

DECLINE IN PRICE OF WHEAT AT WINN- PEG WIPES OUT PAPER FORTUNES

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Panic reigned in the Grain Exchange corridors among the hoards of men and women when wheat crashed off ten cents on Thursday, wiping out paper fortunes by the hundreds. It was the most spectacular condition ever witnessed on the local market, and the victims were almost wholly people who are not engaged in the grain industry other than many farmers who have been taking a fling and making easy money out of the spectacular rise in the option market. And it was as sudden as it was unexpected, following the steady advances since harvest, but the dealers advanced their margin charge to 25 cents in the hope of discouraging further speculation on the part of the speculators. No shoestring options are now possible, and as a further precaution all houses refuse to guarantee stop loss orders, for they cannot be executed fast enough.

At the opening thousands of orders given the day before and thousands of wires had not been delivered. It was a physical impossibility. One man who saw a fortune built up on a shoestring disappearing on the drop unless he provided more margins, collapsed when he discovered his inability to protect his paper fortune, which meant \$25,000 since Monday. In spite of the danger signals and the drop, the small hamlets over the prairies and Ontario simply swamped dealers with further orders to buy. Apparently plenty are to be found to take the places of those who lost all on the decline. The business of buying and exporting actual grain has been paralyzed by option gamblers, and the regular trade is standing back waiting until the public clamor for more options subsides. Meantime, flour has been advanced 40 cents a barrel, and if these advances are sustained it will be advanced another dollar.

LACK OF ANTI-TOXIN AT NOME, ALASKA

Supply Sent by Dog Team Cannot Reach Diphtheria Patients for Three Weeks.

A despatch from Nome, Alaska, says:—The diphtheria situation is serious here on account of the lack of anti-toxin. But a supply is now en route. Three hundred thousands units from Anchorage left Nenana on Thursday by relay dog team for Nome, a distance of 800 miles. Dog teams are starting from both ends. The Nome team has already set out. Leonard Seppala, all-Alaska Sweepstakes winner, driving twenty Siberian wolf dog racers. He is traveling light, will meet the relay team in the vicinity of Khy, and retrace his track post haste with the serum.

The weather is mild, ranging from zero to 20 below. There has been little snow, but the trails are good, which should allow the dog teams to arrive in Nome in three weeks. Another shipment of anti-toxin from Seattle arrives in Nenana next Tuesday, and an attempt is being made by Delegate Dan Sutherland at Washington to have the anti-toxin transported to Nome by an airplane of the Fairbanks Aero Corporation with a volunteer pilot, Detective Darling. Arrangements have not yet been completed for the flight, which by air would be less than 600 miles and take about four hours.

Meanwhile the Nome Health Board, under Mayor Maynard, Dr. Curtis Welch, and the public nurse, are making the rounds. Several deaths have been reported, and more cases of sore throats appear daily, especially among the Eskimos, although a dozen whites are afflicted. Among them is Prof. Rynning, superintendent of the High School, and other adults.

Dr. Welch is the only physician at Nome, and is badly overworked. Schools, churches and all public gatherings are barred, and local travel is discouraged. The Eskimos are frightened and stay at home.

League of Nations Prohibits Night Work of Women

Figures issued by the international labor office of the League of Nations show that thirteen nations have ratified the convention prohibiting the night work of women and minors.

Canada from Coast to Coast

Summerside, P.E.I.—What is claimed to be the most valuable shipment of far-bearing animals ever made left Prince Edward Island recently for Oregon. The shipment consisted of 100 black and silver foxes, all purchased by one company which is operating a large fur farm in the state mentioned. The value of the shipment was estimated at \$100,000.

Halifax, N.S.—It is estimated that over 100,000 tourists entered the Province of Nova Scotia during 1924, spending approximately \$7,684,000. This is considerably more than in 1923 and is due to the aggressive campaign undertaken in Upper Canada and the United States by the Nova Scotia Publicity Bureau to make better known the attractions of this province.

Fredericton, N.B.—New Brunswick's potato crop for 1924 is estimated at 7,203,000 cwt., according to a statement issued by the Provincial Dept. of Agriculture. Of this quantity approximately 6,122,500 cwt. are available for export, the estimated value of which amounts to \$1,987,550.

Quebec, Que.—The number of motorists entering this province from the United States during the past year was 188,293, an increase of around 60,000 compared with the previous year, while from other provinces the estimated arrivals were 40,000. Averaging three and a half individuals to a car, this represented 840,000 visitors, of whom at least 500,000 visited Montreal.

Fort William, Ont.—Receipts of the five principal grains—wheat, oats, barley, flax and rye—at the head of the Lakes during 1924 totaled 280,106,341 bushels, and shipments 286,390,004 bushels, according to a statement issued by the statistician of the

Board of Grain Commissioners. Of the total received during 1924, wheat amounted to 187,901,375 bushels; oats, 51,609,803; barley, 27,353,245; flax, 6,247,468; and rye, 6,994,450.

Winnipeg, Man.—An indication of the importance of Manitoba's fishing industry is given in a recent statement to the effect that close to 500,000 pounds of Manitoba whitefish are being shipped weekly to New York and Boston. The fish are caught in lakes Winnipeg and Winnipegosis, and since being introduced to the markets of New York and Boston some years ago, the demand has increased steadily.

Regina, Sask.—Fifty-two grain elevators were constructed last year by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., a farmers' organization, making a total of 435 elevators in Saskatchewan owned and operated by the company. The latest returns show that there are 2,433 country grain elevators in the province; 948 in Alberta; 684 in Manitoba; five in British Columbia; and one in Ontario, making a total of 1,071 country elevators in Canada. In addition there are large terminal elevators at the ports, making the grand total of elevators 4,169.

Edmonton, Alta.—It is estimated by the Provincial Dept. of Agriculture that there are now 160 beekeepers in Alberta and that the production of the past season was 55,290 lbs., valued at about \$13,000.

Vancouver, B.C.—A further order for 8,000,000 feet of railway ties or sleepers has been received by British Columbia sawmills from buyers in the British Isles. At the present time sawmills in the province have on order 20,000,000 feet of railway ties to be delivered by the end of March.



Hon. Sir Willoughby Dickinson, K.B.E., member of His Majesty's privy council and president of the Union of Nations of the League of Nations Societies, recently discussed the world peace movement with President Coolidge.

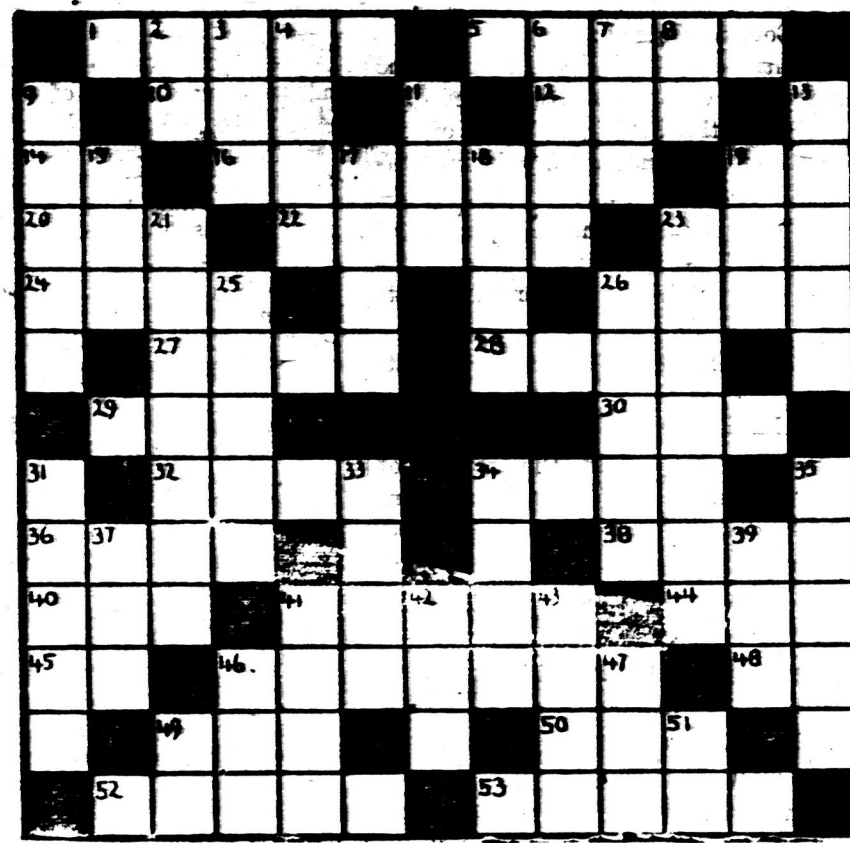
Wheat in England Soars Continental Demand

A despatch from London says:—Keen continental demand has forced up the price of wheat in England and the upward movement still continues. All classes of wheat are affected. Seventy-eight shillings per quarter, for instance, is now quoted for No. 1 Northern Manitoba. The increase is most notable, however, in the price of Australian wheat, the price of which to-day advanced a shilling to 70 shillings per quarter. Argentine wheat advanced a shilling and three pence to 72 shillings a quarter. The great size of the Argentine wheat accounts for its cheapness compared to the Canadian and other varieties.

Vancouver is Busy Port.

Vancouver is assured of shipping in the present crop season, at least 18,000,000 bushels of grain, and prospects are considered to be good for moving a total between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 bushels, it was learned at the Vancouver Merchants' Exchange recently. About 13,000,000 bushels have been shipped from Vancouver to date since the beginning of the present crop year. Bookings are on the "boards" for between four and five million bushels to be moved in the next two months.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



Directions:

Each square in this puzzle represents one letter only. The first horizontal word begins in the square numbered "1," the second horizontal word in "5" and the third vertical word in "2" and so on. All words must interlock—that is if you correctly fill "1" and "5" horizontal, the second letters of each will prove right for the start of "2" and "6" vertical. Horizontal and verticals are thus a check on one another and you may write in a word that has the right number of letters and the right meaning yet find that it does not "key" within the words going in the other directions. Then you must find another word that does. For this reason it is well to do all the first work lightly in pencil.

There will be another puzzle next week. Also the answer to this, so that you can see if your solution was correct.—The Editor.

HORIZONTAL

- 1—A country of Europe
- 5—A country of Asia
- 10—A short poem
- 12—Moved swiftly
- 14—Near
- 15—A Turk
- 19—Upon
- 20—A compound of atoms with electrons
- 22—A title used in India
- 23—Conjunction
- 24—A weaving machine
- 26—Prefix meaning opposed to
- 27—A garden implement
- 28—An organ of the body (pl.)
- 29—An Australian bird
- 30—Possess
- 32—Below
- 34—A farce
- 36—Paga
- 38—Portion of a surface
- 40—Reply (abbr.)
- 41—Portions
- 44—The sun
- 45—Amidst
- 46—Scolded
- 48—Part of Bible (abbr.)
- 49—Part of the body
- 50—A color
- 52—Hogs (male)
- 53—A pitch (muscle)

VERTICAL

- 2—Toward
- 3—Bustle
- 4—Allows
- 6—Native of North Africa
- 7—Cooking utensil
- 8—Article
- 9—Cries
- 11—Bohemia (abbr.)
- 13—A country of Asia
- 15—Likewise
- 17—To gain possession
- 18—Possessive pronoun
- 19—A division of Canada (abbr.)
- 21—Relatives of Normandy (pl.)
- 23—Response (pl.)
- 25—Abuses
- 26—Odor
- 31—European country
- 33—Have on
- 34—A glove
- 35—A Mediterranean island
- 37—Tavern
- 39—Eternity
- 41—Scrutinize
- 42—A piece of cloth
- 43—To wither
- 44—A large serpent
- 47—Lair
- 48—Toward
- 51—Perform

Ancient Courtesy to Medical Profession in Paris Theatres

Paris physicians have been in danger of losing one of the perquisites of their profession—a free orchestra stall at the theatre. Police regulations require every theatre to have a medical man on service at each performance, for whom a seat is reserved. Often enough the doctor sends a friend to replace him, but always arranges so that the theatre can find him rapidly in case of need. Theatre managers recently started agitation to obtain freedom from this tax, arguing it was unfair, unnecessary and not known in other countries, like the United States and England. They seemed to be winning their point, with special medical service at the nearest police station as a substitute, when within one week two theatre patrons died while witnessing performances—one at the opera and the other in a playhouse—and the managers decided to let the question drop.

"Hire purchase" as a means of buying furniture is now 100 years old. It started in France after the chaos of the Revolution and the Napoleonic wars.

Animal Believed to be Extinct Reappears in California

The California grizzly bear, supposed extinct, has appeared after a lapse of forty years in the Sequoia National Forest, according to a reliable report from San Francisco.

At one time the California grizzly ranged the Sierra Nevada and Coast ranges in such large numbers that he was made the official emblem of the state and still graces the state flag. He is considerably larger than the Rocky Mountain grizzly, is of a grayish tinge and has a distinct hump on top of his shoulders. As a fighter he was feared by all other animals of the early California days. Yet he was not considered by men a dangerous animal, and he usually took to flight on man's approach.

It takes 2,300 cocoons to produce one pound of silk. No wonder our girls' dresses are shorter and tighter.

In India, where 72 per cent. of the people depend on agriculture, it is said that 40,000,000 persons never know what it is to have hunger entirely satisfied, and countless thousands of persons die from famine every decade. The reason? Improper and antiquated methods of farming.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO
Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$2.23 1/2; No. 2 North, \$2.27 1/2; No. 3 North, \$2.22 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$2.13 1/2.
Man. oats—No. 2 CW, 78c; No. 3 CW, 73 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 74c; No. 1 feed, 72c; No. 2 feed, 69c.
All the above c.l.f. bay ports.
Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 yellow, \$1.44.
Millfeed—Del. Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$36; shorts, per ton, \$38; middlings, \$43; Good feed flour, per bag, \$2.75.

Ont. wheat—No. 2 white, 56 to 58c; Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, \$1.71 to \$1.75; No. 3 winter, \$1.69 to \$1.73; No. 1 commercial, \$1.68 to \$1.72, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.
Barley—Malting, 90 to 94c.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 86 to 90c.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.35 to \$1.43.
Man. flour, first pat., \$1.14, Toronto, do, second pat., \$1.09, Toronto.
Ont. flour—30 per cent. pat., nominal; in bags, Montreal or Toronto; do, export, nominal, cotton bags, c.l.f.

Hay—No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14.50; No. 3, \$12.50.
Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$9.
Screenings—Standard, re-cleaned, f.o.b. bay ports, per ton, \$28.
Cheese—New, large, 22c; twins, 22 1/2c; triplets, 23c; Stilltons, 24c; Old large, 24 to 25c; twins, 25 to 26c; triplets, 26 to 27c.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 30 to 38c; No. 1 creamery, 34 to 36c; No. 2, 32 1/2 to 34c; Dairy prints, 26 to 28c; Eggs—Fresh extras, in cartons, 87 to 88c; loose, 85c; storage, extras, in cartons, 58 to 60c; loose, 56 to 57c; storage firsts, 54 to 55c; storage seconds, 47 to 48c.

Live poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 24c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 13c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 28c; roosters, 12c; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 18c.
Dressed poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 23c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 22c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 16c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 30c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 25c; turkeys, 35c.
Beans—Can. hand-picked, lb., 6 1/2c; primes, 6c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.40; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.30 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26c.
Honey—60-lb. tins, 13 1/2c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 13 1/2c; 5-lb. tins, 14c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 15 1/2 to 16c.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 25 to 26c; cooked hams, 37 to 38c; smoked rolls, 18 to 20c; cottage rolls, 21 to 22c.

Oats, Can. west, No. 2, 82c; do, No. 3, 78c; do, extra No. 1 feed, 76c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats, 1sts, \$11.70; do, 2nds, \$11.20; do, strong bakers', \$11; winter pats., choice, \$8.75 to \$8.85. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$4.10. Bran, \$3.125. Shorts, \$38.25. Middlings, \$44.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$14 to \$15.

Butter, No. 1 pasteurized, 31 to 31 1/2c; No. 1 creamery, 30 to 30 1/2c; seconds, 29 to 29 1/2c. Eggs, storage extras, 57c; storage firsts, 58c; storage seconds, 46c; fresh extras, 70c; fresh firsts, 60c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.05 to \$1.10.
Canners and cutters, \$2 to \$2.50; cows, fair, \$3 to \$4; veal, \$5.50; lots, \$10; do, poorer lots, \$9 to \$9.50; good lambs, \$13; sheep \$6.50 to \$7; hogs, fair quality and good weight, \$11.75 to \$12.

EXTREME DISTRESS IN WEST OF IRELAND

Bad Harvests for Past Two Years, Failure of Potato Crop and Lack of Turf.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The distress in the West of Ireland is causing anxiety to the Free State Government. There have been very bad harvests for the past two years, and this year the potato crop failed over a large and poverty-stricken area, and for the first time in many years there is almost a complete lack of turf.

As a result of the failure of the turf supply, the distress which is chronic in places like Connemara, West Mayo and parts of Donegal has been intensified this year, and real privation is being experienced. Cattle prices have been very low, the customary earnings of migratory laborers have been reduced to the minimum, and, generally, matters are in a bad way west of the Shannon.

The lack of turf has created a situation which is extremely difficult to handle. Various people have been organizing supplies of coal, and three banks—the Bank of Ireland, the National Bank, and the Provincial Bank of Ireland—have given donations of 2,000 guineas, 2,000 guineas, and 500 guineas, respectively. In many affected districts, however, coal is useless because it will not burn on the peat hearths.

The Free State Government is doing its best to cope with the situation, and is providing some 18,000 free meals daily, but its hands are largely tied as a result of the breakdown of the old Local Government Board machinery, which used to deal with distress in the West.

There are nearly 2,000 starlings in a pair of handsaw cuts.

Natural Resources Bulletin.

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa says:—Canada's dairy products are making a name for themselves in many countries and are meeting world competition with increasing success. During the twelve months ending November last, Canada increased her exports of dairy products in nearly all lines. This was especially the case with butter, milk powder, and cream. To the supply of butter for outside markets Canada contributed 21,676,038 pounds the past twelve months, as against 12,935,279 pounds a year ago. This butter, than which no better is made, was supplied to twenty countries. The United Kingdom is, of course, the largest consumer, while Germany, Belgium and Newfoundland are heavy purchasers. It is of interest to note that China and Japan are in the market for Canadian butter, taking between them over 100,000 pounds in November.

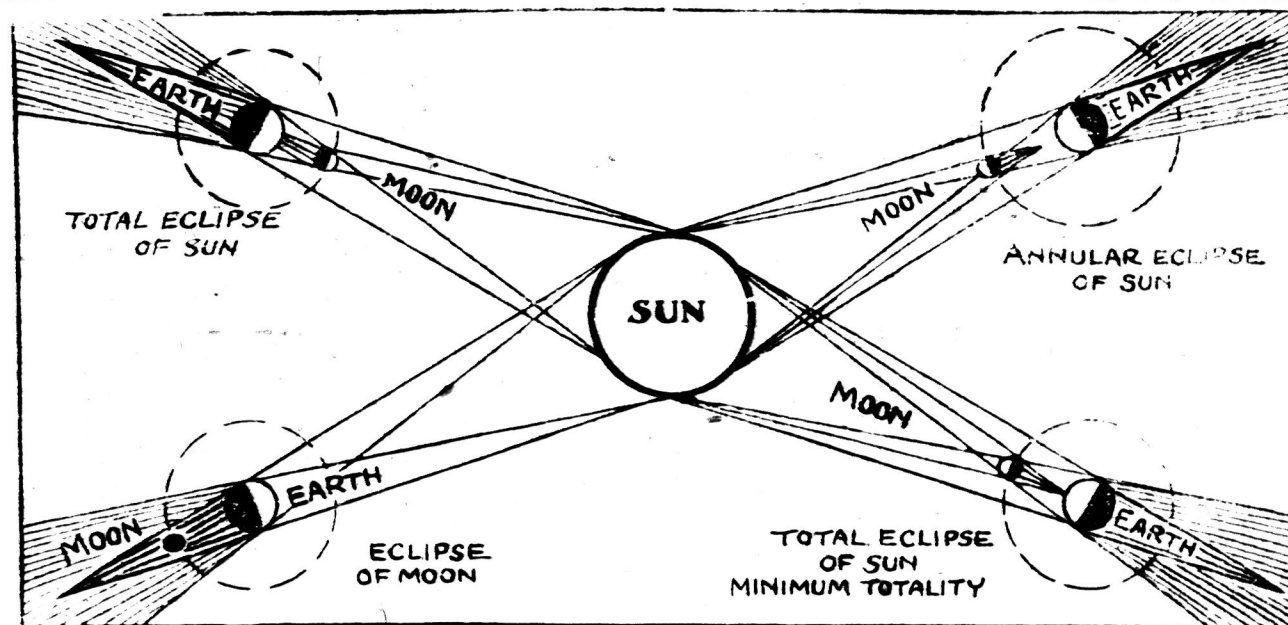
Milk powder is another of our rapidly growing exports having as its primary source the dairy farm. In the above twelve months' period 7,717,574 pounds of milk powder was exported, as compared with 3,981,502 pounds a year ago. The amount of condensed milk exported increased from 37,059,600 pounds last year to 43,736,000 pounds this year. During the same period, also, our cheese exports increased from 116,982,500 pounds in 1923 to 120,116,200 pounds in 1924.

The United States takes practically our entire exports of cream, notwithstanding the increased tariff. The twelve months ending November, 1924, showed deliveries of 3,287,452 gallons across the line, compared with 2,555,758 gallons in 1923.

Dairying is closely allied with development of the land. Raising the feed, feeding it to live stock, and using the resultant fertilizer upon the land is a conservation measure that will ensure the continuous productivity of Canada's greatest natural resource—her agricultural lands.

Rapid Home-Finding.

Through the energy of a Children's Aid Officer, writes J. J. Keefe, ten homeless children were placed in splendid homes within two months, and all within a radius of twenty or thirty miles. The Society received an application for a child and as the recommendations were satisfactory the Secretary decided to go himself to the home with the youngster. He was hospitably received and in chatting at the supper table he was told of a neighbor who had been talking of applying for a little boy. He went right over, found the people delighted with the prospect, and within a week placement number two had been brought about. These people mentioned relatives who had often talked of taking a child, and another trip resulted in placements three and four. And so it went on extending from one home to another until the supply of that particular Shelter was exhausted. Members of Women's Institutes could help the Society by looking up homes for children among their friends and neighbors.



HOW VARIOUS ECLIPSES OF SUN AND MOON OCCUR

A brief study of the above will show the principle that governs all eclipses of the sun, and of the moon, and will explain how various forms of sun's eclipses occur, and why they happen that way. The sun is shown in the center of the diagram, while eclipses of the sun are shown in the top and the right bottom corners of the drawing. Top left shows how, when the moon is near the earth there is a broad path of totality, while at the bottom

right is shown an eclipse where the moon is farther away from the earth, but still blots out its light, the shadow path being narrower. This is an illustration of the eclipse of Jan. 24. Top right explains an annular eclipse of the sun, where the moon appears as a black shadow on the face of the sun, but a distinct rim or edge of the sun light is visible all round. The moon here is so far away that the conical shadow cast by the sun does not reach the

earth, and it is not a total eclipse for that reason. The corner of the diagram bottom left illustrates how an eclipse of the moon is caused not by any celestial body interposing itself between the moon and the earth, but by the earth casting its shadow on the moon. Were the moon originating light rays instead of just reflecting them from the sun, there would be no eclipse of the moon at all.