United States, receive gold for a large part of our proven borrow from the United of the cost of the war. he Dollar Saved. The Dollar Saved.

could free ourselves from the of thinking of commoditions of terms of the control of the con impensated, w yield by no comfort

ort of food nodity that

ortance to

llions, and ending 300 during the

excess of we may at have 50 apply on

for so great cost of the great credit onsible for the managed of the cost and with the

partly by ver 100 m:l-

he Imperial ded perma-lance is off-

or ordinary could not New York second losn

amounting 25 millions

borrowed in

ded 200 mil-nothing on ortion of the

ble achievecanant have

annual re-

ances of the

loan of No-

in the year in Canadian in a marked

Britain. Our

far as pos-it has been neither so

rates of in-

ent during a One of the finance of

mous quan-

tervals.

Canada

ations or of en on account The Canadian ons has not take pay for

Treasury ob-

treat Britain

or war sup-hundreds of immediately

to pay for

by our govapparently

ubtless parditures in-Government wledge, The other source we know, and on these Im-

millions and

an additional If, however,

rders for war ffered to us, to undertake g victory, we o very much

This is coming camest meaning.

est meaning.
mpire.
s excellent, but
or importance.
rifit to win the
e shall not fail
ment may be.
of inability to
upplies. If we
ney that would
man or woman
mg shells may
on the
en who, in ade present high
hd buys a war
to do so, has
nd kind of help
and kind of help
and servers of
e war supplies.

better only if

for munitions. at the moment ish Government t to the extent sactions are for

the obligation

ts. of Canadian ast was \$1.521.-h \$1.288,985.000 an increase of will, we trust the extent of on the results we be able to be helieve most. We must, of the war securiare only a part are being used the loans made of war supplies dicate the total sources are so

Condi-

our annual repeyond anything
most every part
from the existh needs almost

needs almost and which must seller asks. If cent. of the exsare a result of must be true of a large part is due to the idlan army. It is due to the idlant army is due to the idlant army in the i

have referred to the motors and silks, but they are only examples of silks, but they are only examples of silks, but they are only examples of a strayagance which is observable in the observable. We should undoubtedly be importation of all luxuries; municipal emolures should be further curtailed in missions; we should not think it missions; we should not think it missions; we should not think it mass if the expenditures of individuals examp places are legally restrained a mattess days are instituted. I am and meatless days are instituted. I am tendeavoring should be enforced in an and a count it must be enforced in any directions if it is not voluntarily according to the country of the control of the country of the c

r is not easy to conjecture how far the properity of Canada is due to the activity ir. production of all kinds, to the ready market and high prices, and how far to the grain crop of 1915, a crop so extraordinary that it exceeded some estimates by seventy million bushels and our own by fifty-seven millions, but it is well to remember that our properity was due to both causes and that the crops this year have not been grow. If we have proughout Canada a fair average result, that is the best we can say of our agricultural and pastoral production. High prices will make up for this to the producer, but nothing can make up to the ration for the shortage of foodstuffs at such a time. The lighdation of debts following the great light west, the improvement in by our people.

We subjoin as usual the building permits for the four principal cities. Except in Montreal they show a very considerable advance upon 1915, altho they are still inconsiderable as compared with 1912 and 1913, the years of greatest ex-

of trade, could bring this about. If both manufacturers and governments are willing to join in the expense, which ought not to be burdensome, a bureau which would receive such problems and determine the cost of investigating them would place us in a position to begin this great work at once.

Efficiency in Production.

We know that the future prosperity of the country, with its load of war debt, depends upon greater production in the field, the pastures, the forests, the mines, the sea and in the workshops, and we cannot afford to be behind any nation in the world in efficiency when the fierce cannot afford to be behind any nation in the world in efficiency when the fierce race for success in trade follows the war. In the West the provinces must sped liberally to improve agriculture and to encourage the increase of live stock, and whatever is possible must be done to enable the farmers to market their crops at the best time and to improve the conditions surrounding their homes. Nor can we afford to see the valuable flabing industry of British Columbia, which supplies forty per cent. of our fish, decline on account of the unskilled methods employed in both the salmon and the ods employed in both the salmon and the

Making Munitions.

A year ago we were able to make a few not very well-connected remarks regarding the manufacture of munitions in Canada. We sought, however, to con-Making Munitions.

A year ago we were able to make a few not very well-connected remarks regarding the manufacture of munitions in Canada. We sought, however, to convey at least some idea of the scale on which we were working, and to indicate that there are very late of the scale on which we were working, and to indicate that there are very ask the cause. Attaching the remarks are represented out which do not come within the operations of the Imperial Munitions Board, the War Office Furchasing Commission, the Department of Agriculture, or the Bridsh War Office Furchasing Department at Montreal, such information as can be gathered as to the operations of these bodies is useful. The shippents through the imperial Munitions Board comprise empty, fixed and the cause, steel forgings 100 the total disbursement were about 320 millions of dollars, and while we have no information on which to hazard an ophrion as to the scope of operations for 1917, it is at least suggestive that the actual business completed during the year aday and that many manufacturers are solved 320 millions of shells to the full capacity of the Santa sepablished for the purpose.

A year so, mile much delay was adused by the necessity of creating new shop conditions for them, this has been scomplished in many factories, and we as but hope that thousends more of our work in the period of the purpose.

A year so, mile much delay was acused by the necessity of creating new shop conditions for them, this has been scomplished in many factories, and we was but hope that thousends more of our work in the period of the purpose.

A year so, change a many men for the first of the part of the purpose.

A year so, change a many men for the first of the purpose.

A year so, change a many men for the first of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose.

A year so, change a many men for the first of the purpose of t

The commission has purchased about 3 million pounds of fresh fish, about half on Canadian and half on Imperial ac-

count.

War Purchases.

The purchases on imperial account by the Department of Agriculture for the year to 23rd December amount to 186.000 tons of hay, 450.000 tons of oats, equaling nearly 30,000,000 bushels and 187,000 tons of flour, the amount expended in this way being over \$37,500,000.

Among the purchases of the British War Office Purchasing Department at Montreal for the past year are the following items:

Cottons and v. collens \$1,000,000 Food stuffs—cheese, can-20,000,000 1.500,000

There are, of course, thousands of articles not mentioned here which are made in Canada, the cost of which represents many millions; indeed, it is amost gratifying fact that Canada has been able to produce nearly everything required by our army, the exceptions being ninoculars, machine guns, revolvers, motor trucks and some less important articles.

\$24,000,000

in average result, that is no board and pastoral on sy of our agricultural and pastoral production. High prices will make up to the producer, but nothing for the to the producer. The see of foodstuffs at such a time. The see of the foodstuffs at such a time. The see of the foodstuffs at such a time. The see of the foodstuffs at such a time. The see of the foodstuffs at such a time. The see of the foodstuffs at such a time. The see of the foodstuffs at such a time. The series of the foodstuffs at such a time. The series of the foodstuffs at such a time. The series of the foodstuffs at such a time. The series of the foodstuffs at such a time. The series of the foodstuffs at such a time. The series of the foodstuffs at such a time. The series of the foodstuffs at such a time. The series of the foodstuffs at such a time. The series of the foodstuffs at such a time. The series of the foodstuffs at such a time. The series of the foodstuffs and physical laboratory, in the chemical and physical laboratory, in the ceitines, in the counting house in the figure of the foodstuffs and physical laboratory, in the ceitines, in the counting house, in finance, indeed in every walk of life. We have been determined to foodstuffs and physi

now twenty-five clearing houses in Candada, two having been established during the year, namely Kitchener and Sherbrooke.

We subjoin as usual the building permits for the four principal cities. Except in Montreal they show a very considerable advance upon 1915, altho they are still inconsiderable as compared with 1912 and 1913, the years of greatest expansion.

1913. 1914.

Montreal \$77,032,000 \$17,619,000 Toronto \$27,038,000 \$20,672,000 Winnipeg \$10,423,000 \$4,484,000 Winnipeg \$10,423,000 \$1916.

Montreal \$7,495,000 \$5,334,000 wards the carrying on successfully of page 1916.

by the General analogs; of the possibility of the p

find that the work of the War Purchasing Commission appointed by the Dominion Government is on a similar scale. For the first year or more practically everything required for the upkeep of our army in England and France was supplied by Great Britain on our account. Since then we have tried to supply its requirements direct from Canada, although this is possible only in the case of some articles.

We have no knowledge as to the total amount expended by the commission, but the following items will be interesting:

Clothing, boots, etc......\$35,000,000

forming their duty at home just as much as a munition worker.

A further consideration, I think, requires attention, and that is that the bank officials on fixed salaries have probably suffered more from the pressure of the high cost of living than the majority of the community, and that they should have done so uncomplainingly redounds greatly to their credit.

I wish to associate myself with all that Mr. Aird has said regarding Mr. Bell, who was a particular friend of mine, and also in connection with his remarks regarding the many brave fellows who have passed away at the front within the last year. (Applause.)

The President: Mr. Brown, the Superintendent of our Central Western Branches, is here. We would like to hear from him.

mtendent of our Central Western Branches, is here. We would like to hear from him.

Mr. Brown: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—The manner in which this vote of thanks, which in most institutions is treated as a purely formal courtesy, is in the case of this Bank featured as regards the general staff, could only be jusfied or explained by a conviction on the part of the administration that its staff is far and away above the average, both its to loyalty and efficiency, and that such a conviction exists is, I believe, presisely what it is desired the shareholders shall know.

The institutional pride to be found everywhere among our men is so pronounced as to have provoked admiration and wonderment from some of our good riends among officials of other banks. I noted once before, and I want to quote igain, a question asked me by an official of another bank, whose duties carry him over an extensive area of the Dominion: Why was it that, no matter where a Commerce man might be met, he was all Commerce?

Now, while this admirable condition of

Commerce man might be met, he was all Commerce?

Now, while this admirable condition of affairs has been spoken of again and again at these meetings, the reason therefor has never been mentioned. As I am speaking on behalf of the staff, I think it is appropriate for me to say that the reason lies in the kindly and understanding spirit in which one general management after another has always dealt with those essentially human problems which arise in the administration of a large staff like ours. It has been said at these meetings on several occasions; that one of the Bank's biggest assets is its staff, but it is not possible that any of the share holders realize the extent to which hat is true. During the past few years the organization of the Bank has been systematized to a point of superb efficiency, o that it is now, I believe, an unequalled chool for the training of bankers in ound principles of finance and comnerce.

Moreover, I should like to empha-

ound principles of finance and comnerce.

Moreover, I should like to emphaize that the system has been built up
nd carried forward in such a manner
is to insure that the lessons learned
from all the mistakes of the past forty
or fifty years—experience dearly bought
by this Bank in common with all of the
parks—will be available for the guidance
of successive generations of executive
fficials and branch managers. During
ecent years infinite pains have been
pestowed upon the training of the
ycunger managers, and I venture to say
that all this will be reflected on the
furure progress and prosperity of the Bank
also on the manner in which its
bligations to the nation will be fulfilled,
n a way there will be no mistaking.
On behalf of the staff I thank you.
(Applause).

Mr. Presi-

On behalf of the staff I distributed by the Applause).

Mr. Stewart Patterson: Mr. President and Gentlemen, I take much pleature in thanking you on behalf of the staff generally, and more particularly of that section which I have the honor to epresent, for the generous appreciation rou have accorded our services during the past year.

No matter how large the capital of a matter how large than influential

London, Jan. 9.—The stock market was generally quiet today. GHt-edged securities were lower under realizing in order to exchange into the new loan which, it is now announced, will appear next Friday. The old war loan was active and there were more sellers than buyers. Grand Trunks! Chinese bonds and Diamond shares were firm and foreign issues had a cheerful tone, but Brazilian Tructions were flat. Americans were almost lifeless and a fraction dearer. Money and discount rates were quiet.

An issue of French treasury bills amounting to £8.000 000, to replace a similar sum, was quickly substribed.

METAL MARKETS. London, Jan. 9.—Copper, spot, £133; futures, £129. Electrolytic, £143. Lead, spot, £30 10s; futures, £29 10s. Spelter, spot, £50 5s; futures, £46 5s.

POTATOES FIRM **EXPECTED HIGHER**

Prices Are Reported to Be Advancing at Shipping Points.

OTHER PRICES STEADY

Toronto Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Markets Hold

Potatoes again advanced in price, the New Brunswick Delawares selling at \$2.40 to \$2.50 per bag; Prince Edward Islands at \$2.10; and they are expected to advance still farther, as they are asking higher prices at the shipping points.

Mushrooms came in freely yesterday, and sold at \$1.75 to \$2.50 per 4-lb. basket,

Mushrooms came in freely yesterday, and sold at \$1.75 to \$2.50 per 4-1b. backet, according to quality.

J. Ryan had a car of New Brunswick Delaware potatoes, selling at \$2.50 per bag.

Samuel Hisey had a car of British Columbia potatoes, which he resold by the car lot.

Chas. S. Simpson had large shipments of Kum Quats, selling at 20c per box; Brussels sprouts, at 27c per box; mushrooms, at \$2.50 per basket; green peppers, at 85c per small basket, and sweet potatoes, at \$2 per hamper.

McWilliam & Everist had a car of cocoanuts, selling at \$5.50 to \$6 per sack of 100; a car of sweet potatoes, selling at \$2 per hamper; a shipment of green peppers, at 75c per basket; spinach, at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hamper; parsley, at 75c dozen, and shallots, at 75c per bunch.

A. McKinnon had two cars of Delaware potatoes, selling at \$2.40 per bag, and Prince Edward Islands at \$2.10 per bag.

H. Peters had a car of navel oranges, selling at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per case; a tank of strawberries at 59c per box.

White & Co. had a car of Messina lemons, selling at \$3.50 per case; a car of cocoanuts, selling at \$6 to \$6.50 per sack containing 100; spinach at \$1 per bushel; French artichokes at \$1 per dozen, and mushrooms at \$1.75 to \$2.25 per 4-lb. basket.

Wholesale Fruits.

mushrooms at \$1.75 to \$2,25 per 4-lb. basket.

Wholesale Fruits.

Apples—20c to 35c per 11-quart basket; extra choice, 50c per 11-quart. Barrels—No. 1's, \$5.50 to \$7 per bbl.; No. 2's, \$4 to \$5.50 per bbl.; No. 3's, \$3 to \$4 per bbl.; boxed apples, \$1 to \$1.25 to \$2 per box: British Columbia boxed Delicious, \$2.65 to \$2.75 per box; Jonathans. Wagener, Spys, Gano, Salome, Spitzenbergs and Rome Beauty, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per box; Washington Rome Ceauty and Spitzenbergs, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per box.

Bananas—\$7 to \$2.50 per bunch.

Cranberries—Late-keeping, \$10, \$11, \$11.25 and \$11.50 per bbl.

Dates—11c to 12c per lb.; Fard dates, 16c per lb.

Figs—8½c to 12c per box; \$2 per 10-10. box.

Grapefruit—Florida, \$3.90, \$4, and \$4.25 case; Porto Rico, \$3.50 per case; Jamaica, \$2.75 to \$3 per case; Cuban, \$2.50 to \$3.25 per case.

Grapes—Malaga, from \$6.50 per keg up; English hothouse, \$1 per lb.

Lemons—Messina, \$3.50 per case; Californias, \$3.75 per case.

Oranges—Navels, \$2.50 to \$3 and \$3.25 to \$3.50 per case; Florida, \$3.50 per case; Pineapple Floridas, \$4 per case; Mexicans, \$2.75 per case.

Pears—Imported, \$4.50 per case; Canadian, boxed Anjous, \$2.75 to \$3 per box. Pineapples—Porto, Rico, \$3.75, \$4 and \$4.25 per case.

Rhubarb—\$1.25 per dozen.

Prunes—11c to 14½c per lb.

Strawbarries—40c to 60c per box.

Tangerines—Florida, \$2.50 to \$3 per tase.

Tangerines—Florida, \$2.50 to \$3 per tase.

Tangerif strap; Japanese, \$1 per strap containing about 100.

Tomatoes—Hothouse, No. 1's, 22c to

about 100.
Tomatoes—Hothouse, No. 1's, 22c to 25c per lb.; No. 2's, 17c per lb.
Wholesale Vegetables.
Artichokes—French, \$1 per dozen; imported, Jerusalem, 75c to \$1 per dozen.
Beets—\$1.50 and \$1.75 per bag.
Beans—Dried, hand-picked, \$6 per bushel; prime whites, \$5.40 per bushel; Lima, 9c and 10c per lb.; new, \$6 per hamper.
Brussels sprouts—Imported, 28c per box; home-grown, 12½c per box; 30c to 50c per six-quart basket.
Cabbage—Very scarce, \$4 per bbl.
Carrotts—\$1.25 per bag; new, 50c per dozen bunches.
Cauliflower—California, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per case, and \$3.50 per case of two dozen.
Celery—Thedford, \$4.50 to \$5 per case; California, \$7 to \$7.50 per case.
Cucumbers—Imported, hothouse, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per dozen; French endive, 75c per lb. Findive—15c per dozen, French charter, 75c per lb.
Lettuce—Leaf, 25c and 30c per dozen; imported Boston head, \$3.50 per large hamper, \$2.50 per small hamper.
Mushrooms—\$2.25 to \$2.75 per 4-lb. bas-Mushrooms—\$2.25 to \$2.75 per 4-lb. basket.

Onions—Spanish, \$4.75 to \$5 per case, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per half-case, \$1.75 per small case.
Onions—B. C.'s, \$4 per 100-lb. sack: Onions—B. C.'s, \$4 per 100-lb. sack; homegrown, \$3.25 per 75-lb. sack.

Parsley—75c per dozen large bunches.
Parsley—75c per dozen large bunches.
Parsnips—\$1.35 to \$1.50 per bag.
Potatoes—New Brunswick Delawares, \$2.40 to \$2.50 per bag; British Columbia, \$2.10 per bag; Prince Edwards, \$2.10 per bag; Quebecs, \$2.10 per bag; western, \$2.10 per bag.

Sweet potatoes—\$2 to \$2.25 per hamper.
Peppers—Sweet, green, imported, 75c per dozen.
Turnips—65c per bag.
Walnuts, per lb.\$0 19 to \$0 20

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET. There were fifteen loads of hay brought n yesterday, the top price being \$15 per

| ton. | |
|---|---------|
| Hay and Straw— Hay, No. 1, per ton\$14 00 to \$1 | 15 00 |
| Hay, No. 1, per ton 10 00 | 12 00 |
| Hay, No. 2, per ton. | |
| Straw, rye, per ton 18 00 | 10 00 |
| Straw, loose, per tou | |
| | 17 00 |
| ton Betall- | |
| Dairy Produce, Retail— Eggs, new, per dozen\$0 50 to | \$0 90 |
| Bulk going at 0 60 | 0 75 |
| Butter, farmers' dairy. 0 43 | 0.50 |
| delle abickens In U 40 | 0 28 |
| | 0 23 |
| | 0 25 |
| Geese, lb 0 20 | 0 25 |
| Live hens, lb 0 18 | |
| Thurstown Ib | 0 35 |
| Turkeys, 1b 0 28 Farm Produce, Wholesale. | |
| Butter, creamery, fresh- | |
| made th sollares to to | \$0 49 |
| | |
| | 0 44 |
| Duttor dairy | 0 41 |
| | |
| dozen | |
| | |
| mor dozen U 10 | |
| Theme from Case IOIS U TU | |
| Tune Der In U 40 | ***** |
| | 0 263 |
| | :::: |
| | 3 00 |
| I TT OF GIGG 19TS. OOZEII I VV | 2 00 |
| | *** |
| Beef, hindquarters, cwt\$14 00 to | \$19 00 |
| | |

CALIFORNIA NAVEL ORANGES MESSINA LEMONS

STRONACH & SONS, 33 Church Street



Give Us His Name

You may wonder why we keep on asking for more names. You may wonder what we are doing with the names you have already sent in. Read this:

Names received to date 8,818 Number called on (first call) 1,057 Number of men who "will go" 99 Number of men who "won't go," or think they cannot go 441 Number we consider "good prospects" to be called upon again 517

Of the men who "will go" we found only about one-half, or 50, to be medically fit.

Of the 517 "good prospects" we ought to get, say, 60, into khaki, or a possible total of 110 enlisted men out of the 1,057 names.

So, you see, we are doing well if we get 1 man enlisted out of 10 names you send in.

As we want something like 1,100 men, its going to take from 11,000 to 15,000 names to give us our Battalion (allowing for various weeding out processes.)

But we are very much encouraged over our results. Our great difficulty, aside from getting good, clean names of "prospects," has been to get and train suitable canvassers.

We are now rapidly surmounting that obstacle, however, and within a few weeks we expect to have 50 men coming before the Doctor every day.

Good canvassers or "recruiters" get good results; one man made 76 calls and got 18 "will go's". Another canvassed 67 names and got 19 "will go's," 23 good prospects, and 25 "can'ts."

If you will only send us in the names—and there must be thousands not sent in yet-we will do our part.

It's not much labor to ask of YOU. Yet it is one of the gravest, most serious, most far-reaching and best things you can do for Canada to-day.

For the sake of our boys at the Front-do it now.

Clip out and fill in the coupon below. Mail or send it to Lieut. Col. George C. Royce, O.C., 255th (Q.O.R.) Batt., Toronto Armories. If possible also send us his reason for not going. If you prefer, telephone your information to Adelaide 3869.

| The same of the sa | , |
|--|------|
| His name | •••5 |
| His business address | •••• |
| 그림생님은 생님이 하고 있다면 하는데 이렇게 되었는데 그렇게 되었다면 하는데 하는데 그렇게 되었다면 살아가 보고 있다면 살아가 되었다면 어떻게 되었다면 하는데 | |
| His private address | |
| Uis seempation | •••• |



Give Us His Name

13 00

wanted) 13 00 13 00

Poultry (Prices Being Paid to Producer).

Live-Weight Prices—

Spring chickens, lb... \$0 15 to \$....

Spring ducks, lb... 0 15

Geese, lb... 0 12

Turkeys, young, lb... 0 22

Fowl, 4 lbs. and over, lb. 0 16

Fowl, under 4 lbs., lb... 0 12

Pressed—

NEW YORK COTTON.

J. P. Bickell & Co., 802-7 Standard Bank Building, report New York Cotton Exchange fluctuations as follows:

Open, High, Low, Close, Close, Jan. 18.42 18.58 18.13 18.43 18.42 18.58 March 18.53 18.81 18.30 18.62 18.61 May 18.77 19.68 18.60 18.89 18.88 July 18.78 19.10 18.66 18.91 18.90 Oct. 17.37 17.58 17.35 17.45 17.42 Dec. 17.38 17.38 17.29 17.38 17.53 17.43

18.43 18.43 18.62 18.61 18.89 18.88 18.91 18.90 17.45 17.42 17.52B 17.49

14 00

Beef, forequarters, cwt... Beef, medium, cwt..... Reef, common, cwt....

Mutton, cwt. Lambs, spring, lb.... Veal, No. 1.....

Veal, common Dressed hogs, cwt. Hogs, over 150 lbs.

| | 9 | |
|----------|-------|----------|
| Board of | Trade | Official |
| Market | | |

Manitoba Wheat (Track, Bay Ports)
No. 1 northern, new, \$2.12%.
No. 2 northern, new, \$2.09%.
No. 3 northern, new, \$2.06%.
No. 4 wheat, new, \$1.92%.
Old crop trading 4c above new crop.
Manitoba Oats (Track,/Bay Ports).
No. 2 C.W. 73c. Manicola Oats (Accords to Freights OutOntario Oats (Accords)

No. 2 white, 64c to 66c, nominal.
No. 3 whate, 63c to 65c, nominal.
Ontario Wheat (According to Freights Outade).
No. 2 winter, new, per car lot, \$1.78 to \$1.80.
No. 3 winter, new, per car lot, \$1.76 to \$1.78.
Peas (According to Freights Outade).

No. 3 winter, new, per car lot, \$1.76
to \$1.78.
Peas (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, \$2.40.
Barley (According to Freights Outside).
Malting., \$1.16 to \$1.18.
Buckwheat—\$1.25.
Rye (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, \$1.35 to \$1.37.
Manitoba Fiour (Toronto).
First patents, in jute bags, \$3.90.
Second patents, in jute bags, \$9.40.
Strong bakers', in jute bags, \$9.40.
Milifeed (Car Lots, Delivered, Montreal Freights, Bags Included).
Bran, per ton, \$32.
Shorts, per ton, \$37.
Good feed flour, per bag, \$2.70 to \$2.30.
Hay (Track, Toronto).
No. 1, per ton, \$12 to \$13.50.
No. 2, per ton, \$9 to \$11.
Straw (Track, Toronto).
Car lots, per ion, \$9.50 to \$10.
Farmers' Market.
Fall wheat—New, \$1.80 per bushel.
Goose wheat—\$1.80 per bushel.
Barley—Malting, \$1.18 to \$1.20 per bushel.
Oats—New, 68c to 70c per bushel.

Oats—New, 68c to 70c per bushel. Rye—According to sample, \$1.30 per at most any drug store. It is very cheap, and a few ounces is enough to cheap.

THE GOLD MOVEMENT.

New York, Jan. 9.—Gold amounting to \$25,000,000, one of the largest shipments received in a single day since the present movement from abroad began, arrived from Halifax, N.S., and was deposited at the sub-treasury. Twenty automobile trucks, each with armed guards, were required to transport the gold, which was packed in 800 boxes, from the railroad station to the sub-treasury. A force of 35 clerks was kept on duty to receive the shipment. Unusual secrecy was observed, it was said, regarding the route of the gold, which came on heavily-guarded express cars thru Canada.

Use Cocoanut Oil For Washing Hair

If you want to keep your hair in wash it with.

wash it with.

Don't use prepared shampoos of anything else that contains too much alkell. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and is very harmful. Just plain mulsified cocoanut oil (which is pure and entirely greaseless) is much better than the most expensive soap or anything else you can use for shampooing, as this can't possibly in-

simply moisten your hair with water and rub it in. One or two teawater and rub it in. One or two teaspoonfuls will make an abundance of rich, creamy lather, and cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly. The lather ringes out easily, and removes every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves it fine and silky, bright, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get mulsified cocoanut oil