, offers to women having one year's High School education, a Three Years' Course in Nursing. The pupils receive the uniform of the School and a monthly allowance. The intermediate year is spent in New York. Applications will be received by the Superintendent, Miss Cook, 130 Dunn Avenue, Toronto.

The Doings of the Duffs.