

\$100 AWAITING ANY PASSENGER WHO SIGHTS U-BOAT AT SEA

Glasgow Shipbuilder Willing to Pay Out £10,000 to Encourage Watching for Submarines.

A despatch from London says: Americans and others crossing the Atlantic can make a hundred dollars by sighting a submarine. Sir A. F. Yarrow, the famous Glasgow shipbuilder, writes to the Times that in order to encourage everyone to keep a sharp lookout he has offered a reward of £20 up to an expenditure of £10,000 to anyone on board a commercial vessel who first draws the captain's attention to an enemy submarine. The reward will be paid on the certificate of the captain giving the name of the person who first draws his attention to the submarine. The statement is to be signed by the captain, saying the submarine was actually sighted. Application should be forwarded through the owners to Sir Thomas L. Devitt, chairman of Lloyd's Register Shipping, 71 Fenchurch Street, London, who has consented to make the awards.

NEW PENSION PLAN FOR BRITISH ARMY

Totally Disabled Men Will Receive Minimum of 27 Shillings 6 Pence Weekly.

A despatch from London says: An Order-in-Council establishing a new pension plan for the British army was issued on Wednesday. Under it private totally disabled will receive a minimum of 27 shillings 6 pence weekly. If this sum is insufficient to enable the soldier to live approximately up to his before-the-war standard he will be given an alternative pension based on his earnings previous to the war. No single pension, however, shall be in excess of 75 shillings weekly.

The allowance for children is 5 shillings for the first child and a sum slightly less for each subsequent child.

A soldier not totally disabled will receive a pension based on the degree to which his disablement affects his earning powers. Widows will receive half the sum to which their husbands were entitled if totally disabled. A disabled soldier requiring the services of an attendant is allowed fees up to £1 a week for such services. Widows will be granted special funds for the expenses of training to enable them to earn their own living.

The Actuary's report accompanying the plan estimates the expense for the first year at £25,000,000, which there after will decrease annually.

PLOWS FOR ENGLAND.

Large Number Being Made in Brantford Plant.

A despatch from Brantford says: Cable enquiries have been sent to England to ascertain if the prohibition of imports of agricultural implements recently put into force by Great Britain to save tonnage will work against local manufacturers, who have been shipping large quantities. To meet the demand in Great Britain for greater production with less need of men the Cocksbutt Plow Company here has for some time past been making tractor plows. To date over 500 have been shipped to the Old Land, and there are orders on hand at the present time for 400 more. Officials of the company cannot see how on one hand the British Government will bar agricultural implements and yet order 2,000 tractors, as announced on Wednesday, to increase production.

CONTRACTS FOR SIX OCEAN-GOING BOATS

A despatch from New York says: Plans to replace with the products of American shipyards part of the tonnage lost by the Cunard Line, an English company, in the German submarine campaign, were revealed here on Thursday by the official announcement that the company had placed contracts for the construction of six ocean-going ships, ranging from 7,500 to 12,000 tons, with subsidiaries of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Two of the ships are to be built at the Fore River shipyards, near Boston, one at Sparrow's Point, near Baltimore, and three at the Union Iron Works in San Francisco.

LEADING MARKETS

Wheat
Toronto, Mar. 6.—Manitoba wheat—New No. 1 Northern, \$2.00; No. 2 do., \$1.96; No. 3 do., \$1.91; track Bay ports; all rail wheat delivered Montreal. Freight 4c under above quotations.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 72 to 75c; No. 3 C.W., 70 to 71c; extra No. 1 feed, 70 to 71c; No. 1 feed, 69 to 70c; nominal, all rail delivered en route C.P.R. and C.N.R. points not embargoed.
American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.15, subject to embargo.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 63 to 65c; nominal; No. 3 white, 62 to 64c; nominal, according to freight outside.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$1.76 to \$1.78; No. 3 do., \$1.74 to \$1.76, according to freight outside.
Peas—No. 2, \$2.45, according to freight outside.
Barley—Malt, \$1.21 to \$1.23, according to freight outside.
Buckwheat—\$1.28, nominal, according to freight outside.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.40 to \$1.42, according to freight outside.
Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$9.50; second patents, in jute bags, \$9.00; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$8.50, Toronto.
Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, \$7.35 to \$7.45, in bags; track Toronto, prompt shipment; \$7.00, bulk headboard, export grade.
Milled—Car lot delivered Montreal freight, bags included—Bran, per ton, \$28; shorts, \$27; middlings, \$26; feed flour, per bag, \$2.70 to \$2.80.
Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, \$12; mixed, per ton, \$9 to \$11, 11c; Toronto.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$9, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 36 to 38c; creamery prints, 42 to 45c; solids, 42 to 45c.
Eggs—New-laid, in cartons, 55 to 56c; out of cartons, 52 to 54c.
Dressed poultry—Chickens, 23 to 26c; fowl, 20 to 22c; ducks, 22 to 25c; squabs, per doz., \$4.00 to \$4.50; turkeys, 28 to 32c; geese, 18 to 20c.
Live poultry—Fowl, lb., 18 to 22c; chickens, lb., 15 to 20c.
Cheese—New-laid, 25 1/2 to 26c; twins, 26 to 28c; triplets, 26 1/2 to 28c; old, large, 27c; twins, 27 1/2 to 29c.
Honey—White clover, 28-lb. tins, 14 to 14 1/2c; 5-lb. tins, 13 1/2 to 14c; clover, 60-lb. tins, 9 to 9 1/2c. Comb honey—extra fine and heavy, \$2.00 to \$2.25; select, \$2.50 to \$2.75; No. 2, \$2 to \$2.25.
Potatoes—Ontario, per bag, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Canadian, hand-picked, per bush, \$7.00; Canadian primes, \$6.50 to \$7.00; Limas, per lb., 12 to 13c.

Provisions—Wholesale.
Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 26 to 27c; do., heavy, 23 to 24c; cooked, 37 to 38c; rolls, 21 to 22c; corned, 20 to 22c; hocks, plain, 20 to 21c; boneless, 21 to 25c.
Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 21 1/2 to 22c; tubs, 21 1/2 to 22c; pails, 22 to 23c; compound, 18 1/2 to 17c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 19 1/2c per lb.; clear bellies, 18 to 19c.

Montreal Markets.
Montreal, Mar. 6.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, \$1.30 to \$1.32; Oats—Canadian No. 1, \$1.10; No. 2, \$1.05; No. 3, \$1.00; extra No. 1 feed, 72 to 74c; extra No. 2 feed, 70 to 72c; Barley—Malt, \$1.25; Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, first, \$9.50; second, \$9.10; strong bakers', \$8.90; Winter patents, choice, \$8.25 to \$8.50; No. 2, \$8.00 to \$8.20; No. 3, \$7.75 to \$8.00; Rolled oats—Bibb, \$7.00 to \$7.15; No. 2, \$6.75 to \$6.90; No. 3, \$6.50 to \$6.65; Bran, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Shorts, \$4.00 to \$4.10; Middlings, \$4.20 to \$4.30; Moultrie, \$4.00 to \$4.10; Hay—No. 2, per ton, \$12; No. 3, \$11; No. 4, \$10; Creamery—43 to 45c; seconds, 42 to 41c; Eggs—Fresh, 50 to 52c; Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$3.00 to \$3.50.

Winnipeg Grain.
Winnipeg, Mar. 6.—Cash prices—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.74; No. 2 Northern, \$1.72; No. 3 Northern, \$1.69; feed, 95c; Oats—No. 2 C.W., 57c; No. 3 C.W., 55c; extra No. 1 feed, 58c; No. 1 feed, 56c; No. 2 feed, 54c; Barley—No. 3, 98c; No. 4, 96c; rejected, 91c; Feed, 51c; Flax—No. 1, \$2.28; No. 2 C.W., \$2.04; No. 3 C.W., \$2.34.

United States Markets.
Minneapolis, Mar. 6.—Wheat—May, \$1.82; July, \$1.77; Cash—No. 1 hard, \$1.97 to \$1.99; No. 1 Northern, \$1.88 to \$1.92; No. 2 Northern, \$1.85 to \$1.92; Corn—No. 2 yellow, 99c to \$1.01; Oats—No. 3 white, 54 to 57c; Flour—Fancy patents advanced 5c, quoted at \$9.85; first clear advanced 10c, quoted at \$8.35; other grades unchanged. Bran unchanged.
Duluth, Mar. 6.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.83; No. 1 Northern, \$1.74; No. 2 Northern, \$1.71 to \$1.73; May, \$1.82; Lined on track, \$2.78 to \$2.94; July, \$2.74; May, \$2.84 asked; July, \$2.84 bid.

Live Stock Markets.
Toronto, Mar. 6.—Heavy steers, \$10.50 to \$11.25; choice butcher, \$10 to \$10.50; do., good, \$9 to \$9.50; do., medium, \$8 to \$8.50; do., common, \$7.50 to \$8.00; heifers, good to choice, \$9.50 to \$9.75; do., medium, \$7 to \$7.50; butcher cows, choice, \$4 to \$9.25; do., medium, \$7 to \$7.50; do., good, \$7 to \$7.25; do., medium, \$6.00 to \$6.50; feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6.00; do., bulls, \$6.25 to \$6.50; stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., \$8.50 to \$8.75; do., met., 600 to 700 lbs., \$8.25 to \$8.75; do., light, 600 to 800 lbs., \$6.50; canners, \$2.00 to \$5.25; cutters, \$2.50 to \$5.75; sheep, light, \$7.75 to \$10.50; do., heavy, \$7.50 to \$8.50; spring lambs, \$10.75 to \$14.75; calves, \$8.00 to \$14.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$15.00 to \$15.10; do., weighed off cars, \$15.25; do., f.o.b., \$14.25.
Montreal, Mar. 6.—Good steers, \$10.25 to \$10.50; do., fair, \$9.25 to \$9.75; do., common, \$8.25 to \$9.00; butchers' cows, \$7.25 to \$8.50; bulls, \$8.25 to \$9.50 per cwt. A few lambs brought \$13.25 to \$14.00 and sheep \$9.25 to \$10.00, while milk-fed calves sold at \$11.00 to \$12.50 and common stock at \$6.00 to \$5.00 per cwt. Selected lots of hogs were sold at \$15.50 and good at \$15.25 per cwt., weighed off cars.

MURAD CIGARETTES
Everywhere Why?
The blending is exceptional

NEW U-BOATS 350 FEET LONG

Can Carry Twenty Torpedoes and Crew of Thirty-two Men.

A despatch from Amsterdam says: The Telegraf publishes an account of an interview with a German soldier who has been for some time serving as a clerk at the Vulcan dockyard in Hamburg. To avoid punishment for some trivial offence he escaped across the frontier. The man left Hamburg in February. There were then in the Vulcan dockyard eight large submarines on the stocks. These latest submarines are nearly 350 feet long, and are armed like a small cruiser. They can take 20 torpedoes and a crew of 32. Gangs of 120 men are at work day and night on each submarine. The completion of a submarine requires three months. Besides the submarines small cruisers are now building at the Vulcan dockyard of a new class, so-called the Stadt class. These are 430 feet long.

LET U. S. AID CANADA, SUGGESTS N. Y. HERALD

A despatch from New York says: Suggesting a way to overcome the objection of those who argue against "entangling alliances" with European nations, a writer in the New York Herald says: "If the United States does not wish to ally itself with any European nation in a war against Germany why does she not ally herself with Canada, a country as much American as she is? Here is little Canada (in population), big in country, large in manliness and courage, void of yellow streaks, who, with a population of about as much as the State of New York, at the first influx from Germany took a bulldog hold on her and has been worrying her ever since."

BREAD CARDS IN FRANCE TO PREVENT WASTE.

A despatch from Paris says: Announcement that bread cards would be instituted in France to prevent waste was made on Thursday in an official communication issued by Edouard Herriot, Minister of Provisions. The announcement says: "To avoid waste, the Minister of Provisions has decided to regulate the consumption of bread by instituting cards. Instructions will be given to the prefects of the different departments to put the new regulations into effect." The Minister also is studying measures to be enforced in the large centres of population to assure that preference shall be given to the wounded, ill, children and the aged in the distribution of milk.

AUSTRALIA PROHIBITS IMPORT OF U.S. APPLES.

A despatch from London says: William Morris Hughes, the Australian Premier, says Reuter's Melbourne correspondent, intimated to a delegation which called on him that the importation of American apples would probably be prohibited. The deputation visited the Premier with regard to the restrictions on the export of apples, and the Premier promised to do his utmost to assist crops.

POPULATION OF WALLACHIA FORCED TO WORK FOR GERMANS

Enemy Has Requisitioned Everything, Leaving the Rumanians Hardly Enough to Eat.

A despatch from Rumanian Headquarters says: A Rumanian officer left behind at Wallachia succeeded in passing the German line, and brought interesting information. The whole civil population between the ages of 18 and 42, he says, is compelled to work for the enemy. The Germans have requisitioned everything, leaving the population hardly enough to eat.

TURK LOSSES EXCEED 25,000

Remnant of Kut Garrison Flee in Disorder Toward Bagdad.

A despatch from London says: The remnants of the Turkish force retreating from Kut-el-Amara have shattered completely, according to information given out in the House of Commons on Thursday. The Turks, it is said, would reach Bagdad only as a disorderly mob. This information was received from General Maude, commander of the British expedition on the Tigris front, and was announced by Henry W. Forster, the Financial Secretary to the War Office. Mr. Forster said that more than 2,500 prisoners had been taken by the British since February 24, and that since the commencement of the offensive on December 30, some 5,000 Turkish prisoners had been taken. The total Turkish casualties in killed and wounded was estimated by General Maude at more than 25,000.

400,000,000 INCREASE IN THE CUSTOMS REVENUE.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Customs revenue of Canada for the fiscal year which ends on March 31st, will probably exceed that of the last fiscal year by more than forty million dollars. The revenue from customs duties for February the Minister of Customs announces, amounted to \$11,190,000, or \$1,062,000 more than those of the corresponding month in 1916. For the eleven months of the fiscal year which have now passed Canada's customs revenue amounted to \$130,730,000, as compared with \$91,945,000 in the same period of the last fiscal year, or an increase of \$38,785,000.

BRITISH CASUALTIES LIGHTER IN FEBRUARY.

A despatch from London says: British casualties during February reached a total of 1,243 officers and 17,185 men. The February figures for British casualties show a total but little more than half that for January, despite the fact that there has been considerable fighting on the Somme front during the month. The February total of 18,428 compares with a total of 32,354 officers and men for January. Officer casualties for February, however, were considerably greater than for the month preceding, when they were 960, as compared with the past month's 1,243.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO. TO BUILD CUNARDERS.

A despatch from Baltimore, Md., says: The Bethlehem Steel Company, at Sparrows' Point, announced on Wednesday that it had received contracts for two cargo ships of 10,000 tons each from the Cunard Company. It was announced that these ships are the first to be built in this country for the Cunard Company in fifty years.

Electric Sprinkling Wagons.

The streets of one English city are watered entirely by electric sprinkling wagons.

FLOWER-MAKERS OF FRANCE

AN INDUSTRY WHICH FRENCH PEOPLE HAVE REGAINED.

Writer in London Times Tells of Revival of Artificial Flower-Making in France.

At Lyons, France, there is an old-established flower and feather factory which, at the outbreak of war, was faced with a complete stoppage of trade; the head of the house, a young man, was mobilized, and there was no one to take his place but his mother, who had retired. But she took up her burden again, and has not only kept the business going, but has recaptured most of the trade that Germany had taken from the house before the war. Her tactics were these: she appealed directly to her English customers, explained her situation, and asked what they could do. "These gentlemen in England saved me," it was what she now says. "They gave me orders which allowed me to carry on for three months and gave me time to reorganize." She at once set about studying the German-made flowers and the possibilities of making French ones at the same price. "I have quite succeeded in making the flowers, and it is not conceded to say that they surpass the German work, and I have almost succeeded in making them for the same price." Her difficulties are many: the getting of raw material is one, the scarceness of workpeople is another, and it is her own character more than anything else which has enabled her to gain a victory. She moves about her workshops, tall, upright, quiet in manner and speech, and not in the least dictatorial. Her workwomen, many of them, have been in the house for many years, and the whole business is run on family lines. There is complete confidence between employer and employed; and this unity has been the strength of the enterprise.

Feather-Curling.

It takes three years to make a good flower-maker and six years to make a good feather-curler. Both trades demand the most delicate handwork, and the work of a girl manipulating thousands of rose petals and out of them forming buds and full-blown flowers in all shades of rose colors is fairly-like in skill and dexterity. It is as interesting to watch the gradual development of a modest violet from the raw material to the moment when it lies in a nice fat bunch set round with a few leaves, amongst hundreds of other bunches of the same flowers, as it is to see ostrich feathers swung round in the drying machine and then curled, or made into neck bows, or mixed with other feathers into a "fantasy" of blue or grey or black or white.

Workers in this trade make from \$25 to \$40 a month, and are generally quite contented. Some have left the trade for munition making, but some come back, finding that they cannot stand the strain, and so prefer to earn less money and keep their health and the chance of not being out of work when the war is over. In this Lyons house there are workers who can show a record of 25 years under the same employer, and the head maintains that she has never had any trouble with them because she encourages them to come directly to her with their complaints.

Capturing Trade.

A great deal of flower and feather trade is done with England and Canada, and with a clearer conception of what the British Empire means commercially French provincial houses would soon realize their opportunities. As it is, many are inclined to stop at the British Isles when they think of future trade, and to place the Dominions as hovering vaguely behind the neutral Powers. As solid with England they certainly do not associate England's Dominions, and when English people speak of Australia, Canada, and South Africa, they look positively interested, but they do not visualize the commercial picture any more than the geographical. At present they are fighting hard for South American trade, and the struggle is keen, for the Germans manage by paying double freights and duties to get goods through under neutral flags. In the asparagus fern alone, after that plant has undergone a preservative treatment, contracts are made with firms at Buenos Aires which amount to thousands of pounds, and this was one of Germany's advantages before the war. Much is still to be done, but even during the war the genius of the French people in all delicate, artistic trades has reasserted itself and when the war is over there is every hope that it will be again pre-eminent.

Superstition and Bees.

Bees are connected with various superstitions. It is considered unlucky when an unclaimed swarm of bees settles on one's premises. Bees are supposed not to thrive if they are the subject of a quarrel. The most interesting superstition about bees is the custom of "telling the bees" of a death in the family. In early England, when a member of the family died, the bees were told of it and invited to the funeral; some times a piece of crepe was put on the hive. This custom has not died out entirely.

The Doings of the Duffs.

TOM, I WANT MRS. JONES TO WALK OVER TO THE DRUG STORE WITH ME - WILL YOU TAKE CARE OF HER BABY UNTIL WE COME BACK?

I'LL TRY IT.

KITCHIEY-KITCHIEY - KOO - I'LL CATCH YOU I'LL CATCH YOU

OH, SEE THE PRETTY WATCH, LOOK-SEE

LOOK-SEE THE NICE RINGS-SEE

WHAT WONDERFUL LUNGS

NOW IF THEY'LL ONLY HURRY AND COME BACK!