

Markets of the World

Canada 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, \$9.00 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, \$12.00 to \$13.00. Sheep, \$9.00 to \$12.00; lambs, \$13.00 to \$15.00.

FRANCE LOST 15 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 Chateaufort. 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 650,000 tons for England, 70,000 tons for Italy, and 17,500 tons for the United States.

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, 21 to 30c; ducklings, 35c; turkeys, 35c; spring chickens, 25c to 28c.
 Cheese—New large, 28 to 29c; twins, 28c to 29c; triplets, 29 to 29c; stillton, 29c to 30c; old large, 29 to 29c; twin, 29c to 30c.
 Potatoes—Ontario, 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 India, \$4.00; Lima, 35c.
 Honey—Extracted clover, 5-lb. tin, 28 to 29c; 10-lb. tin, 27 to 28c; 60-lb. tin, 26 to 26c; buckwheat, 60-lb. tin, 19 to 20c. Comb, 16-oz., \$4.00 to \$5.00; doz., 12-oz., \$3.50 to \$4.00.
 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; corned, 49 to 51c; rolls, 31 to 32c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 42c; back, plain, 44 to 45c; boneless, 50 to 52c.
 Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 28 to 29c; clear bellies, 27 to 28c.
 Lard—Pure, Hercules, 27 to 27c; tubs, 27c to 28c; Compound tins, 25c to 25c; tubs, 25c to 26c; nails, 26 to 26c; prints, 27c to 27c.

Montreal Markets.
 Montreal, Feb. 25—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, 77c; Flour, new standard grade, \$11.10 to \$11.20. Rotted oats, bags 90 lbs., \$4.15. Bran, \$4.00 to \$4.15. Shorts, \$4.4 to \$4.5. Moultrie, \$6.4.
 Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$23.
 Cheese, finest Easterns, 24 to 25c; butter, choicest creamery, 52c to 53c; eggs, selected, 50c; eggs, No. 1 stock, 47c; potatoes per bag, car lots, \$1.25; dressed hogs, abattoir killed, \$24; lard, pure, wood pairs, 20 lbs. net, 25 to 26c.

Live Stock Markets.
 Toronto, Feb. 25—
 Choice heavy export steers 116 00 117 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
 Steekers 8 00 10 50
 Feeders 10 50 12 00

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 not 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.

INDIA'S SUGAR AND COTTON
New Methods of Refining Sugar Will Insure Large Export Trade.
 Sugar making is one of India's most ancient industries, but the loss of three-fourths of the sugar value of the cane by use of primitive machinery and the muddy character of the product, because religious prejudices prohibit the use of animal charcoal for refining, have confined India's sugar to local consumption, says the World Outlook. With nearly three million acres under cane, producing considerably more than a third of the world's total, India nevertheless exports no sugar. On the contrary, in addition to her own stupendous production, she spends \$25,000,000 for sugar annually.

FREE TO GIRLS
BIG DOLL AND DOLL CARRIAGE
 This big doll is 15 inches tall, has jointed legs and arms and natural hair. The Doll Carriage has a name and wheels, and the seat, back and hood are made of leatherette. It is 24 inches high and is just the right size for the big doll.
 Just send your name and address and we will send you 30 packages of our lovely embossed Postcards to sell at 10 cents a package. When they are sold send us our money and we will send you the big doll with all charges prepaid, and we will also show you the Doll Carriage without any charge. Just three of them to sell our goods and us your name and address to-day so you can get your Doll and Doll Carriage quickly.
HOMER WARREN COMPANY
 Dept. 49 Toronto

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.



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

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 1,655 merchant vessels of 4,099,324 tons. These figures show an increase of 181 per cent. as compared with 1917, and are 2,698,655 tons higher than in 1913. The United States, Japan and Canada were responsible for 92 per cent. of the total output abroad.

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.



Areas of the World Brought Under the League of Nations.—The territories of the nations whose representatives have signed the covenant for the League of Nations are shown on this map in black and those of the nations which have not yet signed in white. This is a map on Mercator's projection and, while areas exaggeration in area south and north of the equator.

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 skiing, 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 railroad, 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. Inter-communication 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 Klondike 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.

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.

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Free to Boys
MODEL STEAM ENGINE
 Boys like sixty, sprouting steam and making a much fuss as though it were running the electric light plant of your town. Has brass lacquered boiler, with safety valve, blue steel firebox, with spirit burners, and blued steel chimney. All running parts of best quality metal. Send us your name and address and we will send you 40 packages of our lovely embossed Postcards to sell at 10 cents a package. When they are sold, send us the money and we will send you the steam engine, with all charges prepaid.
HOMER WARREN CO.
 DEPT. 47, TORONTO

BOOK ON THE BRITISH NAVY

Lord Jellicoe Throws Light on the Battle of Jutland
 Lord Jellicoe's book on the Grand Fleet, which was published recently, dwells on the dangers to which it was exposed when it was short of cruisers and destroyers and with bases defenceless owing to submarines, mines and torpedoes. He points out that the German sea fleet possessed 88 destroyers compared with the Grand Fleet's 45. It is revealed that owing to the submarine menace the Grand Fleet moved to Lough Swilly and returned to the North Sea only when the Scapa Flow anchorage was rendered reasonably safe. Lord Jellicoe says that neither in 1914 nor 1916 did the British margin of superiority justify him in disregarding the enemy's torpedo fire. The position greatly improved after 1916, especially as light cruisers and destroyers forces with the Grand Fleet increased steadily after the battle of Jutland, considerably reducing the danger of successful torpedo attacks, while the inclusion of the K class of submarine made it probable that the enemy suffered more severely from submarine attacks than the British. Regarding 1918 Lord Jellicoe says: "The position was assured and we could have afforded to take risks which in 1916 would have been most unwise. If the German Fleet had come out to battle a terrible punishment awaited it." "One-third of the book is devoted to the battle of Jutland. Summing up the lessons of this fight, Lord Jellicoe dwells on "the danger involved in leaving too much to chance because our fleet was the one and only factor vital to the existence of the Empire, and, indeed, to the allied cause."

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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, 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.

A Model.
 The newly elected M.P. was opening a bazaar at Nunton. He was in the middle of what he considered a most telling speech when he noticed one he took to be the local professional 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 post-cards."



BRINGING UP FATHER