

FIGHTING RESUMED IN PICARDY IN THE ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE AMIENS

Germans Launch Fresh Attack Along Nine Miles of the French Front But Make Only Small Gains.

A despatch from Paris says: German troops numbering over 100,000 delivered a terrific attack on Thursday against the French along a front of nearly nine miles from Grivesnes to north of the Amiens-Roye Road. They were met with a storm of fire from the French guns, and although the assaults were repeated time after time, they succeeded in gaining only a small section of ground. The French retained Grivesnes, but the Germans occupied the villages of Mailly, Raineval and Morisel.

German troops, who have been especially trained all winter in shock tactics, are reported to be going forward for the incorporation in the regrouping process now actively proceeding in preparation for a general renewal of the German offensive.

A despatch from London says: After several days of comparative inactivity along the battle front, in Picardy, bitter fighting has been resumed

along the western sector of the salient in the lines of the Entente allies. Attacks by the Germans against the British and French are admitted to have yielded some gains to the invaders in the critical sectors just to the east of the city of Amiens. In the neighborhood of Hamel, the British were forced back slightly.

A despatch from Canadian Headquarters in France says: For 40 minutes on Wednesday night our light and heavy guns poured shells into the enemy front communication lines, assembly areas, etc., but no hostile attack developed. The situation continues quiet along the Vimy-Arras front. Numerous daring day and night reconnaissances have been carried out by our patrols, with repeated clashes with hostile parties.

A despatch from the American Army in France says: American forces are now occupying a sector of the Meuse Heights, south of Verdun.

Markets of the World

Wheat
Toronto, April 9—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.23; No. 2, do., \$2.20; No. 3, do., \$2.17; No. 4, do., \$2.14; No. 5, do., \$2.11; No. 6, do., \$2.08; No. 7, do., \$2.05; No. 8, do., \$2.02; No. 9, do., \$1.99; No. 10, do., \$1.96; No. 11, do., \$1.93; No. 12, do., \$1.90; No. 13, do., \$1.87; No. 14, do., \$1.84; No. 15, do., \$1.81; No. 16, do., \$1.78; No. 17, do., \$1.75; No. 18, do., \$1.72; No. 19, do., \$1.69; No. 20, do., \$1.66; No. 21, do., \$1.63; No. 22, do., \$1.60; No. 23, do., \$1.57; No. 24, do., \$1.54; No. 25, do., \$1.51; No. 26, do., \$1.48; No. 27, do., \$1.45; No. 28, do., \$1.42; No. 29, do., \$1.39; No. 30, do., \$1.36; No. 31, do., \$1.33; No. 32, do., \$1.30; No. 33, do., \$1.27; No. 34, do., \$1.24; No. 35, do., \$1.21; No. 36, do., \$1.18; No. 37, do., \$1.15; No. 38, do., \$1.12; No. 39, do., \$1.09; No. 40, do., \$1.06; No. 41, do., \$1.03; No. 42, do., \$1.00; No. 43, do., \$0.97; No. 44, do., \$0.94; No. 45, do., \$0.91; No. 46, do., \$0.88; No. 47, do., \$0.85; No. 48, do., \$0.82; No. 49, do., \$0.79; No. 50, do., \$0.76; No. 51, do., \$0.73; No. 52, do., \$0.70; No. 53, do., \$0.67; No. 54, do., \$0.64; No. 55, do., \$0.61; No. 56, do., \$0.58; No. 57, do., \$0.55; No. 58, do., \$0.52; No. 59, do., \$0.49; No. 60, do., \$0.46; No. 61, do., \$0.43; No. 62, do., \$0.40; No. 63, do., \$0.37; No. 64, do., \$0.34; No. 65, do., \$0.31; No. 66, do., \$0.28; No. 67, do., \$0.25; No. 68, do., \$0.22; No. 69, do., \$0.19; No. 70, do., \$0.16; No. 71, do., \$0.13; No. 72, do., \$0.10; No. 73, do., \$0.07; No. 74, do., \$0.04; No. 75, do., \$0.01; No. 76, do., \$0.00; No. 77, do., \$0.00; No. 78, do., \$0.00; No. 79, do., \$0.00; No. 80, do., \$0.00; No. 81, do., \$0.00; No. 82, do., \$0.00; No. 83, do., \$0.00; No. 84, do., \$0.00; No. 85, do., \$0.00; No. 86, do., \$0.00; No. 87, do., \$0.00; No. 88, do., \$0.00; No. 89, do., \$0.00; No. 90, do., \$0.00; No. 91, do., \$0.00; No. 92, do., \$0.00; No. 93, do., \$0.00; No. 94, do., \$0.00; No. 95, do., \$0.00; No. 96, do., \$0.00; No. 97, do., \$0.00; No. 98, do., \$0.00; No. 99, do., \$0.00; No. 100, do., \$0.00.

Country Produce—Wholesale
Butter—Creamery, solid, per lb., 43¢ to 45¢; prints, per lb., 42¢ to 44¢; dairy, per lb., 39¢ to 41¢.
Eggs—New laid, 38¢ to 39¢; old, 36¢ to 37¢.
Poultry—Dressed, chickens, 25¢ to 26¢; fowl, 27¢ to 28¢; ducks, 23¢ to 24¢; geese, 21¢ to 22¢; turkeys, 30¢ to 31¢.
Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:
Cheese—New, large, 23¢ to 24¢; twins, 22¢ to 23¢; early cheese, 20¢ to 21¢; large twin, 20¢ to 21¢.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 41¢ to 42¢; creamery prints, 40¢ to 41¢; solids, 40¢ to 41¢.
Margarine—32 to 35 lb. tins.
Eggs—New laid, 44¢ to 45¢; new laid, in cartons, 47¢ to 48¢; old, 45¢ to 46¢.
Dressed poultry—Milk-fed chickens, 35¢ to 37¢; fowl, 30¢ to 31¢; turkeys, 40¢ to 41¢.
Live poultry—Turkeys, 30¢; chickens, 25¢ to 26¢; hens, 23¢ to 24¢.
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bush, \$5.50; imp. hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$5.50 to \$7; Japan, \$3 to \$3.25; Lima, 19 to 20¢.
Milk—Ayrshire, \$1.75 to \$2.

Provisions—Wholesale
Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 26 to 28¢; do, heavy, 30 to 32¢; cooked, 42 to 44¢; rolls, 31 to 32¢; breakfast bacon, 42 to 43¢; backs, plain, 42 to 43¢; boneless, 46 to 47¢.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 28 to 29¢; clear bellies, 27 to 28¢.
Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 30 to 31¢; tubs, 30 to 31¢; pigs, 31 to 32¢; prints, 32 to 33¢; compound tierces, 26 to 27¢; tubs, 26 to 27¢; pigs, 26 to 27¢; prints, 27 to 28¢.

Montreal Markets
Montreal, April 9—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 1, \$1.05; No. 2, \$1.03; No. 3, \$1.01; No. 4, \$0.99; No. 5, \$0.97; No. 6, \$0.95; No. 7, \$0.93; No. 8, \$0.91; No. 9, \$0.89; No. 10, \$0.87; No. 11, \$0.85; No. 12, \$0.83; No. 13, \$0.81; No. 14, \$0.79; No. 15, \$0.77; No. 16, \$0.75; No. 17, \$0.73; No. 18, \$0.71; No. 19, \$0.69; No. 20, \$0.67; No. 21, \$0.65; No. 22, \$0.63; No. 23, \$0.61; No. 24, \$0.59; No. 25, \$0.57; No. 26, \$0.55; No. 27, \$0.53; No. 28, \$0.51; No. 29, \$0.49; No. 30, \$0.47; No. 31, \$0.45; No. 32, \$0.43; No. 33, \$0.41; No. 34, \$0.39; No. 35, \$0.37; No. 36, \$0.35; No. 37, \$0.33; No. 38, \$0.31; No. 39, \$0.29; No. 40, \$0.27; No. 41, \$0.25; No. 42, \$0.23; No. 43, \$0.21; No. 44, \$0.19; No. 45, \$0.17; No. 46, \$0.15; No. 47, \$0.13; No. 48, \$0.11; No. 49, \$0.09; No. 50, \$0.07; No. 51, \$0.05; No. 52, \$0.03; No. 53, \$0.01; No. 54, \$0.00; No. 55, \$0.00; No. 56, \$0.00; No. 57, \$0.00; No. 58, \$0.00; No. 59, \$0.00; No. 60, \$0.00; No. 61, \$0.00; No. 62, \$0.00; No. 63, \$0.00; No. 64, \$0.00; No. 65, \$0.00; No. 66, \$0.00; No. 67, \$0.00; No. 68, \$0.00; No. 69, \$0.00; No. 70, \$0.00; No. 71, \$0.00; No. 72, \$0.00; No. 73, \$0.00; No. 74, \$0.00; No. 75, \$0.00; No. 76, \$0.00; No. 77, \$0.00; No. 78, \$0.00; No. 79, \$0.00; No. 80, \$0.00; No. 81, \$0.00; No. 82, \$0.00; No. 83, \$0.00; No. 84, \$0.00; No. 85, \$0.00; No. 86, \$0.00; No. 87, \$0.00; No. 88, \$0.00; No. 89, \$0.00; No. 90, \$0.00; No. 91, \$0.00; No. 92, \$0.00; No. 93, \$0.00; No. 94, \$0.00; No. 95, \$0.00; No. 96, \$0.00; No. 97, \$0.00; No. 98, \$0.00; No. 99, \$0.00; No. 100, \$0.00.

Winnipeg Grain
Winnipeg, April 9—Cash prices: Oats—No. 1, \$1.05; No. 2, \$1.03; No. 3, \$1.01; No. 4, \$0.99; No. 5, \$0.97; No. 6, \$0.95; No. 7, \$0.93; No. 8, \$0.91; No. 9, \$0.89; No. 10, \$0.87; No. 11, \$0.85; No. 12, \$0.83; No. 13, \$0.81; No. 14, \$0.79; No. 15, \$0.77; No. 16, \$0.75; No. 17, \$0.73; No. 18, \$0.71; No. 19, \$0.69; No. 20, \$0.67; No. 21, \$0.65; No. 22, \$0.63; No. 23, \$0.61; No. 24, \$0.59; No. 25, \$0.57; No. 26, \$0.55; No. 27, \$0.53; No. 28, \$0.51; No. 29, \$0.49; No. 30, \$0.47; No. 31, \$0.45; No. 32, \$0.43; No. 33, \$0.41; No. 34, \$0.39; No. 35, \$0.37; No. 36, \$0.35; No. 37, \$0.33; No. 38, \$0.31; No. 39, \$0.29; No. 40, \$0.27; No. 41, \$0.25; No. 42, \$0.23; No. 43, \$0.21; No. 44, \$0.19; No. 45, \$0.17; No. 46, \$0.15; No. 47, \$0.13; No. 48, \$0.11; No. 49, \$0.09; No. 50, \$0.07; No. 51, \$0.05; No. 52, \$0.03; No. 53, \$0.01; No. 54, \$0.00; No. 55, \$0.00; No. 56, \$0.00; No. 57, \$0.00; No. 58, \$0.00; No. 59, \$0.00; No. 60, \$0.00; No. 61, \$0.00; No. 62, \$0.00; No. 63, \$0.00; No. 64, \$0.00; No. 65, \$0.00; No. 66, \$0.00; No. 67, \$0.00; No. 68, \$0.00; No. 69, \$0.00; No. 70, \$0.00; No. 71, \$0.00; No. 72, \$0.00; No. 73, \$0.00; No. 74, \$0.00; No. 75, \$0.00; No. 76, \$0.00; No. 77, \$0.00; No. 78, \$0.00; No. 79, \$0.00; No. 80, \$0.00; No. 81, \$0.00; No. 82, \$0.00; No. 83, \$0.00; No. 84, \$0.00; No. 85, \$0.00; No. 86, \$0.00; No. 87, \$0.00; No. 88, \$0.00; No. 89, \$0.00; No. 90, \$0.00; No. 91, \$0.00; No. 92, \$0.00; No. 93, \$0.00; No. 94, \$0.00; No. 95, \$0.00; No. 96, \$0.00; No. 97, \$0.00; No. 98, \$0.00; No. 99, \$0.00; No. 100, \$0.00.

United States Markets
Minneapolis, April 9—Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.50 to \$1.55; Oats—No. 3 white, \$0.90 to \$0.95; Flour—Unchanged. Bran—\$3.14.
Duluth, April 9—Lard—\$4.11 to \$4.20; to arrive, \$4.12; May, \$4.13; asked, July, \$4.12 bid; October, \$3.50 bid.

Live Stock Markets
Toronto, April 9—Choice heavy steers, \$13.50 to \$14; good heavy steers, \$11.75 to \$12.25; yearlings, \$12.50 to \$13; butchers' cattle, choice, \$11.50 to \$11.75.



Youthful Turkish Captive.
Turks rob the cradle for the Palestine campaign. This captive was brought in by the British, north of Jerusalem.

SUCCESSFUL RAID ON COBLENZ

Troop Train Struck and Many Soldiers Killed—Damage at Treves.

A despatch from Amsterdam says: Despatches to Les Nouvelles state that on the occasion of the last allied air raid on Coblenz, 26 persons were killed and 100 wounded. Great damage was done, the railroad station being demolished. In the last raid on Treves, 60 were killed and hundreds were wounded, the railroad station was damaged and streets in the neighborhood were heaped with ruins.

In the raid last week the Cologne station was hit and many buildings were demolished. A troop train, standing in the station, was struck and many occupants were killed or wounded. The Emperor visited the spot the following day.



That Unique American Army.
Harry (just "out")—"Listen, Bill! Sounds like ole Fritz comin' over the mud—squish, squash, squish squash."
Bill—"That's orl right—that's only the Americans further up a-chewin' their gum-rations."—London Opinion.

ERZERUM TAKEN BY ARMENIANS

Turks Also Beaten in Transcaucasus—Odessa Held by Russians.

A despatch from London says: Erzerum, the principal city of Turkish Armenia, is reported in an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Moscow to have been recaptured from the Turks by an Armenian corps, aided by a detachment of Armenian volunteers. The Armenians also are reported to be holding other territories in the Erzerum district.

A despatch from Petrograd says: Turko-German forces have been thrown back sixty versts (39.6 miles) from Batum, it was announced here on Wednesday. Likewise, they have been driven back from the Erzerum-Kars line.

Ukrainian and German forces seeking to recapture Odessa and Nicolaev were repulsed, it was announced on Wednesday. The Turko-German fleet, headed toward Odessa, was driven back by the Russian Black Sea fleet.

Batum is in Transcaucasus, on the Black Sea, twenty miles east of the Turkish boundary. Erzerum is 110 miles south of Batum, and was recently recaptured by the Turks. Kars is 100 miles east of Erzerum, and about the same distance south and east of Batum.

Packing and Shipping Apples.

When labor is as scarce as it is at present, the employment of the inexperienced is unavoidable. Hence "Notes to Beginners," given in Bulletin No. 2 of the Fruit Commissioners Series entitled "Modern Methods of Packing Apples," become of prime importance. These notes run:

1. Learn to size your fruit accurately and the placing in the box is a simple matter.
2. All apples are placed in the box in the same relative position. It cannot be impressed too strongly upon beginners that all sizes and shapes of apples can be properly and conveniently packed in the standard Canadian apple box.
3. Successful packing can only be done with apples of a uniform size in each box. There is no possibility of using an apple larger than the size being packed, and then attempting to straighten the row by using a small apple next to it.
4. Cleanliness cannot be too strongly insisted upon in every feature of boxpacking. Fingermarks upon boxes, or careless rubbing in of moisture and dust, are all too common. The most scrupulous attention should be given to the fruit and all specimens rejected that are not absolutely free from contamination of any sort.
5. Should there be any dust or spray material upon the apples when picked, it is much easier to take it off at that time. If the apples are allowed to stand, they acquire a certain gumminess that renders it difficult to make them look clean.
6. Packers should keep their nails well trimmed, otherwise injury is frequently caused by puncturing the fruit handled, resulting in decay. In the Western States packers are required to wear white canvas gloves.
7. Fruit should be uniform in color as in size.

These notes are a small part of a bulletin comprising 62 pages, with many illustrations, that is designed to profit the packer and shipper, help the dealer and please the consumer, and that can be had free for the mere act of writing to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

BLEW UP RUSSIAN WARSHIPS TO AVOID CAPTURE BY ENEMY

A despatch from Petrograd, says: Several Russian warships, including four submarines, in the harbor of Hango, were blown up by their commanders, who feared capture by the Germans. The Mayor of Sukhum-Kale reports that the Black Sea fleet torpedo boats are bombarding and looting towns along the coast.

To renovate black kid gloves mix a few drops of good black ink in a teaspoonful of olive oil. Apply this with a leather, and dry them in the sun if possible.

BRITAIN TO RAISE AGE LIMIT TO 50

Plan By Which Men Can Be Raised Rapidly to Meet Any Emergency.

A despatch from London says: The new Military Service Bill will be subject to alterations up to the last moment before Parliament reassembles, as the Prime Minister may take the view that requirements in France call for even more drastic steps, but the proposals as at present drafted may now be indicated from an authoritative source.

The present proposal is that men of 41 to 50 should be subject to military service, but the military age will not be lowered below 18. It is understood that the Government in drafting a scheme has sought to make it one by which men can be raised with great rapidity so as to be able to cope with an even greater emergency than the present.

It is not intended to take all men between 41 and 50 for the army who are not doing national work, though it is the intention to take a good many. The power to take all is wanted in case of a vital emergency.

INCREASED OUTPUT OF BRITISH SHIPS

Admiralty Says March Figures Constitute a Record.

A despatch from London says: Merchant tonnage built in shipyards of the United Kingdom during the year ending March 31, was double that built in the year ending March 31, 1917. In the last year, according to a table issued by British Admiralty, 1,237,515 tons were constructed.

The monthly figures for the last three months are:
January 58,568
February 100,038
March 161,674
The Shipping Controller makes this comment on the table:
"The figures for March constitute a record and demonstrate that the workers have taken to heart the anxiety caused by the comparatively low output of January and February. The men in the shipyards are working loyally to maintain this increased output."

SOUNDS ONE CANNOT HEAR.

Human Ear Can Detect Sounds Only Within Limited Range.

In the sense of hearing numerous problems have interested the experimental psychologist. Among these may be mentioned the range of sounds that can be heard by an individual, that is, the limit both below and above which no sound can be heard. The solution of these problems, the determination of the upper and lower limit of sound, has occasioned a great deal of careful work and the construction of many forms of apparatus. For determining the upper limit of sound for any individual, and individuals differ considerably, the Galton whistle is generally used.

It consists of a tiny pipe, which is lengthened or shortened by a piston adjusted by a micrometer screw. This little instrument can be regulated to make a tone which is too high for any human ear to hear and which will finally produce only a painful sensation. The Galton whistle was devised by Francis Galton for his study of individual differences. He had one of the whistles built into the end of his cane and as he walked through the Zoological Gardens in London he would blow it near the ears of the various animals. He adjusted the whistle too high for his own ear to hear, and if the various animals responded to the sound he knew that their upper limit was greater than that of the human ear.

The ordinary human ear can detect a tone whose vibration rate is at least 25,000 vibrations a second, while the whistle will produce 50,000 a second. This upper limit varies with the age of the individual to such an extent that, if the upper limit at 16 years of age were 50,000 vibrations, at 60 years of age it would be about 25,000 a second.

The Doings of the Duffs.

