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EXPERIMENTS WITH AUTUMN-SOWN CROPS

Some of Ontario's valuable cash crops are sown in the autumn. The market value of these crops this year will probably be upwards of \$25,000,000. Winter wheat and winter rye are grown in practically all of the counties in Ontario.

For best results it is important to sow pure, large, plump, well-matured, sound seed of the best varieties. Experiments at Guelph and throughout Ontario show the great value of the O. A. C. No. 104 and the Dawson's Golden Chaff (O. A. C. No. 61) of the white wheats and the Imperial Amber of the red wheats.

Valuable material will be sent out from the Ontario Agricultural College to Ontario farmers wishing to conduct experiments on their own farms. The material will be supplied, free of cost, to those who wish to conduct the experiments and report the results after harvest next year.

Any Ontario farmer may apply for the material for any one of the following experiments: (1) Three choice varieties of winter wheat; (2) One variety of winter rye and one of

winter wheat; (3) Spring applications of five fertilizers with winter wheat; (4) Autumn and spring applications of nitrate of soda and common salt with winter wheat; (5) winter emmer and winter barley; (6) hairy vetches and winter rye as fodder crops; (7) Mixtures of winter rye and hairy vetches for seed production; (8) Testing O. A. C. No. 104 winter wheat at three dates of seeding; (9) Testing Dawson's Golden Chaff (O. A. C. No. 61) winter wheat at three dates of seeding.

The size of each plot is to be one rod wide by two rods long. Fertilizers will be sent by express for Experiment No. 4 this autumn, and for Experiment No. 3 next spring. All seed will be sent by mail except that for No. 4 which will accompany the fertilizers. The material will be sent out in the order in which the applications are received and as long as the supply lasts.

Those wishing for experimental material should apply to Dr. C. A. Zavitz, Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario.



Gertrude Ederle who failed in an attempt to swim the English channel.

Britain to Restrict Live Stock Imports

A despatch from London says:—A statement issued with Premier Baldwin's authority says that, while the Government will carefully consider the Imperial Economic Committee's two reports the Government cannot see its way to adopt the recommendation contained in the second report on the marketing of meat advocating reconsideration of legislation respecting the importation of livestock into the United Kingdom. The statement says that the agricultural interests of the United Kingdom are to-day as definitely opposed to the extension of the existing system as they were in 1923 when the Imperial Economic Conference recognized that the British Government was fully entitled to have regard primarily to the interests of its own producers in this matter and confined its recommendation to advocating an inter-Imperial trade in pedigreed stock on reciprocal terms. The Government has already given legislative effect to this recommendation.

Communication is Possible Between Distant Minds

A despatch from Paris says:—The human brain is capable of the emission of radiographic waves which, harnessed and reduced to code, will create a method of communication between distant minds as perfect as that developed by wireless telegraphy. This is the sensational conclusion of an Italian scientist, Ferdinando Cazzamali, Professor of Neurology and Psychopathy at the University of Milan, as a result of his investigation of the radiographic waves of the brain. His theories are particularly significant in that they purport to reveal a scientific basis for the whole phenomenon of telepathy. Prof. Cazzamali's investigation covers a period sufficiently long to convince scientists that his conclusions cannot be dismissed as superficial or based purely on accidental evidence. Even since 1913 science has been diligently endeavoring to prove that the human body under certain conditions, is able to emit radiations, on which the whole theory of telepathy is based, without concrete proof. Given these radiations, the next step was to prove that a system of communication, similar to that of wireless telegraphy, could be developed between cerebral organisms situated at distant points.

Quicker Transport for Dominion's Beef

A despatch from London says:—The question whether British consumers shall be supplied with beef from Argentine or from the British Dominions has been thrown into renewed prominence by the press discussion of the two reports published by the Imperial Economic Committee, advising study of the policy of quicker transport to bring Canadian, Australian and New Zealand beef to the British market.

37 PERSONS LOSE FIGHT FOR LIFE

Fatally Burned by Steam on Excursion Steamer Mackinac

A despatch from Newport, R.I., says:—Thirty-seven persons lost their fight for life after they had been enveloped in a flood of steam let loose by an explosion of the boiler of the excursion steamer Mackinac as she steamed through Narragansett Bay. State investigators said the boiler was defective. Four other persons were missing and 12 of more than 100 injured were not expected to withstand the extreme pain caused by their burns.

The death list grew by the hour. Every attendant at the Naval Hospital, where most of the victims were taken, was on duty and worked ceaselessly. As many of the patients as could be removed were taken to the Newport Hospital, where 25 volunteer nurses ministered to their needs in wards that were filled with flowers brought from the gardens of Newport's society leaders.

The disaster, the worst in Rhode Island waters since the Larchmont went down with between 125 and 175 on board in 1907, was the direct result of the defective boiler. Assistant Attorney-General Oscar A. Helzlsouer told the press.

"Only one of the victims was killed instantly by the blast of steam. He was Joseph Le Vallee, of Central Falls, R.I., a fireman on the Mackinac. The others succumbed from burns or from inhaling the scalding steam."

Smuggling Treaty Subject of Debate

A despatch from Washington says:—The new smuggling treaty between Canada and the United States was the subject of discussion at the first meeting here of Dominion and United States representatives met to adopt regulations to make the treaty effective. The meeting was most cordial.

Replying to an opening statement by Secretary of State Kellogg, R. R. Farrow, Canadian Deputy Minister of Customs and Excise, said:

"We believe this treaty shows the desire of both countries to suppress the prevalence of smuggling on both sides of the line and to afford facilities to bring guilty parties to justice. The instructions from our Government are to co-operate with your officials to recommend the adoption of such regulations as will give the fullest effect to the provisions of the treaty."

Smuggled Diamonds Seized By Customs Officials

A despatch from Prescott says:—Diamonds valued at \$75,000, which were secreted in the hands of a shoebrush, were seized by Deputy Collector of Customs A. A. Ladd and Special Customs Agent Roberts in the luggage of a passenger on a south-bound passenger train over the Delaware & Hudson from Montreal at Rouse's Point.

Two Harvesters Drowned Taking Sudden Plunge

A despatch from Roberval Lake, St. John, Que., says:—Two young men were drowned here on Tuesday afternoon. Alfred Brassard, 17 years old, and Paul Perron, 16, had worked in the morning harvesting, and in the afternoon, after a rather heavy lunch, decided to take a swim in the Ashoumoucouan river. They had hardly entered the deep water when they called for help.

Before 1774 the use of chintz or printed calico for dresses was illegal. Eighty persons were convicted in 1768 before the Lord Mayor of London for "wearing chintz gowns and were fined \$5 each."

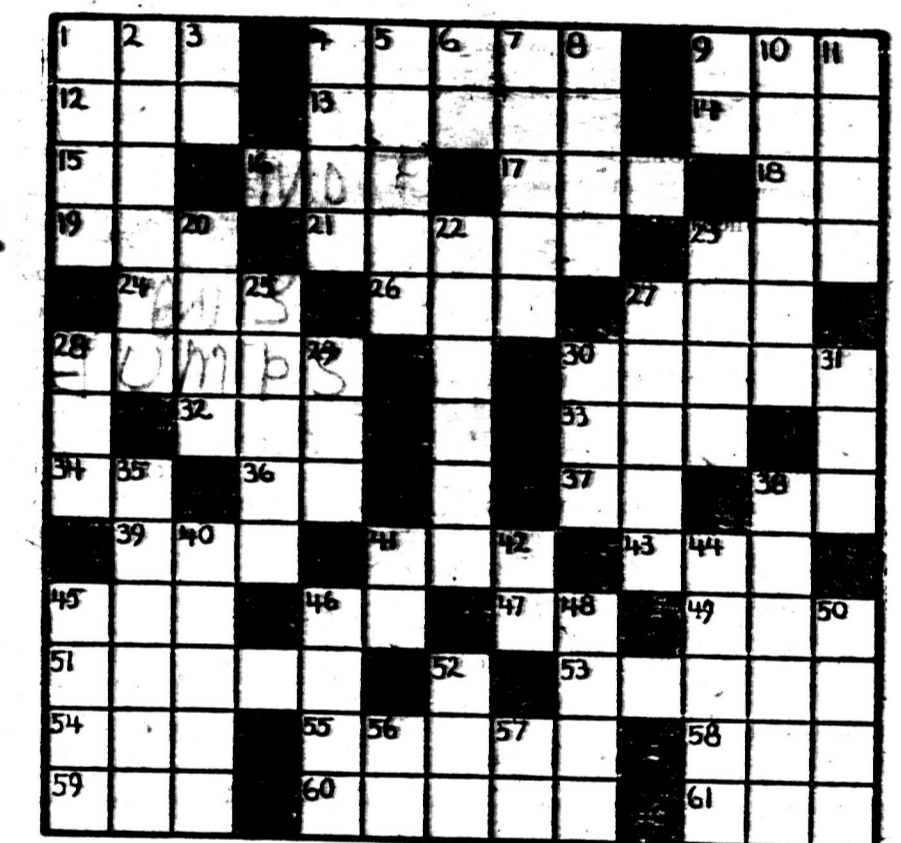
The head has seventy-seven muscles—eight for the eyes and eyelids, one for the nose, eight for the lips, eight for the jaw, eleven for the tongue, eleven for the larynx, eleven for the ear, seventeen for motions of the head and neck, one to move the hairy scalp, and one for the eyebrows.



TOWERING STRUCTURE MARKS HEROES' LAST RESTING PLACE

The world's largest lighthouse has been erected at Lorette, France, where it will shine eternally on the graves of 36,000 Canadians who died in the battle of Vimy Ridge in 1916. In addition, the light, which is visible for 60 miles on a clear night, will serve as a beacon for night air service.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn to still others. A letter belongs in each white space, words starting at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

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| <p>HORIZONTAL</p> <p>1—Compensation; wages
4—Puff up
9—The June bug; a beetle
12—Mail delivery in the country (abbr.)
13—A British province of S. Africa (abbr.)
14—A Japanese woman's sash
15—Conjunction
16—Used in negation
17—Initials of the author of "Treasure Island"
18—Musical term "Long Meter" (abbr.)
19—A chicken disease
21—Marks of wounds
23—A girl's name
24—A public carriage
25—Interjection
27—Man's name (familiar)
28—To leap
30—A bevel on the edge of a cutting tool
32—A sign of the zodiac
33—A drink
34—Personal pronoun
35—A point of compass (abbr.)
37—Man's name (familiar)
38—Preposition
39—To earn as clear profit
41—A town in Wurttemberg, Germany
43—Word of assent
46—A common tree
48—Banking term, "Days' sight" (abbr.)
47—Interjection
49—Man's name
51—One of a wandering race
53—Artist's support for his picture
54—Suffix denoting an agent
55—A member of a group of S. African tribes
58—A point of compass (abbr.)
59—A small bell on the eyelid
60—To go in
61—Feminine of Saint (abbr.)</p> | <p>VERTICAL</p> <p>1—A support
2—One of the continents
3—A measure of length (abbr.)
4—Man's name
5—A door fastener
6—Preposition
7—Linger
8—A measure of length (pl.)
9—Perform, enact
10—Flattened at the poles
11—Frost
20—Boy's name
22—Part of radio outfit
23—Labyrinth
25—Greatly favored
27—Girl's name
28—To promise solemnly
29—Short coarse hemp or flax fibre
30—Cry of the sheep
31—Fate, destiny
35—Enroll
38—To express agreement
40—Containing nothing
41—Personal pronoun
42—Northwestern State of U. S. (abbr.)
44—Relieves, lightens
45—A shield or defensive armor, as the mantle of Minerva
48—An embankment
49—German word for "meter"
50—To the lee side
52—Frequently (poet.)
56—Indefinite article
57—Latin for "that is" (abbr.)</p> |
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THE WEEK'S MARKETS

TORONTO
Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.81; No. 2 North, \$1.77; No. 3 North, \$1.69; No. 4 wheat, not quoted.
Man. corn—No. 3 CW, 58c.
Man. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 yellow, \$1.20.
Millfeed—Del. Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, per ton, \$28; shorts, per ton, \$30; middlings, \$36; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.30.
Ont. oats—45 to 50c, f.o.b. shipping points.
Ont. wheat—\$1.30 to \$1.33, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.
Barley—Malt, 75c.
Buckwheat—No. 3, 75c.
Rye—No. 2, nominal.
Man. flour, first pat., \$9.30, Toronto; do, second pat., \$8.80, Toronto.
Pastry flour, bags, \$6.30.
Ont. flour—Toronto, 90 per cent. pats., per barrel, in carlots, Toronto, \$6.10; seaboard, in bulk, \$6.10.
Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$5 to \$5.50.
Screenings—Standard, re-cleaned, f.o.b. bay ports, per ton, \$18 to \$20.
Hay—No. 2, per ton, \$15; No. 3, per ton, \$11 to \$12; mixed, per ton, \$9 to \$11; lower grades, \$6 to \$9.
Cheese—New, large, 24 to 24½c; twins, 24½ to 25c; triplets, 25 to 25½c; Stilltons, 26 to 27c. Old, large, 23 to 24c; twins, 23 to 24c; triplets, 23 to 24c.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 41½c; No. 1 creamery, 40½c; No. 2, 38 to 38½c. Dairy prints, 23½ to 24½c.
Eggs—Fresh extras, in cartons, 41 to 42c; loose, 39 to 40c; fresh firsts, 36 to 37c; seconds, 32 to 33c.
Dressed poultry—Chickens, spring, lb., 30 to 35c; hens, over 4 to 5 lbs., 22 to 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 20c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 27 to 30c.
Beans—Can., hampicked, lb., 6½c; primes, 6c.
Maple produce—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.40; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.30 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26c.
Honey—60-lb. tins, 13½c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 13½c; 5-lb. tins, 14c; 2½-lb. tins, 15½ to 16c.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 32 to 33c; cooked hams, 47 to 50c; smoked rolls, 22c; cottage, 23 to 25c; bread, fast bacon, 22 to 26c; special breakfast bacon, 23 to 25c; back, boneless, 26 to 28c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 52 lbs., \$22 to 24; 70 to 90 lbs., \$20.50; 20 lbs. and up, \$19.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$22.50; heavyweight rolls, \$24.50 per barrel.
Lard—Pure tierces, 18 to 18½c; tubs, 18½ to 19c; pails, 19 to 19½c; prints, 19 to 20½c; shortening, tierces, 14½c; tubs, 15c; pails, 15½c; blocks, 16½c.
Heavy choice steers, \$8 to \$8.25; do, good, \$7.50 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6.25 to \$7; do, med., \$5.25 to \$6; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5.25; butcher half-cows, choice, \$6.75 to \$7; do, good, \$5.75 to \$6; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.35; do, fair to good, \$4 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, \$2 to \$3; butcher bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5.25; do, fair, \$3.75 to \$4; boagna, \$3 to \$3.50; feeding steers, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5.25; calves, choice, \$10.50; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5.50; milk cows, choice, \$7 to \$8; do, fair, \$6 to \$6.90; springers, choice, \$7 to \$8; good light sheep, \$7 to \$8; heavy and bucks, \$5 to \$6; good lambs, \$13.50 to \$13.70; do, med., \$12.75 to \$13; do, butcs, \$11.25 to \$11.75; do, culls, \$10 to \$11; hogs, thick smooth, fed and watered, \$13.60; do, f.o.b., \$13; do, country points, \$12.75; do, off cars, \$14; select premium, \$2.66.
MONTREAL
Cheese—Finest wests, 21½c; finest easts, 20½ to 21c. Butter—No. 1 pasteurized, 39½c; No. 1 creamery, 38½c; seconds, 37½c. Eggs—Fresh extras, 41c; fresh firsts, 38c.
Oats—No. 2 CW, 65½c; No. 3 CW, 60½c; extra No. 1 feed, 60½c. Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, \$9.30; seconds, \$8.90; strong bakers', \$8.60; winter pats., choice, \$6.70 to \$6.90. Rolled oats, 90-lb. bag, \$3.65 to \$3.75. Bran, \$28.25. Shorts, \$30.25. Middlings, \$36.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$14.
Hogs, good weight, \$13.75.

HOW TO CAMP, HUNT AND FISH

Suggestions for Fishing the Nipigon River.

A good deal of the successful fishing of the Nipigon depends upon the outfit a man takes with him, as well as certain characteristics of the trout here. Like elsewhere, you have to work for big trout, and the big trout of the waters are the square-tailed brook trout, known throughout the United States and Canada as true fontinalis. The best fishing waters for these game fish are the rapids; they hunt them continually. Only once in a while is one of any size found away from them. They are both minnow and insect feeders, and are taken in deepest rapids with flies, the local best fly is minnow, the cockatouche, and almost any kind of spinning casting lures.

Fly fishing the Nipigon is a singularly enjoyable sport, but it demands positively accurate attention in the way of equipment. Now and then a big trout is taken with nondescript lure, but large ones are only caught consistently with good tackle and really working for them. Fly rods, no matter what your favorite weight or length, preferably should have a hard action so you can fish long distances when the water is exceedingly clear without being observed by the trout. Also hard action fly rods come in good stead, as very often you have to rough a big fish among rocks in fast water, which cannot be done with other types of rods. Furthermore, hard action rods will handle easily large fly rod lures, feather minnows, bass bugs, spinners and phantom minnows all of which are favorites at times in Nipigon fishing.

Be Prepared.
Here is something which will often assist in landing a big fish in rough water. You can never tell when the big fellow is going to hit, so be prepared for him. On your fly reel use at least fifty yards of fine bait casting line to supplement your fly line. With a big fellow in fast water you have either to let him run a while and tire himself out or lose him. If his run is no longer than your fly line and you have no additional line on your chances of landing him are very poor.

There are two ways of fishing Nipigon waters with a fly rod. Use either wet or dry flies. The dry flies are those that sink on contact with the water. In either event your flies must be large sizes, even flies tied on 2/0 hooks are not too large. It is well to be supplied with a liberal assortment. Nipigon trout respond well to large salmon and bass flies of most every pattern. If handled properly but always have in your fly book a number of Parmachene Belles and Colonel Fullers, as well as Jock Scotts and Silver Doctors. When you fish wet flies let them go down in the water and not skitter on the top at the end of a leader as so many are prone to do. No natural fly disports itself in this manner when it falls in the grasp of the current. If you are casting downstream cast with a slight belly or curve to your line so that your flies will have opportunity to sink before the line stretches out taut. Fish one spot well and return to it frequently if it is likely. Nearly all big Nipigon trout stay in fast water behind the rocks or those rips of water between eddying upstream and downstream water. They should all be worked carefully, either very early in the morning or late in the evening. It is only chance luck when you get a big trout.

to come when the sun is shining bright and nearly overhead.
Concerning fishing Nipigon waters with dry flies, the best the writer has ever used are the small bass bugs on No. 1 or No. 4 hooks that have flat wings. They will give you better results than regular dry flies of any make, but fish them just as you would a dry fly, absolutely dry, and in the upstream eddies as much as possible, never permitting line strain to carry them under water, and when the water is exceedingly clear let them float as dead as possible. This advice is given warningly. Many lose opportunities for big fish through trying to get their fly in motion through rod tip action. Fish them dead, let the current give them the only action they are to have. Feather minnows are also used in this manner.
Naturally, when using phantom minnows and spinners attached to flies, the rod is moved considerably to create a flash of the lure but this is not fly fishing but real skittering, and the only advice pertinent is to fish the likely reaches of fast water.
Bait Casting.
Some have trod with success in the Nipigon, and most all types of metal lures will on days bring a rise. Bait casting, however, is a sport in these famed waters, which when persisted in is bound to bring the angler some nice fish. You can reach many desirable places in this way that are not within reach of a fly rod. Use light, whippy rods. Never overlook a spot when an upstream current meets a downstream one in a whirling eddy. Pork rind lures often bring a fish out of Nipigon waters. Most scare their fish by using spinners that are too large. No. 2 is plenty big enough. The darning spoons, Devons and trolling minnows often bring success.
Big fish only grow because they are wary. So again the advice can be offered to fish hard, carefully, and do not try to see how much water you can cover in a day, but how well you can fish it. And the next advice is to come prepared with a good assortment of the right kind of tackle and never create a disturbance when you can possibly avoid it.

A "Picnic."

Scholars have never really decided the actual origin of this word, but it is usually thought to have come from the French word for "to pick," the "pic" being only added to give a sort of rhyming finish.
The idea of the "picnic" was that each member of the party picked from a list the particular item of the food that he or she would supply, the whole point of the original "picnic" being not in its being an outdoor affair, but in each member contributing a share to the general fund. To-day, the meaning has changed.
Whatever the origin of the word, and others have been suggested, it came from the Continent to England, became popularized, and went back to the Continent as an English word! So that every country now looks upon a picnic as a truly British way of eating out-of-doors.
Man is not merely the architect of his own fortune; he must lay the bricks himself.