

WORST STORM IN YEARS PLAYS HAVOC WITH SHIPPING ON NOVA SCOTIA COAST

Many Boats Missing in Gale Which Sweeps Maritimes—Passengers of Aspy Endure Hardships After Perilous Rescue.

A despatch from Halifax, N.S., says:—With sections of the Nova Scotia coast strewn with wreckage; with vessels failing to reach their destinations; with no hope that the crew, six all told, of the three-masted schooner Anna MacDonald, portions of which have come ashore on the lonely Prospect Ledges, near here, were alive; with the American cruising yacht Shanghai wrecked off White Point Bluff, Canso, but her company heroically and miraculously saved; with the coastal steamer Aspy wrecked at Neil's Harbor, Cape Breton, but with her crew and passengers, numbering about 70, rescued, and with a man drowned at Yarmouth when the schooner Lizzie E. was driven ashore on the Yarmouth bar, it became apparent on Thursday that the storm which swept over this Province Tuesday night took a heavy toll of life and shipping.

Not for years has such surf piled up along the ledges and shoals and headlands of the Province, dashing its victims to destruction.

The schooner Julia F. C., Captain Devons, which was reported abandoned and about to become a total wreck near the Bird Rocks, sailed into port just as several craft were about to be despatched in search of her. The Captain stated his crew were dead tired with fighting the storm and were sound asleep in their bunks when hailed by the vessel that brought the news of their peril to Sydney and did not hear either hail or whistles.

The coastal schooner Lady Thor-

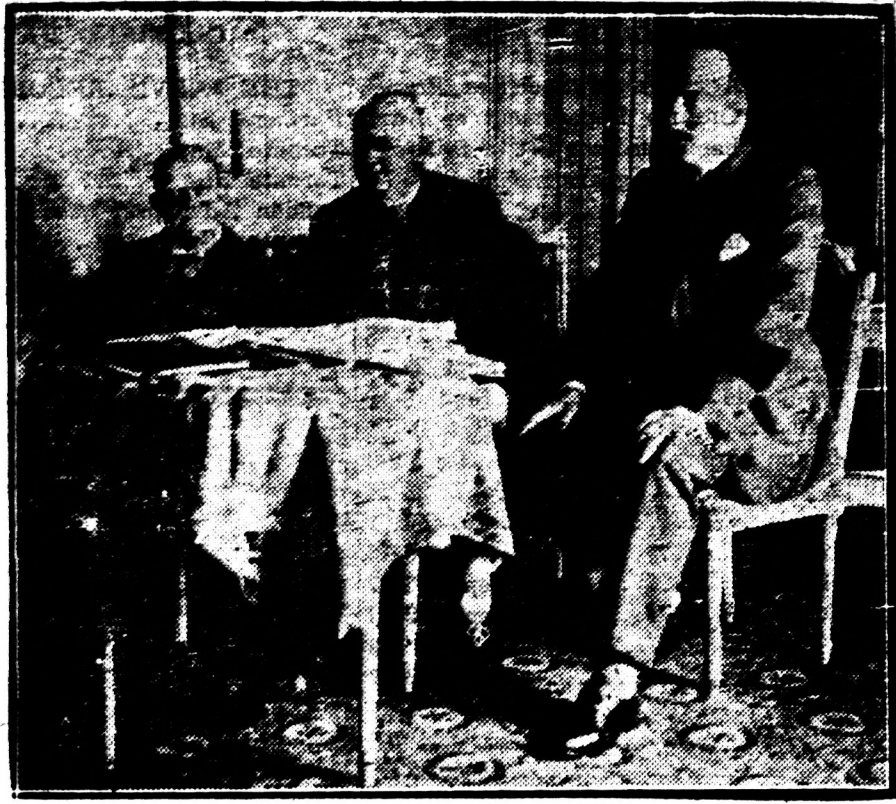
burn, Captain M. Pearson, broke her anchor chain and became a complete wreck on the rocks at South L'Ardoise.

A despatch from Sydney, N.S., says:—The rescue of the passengers of the coastal steamer Aspy when she struck on Long Point, Neil's Harbor, Cape Breton, Tuesday evening, was touch and go, according to details drifting in slowly from the North.

The first boat lowered was smashed by seas against the ship's side and a reef. The others met with more success. The 23 passengers, including 15 women and children, had a perilous passage over the boiling surf to a ledge at the foot of the cliffs. With the aid of the Aspy's searchlight, a cove was discovered, and entering this the party clambered to the top of the cliff, where they spent the night far from human habitation. With daylight the seamen in the party found a road, by which all made their way to Neil's Harbor.

Captain Yorke and the mate are still aboard the Aspy awaiting the arrival of other boats of the same fleet, which will attempt to salvage the baggage and some of the cargo. The vessel is split open, her stern is gone, and although there are 15 fathoms of water at her bows the middle of the ship is stuck fast among the rocks.

A despatch from Gloucester, Mass., says:—The fishing schooner Dorcas was reported swept aground on the coast near here on Thursday night. Her captain was reported to be dead as a result of the accident. Details of the reported wreck were not available.



Three leading Germans who helped to consummate the Dawes agreement were (left to right): Chancellor Marx, Finance Minister Luther and Ministerial Director Herr von Schubert.

ONTARIO CONTINUES TO HOLD PREMIER POSITION AMONG THE PROVINCES

Farmers Here Receive Greater Returns Than the Earnings of Western Agriculturists.

A despatch from Toronto says:—The golden flood of wheat from the West for a few weeks each year is apt to blind Easterners to the riches at their own door. The very fact that estimates of the major Western crop vary by millions of bushels with every change in the weather makes the situation spectacular—but at the same time very uncertain. In Ontario, on the other hand, 200,000 farms are producing revenue every week in the year. There is no feverish climax, but this steady return over which the weather has relatively little control runs up a tremendous total at the end of the year, exceeding by a third the gross agricultural revenue from the leading Prairie Provinces, Saskatchewan. It is almost double the output of Manitoba and Alberta combined.

A year ago the total revenue received by Ontario farmers was estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at \$400,511,000, compared with \$378,470,000 received by their fellow-workers in the three Prairie Provinces. It is impossible to take an accurate inventory of agriculture in Ontario at any given time, as the revenue in a given farming province depends upon prices of dairy, poultry, and other animal and field crop products on the world markets during 365 days in the year. One is safe in concluding, however, that an increase of from 20 to 30 per cent. in total income should be received by Ontario farmers this year. Grain prices have risen over 20 per cent. and the crops on the whole promise bigger yields than in 1923. Fall wheat has averaged 27 bushels per acre, oats should run about 35, hay yielded a ton and one-half, potatoes and roots promise the best crop in years, and corn, while late, in the majority of fields should mature safely. Pastures, upon which Ontario's great live stock industry depends during the summer months, have been particularly good. Fruit growers expect at least fair returns.

Markets are even more encouraging. In every important line, save beef cattle, prices are firmer by 5 to 30 per cent. above the low point reached last spring. The demand for farms, almost non-existent a few months ago, is picking up, with many inquiries from the United States. The labor problem, formerly urgent, has now been largely solved.

Field crops should be worth \$350,000,000, dairy products at least \$100,000,000, the sale of farm animals should bring over \$40,000,000, the poultry industry will add \$25,000,000 to the farmer's income, which should total more than \$450,000,000 for 1924. Ontario is still the banner agricultural province of the Dominion.

FOUR MONTHS' RECORD 18,870 CANADIANS

Return to Dominion After Spell Across Border Along With 7,005 U.S. Citizens.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—During the four months of April, May, June and July of this year a total of 64,023 immigrants were admitted to Canada, and during the same period a total of 18,870 Canadians returned to this country from the United States, of which total 18,166 were Canadian-born citizens, 1,648 were British subjects who had acquired Canadian domicile, and 1,058 were Canadian citizens (naturalized).

This makes an average per month of Canadians returning from the United States in the first four months of the present fiscal year of 4,717. In April the total of returning Canadians was 4,078; in May, 4,936; in June, 4,720, and in July, 5,127.

July's total of immigration into Canada, which was 10,778, was a decrease of 23 per cent. from the same month last year, while the total of 64,023 for the four months ending July 31 was an increase of 17 per cent. over the corresponding period last year. Of the total for the four months, 33,248 were British, 7,005 were from the United States, and 23,770 were from other countries. For July this year 4,789 were British, 1,573 were from the United States, and 4,416 from other countries. There has been the usual seasonal falling off of immigration into Canada during the summer months, entries for April being the high mark, with 19,830, which was an increase of 103 per cent. over the same month in 1923.

The first shipment of Manitoba salted butter was made to England recently, comprising 99,000 pounds. After deducting freight charges, two cents per pound, the butter netted one cent per pound over the local quotation for salted butter.



Among the British scientists who are now touring Canada is Prof. S. S. Muir of Edinburgh, Scotland, a famous alpine climber, who is convinced that the British really conquered the peak of Mt. Everest.

Women Detectives to be Employed by Scotland Yard

Woman's wiles, wit and charms versus criminal craftiness is a possibility of the future, and the outcome is expected by Scotland Yard to rope in more crime perpetrators than has been the case recently, says a London despatch.

Recruiting for the new women's police force is opening shortly, and from the many applicants, the Criminal Investigation Department hopes to get some bobbed-haired, daintily gowned detectives who will prove more than the equals of the wily jewel thieves and dope traffickers who have hitherto eluded attempts of mere men detectives to track them down.

The authorities are satisfied that many of the present crimes and robberies are engineered by a new set of smart criminals who can only be countered by detectives of the same outward smartness and equal wit.

Church Property in Palestine Claimed by the Soviets

As mandatory power for Palestine, Great Britain probably will be called upon soon to decide whether title to the vast properties of the Russian Church in this country shall go to the Soviet Government, or to Russian Church interests outside of Russia.

The controversy involves hundreds of thousands of dollars of property in Jerusalem and elsewhere, as well as in Bethlehem, Nazareth and Haifa, consisting of churches, monasteries, hospices, parks and other valuable plots of land. One of the churches is in the Garden of Gethsemane and another on the Mount of Olives.

Eskimo Chief Dies on Delta of the Mackenzie

A despatch from Edmonton says:—Ilavnik, head man of the Eskimos at the mouth of the Mackenzie River, and staunch friend of the governing white race, died on the delta of the Mackenzie this summer, word of his death having reached Edmonton by travelers who arrived from the Arctic circle. Ilavnik, besides hunting and trapping and trading with a schooner on the Arctic, was official interpreter for the Mounted Police. He assisted in the capture of the two Eskimos who were hanged for the murder of Roman Catholic priests and served as interpreter in their trial.

Coast of Britain to be Guarded by Powerful Seaplanes

A despatch from London says:—Great Britain's coast line will in the near future be patrolled and guarded by powerful seaplanes, now under construction for the navy. Each will carry a pilot, navigator, two machine-guns, and a torpedo for launching at hostile surface craft.

Still more powerful planes are being built to make longer flights seaward, and these will carry five men each.

General Ferguson to Succeed Viscount Jellicoe in N. Zealand

A despatch from London says:—General Sir Charles Ferguson, who was in command of the British 5th Division and subsequently of the 2nd and 17th army corps during the Great War, will succeed Viscount Jellicoe as Governor-General of New Zealand. Admiral Jellicoe's term expires shortly.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.41½; No. 2 North, \$1.36½; No. 3 North, \$1.34.

Man. oats—No. 2 CW, 66c; No. 3 CW, 57½c; extra No. 1 feed, 68c; No. 1 feed, 56½c; No. 2 feed, 53½c.

All the above, c.i.f. bay ports.

Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 3 yellow, \$1.35.

Milfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$29; shorts, per ton, \$31; middlings, \$37; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.10.

Ont. oats—No. 3 white, 50 to 52c.

Ont. wheat—No. 2 winter, \$1.10 to \$1.15; No. 3 winter, \$1.08 to \$1.13; No. 1 commercial, \$1.05 to \$1.10, f.o.b. nominal shipping points, according to freights.

Barley—Malting, 75 to 78c.

Buckwheat—\$7 to 80c.

Ont. flour—New, 90 per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$6.70; Toronto basis, \$6.70, bulk seaboard, nominal.

Man. flour—1st pat., in jute sacks, \$7.90 per bbl; 2nd pat., \$7.40.

Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$17.50; No. 2, \$17; No. 3, \$15; mixed, \$13; lower grades, \$10 to \$12.

Rye—No. 2, 87 to 89c.

Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$9.50 to \$10.

Screenings—Standard, reclaimed, f. o. b. bay ports, per ton, \$22.50.

Cheese—New, large, 20c; twins, 20½c; triplets, 21c; Stiltons, 22 to 23c. Old, large, 23 to 24c; twins, 24 to 25c; triplets, 25 to 26c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 39 to 86c; No. 1 creamery, 36 to 87c; No. 2, 34 to 25c; dairy, 28 to 29c.

Eggs—Extra, fresh, in cartons, 45c; extra, loose, 42c; frats, 37c; seconds, 30c.

Live poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 20c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 17c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 25c; roosters, 12c; ducklings, 4 to 5 lbs., 18c.

Dressed poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 22c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 30c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c.

Beans—Can. handpicked, lb., 6½c; primes, 6c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26c.

Honey—50-lb. tins, 12½c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 12½c; 5-lb. tins, 13½c; 2½-lb. tins, 14c.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 27 to 29c; cooked hams, 42 to 43c; smoked rolls, 18 to 20c; cottage rolls, 21 to 24c; breakfast bacon, 23 to 27c; special brand breakfast bacon, 29 to 31c; backs, boneless, 86 to 40c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$17; 70 to 90 lbs., \$18.50; 90 lbs. and up, \$15.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$32; heavyweight rolls, \$27.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 17½ to 18c; tubs, 17½ to 18½c; pails, 18 to 18½c; prints, 20¼ to 20½c; shortening, tierces, 16 to 16½c; tubs, 16¾ to 17c; pails, 17 to 17½c; prints, 18 to 18½c.

Export steers, choice, \$7.50 to \$7.75; do, good, \$6.50 to \$7; export heifers, \$6 to \$6.50; baby heaves, \$7.50 to \$10; butcher steers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, med., \$5 to \$5.50; do, com., \$4 to \$4.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$5 to \$5.50; do, med., \$4 to \$4.50; do, com., \$3.50 to \$4.25; butcher cows, choice, \$4 to \$4.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4; butcher bulls, good, \$4 to \$4.25; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; bolognas, \$2 to \$3; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2.50; feeding steers, choice, \$6 to \$6.25; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; stockers, choice, \$4.50 to \$5; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4.25; milkers, springers, choice, \$7 to \$9; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; calves, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, med., \$6 to \$6.50; do, com., \$5.50 to \$4.50; lambs, choice ewes, \$12.50 to \$13; do, bucks, \$10.50 to \$11; do, culls, \$8 to \$11; sheep, light ewes, \$6.50 to \$7.25; do, culls, \$2 to \$4.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$10.00; do, f.o.b., \$10; do, country points, \$9.75; do, selected, fed and watered, \$11.50; do, off cars, long haul, \$11.

MONTREAL.

Oats, Can. west, No. 2, 62 to 63c; do, No. 3, 60¼ to 61c; extra No. 1, feed, 60c; No. 2 local white, 50c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pat., 1st, \$7.90; 2nds, \$7.40; strong bakers, \$7.50; winter pat., choice, \$6.80 to \$7. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$3.55 to \$3.75. Bran, \$29.25. Shorts, \$31.25. Middlings, \$37.25. Hay, No. 2 per ton, car lots, \$18.50 to \$17.

Cheese—Can. West., 17½ to 17¾c; finest East., 17½c. Butter, No. 1 pasteurized, 36 to 36¼c. No. 1 creamery, 35 to 35½c; seconds, 34 to 34½c. Eggs, fresh extras, 42c; fresh frats, 36c.

Fairly good to good milk-fed calves, \$8 to \$9 per cwt.; light hogs, \$9.50 to \$10; better weights, \$10.50.

Natural Resources Bulletin.

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Dept. of the Interior at Ottawa says:

One of Canada's most important economic mineral resources, that of sand and gravel. While not of large monetary value, compared with other mineral production, it is one of the classes of non-metallic minerals that it would be exceedingly difficult to get along without.

It is not necessary here to detail the great number of purposes for which sand and gravel are used. The movement for the provision of better roads is based entirely upon supplies of sand and gravel, while the use of cement would be very materially restricted were it not that when mixed with sand and gravel concrete can be made at reasonable cost.

The railways are largely dependent upon sand and gravel for ballasting their tracks, while no railway locomotive would be allowed to have a station without a supply of sand for friction purposes.

In some portions of Canada gravel is not readily procurable, and consequently is more greatly appreciated than in those portions more generously supplied. This is particularly true in some sections of the Prairie Provinces, where both sand and gravel for construction purposes have to be brought considerable distances.

There are several varieties of sand in Canada, varying in fineness and in composition. In certain portions of Canada a sand suitable for glass-making is found, while in others a sand useful for moulding purposes is found. The larger portion of the output of sand and gravel, however, is used for construction work, and it is in this form that the public is most familiar with this necessary material.

Canada from Coast to Coast

Summerside, P.E.I.—Fox farming continues to be the chief branch of fur farming in Canada, according to a report issued by the Bureau of Statistics. According to the report there were 1,179 fox ranches in operation in 1923, of which number 448 were situated in Prince Edward Island, 123 in Nova Scotia, 89 in New Brunswick, 198 in Quebec, 201 in Ontario, 22 in Manitoba, 4 in Saskatchewan, 44 in Alberta, 29 in British Columbia, and 21 in the Yukon. The revenue derived from the sale of live foxes and pelts totalled \$2,159,898 in 1923, compared with \$1,526,822 in the preceding year.

Halifax, N.S.—Owing to the continued dry weather the apple crop has been quite heavy, and as a result of the total yield for the Annapolis Valley is now estimated at 1,274,744 barrels, which is approximately 70 per cent. of last year's yield. There is practically no injury from insect pests, but there is some scab developing, even in some of the well sprayed orchards.

St. John, N.B.—New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island report light hay yields, while Nova Scotia harvests an average crop. Potatoes continue to make satisfactory progress.

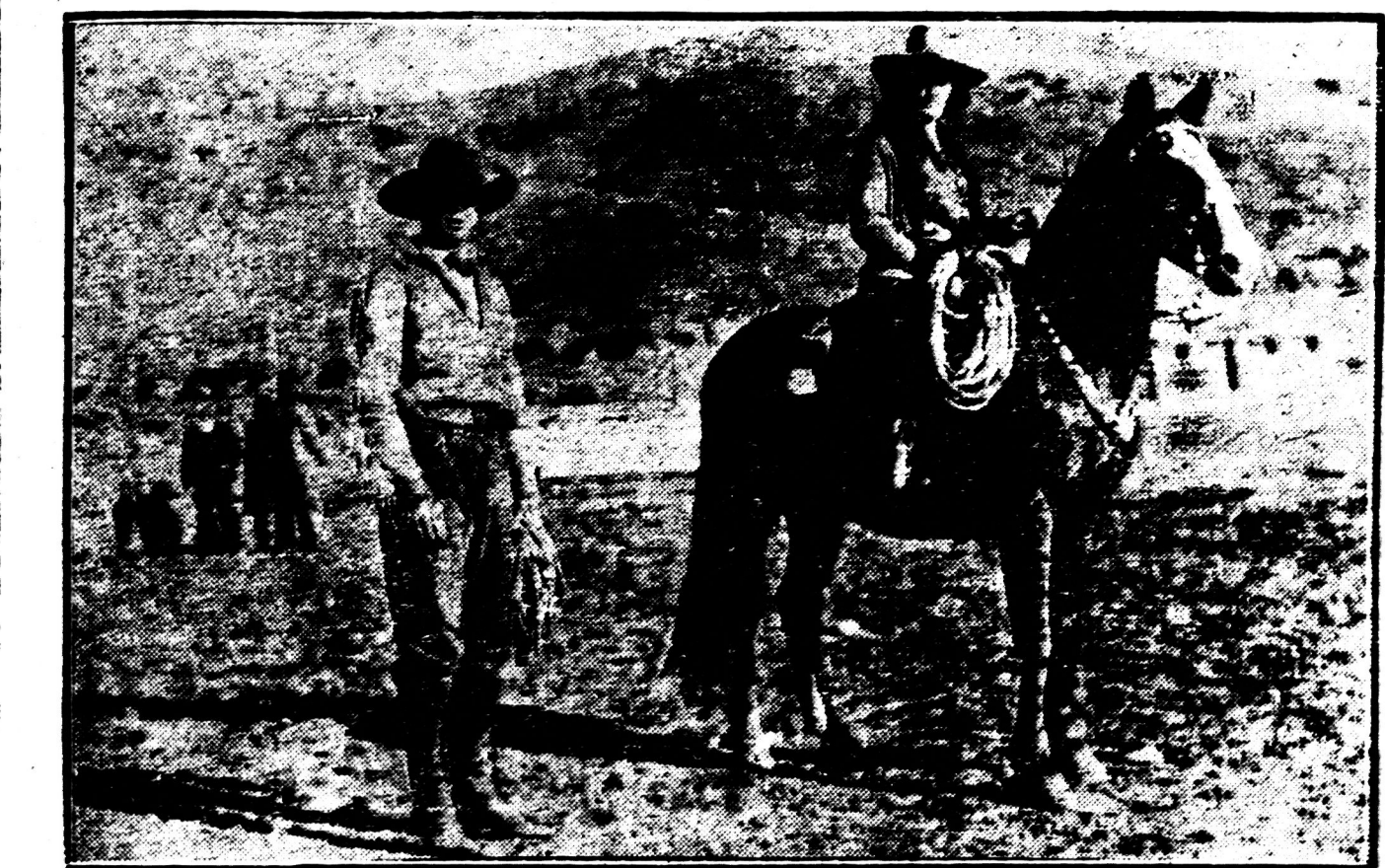
Quebec, Que.—Price Bros. Co. will start work shortly on the erection of a new pulp and paper mill at St. Joseph d'Arma. The work will not be completed until January of 1926, by which time it is expected that the mill will be ready to produce 200 tons of paper a day, and this amount will gradually be increased until in 1929, the daily production will amount to 600 tons.

Timmins, Ont.—Production of gold from the mines of Northern Ontario during July was maintained at a rate of over \$25,000,000 annually. Nine mines figured in the output of approximately \$2,125,000. Hollinger was the chief producer, being responsible for over \$1,000,000 of the total.

Winnipeg, Man.—Approximately 60 per cent., or 1,252,604 of the population of western Canada lived on occupied farms. Of the balance, 474,516 live in its twenty cities and towns of over 2,500 and 228,962 live in 3,309 small towns and villages of 2,500 or under.

Edmonton, Alta.—More than 400 miles of new roads are now under construction in the province under the direction of the Provincial Public Works Dept. Several contracts have recently been awarded for roadwork in various parts of the province.

Trail, B.C.—About 10,000 tons of ore concentrates and bar metals, roughly valued at more than \$220,000, have been shipped to Antwerp, Belgium, by the Trail smelter of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. since the beginning of the present year.



Guy Weadick and Flores La Due taught the Prince of Wales the art of roping. They are his next door neighbors in Alberta, and welcomed his return.

Canadian Dollar Quoted at Highest in the World

A despatch from Ottawa says:—At a slight premium in New York the Canadian dollar stood for a time today the highest in the world. The quotation of 1-32 of one per cent. premium was the highest since the Dominion Government floated a hundred million dollar loan in New York in 1922.

The present situation is regarded as temporary and due to heavy borrowings on the New York market and flood of money in the United States.

1924 Acreage of Wheat Reaches Total of 21,676,200

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Canada sowed 21,676,200 acres of wheat in 1924, as compared with 22,671,864 acres the previous year, according to the latest bulletin of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The decrease is four per cent. Fall wheat occupied 733,700 acres; spring wheat, 20,942,500 acres; oats, 14,168,000 acres; barley, 2,879,000 acres; rye, 1,277,450 acres; flaxseed, 764,500 acres, a 21 per cent. increase; potatoes, 566,400 acres, an increase of one per cent.