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JOFFRE ASKS UNITED STATES TO SEND ARMY TO BATTLEFIELD

French War Mission Exchanges Views With American Government Officials.

A despatch from Washington says:—Conferees between members of the French war mission and American Government officials for exchanges of views regarding the conduct of the war against Germany began here on Thursday after the leading commissioners had paid official calls upon President Wilson, Vice-President Marshall and Secretaries Lansing, Baker and Daniels.

Of foremost importance was a long talk between Marshall Joffre and members of his staff and Secretary Baker, Gen. Scott, chief of staff, and several other American army officers. France is known to desire the sending of an American expeditionary force to co-operate with her armies,

and Marshal Joffre came to the United States prepared to give reasons for the opinion of French military experts that the sending of such a force is advisable. Information regarding the meeting between the military leaders was withheld.

Soon after the conclusion of the conference Rene Viviani, vice-premier of France, head of the mission, made a statement, in which he declared that the co-operation of the United States in the war would mean not only a victory for France, which already was assured, but a victory of morality and right, which will "forever secure the existence of a world in which all our children shall draw free breath in full peace and undisturbed pursuit of their labors."

FOE EXHAUSTED FRENCH MASTERS

Germans, Failing in Counter-attacks, Leave Allied Troops Alone.

A despatch from London says: A pause has settled upon the great battlefield east of Arras—apparently a pause of utter exhaustion on the part of the Germans, who are obliged to rest without recompense to show for their appalling sacrifices of the last five days, while the British methodically re-organize the objectives won in the thrust begun on Monday.

The German reactions died out in front of Gavrelle last night, German bulletins to the contrary notwithstanding. To-day there were no attacks whatever and the British sappers were able to work undisturbed, save for bursting German shells. What fighting there was shifted southward on the line running down to St. Quentin. Last night also marked the climax of the German counter-attacks upon the new French line.

The renewed German efforts twice Thursday night to loosen the French grip on the Chemin-des-Dames around Cerny, westward of Craonne, wilted, then died away, under the stubborn resistance of the French. Strong German forces were thrown toward the French positions about nightfall along a 2,000-yard front, where the French, as a result of their forward push last week, virtually dominate the valley through which the Ailette stream runs.

Farther along towards Craonne, which sits on the road, and commands the main road from Rheims to Laon, on the plain spreading eastward, lies Hurbetise Farm, which shares with Cerny constant German attention, in consequence of its situation near Craonne, the continued possession of which is of great importance to the Germans. The opposing armies fight an incessant duel in this sector, and the Germans are doing their utmost by holding Craonne to threaten the French advance across the flat lands towards Laon.

75,000 IMMIGRANTS DURING LAST YEAR

Of Total Number Over 60,000 Came From U.S. and 8,000 from Britain.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A total of 75,395 immigrants were admitted to Canada during the fiscal year 1916-17, Hon. Dr. Roche told Dr. Paquet, of L'Islet, during the question hour in the Commons on Thursday. Of the number 61,389 came from the United States, 8,282 from Great Britain, and 2,935 from Continental Europe. During the same period 17,988 persons proposing to settle in the Dominion were denied admission at the international boundary line between this country and the United States, 172 were rejected at seaports, and 605 immigrants were deported. In the fiscal year 1915-16, 18,011 in 1914-15, and 17,638 in 1913-14.

Our yesterday's determine our tomorrows beforehand.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, May 1.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.31; No. 2 do, \$2.76; No. 3 do, \$2.71, nominal, track Bay ports. Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., \$1.44; No. 3 C.W., \$1.42; extra hard, \$1.44; No. 1 feed, \$2c, all rail delivered. American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.61, nominal, subject to embargo, track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 76 to 78c, nominal, according to freights outside. Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$2.58 to \$2.60; No. 3 do, \$2.56 to \$2.58, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, nominal, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malt, \$1.35 to \$1.37, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, \$1.33 to \$1.30, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in 40-lb. bags, \$12.30; second patents, in 40-lb. bags, \$11.90, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, \$11.10 to \$11.20, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment.

Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, \$43; shorts, per ton, \$45; middlings, per ton, \$48; good feed flour, per bag, \$3.00.

Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, \$11.50 to \$12.50, mixed, per ton, \$8.75 to \$11.00, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$3.50 to \$3.75, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 40 to 41c; creamery prints, 43 to 45c; solids, 42 to 43c.

Eggs—New-laid, in cartons, 38 to 39c; out of cartons, 36c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 25 to 28c; fowl, 24 to 25c; ducks, 22 to 25c; squabs, per doz., \$4.00 to \$4.50; turkeys, 30 to 32c.

Cheese—New, large, 24c; twins, 28c; June, large, 28c; twins, 29c.

Beans—Japanese, hand-picked, bushel, \$6.25; prime, \$5.75; Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, \$7.25; prime, \$6.75.

Peas—No. 1, 24-lb., 15c a lb.; 5-lb. tins, 13c a lb.; 10-lb. tins, 14c a lb.; 60-lb. tins, clover, 13c to 13c a lb.

Onions—Sweets, \$2.40 to \$2.75; No. 2, \$2 to \$2.15. Buckwheat honey, 60-lb. tins, 10c to 11c a pound.

Maple syrup—Pure, \$1.65 to \$1.75 per Imperial gallon.

Live poultry—Chickens, fat, 26c to 28c; fowl, fat, 21c to 23c; chickens, ordinary, 22c; fowl, ordinary, 20 to 22c.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Ham, medium, 29 to 30c; do, heavy, 25 to 26c; cooked, 39 to 40c; rolls, 25 to 26c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 35c; backs, plain, 34 to 35c; boneless, 36 to 38c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 25 to 26c; tubs, 25 to 26c; rolls, 26 to 26c; compound, tierces, 20 to 20c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 31 to 32c per lb.; clear bellies, 20 to 20c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, May 1.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, \$2.30; No. 3, \$2.31; extra No. 1 feed, \$1.42; Barley—Manitoba feed, \$1.14. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, \$13.40; seconds, \$12.90; strong bakers', \$12.70. Winter patents, choice, \$13.00; straight rollers, \$12.30 to \$12.60; do, bags, \$6.00 to \$6.15. Rolled oats, \$2.50 to \$2.55. No. 2, \$2.50 to \$2.55. Bran, \$4.00. Shorts, \$4.00. Middlings, \$4.00 to \$4.00. Car lots, \$3.00 to \$3.00. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$13.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 25 to 26c; finest easterns, 24 to 25c. Butter—Choice creamery, 42c; seconds, 38 to 40c. Eggs—Selected, 36 to 37c; No. 1, 35c to 35c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$3.75 to \$4.00.

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, May 1.—Cash prices: Wheat—No. 1 feed, \$2.40; No. 2 Northern, \$2.54; No. 3 Northern, \$2.50; feed, \$1.32; No. 6 special, \$2.04. Oats—No. 1, \$1.40; No. 2 C.W., \$1.42; extra No. 1, \$1.42; No. 1 feed, \$1.42. Barley—No. 3 C.W., \$1.19; No. 4 C.W., \$1.12; selected, \$1.10. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$3.01; No. 2 C.W., \$2.94.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, May 1.—Wheat—May, \$2.44 to \$2.46; July, \$2.24; cash, No. 1 hard, \$2.76 to \$2.81; No. 1 Northern, \$2.64 to \$2.70; No. 2 Northern, \$2.60 to \$2.70; No. 3 yellow, \$1.43 to \$1.51. Oats—No. 3 white, 71 to 73c. Flour—Fancy patents, \$13.20; first choice, \$12.50; other grades unchanged. Bran—\$3.50 to \$4.00.

Duluth, May 1.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$2.50; No. 1 Northern, \$2.54 to \$2.54; No. 2 Northern, \$2.50 to \$2.53; May, \$2.50; July, \$2.31. Lard—\$3.31 to \$3.35. May, \$2.30; July, \$2.23; September, \$2.14; October, \$2.91.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, May 1.—Extra choice heavy steers, \$11.75 to \$12; choice heavy steers, \$11.25 to \$11.65; good heavy steers, \$10.65 to \$11.05; butchers' cattle, choice, \$11.35 to \$11.65; do, good, \$10.50 to \$10.75; do, medium, \$9.75 to \$10.15; do, choice, \$8.85 to \$9.15; butchers' bulls, \$9.25 to \$9.75; do, medium bulls, \$8.25 to \$8.75; do, rough bulls, \$6.40 to \$6.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$9.75 to \$10.00; do, good, \$8.75 to \$9.50; do, medium, \$7 to \$7.25; stockers, \$7.50 to \$9.00; feed, \$6.50 to \$7.25; milkers, good to choice, \$85 to \$110; do, com. and med., each, \$40 to \$50; springers, \$50 to \$110; light ewes, \$12 to \$15; sheep, heavy, \$8.50 to \$10; calves, good to choice, \$11.25 to \$12.50; spring lambs, each, \$8 to \$15; lambs, choice, \$14.25 to \$16; do, medium, \$10.50 to \$12.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$16.50 to \$16.65; do, weighed off cars, \$16.75 to \$16.85; do, f.o.b., \$15.75 to \$16.

TWENTY STEAMSHIPS RUN U-BOAT BLOCKADE

A despatch from New York says: The Associated Press says twenty steamships, runners of the German submarine blockade, arrived at this port on Wednesday, and thus made available about sixty thousand tons of space for cargo to Europe. Four of these vessels are among the largest merchantmen afloat. The 32,120-ton passenger ship, built for the Holland-America Line in England, and taken over by the British Government in 1914 for war purposes, arrived under a White Star Line name.



Fly Poisons Attract Both Flies and Babies

In the last three years the press has reported 108 fly poisoning cases—11 from proportion fatal. The innocuous-looking can with its sweetened wick—the source of poison paper—both contain arsenic, dieldrin and cyanide. No mother would put fly poison within her child's reach if she realized the danger. It kills more children than all other poisons combined.

This is the U. S. Government warning against fly poisons, taken from U. S. Public Health Service Bulletin, supplement No. 28.

After fly poisons are used, caution should be made, never for the purpose of exterminating flies around of animals. Dead animals of children through the use of such compounds are the frequent cause of the most serious and fatal poisoning to human beings and animals. It is believed that the cause reported do not, by any means, exhaust all the fly poisoning cases which have occurred in the past few years. Avoided fly poisoning devices must be used, even if other means are not available.

The one safe, sure, non-poisonous, efficient fly catcher is



EVERY CONFIDENCE REPOSED IN U.S.

No Treaties Could Increase the Unbounded Trust Felt by the Allies.

A despatch from Washington says: Arthur James Balfour, British Foreign Secretary, stated on Wednesday that the allied Governments, completely convinced of America's whole-hearted consecration towards the common end of destroying Prussian militarism, would not think of asking the United States to depart from its traditional policies or enter into any formal alliance which might prove embarrassing.

"Our confidence in the alliance and the assurances of this Government," Mr. Balfour said, "is not based on such shallow considerations as arise from treaties. No treaty could increase our unbounded confidence that the United States, having come into the war, will see it through to the great end we all hope for."

Mr. Balfour, after his first two days here, consented to an interview to express his deep gratitude for the warmth of his reception and his conviction that America's services in the war could not be exaggerated. Standing in the midst of a semi-circle of correspondents, Mr. Balfour spoke with the deepest feeling of the losses already experienced in France and England, and of the gratitude felt in both countries at the decision of the United States to enter the war.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK BY U.S. STEAMER

A despatch from London says: Captain Rice, of the American steamship Mongolia, 13,638 tons, which has arrived at a British port, told the Associated Press on Wednesday that the Mongolia had fired the first gun of the war for the United States. A submarine was about to attack the liner in British waters on April 19. The naval gunners on board made a clean hit at 1,000 yards. The periscope was seen to be shattered. Oil was seen on the water after the submarine disappeared.

NURSES WANTED

Toronto Hospital for Incurables Training School for Nurses, affiliated with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City, offers to women having one year's high school education, a Three Years' Course in Nursing. The pupils receive the uniform of the School and a monthly allowance. The intermediate year is spent in New York. Applications will be received by the Superintendent, Miss Cook, 130 Durn Avenue, Toronto.

RUSSIANS FACE 2,250,000 HUNS

Germans Predominate in Numbers North of Pripet.

A despatch from Petrograd says: The Russian Invalid states that the enemy has from 150 to 155 divisions of infantry and cavalry on the Russian front (a German division is about 15,000 men), consisting of eighty-five to ninety German, fifty-five Austrian, and fifteen Turkish and Bulgarian divisions. On the front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, who commands eleven armies, there are three grouped under Generals Eiechorn, Lisinger and the Austrian General, Boehm Ermoll. He holds two-thirds of the whole front with 105 divisions, while Archduke Joseph commands in Bukovina with fifteen and General Mackensen on the Rumanian front with thirty-five mixed divisions. Only three of the northern armies from Riga to Vilna, and the Polish army, under General Grenau, are purely German, while only one army, under General Kerbach, is Austrian. "In the remainder of the Austro-German army the German element is predominant north of Pripet, and the Austrian element south of it. Turkish troops are found in the armies commanded by Generals Bothmer, Falkenhayn and Toschev on the Bukovina, Rumanian and Dobruja fronts.

HOLD GERMAN PRINCE'S BODY FOR A PRICE

Britain May Demand in Return Bodies of Nurse Cavell and Capt. Fryatt.

A despatch from London, says:—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, said in reply to a question in the House of Commons on Thursday that a private inquiry had been received through the Sovereign of a neutral power as to whether the body of Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia, who died of wounds while a prisoner, could be sent to Germany. The Government, he said, had responded that this was impossible at the present time. It has been suggested by members that the British Government, Lord Robert stated, insist as a condition for granting the request that the bodies of Miss Edith Cavell and Captain Fryatt be returned to England.

London despatches late in March reported the death of Prince Friedrich Karl from the wounds he received when shot down by artillery while he was flying in an airplane over the British lines near Peronne. The Prince, who was a cousin of Emperor William, had previously been reported by Berlin as missing after an air raid by the Germans in this vicinity.

FOOD SHORTAGE FACES THE WORLD

Ontario Farmers Eager to Do What They Can.

A despatch from Guelph says: Meatless days are staring Ontario in the face, and not only in this Province but all over the world there is a serious shortage of food. Reserve supplies are lower perhaps than they have ever been. Starvation threatens the poorer people in the war zone, where the number of non-producing consumers has been increased by millions.

Who is to provide food for the allies? What can Ontario do? Another year like 1916 would bring still higher prices for foodstuffs and possibly starvation to many across the sea.

Although seriously handicapped by the great shortage of labor, Ontario's patriotic and progressive farmers are doing their best to "save the situation." Day after day Professor C. A. Zavitz of the Ontario Agricultural College is besieged by mail and telephone with inquiries as to how best the problem can be met. "What are the best varieties of seed for Ontario? What should the farmers of Ontario do? When is the best time to do it, and what is the best method? These are samples of the questions fired at the professor of field husbandry and director of field experiments.

Production of food is not keeping pace with consumption. The number of producers of agricultural food materials, in comparison with the non-producing consumers, is rapidly decreasing, and a serious situation has been brought about by the war.

JOIN IN BUILDING OF WOODEN SHIPS

Munitions Board and United States Shipping Board to Co-operate.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Imperial Munitions Board and the United States Shipping Board have been in consultation during the past fortnight with regard to co-operation in the production of wooden ships in Canada and the United States. Standardized types of vessels have been agreed upon, and there will be a common schedule of prices and contracts. Arrangements are now being made to have a considerable number of wooden ships for ocean transportation built on the Pacific coast. In Canada R. P. Butchart of Victoria will take charge of the business organization of the industry for the Imperial Munitions Board.

One stroke with sharp harrow teeth does as much good as two with dull points.

The Doings of the Duffs.

