

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., 75¢; No. 3 C.W., 72¢; No. 1 feed, 70¢; No. 2 feed, 67¢, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., \$1.06½; No. 4 C.W., \$1.01½; rejected, 94¢; feed, 94¢; 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 75¢; No. 3 white, 71 to 73¢, 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, \$2.60, nominal, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, 97¢ 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, \$2.55 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 40¢; prints, 40 to 42¢. Creamery, fresh made prints, 63 to 64¢.

Eggs—New laid, 42 to 43¢.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 30 to 34¢; roosters, 25¢; fowl, 30 to 32¢; ducklings, 32¢; turkeys, 45¢; squabs, doz., \$7.00.

Live poultry—Roasters, 22¢; fowl, 23 to 32¢; ducklings, lb., 35¢; turkeys, 35¢; chickens, 27¢.

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

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

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

Margarine—34½ to 35¢.

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

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

Potatoes—Ontario, f.o.b. track Toronto, car lots, \$1.40; on track outside, \$1.25 to \$1.35.

Beans—Canada, hand-pick, bus. cern, 44½¢; primes, \$3 to \$3.25; imported hand-pick, Burma or Indian, \$3.50; Lima, 13¢.

Honey—Extracted clover: 5-lb. tin, 25 to 26¢; 10-lb. tins, 24½ to 25¢; 60-lb. tins, 24 to 25¢. Buckwheat, 60-lb. tins, 19 to 20¢. 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., 27¢.

Provisions—Wholesale.

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

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

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

Montreal, April 29.—Quotations:—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, 84½¢. Flour, Man. Spring, new standard grade, \$11 to \$11.10. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3.75 to \$4. Bran, \$4 to \$4.50. Shorts, \$45 to \$45.50. Hay, no. 2, per ton, car lots, \$29. Cheese—Finest easterns, 24 to 25¢. Butter—Choice creamery, 63 to 64¢. Eggs—Fresh, 43 to 49¢. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.90 to \$2.25. Dressed hogs—Antioir killed, \$30.50 to \$31. Lard—Pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 31¾¢.

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. Gypsies, 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 "Bilbaster," 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.

INGENUITY OF AN EXPLORER.

A Four Thousand Mile Tramp Through the Wilds of Africa.

In order to obtain an accurate description of the route taken through an unbroken country, there is required an amount of hard and incessant labor, of which few of us have any conception.

For example, William Junker, a Russian by birth and an explorer, spent five years in endeavoring to trace the course of the River Welle, which lies between the headwaters of the Nile and the Congo, in Africa, with a view to determining the position of the watershed between the two rivers.

When he was actually on the march, Doctor Junker wore a coat designed by himself, having numerous large pockets especially arranged for the handy use of his watch, compass, aneroid, thermometer and notebooks.

From one of the buttons of his coat there hung three pencils—one, red, for marking his route; another, blue, for noting the rivers and streams; the third, black, for recording the time of starting and halting, together with all the more notable incidents of the day's march.

In a little notebook, ruled for the purpose, the exact time of starting was put down, and, thereafter, at the end of every five minutes, the direction in which he was proceeding was determined by a glance at the compass and carefully noted, while occasionally the readings of the aneroid and the thermometer were taken.

A brook crosses the path. With the blue pencil it is instantly designated, as well as the direction of its current and its estimated breadth and depth. Every change in the character of the

IS THE EARTH ROUND?

When This Question Came Up in an English Law Court.

It will scarcely be believed that the question of the shape of the earth could ever have disturbed the peaceful atmosphere of the Law Courts, says a London newspaper.

Yet in 1879 the question, indirectly, indeed, did come before three learned judges, and the case excited a good deal of interest and amusement. The circumstances were as follows:

The Plaintiff, one Hampden, entertained the opinion that the world was not round, and issued an advertisement in a paper called "Scientific Opinion," challenging philosophers, divines, and scientific professors to prove the contrary from Scripture, reason, or fact. He deposited £500 in a bank, to be forfeited to anyone who could prove to the satisfaction of any intelligent referee that there was such a thing as a convex railway, canal, or lake.

The challenge was taken up by no less a person than the late Professor Alfred Russell Wallace, who proved to the satisfaction of the referee the curvature to and fro of the Bedford Level Canal between Witney Bridge and Welsh's Dam (six miles) to the extent of five feet more or less, and the £500 was paid over to him.

But he did not keep it. The plaintiff apparently began to see that he was making a fool of himself, and brought an action, and recovered back his deposit, on the ground that the whole affair was a wager, and therefore illegal!

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

WONDERFUL WORK OF ROYAL AIR FORCE

A Despatch from London says:—

The Air Ministry has published an astonishing record of the work of the air force during the war. It states that before the war the air forces consisted of 272 machines, 197 officers and 1,647 men, while in October, 1918, there were 22,171 machines, 27,900 officers and 263,842 men.

From July, 1916, to the armistice the air force on the western front brought down 7,054 enemy aircraft, dropped 6,043 tons of bombs and fired over ten and a half million rounds at ground targets.

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.

Hymn-Writers' Lease of Life.

The death of the Rev. William Henry Bliss, the well-known hymn writer, at the age of 85, is a reminder of the fact which has often been mooted, namely, that hymn writers seem to live to a riper age than authors engaged in other departments of literature.

Fanny Crosby reached the age of 95; Mrs. Alexander, who wrote "There is a green hill," was 77; Charlotte Elliott, the author of "Just as I am," and Mrs. Cousins, famous for "The sands of time are sinking," were both 82. The writer of "Our blest Redeemer," Harriet Auber, died in her 90th year.

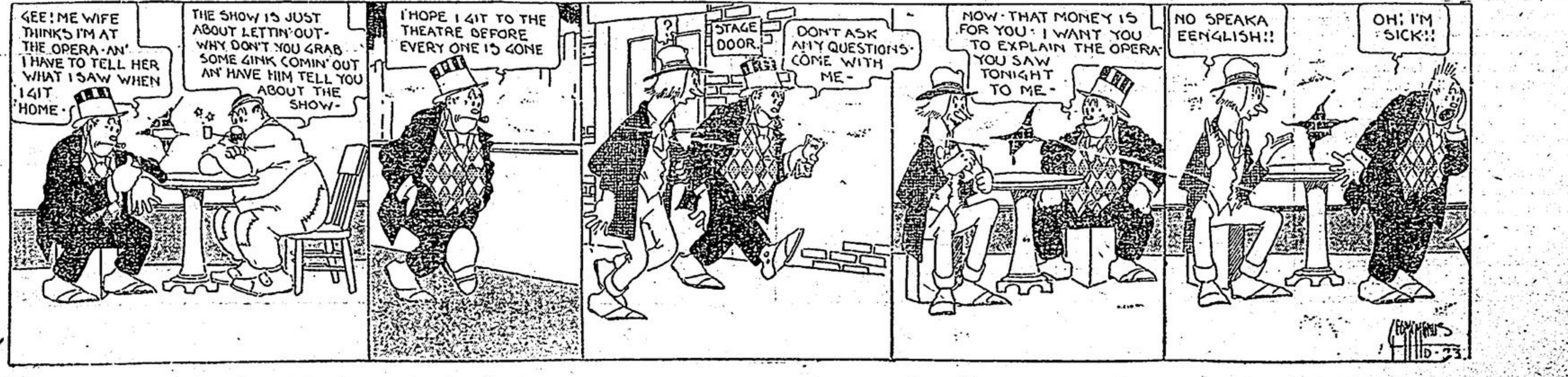
Contrast these with Thackeray, who died when not more than 52; Dickens was only 58, Scott 62, and Keats 26.

Pleasant Contract.

"Mike," "Phwat?"

"I was just thinkin'. After we get out of the trenches an' back home again how nice an' peaceful that old boiler factory will sound to us."

BRINGING UP FATHER



SEE! ME WIFE THINKS I'M AT THE OPERA—AN' I HAVE TO TELL HER WHAT I SAW WHEN I GOT HOME.

THE SHOW IS JUST ABOUT LETTIN' OUT—WHY DON'T YOU GRAB SOME GINK COMIN' OUT AN' HAVE HIM TELL YOU ABOUT THE SHOW.

I HOPE I GOT TO THE THEATRE BEFORE EVERY ONE IS GONE.

STAGE DOOR.

DON'T ASK ANY QUESTIONS—COME WITH ME.

NOW THAT MONEY IS FOR YOU—I WANT YOU TO EXPLAIN THE OPERA YOU SAW TONIGHT TO ME.

NO SPEAKA EENGLISH!!

OH! I'M SICK!!