Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Feb. 25:—

Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.24½; No. 2 Northern, $2.21½; No. 3 Northern, $2.17½; No. 4 wheat, $2.11½, in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 70⅞c; No. 3 C.W., 62⅞c; extra No. 1 feed, 63⅞c; No. 1 feed, 60⅞c; No. 2 feed, 56⅞c, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W. 83⅝; No. 4 C.W., 78⅝c; rejected, 70⅞c; feed, 70⅞c, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.50; No. 4 yellow, $1.47, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 58 to 61c; No. 3 white, 57 to 60c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, $2.14 to $2.22; No. 2 do., $2.11 to $2.19; No. 3 do., $2.07 to $2.15, f.o.b., shipping points, according to freights.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, $2.09 to $2.17; No. 2 do., $2.06 to $2.14; No. 3 do., $2.02 to $2.10, f.o.b., shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, $1.75 to $1.80, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, 75c to 80c, nominal.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 95c nominal.

Rye—No. 2, $1.25, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, $10.85 to $11.10, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, $9.75 in bags, Toronto and Montreal, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, $40.25 per ton; shorts, $42.25 per ton; good feed flour, $3.25 to $3.50 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, $20 to $21 per ton; mixed, $18 to $19 per ton, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, $10 to $11 per ton, car lots.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 36 to 38c; prints, 40 to 41c. Creamery, fresh made solids, 51c; prints, 52c.

Eggs—New laid, 43 to 44c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 26 to 32c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 27 to 30c; ducklings, 32c; turkeys, 40c; squabs, doz., $4.50; geese, 25c.

Live poultry—Roosters, 20c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducklings, lb., 35c; turkeys, 35c; spring chickens, 25c; geese, 18c.

Cheese—New, large, 28 to 28½c; twins, 28½ to 29c; triplets, 29 to 29½c; Stilton, 29½ to 30c; old, large, 29 to 29½c; twin, 29½ to 30c.

Potatoes—Ontarios, f.o.b. track Toronto, car lots, 95c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, $3.50 to $4.00; primes, $3.00. Imported, hand-picked, Burma or Indian, $4.00; Limas, 15c.

Honey—Extracted clover: 5-lb. tins 28 to 29c lb.; 10-lb. tins, 27 to 28c; 60-lb. tins, 26 to 26½c; buckwheat, 60-lb. tin, 19 to 20c. Comb: 16-oz., $4.50 to $5.00 doz.; 12-oz., $3.50 to $4.00 doz.

Maple products—Syrup, per gallon, $2.25 to $2.35; sugar, lb., 27 to 28c.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 36 to 38c; do., heavy, 30 to 32c; cooked, 49 to 51c; rolls, 31 to 32c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 45c; backs, plain, 44 to 45c; boneless, 50 to 52c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 28 to 29c; clear bellies, 27 to 28c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 27 to 27½c; tubs, 27½ to 28c; pails, 27¾ to 28¼; prints, 28½ to 29. Compound tierces, 25½ to 25¾c; tubs, 25¾ to 26¼c; pails, 26 to 26½c; prints, 27¼ to 27¾.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Feb. 25—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, 77½c. Flour, new standard grade, $11.10 to $11.20. Rolled oats, bags 90 lbs., $4.15. Bran, $40.25. Shorts, $44 to $45. Mouillie, $64. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $23.

Cheese, finest Easterns, 24 to 25c; butter, choicest creamery, 52½ to 53; eggs, selected, 50c; eggs, No. 1 stock, 47c; potatoes per bag, car lots, $1.75; dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $24; lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 25 to 29c.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Feb. 25.—

Choice heavy export steers	$16 00	$17 50
Do, good	14 50	15 50
Choice butcher steers	12 50	13 00
Butchers' cattle choice	12 00	12 50
Do, good	10 50	11 25
Do, common	8 50	9 00
Bulls, choice	10 50	11 00
Do, medium bulls	8 75	9 00
Do, rough bulls	7 50	8 00
Butcher cows, choice	10 25	11 00
Do, good	9 25	9 50
Do, medium	8 25	8 50
Do, common	7 25	7 75
Stockers	8 00	10 50
Feeders	10 50	12 00
Canners and cutters	5 50	7 00
Milkers, good to choice	90 00	140 00
Do, com. and med.	65 00	75 00
Springers	90 00	140 00
Light ewes	9 00	10 00
Yearlings	12 00	12 50
Spring lambs	14 00	15 50
Calves, good to choice	15 50	17 75
Hogs, fed and watered	17 50	18 00
Do, off cars	17 75	18 25
Do, f.o.b.	16 50	17 00

Montreal, Feb. 25—Choice select hogs, $17.50 to $18.00 per 100 pounds weighed off cars. Choice steers, $11 to $12.75; good steers, $5.00 to $11.00; butchers' bulls, $8.50 to $10.50; others $5.50; butchers' cows, $9.00 to $11.00; poorer prices, $6.00 to $9.00; canners and cutters, $5.00 to $6.00. Milk-fed calves, $13.00 to $16.00. Sheep, $9.00 to $12.00; lambs, $13.00 to $15.00.

FRANCE LOST 45 SHIPS

Four Dreadnoughts and Five Cruisers Among 110,000-Ton Naval Loss.

A full list of French naval losses in the war, which has been published, include four battleships, the Bouvet, Suffren, Gaulois and Danton; four armed cruisers, the Leon Gambetta, Admiral Charner, Cleber and Depetit Thouars, and one fast cruiser, the Chateaurenault. There were, besides, fourteen destroyers, eight torpedo boats and fourteen submarines lost. One of the submarines, the Durie, was refloated by the enemy, but was subsequently recovered. The minor ships which were sunk were five auxiliary cruisers, four gunboats, seventy-two submarine chasers, one sloop and seven small craft.

The loss in tonnage was 110,000, against 550,000 tons for England, 76,000 tons for Italy, and 17,500 tons for the United States.

Some 20 U-Boat Commanders To Be Tried on Murder Charge

A despatch from London says:—Reuter's says it learns that the commission which is enquiring into German submarine excess has now sufficient evidence to convict some twenty German submarine commanders, nearly all of whom at present are in Germany, of murder. Seven commanders in particular have bad records against them, according to Reuter advices, and the opinion is expressed that their surrender and trial, possibly by an allied naval tribunal, should form a clause in the armistice terms.

Allies Must Revictual Germany, Says British Mission

A despatch from Paris says:—The need for revictualing Germany is really urgent, according to the report just made by a group of fourteen British officers who visited various parts of Germany recently for the purpose of conducting a special official investigation of the situation. The officers declare that the country is living on its capital as regards food supplies, and that either famine or Bolshevism—probably both—will ensue before the next harvest if outside help is not forthcoming. The need for fats is especially urgent.

RICH OIL FIELDS DISCOVERED IN DERBYSHIRE

A despatch from London says:—Important discoveries of fuel oil have been made on the Duke of Devonshire's estates at Chesterfield, Derbyshire, where exploration has been carried on on a large scale and under official sanction. The supplies are described as vast. Experts are convinced that several other rich oil fields are in the country.

An authority says there is more oil in England than in the whole State of Pennsylvania.

ALLIED VICTORY IN MURMAN TERRITORY

A despatch from London says:—The Allied forces, in successful operations, carried out with courage and dash, have advanced to Segoja, 60 miles south of Soroko, on the Murman railway, according to an undated official report received here on Friday night. The Bolsheviki lost 50 men killed and 80 wounded, and the Allies captured much material.

GERMAN PROPOSES NATIONAL MOURNING

A despatch from Weimar says:—Telegrams of protest against the signing of the new armistice are pouring into the National Assembly, and one from Berlin demands that a period of national mourning be ordered.

In the Far North—Canadian and American railway men replacing a piece of track and a bridge south of Archangel, Russia, which had been destroyed by the Bolsheviks.

CANADA'S SHARE IN MANNING NAVY

Admiral Story Commends Bearing and Conduct of Over 4,000 Canadians.

A despatch from Halifax says:—Canada's proud but little known part in manning the navy for protection of her own shores was uncovered a little bit here by Admiral W. Oswald Story, who is in command of the North Atlantic squadron of the British navy, and is stationed at Halifax. The occasion was a dinner by the City Council and the Board of Trade to the party of visiting newspapermen from the Western provinces. According to the enthusiastic testimony of this grim old seadog, more than 4,000 Canadians took part in this work.

"I regret you did not come here sooner," said the Admiral, "and see what Canada's naval work was. On this coast we have had over 100 vessels of the navy operating, manned by between 4,000 and 5,000 Canadians. The service these men have rendered to Canada has been great. They have had to man small ships, and live a life to which they were not accustomed in any way. They have borne these hardships cheerfully, and their conduct throughout has been irreproachable. I regret we have to part, as we will demobilize on Monday. I regret you did not come earlier, so that you could have let the people of Canada know the splendid service they have rendered."

BRITISH GET 5,000 GUNS BY GERMAN SURRENDER

A despatch from London says:—On behalf of the Government it has been announced in the House of Commons, in answer to a question, that the following equipment of the German armies had been surrendered to the British up to February 9:

Heavy guns, 2,500; field guns, 2,500; machine guns, 25,000; trench mortars, 3,000; airplanes, 1,700; locomotives, 4,065; motortrucks, 1,220.

Up to February 14 the Germans had surrendered to the British 126,826 freight cars.

UNIQUE GIFT TO PRINCESS PATRICIA FROM REGIMENT

A despatch from London says:—The Princess Pat's Regiment have presented Princess Patricia with a statuette of a soldier wearing the badges of the Pats, and holding in his hand a book in which are inscribed the names of all who have served with the regiment.

CANADA ADDS TO SHIPBUILDING

1918 Output of Vessels Greater Than Any Previous Year.

A despatch from London says:—Lloyd's annual summary of mercantile shipbuilding throughout the world in 1918 shows that the mercantile output of the allied and neutral countries for that year was 5,447,444 tons. This figure has never previously been approached. It is more than 62 per cent. higher than the output for 1913, the record year prior to the war, which included Germany and Austria-Hungary, these countries being excluded from the present compilation.

Three hundred and one vessels, of 1,348,120 tons, were launched in the United Kingdom. This is 584,033 tons below the record of 1913, but it is 185,223 tons more than in 1917, and 739,885 tons more than in 1916.

Outside the United Kingdom there were launched 1,565 merchant vessels of 4,099,324 tons. These figures show an increase of 131 per cent. as compared with 1917, and are 2,698,595 tons higher than in 1913. The United States, Japan and Canada were responsible for 92 per cent. of the total output abroad.

CANADA'S EXHIBIT ARRIVES IN TIME

A despatch from Paris says:—There has been some apprehension lest the Canadian exhibits for the Lyons trade fair would not arrive in time, but the ship containing them docked at Havre on Sunday, and they will be carried to the fair ground by a fast train. With the opening of the fair, on March 1, the exhibits will be in position, and there will be in attendance representatives of Canadian industries and enterprises who are beginning to arrive.

PADEREWSKI'S GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED BY ALLIES

A despatch from Paris says:—Official announcement was made that the representatives of the allies, at their meeting at the Quai D'Orsay on Friday, decided that the allies should recognize the Polish Government, headed by Ignace Jan Paderewski.

HOSTILITIES WITH POLAND SUSPENDED BY GERMANY

A despatch from Basle says:—An official statement from Berlin says: "Conforming with the convention prolonging the armistice, hostilities with Poland were suspended on the morning of February 17."

WEATHER COLD IN NORTH RUSSIA

But Health of Canadians is Good and Winter Sports Serve as a Diversion.

A despatch from London says:—From the latest arrivals from the Murman coast it is learned that the Allied troops of the North Russian expeditionary force are in good health conditions and the military authorities are doing everything to alleviate the discomforts of the extreme cold, combined with the Arctic 24-hour night. The temperature was nearly 40 degrees below zero in January, and only three to four hours of daylight during the month at Port Murmansk, which is 200 miles within the Arctic circle.

The troops are mostly accommodated with wood-lined log barricades or collapsible huts, fitted with sleeping bunks and Russian stoves. Various entertainments are frequently organized. Winter sports, especially ski-ing, also rough shooting, are indulged in. There are comparatively few cases of frostbite owing to the heavy supply of clothing.

The North Russian allied troops are garrisoning 350 miles of the Murman railway. Supplies for outposts are despatched from the railhead, sometimes 200 miles distant, by reindeer sledges, which are often driven by the women folk. Two of the latter have received the Military Medal for gallant conduct in repelling enemy raids on food convoys.

Murmansk is an ice-free port, but the forces at Archangel are completely cut off from the outside world for six months of the year. Intercommunication between the two forces commanded by Gen. Ironside is only possible in winter time by aeroplane. Major Sir Ernest Shackleton is attached to Gen. Maynard's headquarters as an adviser on Arctic equipment, while a special force of Canadian officers and non-commissioned officers, all experienced in Klondyke conditions, is attached to the forces as instructors in Arctic life. Teams of husky dogs have also been specially sent from Canada for transport work, though the local reindeer, which roam in herds over the Lapp country, are chiefly used for this purpose.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR

A despatch from Delhi says:—In opening the Legislative Council, Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, said that India's contribution to the Allies included 21,000,000 sterling worth of hides, 200,000 tons of railway sleepers, 1,800 miles of railway track, 299 locomotives, 5,800 vehicles, 42,000,000 articles of military clothing, 1,250,000 combatants and non-combatants.

A Model.

The newly elected M.P. was opening a bazaar at Mudton. He was in the middle of what he considered a most telling speech when he noticed one he took to be the local pressman sketching him.

After the ceremony he went up to the man, and said:

"I—er—believe—er—aw—you were sketching me—what? Isn't that so?"

"Er—yes!" said the pressman.

"What—er—newspaper do you represent?" asked the conceited M.P.

"No newspaper," said the man with the sketch-book. "I design comic postcards."

When sauces are set away, put a few bits of butter on top. This prevents the forming of a crust.

PRINCESS PAT GREETS BATTALION

Colonel-in-Chief Inspected Men and Fixed Wreath to Colors.

A despatch from London says:—Princess Patricia of Connaught bade farewell on Friday to the famous battalion of Canadian light infantry which bears her name and of which she is the Colonel-in-Chief.

The battalion, which only arrived in England from Belgium a fortnight ago, was inspected by the Princess at the Canadian camp of Bramshott, near Liphook. The men had with them the colors which the Princess worked with her own hands and presented to them when they left Ottawa for France, and which they carried through many engagements. The men were in fighting kit and looked extremely smart on parade.

After inspecting and addressing the men, the Princess fixed to the colors, which were presented to her by an officer on bended knee, a laurel wreath in metal, inscribed: "To the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry from the Colonel-in-Chief, in recognition of their heroic services in the great war, 1914-18."

The battalion marched past its Colonel-in-Chief to the inspiring skirl of the bagpipes. It is noteworthy that the colors presented the Princess were the only ones carried in action by British troops in this war.

TWO BAVARIAN MINISTERS SHOT

A Third Officer Killed and Two Others Seriously Wounded.

A despatch from Munich says:—Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Premier, was shot and killed on Friday by Lieut. Count Arcovalley as Eisner was on his way from the Foreign Ministry in Munch to the Diet. The shooting occurred in the Prannerstrasse, and death resulted from two shots fired from behind into his head.

Eisner's body was carried into the Foreign Ministry, where it lies in the porter's lodge.

Soon after the shooting the judicial and police authorities arrived to investigate the assassination, and the first session of the Landtag was opened. Hardly had the proceeding commenced when Herr Auer, Bavarian Minister of the Interior, was shot. The shooting took place while Auer was alluding to the assassination of Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Premier.

Auer fell wounded in the left side, and Deputy Osel was killed and two other officials were seriously wounded.

The shots were fired from the public gallery, and caused a panic among the deputies.

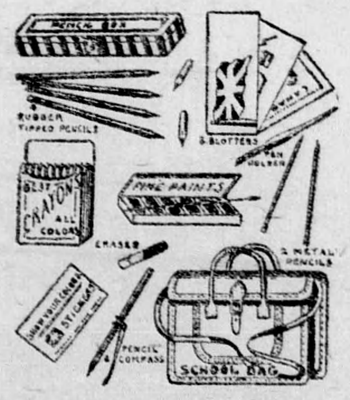
The Diet building is being guarded by the military.

German Prisoners of War Will Not Be Repatriated Now

A despatch from Paris says:—Mathias Erzberger, head of the German Armistice Commission, has been informed by the Allied War Council that at present there can be no discussion of the repatriation of German prisoners of war, except of wounded men or men who are seriously ill.

Health of the Hair.

The poisons left in the system by the influenza seem to have caused loss of hair with many of the patients. The remedy is, first, build up the health, and first, last and all the time, massage the scalp twice a day, if possible. The hair should be washed frequently, too, even though a great deal of hair comes out at each washing. It is impossible to restore the hair without keeping the scalp clean. The rubbing of the scalp during the shampoo and the hot and cold water are very beneficial, too. At least five minutes' massage night and morning is required. Place the thumbs firmly against the side of the head to get a firm hold, and then move the scalp back and forward so that it is loose, and you produce that "aglow" feeling. A good tonic to use at night is made of forty-five grains of resorcin, one ounce of glycerine and enough of diluted alcohol to fill a six-ounce bottle. A druggist will put this up for you. Faithfulness to this treatment is very necessary.



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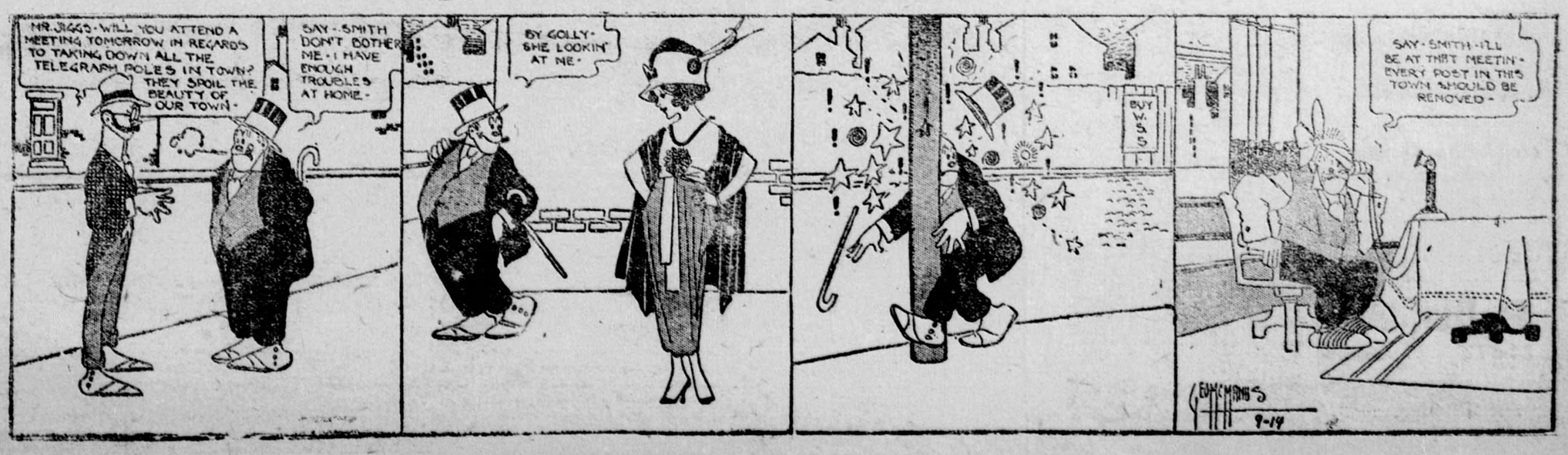
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