

# Markets of the World

**Breadstuffs.**  
 Toronto, Sept. 2.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11, in store, Fort William.  
 Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 90; No. 3 C.W., 88; extra No. 1 feed, 88; No. 1 feed, 87; No. 2 feed, 84; in store Fort William.  
 Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., \$1.35; No. 4 C.W., \$1.31; rejected, \$1.23, in store Fort William.  
 American corn—No. 3 yellow, nominal; No. 4 yellow, nominal.  
 Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 89 to 91 c, according to freights outside.  
 Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, nominal; No. 2 do, \$2.03 to \$2.08; No. 3 do, nominal, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.  
 Ontario wheat—No. 1, 2 and 3 Spring, nominal.  
 Barley—Malt, \$1.33 to \$1.37, according to freights outside.  
 Buckwheat—Nominal.  
 Rye—Nominal.  
 Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$11, Toronto.  
 Ontario flour—Government standard, Montreal and Toronto, \$10 to \$10.50, in 50 lb bags, prompt shipment.  
 Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$15; shorts, per ton, \$55; good feed flour, per bag, \$3.25 to \$3.50.  
 Hay—No. 1, per ton, 23 to 25; mixed, per ton, \$10 to \$19, track, Toronto.  
 Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$10 to \$11, track, Toronto.  
**Country Produce—Wholesale.**  
 Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 36 to 38; prints, 38 to 40; Creamery, fresh made, solids, 52 to 52; prints, 52, to 53.  
 Eggs—49 to 50c.  
 Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 33c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 30 to 32c; ducklings, 25c; turkeys, 35 to 40c; squabs, doz., 80.  
 Live poultry—Spring chickens, 28 to 29c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 26 to 30c; ducklings, 22c; turkeys, 30c.  
 Cheese—New, large, 28 to 29c; trains, 28 1/2 to 29 1/2; triplets, 29 to 30c; Stilton, 29 to 30c.  
 Butter, fresh dairy, choice, 47 to 49c; creamery prints, 47 to 58c.  
 Margarine—35 to 38c.  
 Eggs—No. 1's, 55 to 56c; select, 59 to 60c.  
 Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 40c; roosters, 28 to 30c; fowl, 34 to 38c; turkeys, 40 to 45c; ducklings, 34 to 35c; squabs, doz., \$7.  
 Live poultry—Spring chickens, 33c; fowl, 33 to 35c; ducks, 27 to 30c.  
 Beans—Canadian hand-picked, bus., \$5.25 to \$5.75; primes, \$4.25 to \$4.75; Imported, hand-picked, Burma, \$4.00; Lima, 15 to 16c.  
 Honey—Extracted clover, 5-lb. tins, 24 to 25c; 10-lb. tins, 23 1/2 to 24c; 60-lb. tins, 23 to 24c; buckwheat, 60-lb. tins, 18 to 19c. Comb, 16-oz., \$4.50 to \$5.00; 10-oz., \$2.50 to \$3.00.  
 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, med., 47 to 48c; do, heavy, 40 to 42c; cooked, 63 to 65c; rolls, 36 to 38c; breakfast bacon, 49 to 50c; backs, plain, 53 to 55c; boneless, 56 to 58c; clear bellies, 33 to 35c.  
 Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 34 to 35c; clear bellies, 33 to 34c.  
 Lard—Pure tierces, 37 to 38c; tubs,

37 1/2 to 38c; pails, 37 1/2 to 38 1/2 c, prints, 39 to 40c. Compound tierces, 31 1/2 to 32c; tubs, 32 to 32 1/2 c; pails, 32 1/2 to 32 3/4 c.  
**Montreal Markets.**  
 Montreal, Sept. 2.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, \$1.02 1/2; flour, new standard grade, \$11 to \$11.10; rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$4.80 to \$5.25; bran, \$45; shorts, \$55; hay No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$21 to \$22.10. Cheese, finest western, 25c. Butter, choice creamery, 56c. Eggs, fresh, 64 to 66; selected, 59 to 60c; No. 1 stock, 53 to 55c; No. 2 stock, 43 to 45c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, \$32.  
**Live Stock Markets.**  
 Toronto, Sept. 2.—Choice heavy steers, \$13.75 to \$14.50; good heavy steers, \$13.25 to \$13.50; butchers' cattle, choice, \$12.75 to \$13.25; do, good, \$11.75 to \$12.25; do, med., \$11 to \$11.25; do, com., \$7 to \$8; bulls, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; do, med., \$9.50 to \$9.75; do, rough, \$8 to \$8.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.25 to \$10.75; do, good, \$9 to \$9.25; do, med., \$8.50 to \$9; do, com., \$7 to \$8; stockers, \$7.50 to \$10; feeders, \$10 to \$11.25; canners and cutters, \$4.75 to \$6.75; milkers, good to choice, \$110 to \$140; do, com. and med., \$65 to \$75; springers, \$90 to \$150; light ewes, \$8 to \$10; yearlings, \$10.25 to \$12.50; spring lambs, per cwt., \$15.50 to \$16.25; calves, good to choice, \$16.50 to \$22; hogs, fed and watered, \$21.25; do, weighed off cars, \$21.50; do, f.o.b., \$20.25.  
 Montreal, Sept. 2.—Best steers, \$12; choice butchers' bulls, \$6.50 to \$7.50; canners' cattle, \$5 to \$6; choice butchers' cows, \$6 to \$9. Milk-fed calves, \$10 to \$15; grass-fed stock, \$7; lambs, \$14 to \$15; sheep, \$7; hogs, best select, \$20.50 per cwt. off cars; other grades down to \$16.50 per cwt.



**KEEP IN TUNE.**  
 Communities are like people. They are apt to get "OUT OF TUNE." HARMONY is any community's most valuable asset. Without it little can be accomplished. When the town is OFF KEY it is on the down grade. Something should be done ALL of the time to keep our community in TUNE. We are apt to overlook this, and only TUNE UP spasmodically. In the INTERVALS we are apt to forget we are part of a COMMUNITY. We lapse into mere individuals and lose our COMMUNITY sense. We can't go too far in an effort to preserve community Harmony. Let's all work in order to keep ON THE KEY.

## CANADA'S WELCOME GRATIFIES BRITAIN

**"People of the Dominion Are Surpassing All Expectations."**  
 A despatch from London says:—All London newspapers are featuring the extraordinarily enthusiastic welcome the Prince of Wales is receiving in Canada. The Westminster Gazette says:—  
 "No one ever doubted that the Prince would receive such a welcome; his position, his personality and the part he played in the struggle wherein the Canadians bore so great a share were sufficient to assure that. But the people of the Dominion are surpassing all expectations by the heartiness of their welcome and by the keen pleasure they are obviously taking in the Prince's visit. In the midst of all these manifestations of public interest and of his own popularity, the Prince is bearing himself well, displaying that quiet courtesy and modesty which have already endeared him to the people at home."  
**Reproducing Rare Carpets.**  
 Carpets now on display in a London shop will, in the opinion of the Times, surprise those who are unacquainted with the strides made in the manufacture of carpets by British factories during the war. The carpets are claimed to be exact reproductions of rare eastern carpets and are being offered at prices not much higher than those of ordinary loom production. The most remarkable feature about them is considered to be the true rendering of that eastern lustre which has hitherto defied successful copying. Some of the most notable reproductions are those of the seventeenth century coronation carpets which were made for the Shah of Persia; the Khorrassan rug, and the famous carpet manufactured for the Sheik Ismail, the original of which hangs in the Victoria and Albert Museum of London; and there are copies of others from the cathedrals and art galleries of the world. The carpets vary in size and have all been made in a British factory during the past three or four years.

## Ambassadorial Privileges

Ambassadors have curious privileges. Most people know that they and their households are immune from arrest, an embassy being considered a geographical part of the Ambassador's own country. But there are many privileges less well known. The Ambassador is the only person about a court who has the right to turn his back on the sovereign or ruler at the conclusion of an audience. And, curiously enough, he always exercises this right, turning to bow after walking three paces. This, of course, refers only to state occasions. This worked rather oddly in Queen Victoria's time. To turn one's back on a lady would be rude, to retire backward would be to resign a privilege, so the Ambassadors always compromised by edging sideways toward the door like a crab.  
 Another privilege of Ambassadors is the right of having both leaves of the folding doors thrown open when being ushered into the ruler's presence. No one else can claim this privilege.  
 Another highly prized privilege of the Ambassador—one that sovereigns must often regret—is that of being able to demand an interview when ever he chooses, at any hour of the day or night.  
 The sword is the Ambassador's emblem of honor. It is a long rapier with a blunted point. One great diplomatist, the late Lord Dufferin, used to say that the only practical use ever found for it was to poke fires with and file bills on.  
**"Housewives' Shoulder."**  
 Doctors have been puzzled by numerous cases with symptoms resembling rheumatism among patients who have not hitherto suffered with rheumatism. The sufferers are nearly all married women and the pains of the new ailment are confined to the shoulder.  
 The doctor who discovered the nature and the cause of the new pain is a deductive man with Sherlock Holmes in his method of diagnosis, who practices in London. He noted that almost all his shoulder-pain patients dwell at some distance, with an uphill climb from the shops. He questioned his patients and elicited that they have to make several trudges home weekly with baskets of household provender that the tradesmen cannot deliver.  
 "You have not got rheumatism," he told them; "you have strained the shoulder-muscles through carrying awkward weights. Your trouble is 'housewife's shoulder.' The cure? Make your husband take his turn."

## SLAUGHTER OF CHRISTIANS IN WAR

30,000 Martyrs in North-West Persia—Children Hacked to Pieces.

A despatch from London says:—A terrible story of the martyrdom of the Christians of Northwest Persia is told in the Daily News. It is narrated by one of their number, Dr. Yonan. Soon after the war began, Dr. Yonan says, the Russians came to Urumiyah, in the province of Azarbaijan, and induced the Christians from Assyrian battalions to fight against the Turks. There was a battle in Urumiyah in February, 1918, in which the Christians were victorious. After this the heroic, but small, Christian force fought fourteen battles with the Turks and Persians and routed their enemies. But no help came from the allies and the defeat of the Armenians cut off the Christians from the Syrians. By the end of July, 1918, their ammunition was exhausted, and the Turks were at the gates of Urumiyah. The Christians who dwelt at Salmas, a fertile plain on the north side of Lake Urumiyah, had been massacred and flight was the only course left to those of Urumiyah.  
 So 75,000 men, women and children left their homes, in a vast procession, taking with them such property as they could collect hurriedly. Those who could not escape sought refuge in the American and French missions. Here terrible scenes were enacted. Monsignor Sonteg, head of the French mission, died a martyr's death and his brethren in religion were also murdered.  
 Children were laid on the paces of open Bibles and hacked to pieces. Meanwhile the fugitives were attacked by the enemy at four places and thousands were cut off and massacred. Children were snatched from their mothers and dashed to the ground. Hundreds of women were carried away to Mussulman harems. In all, 30,000 were killed, lost or captured.

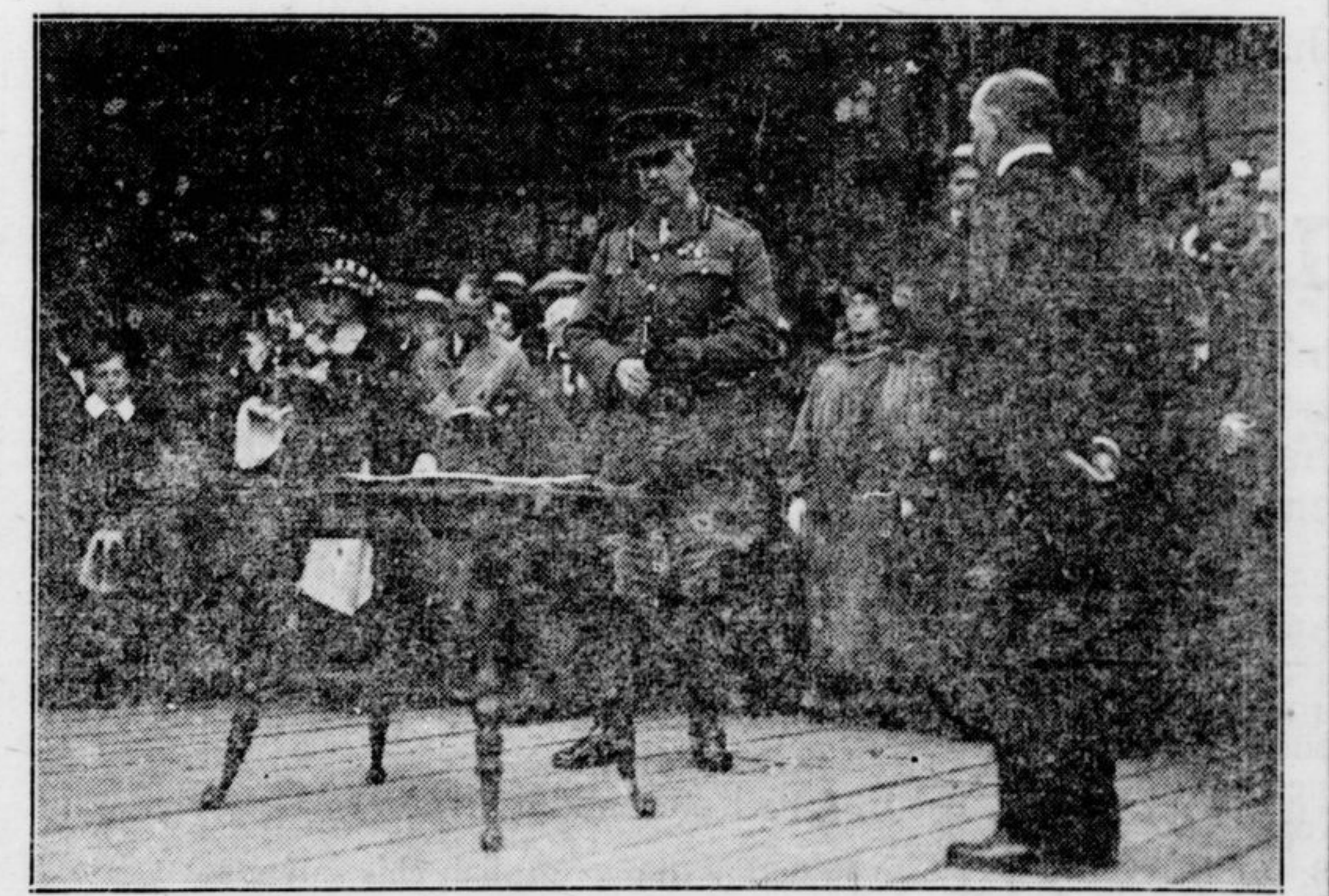
## GIFTS TO KINGS AND QUEENS

LEGACIES FROM SUBJECTS QUITE UNKNOWN TO RULERS.

King Edward VII. Recipient of Many of the Testimonials—\$1250 Bequeathed to Queen Victoria.  
 Many monarchs of Europe, not to speak of other personages of royal extraction, frequently receive legacies from subjects of whose existence they have been ignorant.  
 The late King Edward received many of these testimonials from his subjects at their death, and of living rulers, the ex-later and the late emperor of Russia once were the principal legatees of admirers.  
 Wilhelm once had left him by a Munich notary the sum of \$25,000, as a humble subject's mark of appreciation of the splendid monarchial and statesmanlike qualities which His Majesty has displayed, and to signify dissent from the criticisms that are from time to time leveled at him.  
 Not all the Germans who made their wills in favor of the Kaiser were so flattering, for once a tradesman in Berlin sought to make the emperor his heir, only on condition that he should bring about certain changes in his mode of public address. The savings of this tradesman remained in his own family.  
 Edward VII. was the possessor of a portrait that served as a constant reminder of the most curious will that was ever made in favor of a royal family. The picture was that of Henry W. Gibbs, Q.C., who, for a period of six years, in the fifties, was the private tutor of Edward, then Prince of Wales. In the will wherein Mr. Gibbs bequeathed this painting to his former pupil, he also left to Queen Victoria a packet of letters "as the queen's counsel." To the present king, George V. (then Duke of York), and to the then Duchess of York, Gibbs left the sum of one hundred guineas each, while to one hundred Victoria and Albert bequeathed \$12,500 each. In the case of the latter, however, the will was revoked on the occasion of her marriage to Prince Charles of Denmark, but a codicil made her the recipient of one hundred guineas, so that it should not appear that she was forgotten.  
**Left All to Queen Victoria.**  
 An odd feature of legacies left to royalty is that they sometimes come from misers, who, either through enmity toward their own kinsfolk or because they are friendless, make their sovereign their heir. A well-known instance in this relation was that of one "Daddy East," as he was called, who, some thirty years ago, left every cent he possessed to Queen Victoria. East was well known to Londoners who frequented the Bloomsbury region. It is said that he was the most successful beggar that ever prowled that quarter. He lived in a dirty cellar and dressed in rags, a circumstance that led no one to suspect that he was the possessor of quite a fortune.  
 It would seem, however, that the police had their suspicions, for when he died a thorough search was made by them of his cellar, with the result that over £500 in gold was found hidden under the cellar floor.  
 Another curious will, made in favor of a member of the Guelph family, was that drawn by an eccentric old country lady at the time Edward, in his younger days, was making his tour of India. The testator directed that £250 should be forwarded to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, a sum which it was hoped "would help in some trifling degree to pay the enormous expense which the heir apparent's trip had involved."



H.R.H. the Prince of Wales presenting the Military Medal to Sergeant Boulanger of the famous 22nd, French Canadian Battalion, at Quebec.



GENERAL CURRIE'S RETURN. The Canadian Corps Commander replying to the civic address of welcome at Halifax.

## BRINGING UP FATHER



## WHEN IS A PERSON DEAD BY DROWNING?

"Found drowned" is a note that appears only too often on the report books of the life-saving stations along the coast.  
 But what does the word "drowned" mean? Not dead, necessarily. A person may be drowned and yet may "come alive again." So it would at least appear from the records of the coast guard.  
 The life-savers of the coast guard are all thoroughly instructed in the art of resuscitating the drowned. They are frequently drilled in the practice of it and know exactly how to go about the business. The ancient method of rolling a drowned person on a barrel has been superseded by more scientific processes.  
 In many an instance where doctors have declared persons to be absolutely and hopelessly dead they have nevertheless been revived by persistent efforts. A standing order of the coast guard requires its life-savers in such cases to keep on the work for at least half an hour, even where the heart has stopped beating and there is no sign of life whatever.  
 Sergeant—"Now, then, are you the four men with a knowledge of music I was asking for?" Chorus—"Yes, sergeant." Sergeant—"Right. Parade Officers' Mess 11.30 to move grand piano to marquee—distance 600 yards—for concert this evening."

## MINING BATTLE FIELDS OF P...

GREAT-WAR AREA BE FOR STEEL

German Prisoners of War Amount of Salvage Work Troops Have a Gain  
 Since the armistice, metal on a large scale has been on in all of the war-torn Front. Thousands of steel have been used in battle-fields. A good salvage work has been done by troops of the 22nd, French Canadian Battalion. A large amount of metal has been by the German prisoners.  
 At practically all the tions in the neighborhood of Bar-le-Duc train-roads the crooked, rusted, tangled rods, stacked wood, waiting for shipping are small mountains of scrap-iron, and piles of aged steel sheets are in sight in salvage dumps yards throughout the line. In the center and toward end of the line this material is piled up in neat rows, along the northwestern end. In along the British front work has proceeded a bit perhaps, but not so thoroughly.  
 Prisoners at the In the past winter some prisoners of war in the shell-rod battle-field been a part of the bringing down the corrugated, picking up 'backs' or using clearing the thickets of and chevaux-de-frise, and ing up all the salvaged dumps and loading it in cars and Canal or river the salvage dumps you see of canlons, tanks of great piles of metal bayonets, knives, shell-cases, machine guns, and the metal debris of war.  
 But the one lasting gain on most observers is the corrugated steel sheets, wire and the twisted which the barbed wire has been made. In the arena, the artillery-fire has seen that the soil has been agricultural purposes. In the salvaging is simply to danger explosive and cover the metal junk. In tural districts, however, where the shelling was light and the land has been mostly the same, the barbed closely tied up with that of al reconstruction.

**CRUSOE'S ISLAND**  
 Tobago, Near the Mouth of the Amazon, Probable Scene of Adventure.  
 The name of Robinson Crusoe linked in our minds with a desert island. No part comes to my mind as we castaway here, yet Crusoe rather Defoe, tells us of his island is, and all he writes Nihalah.  
 For many years Juan Chiloan Island off the coast South America, was known as Robinson Crusoe's Island because a Dutch sailor had spent five years solitude, and it was thought that Defoe had recruited his experience.  
 But following Crusoe's that he landed on an island of eleven degrees mouth of the Orinoco sight of the island of Robinson Crusoe's Island, the only one answering the name.  
 An interesting discovery prominence to Tobago, Crusoe's Island occurs ago, when the skeleton unearthed in a cave of This coincided remarkably soe's statement that he found a goat in a hillside cave and it there. "Crusoe's great time an object of great interest and figured as a habit at the Chicago War. Tobago's failure to recognize of its importance "only authentic Robinson land" is doubtless due to it is a retiring little island chiefly with its plantations. Leaving Crusoe out altogether has had an eventful time it was discovered topher Columbus, on his until England took it in 1492, and started to turn into a colony. Its present century of English rule of a desert island that wooded, partly cultivated, isle of the tropics.  
 To Mark Poison a good way to mark taining poison is to push side of the cork. Two sufficient, and they should at right angles to each other.  
 Of all the kindly things One of the kindest is His glorious company. Throw out their manhood. The dust-stained travel