



GIRLS

Queer Water Folk.
You were fishing and felt
on your line, and when you
to pull it in you suddenly got
a shock of electricity. You
shook the line in fright
and what had taken your
mind of that kind would
you caught a torpedo fish.
Some fishermen who are haul-
ing do not receive an electric
shock. They know that they
are hauling a torpedo fish in the
net, and they know that the
shock it sent out has killed
the fish in the net.
The power of sending out
electric shock has been given
to the fish to enable it to
escape its pursuer, for it is
a common, and could not
be the slowest of the fish
to escape its pursuer. The torpedo
fish swims along it sends
out a shock which kills its victim
in a few minutes.
The fish is a living electric
battery. It is so powerful that it will
kill a human being.
The power of that nature
is the power of using elec-
tricity of years before man
found a way to use it.
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**GREAT DEJECTION IN BERLIN
OVER THE VERDUN FAILURE**

**10,000 Women March Through Unter den Linden
Crying "Peace."**

A despatch from London says: Despatches from Basle quote the Swiss newspapers as commenting that the slump on the Frankfurt Bourse, following a week of great buoyancy, reflects the financial opinion of Germany regarding the situation at Verdun. The Rotterdam correspondent of the London Daily Mail telegraphs: "The German newspapers have ceased to be jubilant over the campaign against Verdun. The Koelnische Zeitung, under the caption, 'The March of Verdun,' was content to give optimistic extracts from the French papers. The Frankfurter Zeitung also confines itself to replying to articles in the French and British press, thereby preparing its readers for failure. Practically all the Ger-

man papers while declaring that the French are hiding their fear under optimistic reports, print consoling accounts from their own correspondents in neutral countries purporting to show the "excellent effect" of the German offensive. The latter papers ignore Verdun and turn their attention to conscription in Great Britain and the German war loan. The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The reports reaching Berlin of great losses at Verdun, notwithstanding the attempts of the newspapers to be cheerful, have caused general dejection, especially among women. On the night of Feb. 29 ten thousand women marched through Unter den Linden crying "Bread" and "Peace." The police dispersed the manifestants.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.
Toronto, Mar. 7.—Manitoba wheat, new crop—No. 1 Northern, \$1.08 1/2; No. 2, \$1.06; No. 3, \$1.04, in store for William.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 39 1/2%; No. 3 C.W., 37%; extra No. 1 feed, 87%; No. 1 feed, 36c, in store for William.
American corn—No. 3 yellow, 79c, on track Toronto.
Canadian corn—Feed, 71 to 73c, on track Toronto.
Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 40 to 41c; commercial, 39 to 40c, according to freights outside.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, 97 to 99c; slightly sprouted and tough, according to sample, 93 to 95c; sprouted, smutty and tough, according to sample, 90 to 92c; feed wheat, 83 to 85c, according to freights outside.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.50; according to sample, \$1 to \$1.25, according to freights outside.
Barley—Maltster, barley, 61 to 63c; feed barley, 55 to 58c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—70 to 71c, according to freights outside.
Rye—No. 1 commercial, 87 to 88c; rejected, according to sample, 82 to 84c, according to freights outside.
Manitoba flour—First patents, in 50 lb. bags, \$6.80; second patents, in 50 lb. bags, \$6.10; Toronto bakers', in 50 lb. bags, \$6.10.
Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, \$4.30 to \$4.40, on track Toronto; \$4.25 to \$4.30, bulk seaboard, prompt shipment.
Milfeed, car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, \$25; shorts, per ton, \$26; middlings, per ton, \$27; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.60 to \$1.70.

United States Markets.
Minneapolis, March 7.—Wheat—May, \$1.10 1/2; July, \$1.10; No. 1 hard, \$1.14 1/2; No. 1 Northern, \$1.11 1/2 to \$1.13 1/2; No. 2, do., \$1.07 1/2 to \$1.10 1/2. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 75 to 76c. Oats—No. 3 white, 39 1/2 to 40c. Flour—Fancy patents 15c higher, quoted at \$4.80; other grades unchanged; shipments, 68,895 barrels. Bran—\$18 to \$19.
Duluth, March 7.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.12 1/2; No. 1 Northern, \$1.10 to \$1.12 1/2; No. 2, do., \$1.07 1/2 to \$1.09 1/2. Linseed—Cash, \$2.20; May, \$2.29; July, \$2.29.

Live Stock Markets.
Toronto, Mar. 7.—Choice heavy steers, \$7.75 to \$8.10; butcher steers, \$7.25 to \$7.75; do, good, \$7 to \$7.25; do, medium, \$6.90 to \$7; do, common, \$6.75 to \$6.25; heifers, good to choice, \$7.25 to \$7.50; do, medium, \$6.50 to \$6.75; butcher cows, choice, \$6.50 to \$6.65; do, good, \$6.50 to \$6.65; do, poor, \$5.50 to \$6; do, good bulls, \$5.50 to \$6; do, medium, \$5 to \$5.50; do, rough bologna, \$4.40 to \$4.50; calves, 900 to 1,000 lbs., \$6.40 to \$6.80; do, bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.50; stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., \$6 to \$6.50; do, medium, 650 to 750 lbs., \$5.75 to \$6; do, light, 500 to 650 lbs., \$5.50 to \$5.75; canners, \$3.50 to \$4.25; cutters, \$4.25 to \$4.50; milkers, choice, each, \$60 to \$85; springers, \$50 to \$85; calves, veal, choice, \$9 to \$11; do, medium, \$7 to \$8; do, common, \$5.50 to \$6; lambs, yearlings, \$7 to \$8; culled lambs, \$7 to \$7.25; spring lambs, \$10 to \$13; ewes, light, \$7.50 to \$9; sheep, heavy, and bucks, \$6.50 to \$8; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.50; do, f.o.b., \$9.15; do, switched at plants, \$9.90.
Montreal, Mar. 7.—Butcher steers, best, \$7 to \$7.50; good, \$6.50 to \$7; air, \$6 to \$6.50; medium, \$5.75 to \$6; do, butchers, best, \$5.75 to \$6.25; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.75; canners, \$4; fair, \$3.75; rough, \$4.25 to \$5.50; canners, \$3 to \$3.50. Sheep, 5 to 7c; lambs, 8 to 9 1/2c. Hogs, select, \$10 to \$10.75; roughs and mixed lots, \$9.25 to \$9.90; common, \$9; sows, \$7.50 to \$7.75. Calves, milk fed, 8 to 9 1/2c; grass fed, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c.

Country Produce.
Butter—Fresh dairy, 27 to 30c; inferior, 25 to 26c; creamery prints, 34 to 36c; solids, 32 to 34c.
Eggs—Storage, 23 to 24c per doz, select, 26 to 27c; new-laid, 29 to 30c, case lots.
Honey—Pices, in 10 to 60-lb. tins, 12 1/2 to 13c. Combs—No. 1, \$2 to \$2.40; No. 2, \$2.20 to \$2.40.
Beans—\$1.29 to \$1.40.
Poultry—Chickens, 19 to 20c; fowls, 15 to 16c; ducks, 17 to 20c; geese, 17 to 20c; turkeys, 23 to 27c.
Cheese—Large, 10c; twins, 19 1/2c.
Potatoes—Car lots of Ontario quoted at \$1.70 to \$1.75, and New Brunswick at \$1.80 to \$1.90 per bag, on track.

Montreal Markets.
Montreal, Mar. 7.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 82 to 83c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 48 to 48 1/2c; do, No. 3 46 to 46 1/2c; extra No. 1, 46 to 46 1/2c; No. 2 local white, 46 1/2c; No. 3 local white, 45 1/2c; No. 4 local white, 44 1/2c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 66c; maltster, 75 to 78c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 80 to 82c. Flour—Manitoba, Spring wheat, patents, first, \$6.00; do, second, \$5.70; do, strong bakers', \$6.20; Winter patents, choice, \$6.50; straight rollers, \$5.90 to \$6; do, in bags, \$2.75 to \$2.85. Rolled oats—Barrels, \$5.25; bag of 90 lbs., \$2.50. Milfeed—Bran, \$23.50 to \$24; shorts, 32c; middlings, \$28 to \$30; meal, \$21 to \$23. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$20 to \$20.50. Cheese—Finest western, 18 1/2 to 19c; do, eastern, 18 1/2 to 18 1/2c. Butter—Choice creamery, 33 1/2 to 34 1/2c; seconds, 31 1/2 to 32 1/2c. Eggs—Fresh, 32c; selected, 26 to 27c; No. 1 stock, 24 to 25c; No. 2, do., 21 to 22c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.80.

Winnipeg Grain.
Winnipeg, Mar. 7.—Cash prices:—No. 1 Northern, \$1.08 1/2; No. 2, \$1.05 1/2; No. 3, do., \$1.03 1/2; No. 4, 99 1/2c; No. 5, 91 1/2c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 39 1/2%; No. 3, do., 37 1/2%; extra No. 1 feed, 37 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 35 1/2c; No. 2 do., 34 1/2c. Barley—No. 2, 60c; No. 4, 55c; feed, 50c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$2.04; No. 2 C.W., \$2.01.

**GERMAN ASSUMPTION
MERE DESIRE TO KILL**
Sir Edward Grey Points Out That Teutons Are Wholly Unjustified.
A despatch from London says: Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, authorizes for publication the following statement: "The assumption apparently made by the German Government that all British merchant ships are armed is entirely incorrect. Practically all British merchant ships employed in trade between the United States of America and the United Kingdom have hitherto been unarmed. The claim, therefore, made by the German Government to sink all British merchant ships at sight because of their armament is one which cannot possibly be justified. This is clearly proved by the statement issued on Tuesday night giving a list of British and neutral merchant ships which have been torpedoed by German submarines without warning."

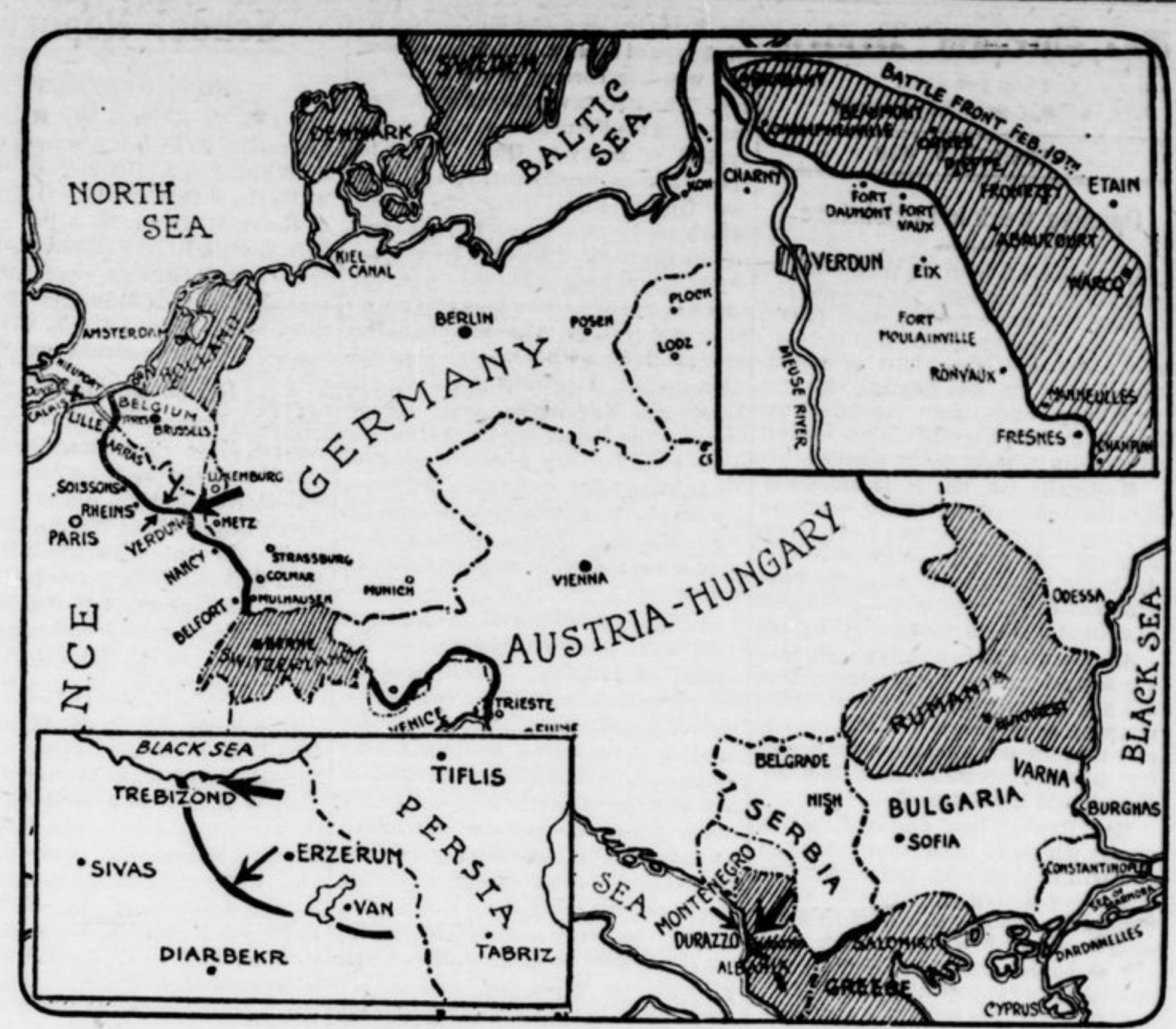
**RETURNED SOLDIERS
IN CIVIL SERVICE**
A despatch from Ottawa says: Some 279 returned soldiers have so far been given employment in the various branches of the civil service during the last fiscal year. Of these 260 have been employed in the Militia Department and 19 in other departments.

**MAJOR-GENERAL GORRINGE
WOUNDED AT THE FRONT**
A despatch from London says: Major-Gen. George Goringe is mentioned in a casualty list just made public here as having been wounded in the fighting in Mesopotamia.

**CANADA CAN EASILY PROVIDE
FULLY 1,000,000 RECRUITS**

**62 Per Cent. of Males From 19 to 40 Will Remain
After 500,000 Have Been Raised.**

A despatch from Ottawa says: Sir George Foster told Mr. Ether, member for Two Mountains, in the House of Commons on Wednesday that the population of the Dominion was 7,206,643; male population was 3,321,995; the male population from 19 to 40 years inclusive, 705,155; the male population from 20 to 29 years, inclusive, 568,214. According to these statistics, said Sir George, 62 per cent. of the male population from 19 to 40 years of age would remain in the country after the recruiting of 500,000 men of that age group.



THE WEEK'S DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WAR.
The German offensive in the neighborhood of Verdun developed during the past ten days into a determined drive toward the fortress. Reckless of the cost in men, a large German force was thrown repeatedly against the French positions and succeeded in occupying a number of villages and considerable terrain, although at terrific loss. The French withdrew from their advanced positions to prepared positions of greater strength, in so doing inflicting enormous losses upon their opponents. The German drive, directed originally against the French positions almost directly north of Verdun, shifted to the east where further advances were made. Here, again, however, the French checked the enemy's drive toward the fortress, and, despite some withdrawals, occupy positions of great strength.
The German offensive at Verdun is taken as the first move in an attempt to secure a favorable decision on the Western front before the British and French complete preparations for the Spring campaign. Apparently the Teutons are risking everything upon the outcome of the contest in the west. There is a feeling now that other theatres of war are of only minor importance. Events of tremendous importance are impending on the Western Front. These may be accompanied by enemy naval activity and air operations on a scale hitherto unattempted. News from other fronts has been meagre. The Italians have completed their evacuation of Durratzo and the town is now probably in Bulgarian hands.

A NATION IN FLIGHT.

Pathetic Scenes When the Serbian People Fled.
A correspondent of the London Times who was in Serbia when the unhappy nation fled before the advancing armies of Germany, Austria and Bulgaria, writes vividly of the scenes that he saw along the road that leads from Kraljevo back into the Montenegrin mountains. Before we left Kraljevo I went out into the streets. Every gutter was lined with bullock carts filled with refugees. I had to step over exhausted Serbians lying fast asleep on the pavements. Sir Ralph Paget at last procured us ten springless carts. We were a party of thirteen, and six others were to accompany us as far as Raska.
We groined out of Kraljevo; our light carts were too heavily laden, and only downhill could we exceed walking pace. We plunged into a regiment of boys, children rather, from fourteen to seventeen years of age—hundreds. They looked white and tired. As we were moving through them, one came alongside my wagon. He said he had had no bread to eat for three days. I searched my pockets and found two biscuits, which I gave him. He did not eat them, but stumbled on, looking at them; and members of the party at the extreme tail of our convoy said that they saw this boy dragging along with the biscuits still unopened, one in each hand.
The whole road was a living snake with heads for scales; it coiled across the plain, zigzagged up the mountain, and writhed down again into the valley. It was a strange sight, that valley, with the slow, muddy river flowing down and the human stream flowing up; floating logs disturbed the even current of the river; motor cars, lurching frantically in the deep mud, ploughed through the human flood. There were bullock carts, too. There was not room in the carriages for the whole party; so some of us camped on water-proof sheets on a small shoulder of earth jutting from the road. It was pitch dark. We could see nothing except the dim figures of the ever-passing crowds.
We reached Tutin quite exhausted—the horses could not have moved a step farther. We had by now become hopeless brigands, and all along the road from Kraljevo had been forced to loot the haystacks to get fodder for all. Once only did the owner object, and our corporal said: "It is of no use for you to preach."
There was no bread, but the mayor kindly allowed us to sleep in his office. We rested the next day while the police scoured the district for horses. Eventually they got us five miserable specimens.
We reached Rojani in the dark and received a warm welcome from the authorities, who promised to do everything in their power for us, and we slept on the floor of the cafe.
We got twenty eggs the next day, a great rarity, and while we were not looking the professor ate four of them. That day we were guarded by four policemen; we slept in an Albanian cottage that well earned its pseudonym of the "fish pie," but where the owners would ask no payment.

LOANS TO FARMERS.

Commons Banking Committee Reports Favorably on Bill.
A despatch from Ottawa says: The Banking and Commerce Committee of the House of Commons on Wednesday morning reported on Sir Thomas White's bill extending to the banks the power to loan money to farmers on the security of live stock, and continuing to force the existing power of the banks in reference to loans on the security of grain. The bill now goes back to the House for the formal third reading. The discussion in committee was of a technical character.

**AUSTRALIA TO SETTLE
SOLDIERS ON THE LAND**

A despatch from Sydney, N.S.W., says: The New South Wales Government has approved a comprehensive scheme for settling returned soldiers on the land. Steps already have been taken to survey suitable crown lands and proposals have been made to make advances to each settler up to £500 sterling, for improvements and the purchase of stock and farming implements.

**GRAIN FROM ROUMANIA
EN ROUTE TO GERMANY**

A despatch from Copenhagen says: The transport of grain from Roumania to Austria and Germany has commenced, according to a Berlin despatch. Seven thousand freight cars were sent to Roumania from Austria and Germany, of which six thousand are already loaded. The total purchase aggregated 50,000 carloads.

**KNITTING FOR SOLDIERS
AT AGE OF EIGHTY-FIVE**

A despatch from Brantford says: Although 85 years of age, Mrs. John Lyle, of Darling Street, mother of two boys now at the front, has knitted 108 pairs of socks for soldiers and made 5 quilts for Belgians, and she is still working.

**BRITISH DRIVE BACK ENEMY
AND TAKE MANY PRISONERS**

**Lost Trenches at the Bluff of the Ypres-Comines
Canal Recaptured.**

A despatch from London says: The British have won an important victory in Flanders. Not only have the half-mile of trenches lost a fortnight ago been recaptured, but a salient of the German line was also seized and consolidated, a counter-attack launched some hours later proving futile. Nearly 200 prisoners were taken by the British, including four officers.
The official statement reads: "We captured the trenches at the bluff of the Ypres-Comines Canal, which were lost Feb. 14, and also captured a small salient in the German line. A counter-attack launched by the enemy some hours later was repulsed. German mine galleries in the captured trenches were destroyed. We have taken 180 prisoners, including four officers. There has been much artillery activity on both sides from Vierstraat to Boesinghe."
The capture of 800 yards of British positions south-east of Ypres, after heavy artillery bombardments, was claimed in the German official statement of Feb. 15.

NEW ENEMY DECALOGUE.
Destroy Power of England and Wipe Out Russia.
Ten commandments regulating the life and conduct of all good Germans, which are said to have had the approval of the Kaiser, are being published broadcast in Germany. They are:
1. Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria must contract a pact of fidelity before conclusion of peace.
2. With reference to foreign policy, the object of the fidelity pact would be to build up an enclosed and isolated portion of Europe and Asia Minor in the economical and political sense. With regard to internal policy, the autonomy of each state to be maintained.
3. No German has the right to purchase abroad what he can buy within the borders of the Alliance. A community of customs duties and commercial agreements must be concluded.
4. Shake off all foreign influence; to this end raise your own sheep, refine your own petrol and plant your own cotton.
5. Don't make health or pleasure trips outside the borders of the Alliance.
6. Learn thoroughly all about the countries of the Alliance. You will be astonished at the resources they offer.
7. Keep your Kultur centres pure. Exclude foreigners from your universities and academies.
8. Destroy European Russia so that Europe may enjoy a durable peace.
9. Destroy the power of England; only at this price can an honorable peace be obtained.
10. Be hard and pitiless when the terms of peace come to be discussed.

FROM OLD SCOTLAND

**NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER
BANKS AND BRAES.**
What is Going On in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.
Another contingent of Greenock Howitars have been put under orders for the front recently.
Greenock Corporation have under consideration the question of the employment of disabled soldiers.
The vital statistics for the parish of Culter, Aberdeenshire, during the past 12 months show 67 births, 9 marriages and 50 deaths.
The sum of \$35,036 is the total amount raised by sales of gifts in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, in aid of the Scottish Branch of the Red Cross Society.
Owing to the war, the scarcity of pithead laborers has been so much felt at Prestongrange colliery that it has been found necessary to employ women for the work.
At a meeting of Irvine and District Water Board it was stated that good progress has been made with the work of providing a new water supply for the camps at Gales.
At a meeting of the District Committee of the Forfarshire County Council, it was stated that a case of enteric fever had been notified as having occurred in the parish.
At a meeting of the Galashiels branch of the Independent Labor Party, resolutions opposing conscription were sent to the Prime Minister, and the local Members of Parliament.
The Cleaning and Lighting Committee of Edinburgh Town Council at their last meeting, decided to recommend increases in the wages of a number of the employes under the committee.
In the village of Fettercairn every eligible unmarried man is with the Army and Navy, or attested or registered under the Derby scheme. There are only two or three married men still to come in.
In many parts of the Highlands there have been remarkable floodings. The rainfall was the heaviest in recollection, and the glens have been cut off from communication with the lowlands.
The roof of the Sunday School building, Dunkeld, used for many years by the Cathedral Church and erected by the late Duchess-Dowager of Atholl, recently fell in with a crash. Fortunately no one was injured.
At a special meeting of Dunoon Town Council it was decided to intimate to the employes in the Health and Roads Department who are on strike, that the Council could not grant their demand for an increase in wages.
**MAID UNDER ARREST
FOR "DOING" COFFEE.**
A despatch from Quebec says: Muriel Gougeon, of this city, 18 years of age, a maid at Mr. Romeo Fagny's house, was arrested on Thursday charged with attempting to poison the whole family by doing the coffee with tincture of iodine. She pleads not guilty.

THOUGHTS FOR THE DAY.

The more powerful an obstacle the more glory we have in overcoming it.—Moliere.
The power of concentration is one of the most valuable of intellectual attainments.—Mann.
He that wants money, means and content is without three good friends.—Shakespeare.
Let us work the time that is appointed us, and after that we shall rest in peace.—Cromwell.
It is all a question of proportion in war time. The shoe is bound to pinch.—McKinnon Wood.
Fortitude is the marshal of thought, the armor of the will, and the fort of reason.—Lord Bacon.
War expenditure must necessarily be wasteful, but there is a degree beyond which it need not go.—Lord Rosebery.
It is not by diplomatic acts but by mutual feelings of sympathy, friendship and confidence, and by community of interests, that true and lasting alliances are made.—Sir George Buchanan.
The life of every man is a diary in which he seems to write one story and lives another; and his humblest hour is when he compares the volume as it is with what he vowed to make it.—J. M. Barrie.
**ITALY WILL DEFEY
GERMANY'S MENACE**
A despatch from Rome says: The Italian Ambassador at Washington, Count Marci, has been instructed to notify the American Government that, notwithstanding the German and Austrian decrees regarding the sinking of armed merchantmen, Italian merchantmen will continue to carry armament. The Ambassador also has been instructed to say that Italian merchantmen will use their artillery only for defensive purposes.
**GERMANY THREATENS
THE PORTUGUESE**
A despatch from London says: Germany has sent an ultimatum to Portugal demanding the restoration with in 48 hours of the German ships recently seized by that country, according to a despatch from Madrid to Reuters' Telegram Co.
Mrs. Williams—"Eliza, those lunatic lunatics seem always dusty. I was at Mrs. Simpson's to-day, and her stair rails are as clean and smooth as any I ever saw." Eliza—"Yes, mum. She has three small boys."



THE FRENCH "CURFEW"
The bell of a village church is put to a new use by the French soldiers. In case of an attack by poison gas, the sentry tolls it and gives the alarm to his comrades to don the respirators.

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