Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Ap. 29.—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., 75⅞c; No. 3 C.W., 72⅞c; No. 1 feed, 70⅞c; No. 2 feed, 67⅞c, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., $1.06¾c; No. 4 C.W., $1.01¼c; rejected, 94⅞c; feed, 94⅞c; in store Fort William.

American corn—No 3 yellow, $1.85; No. 4 yellow, $1.82, nominal, track Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 73 to 75c; No. 3 white, 71 to 73c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, $2.14 to $2.20; 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, $2.00, nominal, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, 97c to $1.02, nominal.

Buckwheat—No. 2, $1.10, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, $1.60, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, $10.75 to $11, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, $9.65 to $9.75 in bags Toronto and Montreal, prompt shipment in jute bags.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, $42 to $45 per ton; shorts, $40 to $45 per ton, good feed flour, $2.65 to $2.75 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, $26 to $28 per ton; mixed, $20 to $24 per ton, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, $10 to $11 per ton.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 33 to 40c; prints, 40 to 42c. Creamery, fresh made prints, 63 to 64c.

Eggs—New laid, 42 to 43c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 30 to 34c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 30 to 33c; ducklings, 32c; turkeys, 45c; squabs, doz., $6.00.

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

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:

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

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 50 to 52c; creamery, solids, 63 to 64c; prints, 65 to 67c.

Margarine—34¾ to 35c.

Eggs—New laid, 47 to 48c; new laid in cartons, 49 to 50c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 40 to 42c; roosters, 28 to 30c; fowl, 37 to 38c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; ducklings, lb., 35 to 38c; squabs, doz., $7.00; geese, 28 to 30c.

Potatoes—Ontarios, f.o.b. track Toronto, car lots, $1.40; on track outside, $1.25 to $1.30.

Beans—Canadian, hand-pick., bus., $4.25 to $4.50; primes, $3 to $3.25; imported hand picked, Burma or Indian, $3.50; Limas, 13c.

Honey—Extracted clover: 5-lb. tin, 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.; 10-oz., $3.50 to $4 doz.

Maple products—Syrup, per imperial gallon, $2.45 to $2.50; per 5 imperial gallons, $2.35 to $2.40; sugar, lb., 27c.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 37 to 39c; do, heavy, 33 to 34c; cooked, 52 to 54c; rolls, 32 to 33c; breakfast bacon, 43 to 47c; backs, plain, 46 to 47c; boneless, 52 to 55c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 29 to 30c; clear bellies, 28 to 29c.

Lard—Pure tierces, 30½ to 31c; tubs, 31 to 31½c; pails, 31¼ to 31¾; prints, 32 to 32½c. Compound tierces, 25½ to 25¾c; tubs, 25¾ to 26¼c; pails, 26 to 26½c; prints, 27¼ to 27¾c.

Montreal, April 29.—Quotations:—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, 84½c. Flour, Man. Spring, new standard grade, $11 to $11.10. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $3.75 to $4. Bran, $44 to $45.50. Shorts, $45 to $45.50. Hay, no. 2, per ton, car lots, $29. Cheese—Finest easterns, 24 to 25c. Butter—Choice creamery, 63 to 64c. Eggs—Fresh, 48 to 49c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.90 to $2.25. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, $30.50 to $31. Lard—Pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 31½c.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, April 29.—Good heavy steers, $14.25 to $15.50; choice butcher steers, $13.50 to $14; butchers' cattle, choice, $13.25 to $14; do, good, $12.50 to $12.75; do, medium, $11.50 to $12; do, common, $9.75 to $10.25; bulls, choice, $11.25 to $12; do, medium, $9.25 to $10; do, common, $7.50 to $8.25; stockers, $8.75 to $11.50; feeders, $11.50 to $13.50; canners and cutters, $5.50 to $7; milkers, good to choice, $90 to $150; do, com. and med., $65 to $75; springers, $90 to $150; light ewes, $13 to $15; yearlings, $12 to $14; choice lambs, $18 to $19; spring lambs, $12 to $15; calves, good to choice, $15 to $16; hogs, fed and watered, $22.25; do, weighed off cars, $22.50; do, f.o.b., $21.50.

THUMB LORE.

The More Brain You Have the Longer Will Be Your Thumb.

Your thumb is a very interesting subject to all medical students of nerve troubles. There are points which could be given by the hundred to prove the importance of this member; but the most extraordinary is that which is termed in medical work as the "thumb centre" of the brain.

It is a well-known fact amongst nerve specialists that by an examination of the thumb they can tell if the patient is affected, or likely to be affected, by paralysis or not, as the thumb will indicate this a long time before there is any trace of the disease in any other part of the system. If there is any trace, or such affection, is indicated, an operation is at once performed on the thumb centre of the brain, and if the operation is successful—which is proved by an examination of the thumb—then the patient is saved.

Another very interesting point is the old theory of midwives—which is easily seen to contain a great deal of truth. They held that if an infant was inclined to keep the thumb inside the fingers for some days after birth, it foreshadowed some great physical delicacy.

If, seven days after birth, the thumb was still covered, then there was good reason to suspect that the child was mentally delicate.

When visiting the asylums of the country, you cannot fail to notice that all congenital idiots have very poor, weak thumbs; in fact, some are so weak as not to be properly developed, even in shape.

These facts are remarkable, taken in conjunction with Sir Charles Bell's discovery that in the hand of the chimpanzee—which is the nearest approach to the human—the thumb, though well formed in every way, if measured, does not reach the base of the first finger. The deduction is, therefore, that the higher and better-proportioned the thumb, the more the intellectual faculties rule, or vice versa.

We find in the war history of the Children of Israel instances of their cutting off the thumbs of their enemies. It is a well-known fact that in many Oriental nations, if the prisoner, when brought before his captors, covers his thumb with his fingers, he is, in dumb and eloquent fashion, giving up his will and independence, and begging for mercy. Gipsies, in their judgment of character, make the thumb the foundation for all their remarks.

May 1 the Earliest Date Germans Can Reach Versailles

A despatch from Paris says:—The German Government has officially advised the allied and associated Governments that the German plenipotentiaries would not leave Berlin before April 28, and that they would reach Versailles May 1, at the earliest.

Seven newspapermen will accompany the plenipotentiaries, the despatch added.

CANADA STEAMSHIPS START ATLANTIC SERVICE MAY 24

A despatch from Montreal says:—Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, announce to-day that arrangements have been completed for the inauguration of their new Atlantic service and that freight steamer "Bilbster," 8,500 tons, will sail from Montreal on May 24 for French ports.

After this first sailing it is intended that a regular ten-day service shall be established.

The Real Heroes.

"The real heroes of this war," said a recently returned officer, "are the nursing sisters. Nothing too much can be said about their courage, their untiring patience, and their ability. What the men had to endure in the front line trenches was child's play to the work of the nurses after an engagement, when the badly shattered men were brought in and left to their kindness, which never failed. Their only reward in many cases being the intense worshipful love of the men."

Hear Ye! Hear Ye! Hear Ye!

This is a summons in which every man, woman and child in this community should be interested. It is a Call for Co-operation—an appeal to our community Spirit—a plea for us "to get together." Each week we will show in cartoon and tell in story the needs of our community—what is holding it back—the things we must overcome to progress and how this can be accomplished by co-operation.

We will "Knock the Knocker" and "Boost the Booster." We may hit some of you pretty hard—the truth always hurts—but it's our most powerful ally for advancement. If you are interested in the progress and future of our home town you can help by reading these editorials each week—and co-operating with us in making this a bigger—better—happier—more prosperous community.

TO BE AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC

City of Dantzig to be Represented by Polish Diplomats.

A despatch from Paris says:—Reconsideration of Polish aspirations and claims relative to Dantzig has resulted in a decision concerning the future status of that city, which goes considerably farther toward satisfying Polish demands than was contemplated some time ago.

The "free city of Dantzig" will be created, not as a neutralized State, but virtually as an autonomous Republic within the Polish State, contained within the Polish customs union and represented in international relations by Polish diplomats. Its citizens will be entitled to diplomatic privileges held by the citizens of Poland, and Poland will be guaranteed free use of the Dantzig wharves and docks and other transportation facilities. Poland will be given control and administration of the Vistula water route and freedom to cross, not only through the Polish corridor, but also through German territory, if necessary.

Polish control, however, will not extend to the internal affairs of the city, over which the residents will enjoy complete local autonomy. The independence of Dantzig under the conditions will be guaranteed by the League of Nations, which will appoint a High Commissioner to arrange the necessary treaties with Germany and Poland, and assist the municipal representatives in drafting a constitution. Germany will be guaranteed freedom of passage across the Polish corridor to East Prussia.

$343,836,801 COST OF LAST YEAR OF WAR

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A blue book tabled in Parliament gives details of expenditures under the War Appropriations Act during the fiscal year 1918, the last full twelve months' period of the war. Total expenditure for the year was $343,836,801. The expenditure in Canada by the Militia Department was $201,288,628, while overseas expenditures amounted to $115,381,243. Naval defence cost $9,666,229 during the twelve months' period, while the Invalided Soldiers' Commission required $11,393,654. The remainder of the total was spent by the various other Government departments.

Mine Left by Germans Explodes on French Railway

A despatch from Amiens says:—A slow mine left by the Germans exploded on Friday on the railroad between Mira-Umont and the Achiet. The explosion cut the main line of the road running between Paris and Belgium for a distance of 100 yards. Nobody was hurt by the explosion.

500,000 CONGO NATIVES HAVE DIED FROM INFLUENZA

A despatch from Brussels says:—Great loss of life among the natives of the Belgian Congo as a result of an influenza epidemic is reported in despatches received here. Some estimates place the number of deaths at 500,000.

FIRST OF HUN DELEGATES ARRIVE

Advance Contingent of Telegraphers and Correspondents Reach Versailles.

A despatch from Paris says:—The first of the Germans who are to participate in the Versailles congress arrived in Versailles on Friday in two parties. The first group, consisting of three official couriers, arrived early in the day, and the second, headed by Herr Lersner, came later. They were escorted to the Hotel Des Reservoirs.

The Germans were met at the station by Colonel Henry, of the Ministry of War Commissary, and M. Oudaille, of the Ministry of the Interior, who were delegated by the Foreign Office to take charge of the German representatives.

The augmentation in numbers of the delegation above those anticipated made it necessary to seek for additional quarters, and a second hostelry, the Hotel Vatel, probably will be requisitioned for the telegraphers, newspaper correspondents and other attaches of the Teuton mission.

The arrival of Lersner and his party was so quietly arranged that few, if any, persons in Versailles outside the carefully selected force of hotel servants assigned to their rooms and to the serving of meals, were aware of their presence.

The wheat crop of South Africa is now worth about $20,000,000 a year.

ROUMANIANS WIN GREAT VICTORY

Part of Communist Army Surrenders South of Budapest.

A despatch from Berne says:—Part of the Hungarian Communist army facing the Roumanians southeast of Budapest has surrendered and the rest is in flight, according to a Roumanian official statement received here.

West of Budapest the Czecho-Slovaks have occupied Komorn, on the Danube, and Raab (Gyor).

Czecho-Slovak forces have also attacked the city of Waitzen, which is expected to fall soon. French troops are said to be aiding the Roumanians in their advance in Eastern Hungary, according to advices received here from Vienna.

Thousands of people are leaving Budapest on foot and are carrying their baggage, as there are no trains or vehicles.

The Czecho-Slovak forces continue to advance in the direction of Budapest, according to advices from Innsbruck.

The advices say it is reported that Bela Kun, head of the Soviet Government, is preparing for flight into Switzerland.

BIG LUMBER DEAL IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Operation of New B. C. Company To Be Conducted on World-Wide Scale.

A despatch from Victoria, B.C., says:—What is undoubtedly the most gigantic lumber enterprise ever conceived, and a scheme that is fraught with tremendous possibilities in the development of the British Columbia lumber industry, is about to be launched by a syndicate headed by Percy Furber, president of the Mexican Oil Field Co. of New York, and John Arbuthnot, financier, well known in this city. This syndicate will be known as the Furber Lumber Company, and the operations of the syndicate will be conducted on a colossal and world-wide scale.

Orders have already been placed with the syndicate by British interests to deliver 30,000,000 feet of lumber, which, in the event of a satisfactory agreement being reached on purchase price with the sawmills and lumber manufacturers, will be supplied by British Columbia mills.

GERMAN LOSSES DUE TO BLOCKADE

Over 56,300,000,000 Marks is Estimate of Imperial Health Ministry.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The Imperial Health Ministry has issued a memorandum on the results of the blockade. It says from 1915 to 1918, as a result of under-nourishment, 763,000 persons died in Germany, and a further 150,000 died from influenza, owing to the loss of their power of resistance.

The fall in the number of births during the war exceeded 4,000,000 for the Empire, and over 2,500,000 for Prussia. The memorandum calculates at 56,300,000,000 marks the damage inflicted by the hunger blockade, in which it includes such curious items as unborn people and the loss of wages due to reduced working capacity.

5,000,000 HAVE DIED IN INDIA FROM INFLUENZA

A despatch from London says:—Almost five million persons have died in British India from Spanish influenza, and fully a million others are believed to have died in the native states from the same cause, according to a report of the Indian Government made public here. The area affected contained a population of 238,026,240, and the number of deaths was 4,899,725, or 20.6 deaths per thousand. In a few months, it is observed, influenza claimed half as many victims as did the dreaded plague in a period of 20 years.

BRINGING UP FATHER