

Canada from Coast to Coast

Summerside, P.E.I.—One of the largest shipments of live foxes for export ever to leave Prince Edward Island, left recently for New York for transshipment to Norway. The shipment comprised 200 foxes in all, with a gross value of \$40,000. Several small shipments of animals were consigned to Norway last year and this large order has followed the success which the Norwegian breeders have had with those animals previously sent from this country.

Saint John, N.B.—A new departure in the potato export business from New Brunswick to Cuba will be tried out the coming season by the Canadian American Trading Co., of Havana, Cuba. The company plans to buy its potatoes from the Saint John and to make its own shipments. The practice in the past has been the shipping of potatoes by local dealers to Cuba and the sale of them there.

Montreal, Que.—Between 130 and 150 buyers were present at the fall auction of furs held here by the Canadian Fur Auction Sales Co. The value of the skins auctioned was estimated at between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000. In the collection were skins from Russia, Australia, China, Italy and Germany. The great majority of furs, however, were of Canadian and American origin.

Toronto, Ont.—In a recent speech, Hon. J. Martin, Minister of Agriculture, announced that this year Ontario would produce her banner crop, which slightly topped the record crop of 1915. He said that the average fall

wheat crop would show 30.4 bushels per acre, with spring wheat slightly over 21.5 bushels to the acre. The oat yield would be 41 bushels to the acre. There was a marked increase in the alfalfa acreage, the gain this year being about 175,000 acres. The estimated value of all field crops in Ontario for 1925 is placed at \$260,000,000.

Winnipeg, Man.—Arrangements are being made for the holding of the western annual meeting in Winnipeg from November 3rd to 5th of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. The meetings will be held in the Royal Alexander Hotel. Delegates from all points in the West, as well as from Eastern Canada, are expected to attend.

Calgary, Alta.—An idea of the extent of Alberta's harvesting operations this year may be gathered from the fact that practically two million miles of binder twine will be required, an increase of 60 per cent. over the quantity used last year. In other words, twine enough will be needed in this province alone to encircle the earth more than 79 times.

Vancouver, B.C.—Distinct betterment in the lumber industry has been noted during the past few weeks. Both domestic and export trade is admitted by the leading mills to have improved with the demand increasing gradually. Several of the mills are reported already to be running double shifts. More than one of the sawmills in Vancouver have started to operate night and day.



Mr. and Mrs. John Sirr, of Delhi, Ont., who have celebrated the seventieth anniversary of their marriage. Neither has yet reached a ninetieth birthday.

SIR PRATAB SINGH WAS FRIEND OF BRITAIN

Loyal Maharajah May be Succeeded by "Mr. A." of London Courts Fame.

A despatch from London says:—News has reached London of the death in Kashmir of Lieutenant-General Sir Pratap Singh Indar Mahindar Bahadur, Maharajah of Kashmir and Jammu, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., and the probable successor to the throne of the "Mr. A." case in the London courts last year. Sir Hari was blackmailed out of \$500,000 by a gang, who used as a decoy Mrs. Robinson, pretty wife of a broken-down race track gambler.

It is practically certain that Sir Hari will succeed to the throne. He is persona grata to the Government of India, which has the final decision, and it was for this reason that every effort was made to conceal his identity when the scandal broke last year.

The throne of Kashmir is one of the wealthiest and most romantic regions in India. The country is known as the land of nightingales and roses, and the income of the ruler is more than \$5,000,000 yearly. The territory is about 80,000 square miles, and the population 3,000,000.

Pratap Singh was one of the best friends Britain had in India. When the Great War broke out, although 95 years of age, he insisted on the right to bring his own army to fight in France and to fight with it. He also insisted on paying the cost of his own troops, and refused reimbursement by the British.

DOMINIONS' EXPORTS CROWD OUT DENMARK

Danish Dairymen Meet to Discuss Restricted Markets in Great Britain.

A despatch from Copenhagen, Denmark, says:—Leading agriculturists, farmers, dairymen, representatives of export associations and private exporters assembled here under the presidency of the Minister of Agriculture to discuss the export of butter to foreign countries, particularly Great Britain.

The speakers all emphasized that the heavy increase in the imports of butter from the British Dominions to Britain, coupled with "the systematic agitation organized in England for enhanced marketing of butter from the Dominions in the future," was going to intensify greatly the competition with Danish butter.

The meeting decided that every energy must be exerted to prevent any justifiable complaints against Danish butter. The Minister of Agriculture submitted a draft of legislation proposed to deal with the marketing of Danish dairy products. The details, however, were not divulged.

WHEAT PRICES DROP LOWEST MARK TO DATE

Break in Market Causes Decline of 5 to 6 Cents Per Bushel.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Crashing downward 5 1/2 cents to the extreme decline, wheat prices on the Winnipeg market on Thursday established the lowest mark to date for the 1925 trading season. October delivery sagged to the low point of \$1.25 1/2, but a last-minute rally boosted values slightly, the net loss being 3 1/2 cents.

Absence of foreign demand to take care of the heavy liquidations, an increased volume of country shipments and Russian competition were primarily responsible for the reactionary movement. Coarse grains were generally lower.

A despatch from Chicago says:—Wheat values on the Chicago Board of Trade broke from 5 to 6 1/2 cents on Thursday with the close 2 1/2 to 4 cents lower, and establishing new lows for the current movement in all months and setting a new crop low for May.

THE WEEK'S MARKETS

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.34 1/2; No. 2 North, \$1.32; No. 3 North, \$1.30; No. 4 wheat, prices c.i.f. bag ports.

Man. oats—No. 2 CW, nominal; No. 3 CW, nominal; No. 1 feed, 45c, c.i.f. Goderich.

Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 yellow, \$1.02.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included. Bran, per ton, \$28; shorts, per ton, \$30; middlings, \$38; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.30.

Ont. oats—\$6 to 40c, f.a.b. shipping points.

Ont. good milling wheat—\$1.20 to \$1.23 f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Barley—Malting, 65c. Buckwheat—No. 3, nominal. Rye—No. 2, nominal.

Man. flour, first pat., \$8.50, Toronto; do, second pat., \$8, Toronto. Pastry flour, bags, \$8.30.

Ont. flour—Toronto, 90 per cent. pat., per barrel, in carlots, Toronto, \$5.60; seaboard, in bulk, \$5.60.

Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$9 to \$9.50.

Screenings—Standard, re-cleaned, f.o.b. bag ports, per ton, \$18.

Baled hay—No. 2, per ton, \$15; No. 3, per ton, \$14 to \$14.50; mixed, per ton, \$13 to \$14; lower grades, \$6 to \$9.

Cheese—New, large, 24 1/2 to 25c; twins, 25 to 26 1/2c; triplets, 25 1/2 to 26c; Stiltons, 26 1/2 to 27c. Old, large, 30c; twins, 30 1/2c; triplets, 31c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 45c; No. 1 creamery, 44c; No. 2, 41 to 42c. Dairy prints, 30 to 32c.

Eggs—Fresh extras, in cartons, 48 to 50c, loose, 48c; fresh firsts, 44c; seconds, 38 to 34c; storage extras, 34c; storage firsts, 39c; storage seconds, 34c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, spring, lb. 30 to 35c; hens, over 4 to 5 lbs., 24 to 28c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 22c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 27 to 30c.

Beans—Can., handpicked, lb., 6 1/2c; primes, 6c.

Maple produce—Syrup, per imp. gallon, \$1.20.

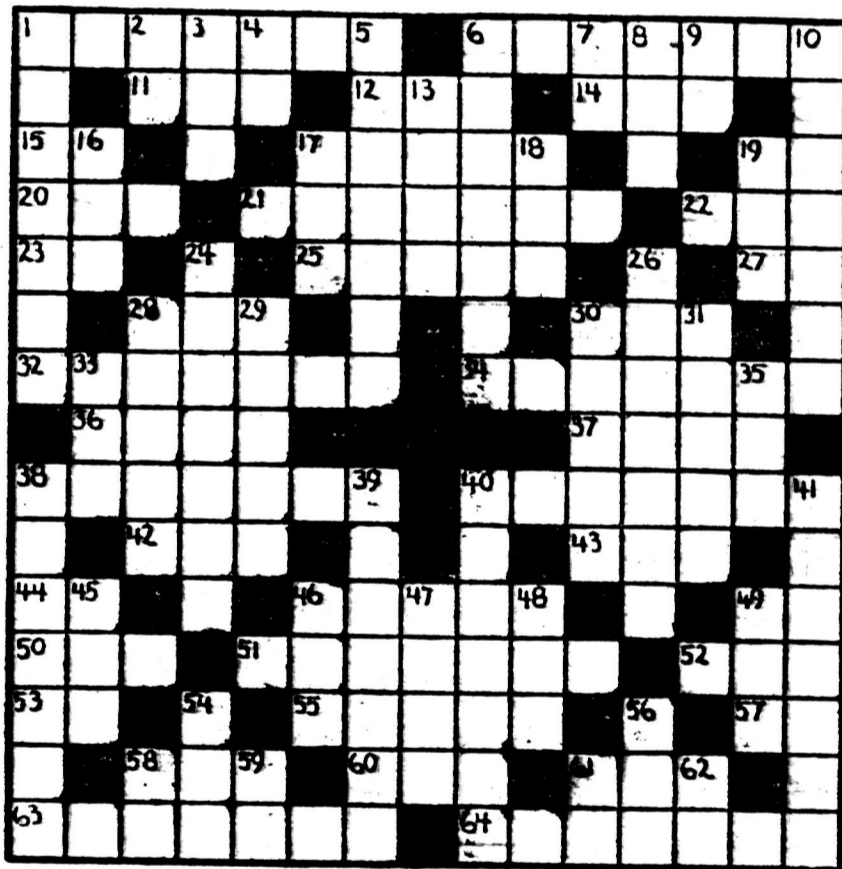
James C. Tory is New Lieutenant-Governor of N.S.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—His Honor James Robson Douglas, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted by the Government. James Cranswick Tory, former Minister without portfolio in the late Administration of Premier Armstrong, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor in succession to former Lieutenant-Governor Douglas.

Paris Food Prices Still Rising.

A despatch from Paris says:—The steady rise in the cost of living in Paris has become such a regular feature of life here that it is now accepted almost without comment. Fruit, in spite of the fact that this is said to have been an excellent year for yields, is about 200 per cent. higher than a year ago, while beef has risen about 35 per cent. in the last twelve months. Even potatoes have gone up in price about 20 per cent.

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.

- | HORIZONTAL | VERTICAL |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1—Entertainer of guests | 1—Impedes |
| 2—Bondage | 2—Thus |
| 11—Possession as one's property | 3—A number |
| 12—Stamina (slang) | 4—Printer's unit |
| 14—Large | 5—Broadcasts |
| 15—A parent (abbr.) | 6—Detective |
| 17—A dart | 7—College degree (abbr.) |
| 18—A southern State (abbr.) | 8—Strive for supremacy |
| 20—Lever | 9—Far example (Latin—abbr.) |
| 21—Doctored | 10—Longed for |
| 22—A battle | 13—Periods |
| 23—Printer's unit | 14—A limb |
| 25—Discomfited | 17—Skill |
| 27—Upon | 18—Very small |
| 28—Apex | 19—One of baby's words |
| 30—Call for aid at sea (abbr.) | 24—Rims |
| 32—Misfortunes | 26—Browned before the fire |
| 34—Kin to | 28—Attempted |
| 35—Helps | 29—Stakes |
| 36—One who uses | 30—Wet mud and snow |
| 38—Accented | 31—A German mug |
| 40—Getting the best of | 32—Prepares |
| 42—Medical men (abbr.) | 33—Eagle |
| 43—Agad putter | 35—Scowls |
| 44—Included in | 36—Gowns |
| 46—Trials | 40—Happens |
| 48—Accomplish | 41—Gaining in size |
| 49—Marry | 42—Gave food to |
| 51—More touchy | 43—A beverage |
| 52—Severe adverb | 47—Agitate |
| 53—Man's name (familiar) | 48—Perceive |
| 55—In a state of exclusion | 49—U. S. unit of money (abbr.) |
| 57—An island on west coast of U. S. | 54—High mountain peak |
| 58—Southern State (abbr.) | 56—Distant |
| 59—Bure | 58—Part of verb "to be" |
| 61—Man's name (familiar) | 59—Aluminum (Chem. Sym.) |
| 62—Representative of the whole (pl.) | 61—A continent (abbr.) |
| | 62—A note of the scale |

ASTRONOMERS MAP 100 MILLION STARS

Gigantic Task of Surveying Heavens Started Forty Years Ago.

A despatch from London says:—The great work of remapping the heavens begun nearly forty years ago, and involving the definite location of 100,000,000 stars, is in danger of breaking down. Eighteen of the world's largest observatories agreed to share the vast undertaking, but only two famous English observatories—Oxford and Greenwich—have completed the tasks allotted them. In the majority of cases progress has been slower than expected, and in others no attempt was made to fulfill the obligations entered into in 1886. The Director of the Paris Observatory still hopes the four French observatories taking part will finish their work by 1935, but this is not at all certain.

Copies of the Greenwich and Oxford photographic charts and catalogues prepared at great cost have been distributed throughout the world. More than 100,000,000 stars have been located, it was explained at the Royal Astronomical Society, and this number is being constantly added to.

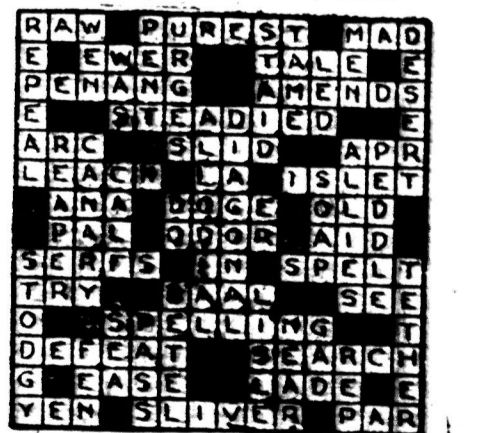
Officials of the society admitted it was a mistake ever to have begun such a tremendous undertaking, for long before other observatories have completed their section of the heavens the Oxford and Greenwich charts will be out of date.

World's Wheat Crops.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Official estimates of this year's wheat crops have been received from 28 countries of the Northern Hemisphere, including every wheat-growing country of importance except France. The total production of wheat in these countries is 2,519,000,000 bushels, as compared with 2,345,000,000 last year, and 2,436,000,000, the average of the five years 1919-23. This is an increase of 171,000,000 bushels over last year, but it should be remembered that last year's crop was an exceptionally small one. This year's production is far below that of 1923 when the 28 countries included above produced 2,725,000,000 bushels or 207,000,000 more than in 1925. Besides, there was an unusually small carry over of wheat in both exporting and importing countries at the beginning of the present grain year on August 1.

The Sept. crop report of the United States indicates a yield of 700,000,000 bushels of wheat against 873,000,000 bushels last year, and that of Canada 391,819,000 bushels against 262,000,000.

Answer to last week's puzzle:



Sergeant F. J. King
of Calgary, is a veteran of twelve wars on four continents—the world war, the Boer war, two in Mexico, several in South America and others in South Africa in the days before '99. He has a great collection of British, French, Belgian, Egyptian and Mexican medals. Sergeant King is now successfully winning his greatest battle, a fight for life against the effects of mustard gas.

Unprecedented Rush of Grain to Market

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—With 6,000,000 bushels of wheat marketed on the prairies on Thursday, and 5,000,000 the day before, the deluge of grain has reached the peak with trains of 60 cars moving 30 minutes apart on both railway systems. All records of the Canadian West delivery have been broken this week. This rush to market, however, had no direct influence on Thursday's five-cent decline, the traders assert. Export demand is simply lacking for Canadian varieties with foreign competitors offering wheat on world markets below the price at which Canadian exporters can afford to move grain.

It is not what the neighbors say about you, but the love and respect of your wife and little ones that make life worth living.

TURKEY CONTINUES SLAUGHTER OF CHRISTIANS IN MOSUL TERRITORY

A despatch from Geneva says:—The slaughter of Christians in the troubled area in Iraq continues unabated, according to information sporadically reaching Europe. Many Christians fleeing from the disputed Mosul region and attempting to reach Van, about 150 miles north of Mosul, in Turkish Armenia, have been killed, according to information contained in a telegram from the British High Commissioner at Bagdad. The telegram was received by the British delegation to the League of Nations Assembly, and was made public on Thursday.

The slain constitute, for the most part women and children and the older men, for it was the stragglers, unable to keep up with the main column, who were waylaid. The telegram says it is reported that 1,500 of this Christian party reached Van alive.

The Mosul muddle thickened on Thursday night during a dramatic session of the Council of the League, which M. Loucheur, as President, hastily adjourned after an outburst of disapproval from those present against the attitude of Ruzhdi Beg, head of the Turkish delegation, on the question of the deportation of Christians.

After denying the deportation of Christians, Ruzhdi Bey brought fresh charges against Great Britain. One was that an Iraq band, after committing atrocities, had attacked a Turkish post north of the Brussels line. A second was that 50 persons of all ages and sexes, escaping from the oppressive rule of the British forced occupation, had taken refuge in the Turkish zone. A third charge was that a band of 500, including Assyrians, commanded by British officers were preparing to attack the Turkish posts.

Col. Amery informed the Council that about 8,000 Chaldean Christians had been deported by the Turks. Ruzhdi Bey retorted that the Assyrians who had abandoned Turkey were working treacherously against Turkey on the British side. He demanded the appointment of a special commission to make an investigation of the military situation and of all incidents which had occurred since the signing of the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923, but the Council declined to take action on this proposal.