Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, April 1.—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., 71⅝c; No. 3 C.W., 67⅝c; extra No. 1 feed, 67⅛c; No. 1 feed, 65⅝c; No. 2 feed, 62⅝c, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., 99½c; No. 4 C.W., 94c; rejected 90c; feed, 89c, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.73; No. 4 yellow, $1.70; track Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 64 to 69c; No. 3 white, 65 to 67c, 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, $1.80, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, 93 to 98c, nominal.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 90c, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, $1.59 to $1.62, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, $10.75 to $11.00, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, $9.55 to $9.75 in bags, Toronto and Montreal, prompt shipment in jute bags.

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. 2, $20 to $21 per ton; mixed, $18 to $19 per ton, track, Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, $10 per ton.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 36 to 38c; prints, 40 to 41c. Creamery, fresh made solids, 50 to 51c; prints, 55 to 57c.

Eggs—New laid, 37 to 38c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 26 to 34c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 28 to 33c; ducklings, 32c; turkeys, 45c; squabs, doz., $5.00; geese, 25c.

Live poultry—Roosters, 22c; fowl, 28 to 33c; ducklings, lb., 35c; turkeys, 30c; chickens, 27c; geese, 18c.

Cheese—New, large, 28 to 28½c; twins, 28½ to 29c; triplets, 29 to 29½c; Stilton, 29½ to 30c; old, large, 29½ to 30c; twins, 30 to 30½c.

Potatoes—Ontarios, f.o.b. track Toronto, car lots, $1.10 to $1.15.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, $3.25 to $3.75; primes, $2.50 to $3; imported hand-picked, Burma or Indian, $3.25; Limas, 14c.

Honey—Extracted clover, 5 lb. tins 25 to 26c lb.; 10 lb. tins, 24½ to 25c; 60 lb. tins, 24 to 25c; buckwheat, 60 lb. tins, 19 to 20c. Comb: 16 oz., $4.50 to $5, doz.; 12 oz., $3.50 to $4.

Maple products—Syrup, per gal., $1.85 to $2.50; 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, 28 to 28½c; tubs, 28½ to 29c; pails, 28¾ to 29¼; prints, 29 to 30c. Compound, tierces, 25½ to 25¾c; tubs, 25¾ to 26¼c; pails, 26 to 26½c; prints 27¼ to 27¾c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, April 1.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, 81c; flour, new standard grade, $11.10 to $11.20; rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., $3.90 to $4; bran, $40.25; shorts, $42.25; Mouillie, $64; hay No. 2, per ton, car lots, $24. Cheese, finest Easterns, 24 to 25c; butter, choicest creamery, 59 to 61c; eggs, selected, 36c; No. 1 stock, 35c; potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.50; dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $27.00; lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 29 to 31½c.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, April 1.—Choice, heavy export steers, $14 to $15.50; do, good, $13 to $13.50; choice butcher steers, $13.25 to $13.50; butcher's cattle, choice, $13.25 to $13.75; do, good, $12.25 to $12.50; do, common, $10.25 to $10.75; bulls, choice, $10.75 to $11.75; do, medium bulls, $9 to $9.25; do, rough bulls, $7.75 to $8.25; butchers' cows, choice, $11 to $12; do, good, $10 to $10.75; do, medium, $9 to $9.25; do, common, $7.50 to $8; stockers, $8.75 to $11.50; feeders, $11 to $12.50; canners and cutters, $5.25 to $7; milkers, good to choice, $90 to $150; do, com. and med., $65 to $75; springers, $90 to $150; light ewes, $12 to $13; yearlings, $12 to $14; spring lambs, $15 to $19; calves, good to choice, $14 to $17; hogs, fed and watered, $19 to $19.25; do, off cars, $19.25 to $19.50; do, f.o.b., country points, $18.

Montreal, April 1.—Choice steers, $14.50 per 100 pounds; other grades, $9. Butchers' cattle, $6 to $11.50. Spring lambs, $15 and $16 apiece. Sheep, $12 to $13. Calves, choice, milk-fed, $12 to $15; poorer quality, as low as $6. Hogs, $19.50 per 100 pounds.

NEW AIRSHIP WILL FLOAT

Was One of the Surprises Being Prepared for the Germans.

An airship with engines and cabins inclosed in an outer envelope so that the craft can float on the sea, may be a competitor for the Atlantic flight. The Admiralty was engaged in building two such vessels before the war ended, and it was expected that they would be superior to Zeppelins for scouting for fleets.

The feature of this craft, which was one of the several surprises being prepared for the Germans, is the use of a non-inflammable gas. The late Professor Ramsay was the discoverer of the gas, which permits of the construction of engines so that they can be placed on an airship which can float in the water if disabled. Shots through the envelope, it is said, will only damage the gas compartment struck. The airship is not expected to be ready for trial before June.

CANALS COST $104,073,439 SINCE CONFEDERATION

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A return tabled in the Commons gives the total expense on the canals of the Dominion since Confederation at $104,073,439. The revenue during the period amounted to $17,080,139. The Welland canal has been the greatest revenue producer. The earnings credited to it being $5,212,308, while the Lachine canal holds second place with a total revenue since Confederation of $2,345,405. In recent years no revenue has been collected from canals because of the abolition of the tolls.

PEOPLE OF CANADA GIVE $6,842.80 TO PRINCESS

A despatch from Montreal says:—Lady Fitzpatrick has been advised that the amount collected in Canada for a wedding present to Her Royal Highness Princess Patricia was $6,842.80. Of this the contributions in the Province of Quebec amounted to $2,549.88. Lady Borden cabled the Princess that this wedding gift from the people of Canada would be invested in Victory Loan Bonds, which will be forwarded to her in the near future enclosed in a silver box.

BRITISH UNREST SATISFACTORILY ENDED

A despatch from London says:—The delegates to the conference of the National Union of Railwaymen decided to accept the offer of the Government for the settlement of their demands.

J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the union, said that the settlement was made subject to satisfaction being obtained on some points yet outstanding. The strike resolution was rescinded by the conference.

How Germany Will Defray The Cost of Food Supplies

A despatch from Copenhagen says:—In order to defray the cost of food supplies, the German Minister of Finance is about to issue a decree requiring delivery to the State of all foreign securities with a fixed rate of interest, except Russian and loans to Germany's former allies, according to advices from Berlin. They will be purchased at their market value at the end of 1918.

15,000 Canadians Cleared From Kimmel Camp in 26 Days

A despatch from London says:—Upwards of 100,000 Canadian soldiers have left the British Isles for home since the armistice. The 3rd Division is entirely cleared, and the major portion of the 1st Division is now here. Only 56,000 Canadians remain in France. Since March 1, 15,000 Canadians have been cleared from Kinmel Camp.

Many a man's failure in small things is due to his being troubled with great ambitions.

The 6th Canadian Engineers Company Cycle Squad, which carried the "cease fire" message into Mons on Armistice Day. They were led by Sergeant Gordon McMillan, of Toronto, the well-known cycle-racing champion. McMillan is the rider on the right end.

PEACE RESTORED IN HUNGARY

Bloodless Revolution Complete, According to Wireless From Budapest.

A despatch from London says:—A Hungarian wireless communication, dealing with the situation in Hungary, was received here on Thursday. It is addressed "to all."

The message says that complete peace and order reign in Budapest and throughout the country, and that the revolution was carried out entirely without bloodshed. Neither in Budapest nor the provinces was a single person wounded, let alone being killed.

The food supply of the capital and the country is declared to be adequate. Provision shops and markets are open, and the population can obtain adequate supplies of food. Security for life and property has been guaranteed by Government decree and the proclamation of martial law.

It is added that enactments have been made giving illegitimate children equal rights with those of legitimate birth and making marriage a simple civil ceremony. Also decrees have been issued regulating the circulation of money at banks, allowing holders of current accounts up to 2,000 kronen to retain control of their money. Directors of banks are to retain their posts and fees, but only to a maximum of 3,000 kronen monthly. The banking business is proceeding in an orderly manner.

The communication adds that Government decrees give complete guarantees of security of life and property to all foreign subjects in Hungary. It declares untrue the report that Count Michael Karolyi has been succeeded as Provisional President.

HUN DELEGATES ON WAY TO CONFERENCE

German Financial Commission Will Confer With Supreme Economic Council.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The German Financial Commission left Weimar to confer with the allies on Friday, equipped with the fullest instructions and powers.

The press is convinced by the tone of the Entente invitation that the German Financial Commission will be given questions of considerable importance to work upon, and that it will be regarded as a regular and permanent financial and political connecting link between the Economic Council and the German peace delegation.

It is anticipated that important financial and economic questions which will start immediately on the arrival of the commission will lead directly to genuinely political negotiations with which the Peace Commission will deal.

A despatch from Paris says:—The German financial delegates will meet with the representatives of the Supreme Economic Council sometime during the coming week at Compiegne, about forty miles northeast of Paris.

South American ants have been known to construct a tunnel three miles in length.

MUST SURRENDER ALL SECURITIES

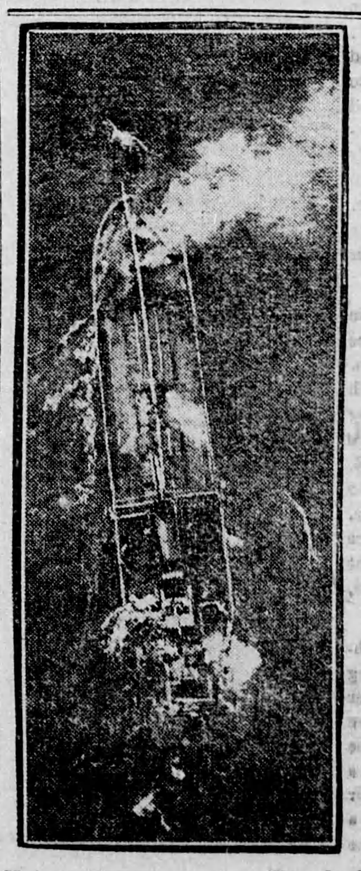
German People Obliged to Help Pay For Food to be Delivered to Government.

A despatch from Berlin says:—All foreign interest-bearing securities except Austrian, Hungarian, Bulgarian, Turkish and Russian in the possession of German residents of Germany must be surrendered to the banks of the Government from April 2 to 12 in order to help pay for food delivered to Germany, according to a decree of Dr. Schiffer, the Minister of Finance.

The list includes American railroad stocks, steel trust obligations and New York City loans. The price to be paid will be the local stock exchange rate on December 30, 1918, or the nearest adjacent date if the stocks were unlisted on that day. Exemptions are possible in the case of residents who can prove their securities are offset by debts owed abroad. Requests for exemption must be filed before May 31, 1919.

300 ALIENS DECLINED OFFER OF LOYALTY CARDS

A despatc from Winnipeg says:—Since the Alien Enemy Investigation Board started proceedings in January, 1,200 aliens have been granted loyalty cards and 300 refused them, J. Mansfield, secretary, reports. The 300 have been classed as "undesirable citizens." Government employment agencies have been instructed to prevent them from securing jobs, Mr. Mansfield said.



Unique Photograph of a Torpedoed Ship

This photo taken by a British airman, who was hunting German submarines, shows the S. S. Andex on fire and sinking after she had been torpedoed by the Huns.

BELGIAN DEFICIT OVER $100,000,000

Will be Covered by Increased Duties on Beer and Tobacco.

A despatch from London says:—Reuter's is authoritatively informed that it is estimated that the Belgian expenditure for the forthcoming year totals £44,000,000. Revenue will be £24,000,000, owing chiefly to decreased activities of the public services. The deficit will be covered by increased income tax and death duties, and duties on beer, alcohol and tobacco.

The Government has also to consider four billions sterling extraordinary war expenses, including the State contribution to relief commissions and indemnities to communes and private individuals. This will be payable by loan on guarantees of the German indemnity.

The Belgian Premier recently informed the Chamber of Deputies that the allies would grant the necessary funds.

Asparagus and Onion Culture.

That luscious vegetable, asparagus, available only in the spring and early summer months, might readily be grown much more extensively than it is. If properly prepared, that is, well drained, a bed may remain for twelve or fifteen years and will improve during most of this period if properly looked after. One has to wait a couple of years for a crop after the bed is set out, but the relief from planting, which is necessary with most crops, during succeeding years more than offsets this disadvantage. Asparagus culture is dealt with in a practical way in Pamphlet No. 24 of the Central Experimental Farm, which is available at the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. In this pamphlet celery culture is also taken up. The soil, growing the plants, planting, cultivation, blanching and storing are dealt with.

That appetizing vegetable, the onion, also occupies a place in this pamphlet which points out that the seed should be sown about one-half an inch deep in rows from twelve to fourteen inches apart at the rate of from four to six pounds of seed per acre. The Large Red Wethersfield, Yellow Globe Danvers, and Southport Yellow Globe are recommended as suitable for the warmer sections of Canada. Early White Barletta and White Queen are suitable sorts for pickling, while in the Prairie Provinces Extra Early Red or Early Flat Red give best results.

THIS BIPLANE CAN CARRY MORE THAN 100 PASSENGERS

A despatch from London says:—A trial flight will take place in April, according to the Daily News, of a Tarrant super-triplane. The newspaper says the machine is capable of carrying more than a hundred passengers. The speed of the machine, according to the newspaper, will be from 80 to 100 miles an hour, and it possesses great possibilities for continuous flying.

A Zoo Tortoise Dead.

The London Zoo has suffered a heavy loss by the death of Georgina—Lord Rothschild's well known giant tortoise, that was born on Indefatigable Island, Galapagos, about 250 years ago. Children used to have rides on Georgina's back. Georgina was the first tortoise that learnt to carry people, and it took several months before the animal was trained to the work.

NEW TO PADEREWSKI.

When Jack London met Paderewski he said:

"Mr. Paderewski, my performance on a piano on one occasion was the means of saving my life."

"How so?" inquired the master of the keys, politely.

"It was this way. Father owned a plantation on the Mississippi. There was a flood. The water broke through the levee and tore the house from its foundations.

"Father floated off down stream on the dining room table. I accompanied him on the piano."

If your stove blacking becomes hard add a little turpentine to soften it.

BIG AIRSHIP TO FLY THE ATLANTIC

FOUR ENTRIES MADE FOR TRANS-OCEAN TRIP

Unfavorable Weather May Delay Crossing—Australian Will Make Attempt in Fairey Biplane.

Great Britain's biggest airship, the R-34, which in the near future will attempt a trans-Atlantic flight, had its first severe test recently when it set forth from the Clyde for a circuit of the Irish coast, says a London despatch. The airship returned to her base after remaining aloft nearly twenty hours, encountering the severest weather.

While the first of the three trials which are expected to precede the trans-Atlantic attempt is regarded in expert quarters here as highly successful, there is nevertheless disappointment that the airship was unable to complete the 24-hour test planned. High winds and extreme cold prevailed for two days in the waters around the British Isles, and the big airship was heavily buffeted by the gales and snowstorms, and the cold was so intense the water in the ballast tanks froze. She was forced to ascend to a high altitude to free herself from the blizzardly conditions.

Weather Unfavorable for Trip.

Opinion is expressed here among air experts that the unusually severe weather conditions may postpone any attempts at a trans-Atlantic flight until better weather is more certain.

The extreme cold and the heavy hailstorms severely taxed the strength of those airmen who have participated in the recent cruises around the Danish coast, and last night's flight over the Irish coast. The British airships, it is declared, have behaved splendidly under the most trying conditions, and there is every belief that the R-34 and sister ships will be able to surpass the Zeppelin achievement of 100 hours in flight.

The fourth entry in the trans-Atlantic flight has registered with the Royal Aero Club. He is Sidney Pickles, an Australian, who will make the attempt in a Fairey biplane with a Rolls-Royce engine of 360 horsepower, claimed to have a top speed of 130 miles an hour. He plans to start from Newfoundland.

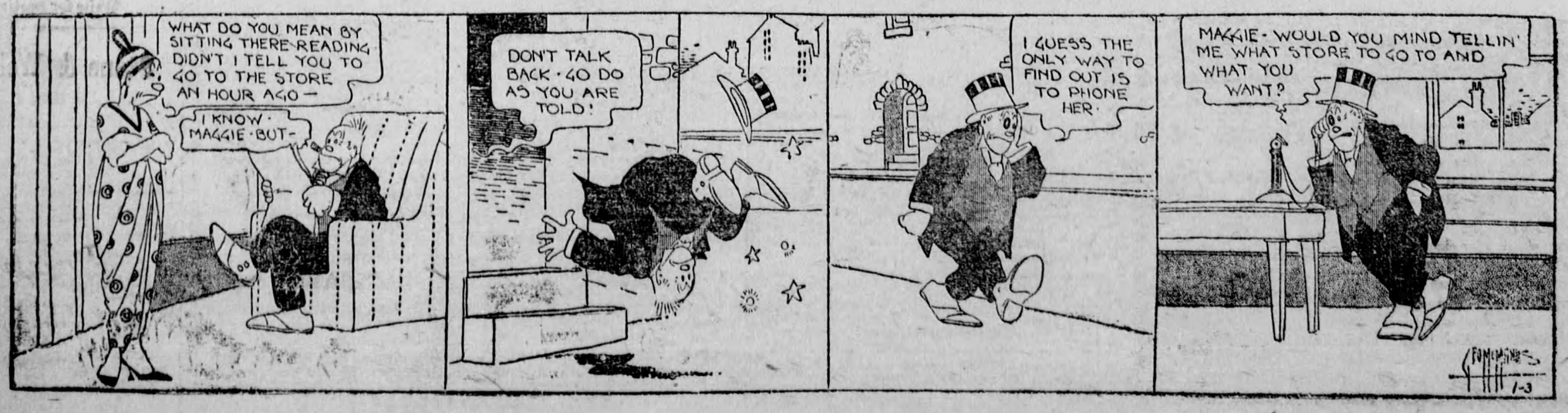
ANTISEPTICS IN WEST INDIES

Allies Found Them Superior to Those Made by Germans.

Before the war nearly all antiseptics were made by German chemical firms. Scientists in the allied countries, however, began experimenting and investigating, and soon produced many antiseptics that were superior to the old types.

Early in their investigations they found that the old slave drivers of the West Indies knew even more about antiseptics than did the modern German chemists. Slaves caught trying to escape were severly thrashed, to discourage such attempts on the part of the others. But it was not to the owner's benefit to be long deprived of the services of such errant slaves, and to promote rapid recovery the slave drivers used to wash the wounds with a mixture of sea water and lemon juice. Scientists studied the effect of a mixture of common salt and lemon juice on the blood, and found that, whereas ordinary antiseptics tended to destroy not only the germs but also the tissues of the body and actually retard the healing of the wound, the old slave drivers' remedy promoted the flow of the healing fluids from all parts of the body to the injured part.

Alien Labor Leaders.

A striking feature of the extreme revolutionary movement which is at the back of the uglier aspects of the present labor troubles is that is largely led by men of alien origin. One of the most notorious of the Clyde firebrands is by extraction a Polish Jew. In South Wales a Russian Jew, who swells his audiences by excellent violin performances, is the fountain of propaganda of the most extreme form, and in Belfast an American Jew is the motive power of the machinery of disaffection.

BRINGING UP FATHER