

HUNDREDS OF AUTOMOBILES ARE SMUGGLED INTO CANADA EVERY YEAR

Ottawa.—Hundreds of automobiles are smuggled every year into Canada, and sensational disclosures are expected in the near future. The automobiles include both new and second hand cars, some of them stolen in the United States. Investigation already made by the Dept. of Customs shows that 99 per cent. of the stolen goods smuggled into Canada are motor cars. The fact that there is no sale for second-hand cars in the United States swells the traffic.

Special Officer Knox, who assisted Inspector Walter Duncan on the famous Bissell case, has been assigned to the automobile inquiry, while detectives in the role of mechanics are

said to have been posted in garages throughout the Dominion in the hope of gathering useful information.

The law provides penalties, but the trouble is to catch the smugglers, who are exceedingly crafty. They buy old cars in the United States, secure Customs export papers on them and change the numbers on the cars, using the papers for the purpose of bringing in new cars at the valuation of the old ones. Not only that, but they use the same papers several times over.

The cars are sold in Canada to unsuspecting purchasers who are fooled by the bogus papers. Autos thus smuggled into the country, of course, are subject to confiscation by the Government.

VERDICT RENDERED OF MANSLAUGHTER

Vendor of Liquor Convicted of Causing Death of William Maybee.

Milton.—On three of the four counts of manslaughter charged against him, Bert O'Angelo, the Hamilton bootlegger, was acquitted by a jury at the Fall Assizes. The jury, which was out two hours and forty minutes, brought in a recommendation for mercy on the one conviction registered. Sentence was deferred, and may be passed on Saturday, when O'Angelo will likely appear on the second indictment standing against him: that of administering, or causing to be administered, to Patrick Lyons of Oakville, poisonous ingredients.

Few of the spectators who had crowded the courtroom all day were present when the jury filed in with its verdict at 8:13 Thursday evening. The single conviction was registered in the count arising out of the death of William Maybee, Oakville, wood-alcohol victim. The prisoner was acquitted on the three charges based on the deaths of George Gill and James Johnston, both of Oakville, and of Mrs. Olive Guertin of Toronto.

Montreal Experiences Heavy Grain Blockade

Montreal.—With the season's overseas grain shipments from the port of Montreal up to the beginning of November 25,000,000 bushels short of the shipments at the corresponding date last year, 11,600,000 bushels in the elevators and 54 lake boats waiting a chance to unload, the grain blockade here has assumed an unprecedented character.

One reason given for the failure of Europe to take the expected quantities of grain is that there has been a shortage of ocean tonnage and higher freight rates due to the demand for tramps to carry American coal across the Atlantic.

It is pointed out that the creation of the Canadian wheat and coarse grain pools, all operating through a central selling agency, may be responsible for the slowing up of the movement of the new crop. Last year the pool was an experiment; this year it is an established fact. While the whole of the grain crop was handled by private traders, competition supplied a pressure to have the grain moved to the consuming markets as soon as possible. Traders here would sometimes pay storage in Europe in order to be in a position to make quick sales. But the wheat pool has greatly reduced the competition, and has no special incentive to rush grain to Europe, as it has storage elevators of its own on this side. Instead of gutting the markets with offerings in the fall, it can afford to wait, in the hope of better prices.

The Dwelling House Modern.

I was saying that nothing had been so slow in its progress in the world as domestic architecture. Temples, palaces, bridges, aqueducts, cathedrals, towers of marvellous delicacy and strength grew to perfection while the common people lived in hovels and the richest lodged in the most gloomy and contracted quarters. The dwelling house is a modern institution. It is a curious fact that it has only improved with the social elevation of women. Men were never more brilliant in arms and letters than in the age of Elizabeth, and yet they had no homes. They made themselves thick-walled castles, with silts in the masonry for windows, for defence, and magnificent banquet halls for pleasure; the stone room into which they crawled for the night were often little better than dog-kennels. The Pompeians had no comfortable night-quarters. The most singular thing to me, however, is that, especially interested as woman is in the house, she has never done anything for architecture. And yet woman is reputed to be an ingenious creature.—Charles Dudley Warner in "Bohlog Studies."

Planes Carry Cakes to Miners.
So many gold seekers are going into the remote parts of northern Ontario that one of the airways companies is to provide airplanes that will carry two cakes.

500,000 Cooks Study by Radio.
Half a million housewives in the United States and Canada are receiving cooking lessons by radio.

Natural Resources Bulletin.

Despite the fact that trappers and traders have taken freely of the fur resources of Canada, our fur trade now employs more capital, engages a larger number of employees, and serves a greater number of people, than at any previous time. The world demand for furs has increased so greatly that the fur industry is confronted with new problems, among the most important of which is an assured supply of good quality raw product such as Canada is able to furnish.

The limited supply of high quality furs in comparison to the demand, has forced the industry to use pelts formerly considered of little value, many of which are imported from foreign countries. The public is deceived as to the extent of this practice by a variety of trade names as applied to certain furs among which the fur of the rabbit is perhaps outstanding. According to the statement, a list of misleading names as followed to the rabbit skin includes the following:

American seal, Arctic seal, Australian seal, Balfin seal, Bay seal, Baltic seal, buckskin seal, coast seal, coney seal, electric seal, French seal, Hudson seal, Laskin seal, La Muese seal, near seal, musquash seal, northern seal, polar seal, Red River seal, Roman seal, Sealotte, sealine, Baltic white fox, fox hair, coney kit, Baltic leopard, coney leopard, French leopard, Russian leopard, leopardine, Baltic lion, Belgian lynx, Black lynx, Russian lynx, coney beaver, electric beaver, mendoza beaver, nutria beaver, beaverette, erminette, Baltic black and brown fox.

This form of selling has received considerable condemnation from an influential body of the fur retailers and certain principles in this regard have been agreed upon. The fur industry will undoubtedly not be content with the continued substitution of these low grade pelts and other means of increasing the supply of better grade furs will be eagerly welcomed.

Fox farming has already become a well established industry and the farming of wild fur-bearers on private-owned lands and the utilization of waste lands and water areas is advanced as a suggestion which may provide a solution at least in part of an adequate fur supply. Already a number of experiments in Canada along these lines have met with considerable success. "Dry farming" or the raising of such fur-bearers as the muskrat, in pens apart from their natural habitat, is also an important departure of intense interest which is being developed. If successful, this practice will materially add to the supply of raw pelts of high grade.

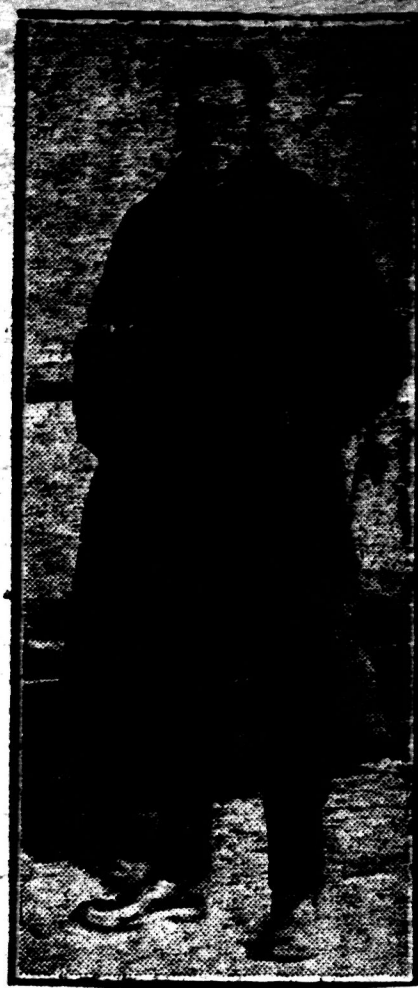
As a result of the increasing demand for information in regard to Canada's resources of fur bearing wild life and the raising of fur bearing animals in captivity, the Natural Resources Intelligence Service has prepared a number of monographs in English and French on Canada's fur bearers and their domestication, including beaver, fisher, muskrat, mink, marten, otter, raccoon, chinchilla, rabbit, skunk and blue fox. These reports contain data relative to description, habitat, production, trapping methods, breeding, feeding, ranch practice, skinning, pelt values, breeding stock values, markets, manufacture and various aspects of their economic and commercial importance.

It is interesting to note that inquiries relative to Canada's present and prospective fur resources and especially the raising of fur bearers in captivity are coming, not alone from Canada, but from the United States and foreign countries, including both Europe and Asia.

Government Teaches Canadian Cooks

Quebec.—The Quebec Government has become a patron of the art of cooking, and is mobilizing a staff of women to instruct cooks in hotels throughout the province how to prepare meals à la Canadienne. This is the outcome of the complaints of tourists that, coming to the province, in the expectation of enjoying French-Canadian cuisine, they found the hotels served meals practically the same as they could get almost anywhere.

In pursuance of its policy of encouraging the tourists by building good roads and insisting on improvements in rural hotel standards, the Government investigated the complaint and decided that experts were needed to teach the average hotel cook something about French-Canadian cooking.



FARM WORKERS MAY GET DOLE

British Committee Report 5 For and 5 Against, With Chairman in Favor.

The question of extending the much-criticized "dole" (unemployment insurance scheme) to agricultural workers in Britain has become a live one. The "dole" is an insurance benefit paid for by compulsory contributions partly from the worker, partly from the employer and partly from the State. It provides a subsistence allowance to unemployed industrial workers, of whom there are now more than 1,000,000 in Britain.

The system has been charged with placing a premium upon idleness. On the other hand the claim is made that it relieves much genuine distress and has proved to be popular. The British Government has thus been led to appoint an official committee under the chairmanship of Sir R. Henry New to consider extending it to agricultural workers.

This committee has now issued a report which shows a division of opinion. The chairman and five of the members hold that agricultural workers should be brought under the scheme. The other five members, headed by Sir Thomas Davies, Govern-

ment of Agriculture, oppose this view. The majority arguments are based upon the contention that, although British agricultural workers may have been comparatively immune from unemployment, this happy state of things cannot be expected to continue. Lack of security against unemployment, the majority also say, tends to prevent men who have left the land from seeking to return to it, the exclusion of farm workers from unemployment insurance being thus prejudicial to agriculture.

Changes would have to be made in the existing system, the majority think, however, in order to enable it to be made applicable to agricultural workers. One of the difficulties pointed out is that at the present level of agricultural wages the amount of benefit payable to a married man with family would be practically equivalent, in some localities, to his weekly wage and, if he had a large family, it would substantially exceed it.

On the other hand, the report says, there are obvious objections to the establishment of a lower scale of benefit for workers in agriculture than for those in industry. It suggests, therefore, that provision should be made in the scheme whereby the total amount of weekly benefit paid to an individual wage-earner in respect of himself and his dependents should in no case exceed the sum of the weekly wage he was earning when he became unemployed.

The minority report refuses even this qualified measure of approval to the scheme. The immunity from risk of unemployment, enjoyed in 1920, it says, continues in no lessened degree today. The minority also quotes the cost to the industry and opposition of employers and workers as reasons for rejecting the proposal outright.

Sales Taxes Overdue by Two Thousand Companies

Ottawa.—Two thousand companies in Canada have not paid their sales tax to the Government when it was due. This is not ascribed to inability to pay, but to the fact that no interest is charged on overdue payments. It is probable that an amendment will be introduced providing penalties that will greatly reduce the number of delinquents. Heavy penalties are provided for persons who do not pay their income taxes promptly.

Thomas McDonnell
Toronto resident, who added one more thrilling rescue to his list of 171 lives saved since he was 12 years old, when he pulled to safety, Mart Jones, from quicksand in treacherous Pleasant bay while on a hunting trip recently.

Canada from Coast to Coast

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Potatoes continue in good demand from outside points. On Monday, the steamship Munition sailed away for Norfolk, Virginia, with 36,000 sacks of seed potatoes from this district valued at \$96,000.

Halifax, N.S.—Charles Vincent Sale, London Governor of the Hudson's Bay Co. Overseas Settlement, Limited, has asked for an extensive survey of the settlement prospects of the Maritime Provinces, particularly in reference to vacant farms, their character, nature of soil, productivity, class of agriculture they would serve, prices at which they may be secured, opportunities for markets and all other information to enable the prospective settler with capital to know where he stands.

Moncton, N.B.—Frozen blueberries are now being shipped in quantity to Cleveland and other centres in the United States. So far, tight carloads have left Moncton, iced so that the fruit will remain frozen. Two more carloads are about to go forward.

Quebec, Que.—Preliminary work on the pulp and paper mills of the St. Regis Paper Co. at Cap Rouge, nine miles west of Quebec, will start this fall and the construction of the mills will be begun in the spring, according to information from the municipality. Windsor, Ont.—Recent census taken

of the Border Cities—Windsor, Walkerville, Ford, Riverside, Sandwich and Ojibway—show a population at 100,000, or double that of six years ago and triple that of twelve years back. The value of construction per capita exceeded that of any of the larger Canadian cities, in 1924, by 40 per cent.; in 1925 by 50 per cent., and in 1926 by 60 per cent.

Winnipeg, Man.—A good sand for making glass of all kinds is found on Black Island in Lake Winnipeg, according to a report issued by the Industrial Development Board of Manitoba.

Moose Jaw, Sask.—Oil drilling will shortly begin in a new field four miles north of Redlyn, directed by the Ribstone-Wainwright Oil Co., Ltd. Equipment is now en route to the field. The lease and oil rights acquired from the Government cover several thousand acres.

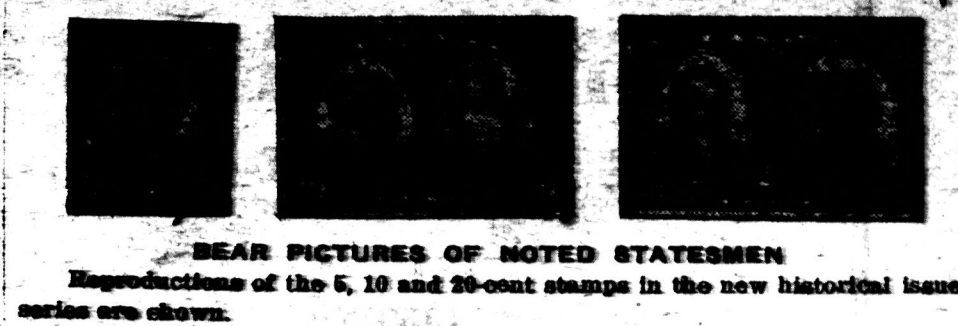
Calgary, Alta.—Alberta has now a silver fox population of more than 2,000. These are being inspected and branded by H. S. Oulton of the Dominion Dept. of Agriculture.

Victoria, B.C.—Famous Players-Lasky are to establish a plant in British Columbia for film production it was announced in connection with the \$15,000,000 concern known as the Famous Players Canadian Corporation Limited, of Toronto.



In England the coal ration has just been increased from one to two hundred weight (224 lbs.) per fortnight. Everybody is obliged to get a permit. This is the interior of the permit office in one district.

New Canadian Stamps



ENGLAND TO BOMBAY IN FIVE DAYS BY GREAT BRITAIN'S NEW AIR LINER

London.—Great Britain's mystery airship, which will be ready in about a year for experimental flights to India preliminary to regular service, was exhibited last week for the first time. It was shown to the Dominion Premier here for the Imperial Conference, but even they were not shown the secrets of its navigating and driving machinery.

The airship R-101 will be a luxurious liner with accommodations for 100 passengers. It is 730 feet long, 70 feet longer than the American dirigible, Los Angeles. It has two decks connected by an electric elevator, and

promenades around the sides for passengers.

Cabins fitted with two or four berths are to be built within the ship's hull, with lounge, dining-room and kitchens capable of serving a six-course dinner. The lower deck and the remainder of the upper cabin are to be devoted to crew's quarters and a smoking-room. Quarters are to be fitted with shower baths and radio headphones for passengers.

The ship is expected to shorten the time from England to Egypt from six days to two and one-half days; to Bombay, from 15 to 5 days.

FIVE OF CREW LOST WHEN STEAMER BURNS

No Passengers on Board the Montreal, Carrying Freight at Time of Disaster.

Montreal.—Five members of the crew of the Canada Steamship Line's steamer are believed to have lost their lives in the burning of the steamer early this morning near Sorel. The men are missing, and attempts to locate them have been futile.

Although the Montreal is a passenger carrier, she had finished her regular season fifteen days ago and no passengers were on board.

She was carrying freight on a trip from Montreal to Quebec when the disaster occurred.

The fire broke out near midnight while the steamer was opposite St. Joseph de Sorel, en route from Montreal to Quebec.

The S.S. Montreal was one of the finest ships in the passenger-carrying fleet of the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, on the Montreal-Quebec service of the company. She had been employed throughout the summer season on the night line to the Ancient Capital.

She was built in 1904 at Sorel for the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company. She has a gross register of 4,282 tons, a net register of 2,299 tons, and was 332 feet in length, 43 feet in breadth, and was a steel paddle-wheel vessel with two funnels and four decks, including the boat deck. Her speed was about 23 knots.

Did Not Desire It.

Proud Parent—"So you desire to become my son-in-law?"
John Blunt—"No, sir, I don't. But if I marry your daughter, I don't see how I can get out of it."

There is not very much the matter with the man who has learned to laugh at himself.—R. D. Holmes.

COMMERCIAL TIMBER NEARS EXHAUSTION

Shortage Within Thirty Years Predicted at Imperial Conference.

London.—"A review of the forestry situation throughout the world leads to the conclusion that available supplies of the principal timbers of commerce are daily approaching exhaustion," was the feature of a report of the forestry subcommittee of the Imperial Conference. "There is every likelihood," continues the report, "that in less than 30 years the shortage of soft woods will be severely felt."

The United States, it is reported, has only 25 years' supply of timber, left apart from the produce of second-growth areas. It is understood these resources will soon be limited to a few Western States. Canada has only 27 per cent. of her original forest left, and her virgin soft wood resources will last only another quarter century.

Memorial Must be Removed.

St. Catharines.—The falling away of the land on the lake shore in Chateauguay, Niagara-on-the-Lake, due to the ever-encroaching waters of Lake Ontario, has again made it necessary to remove the Niagara Historical Society's stone marker in order that it might not be destroyed. The marker was erected about twenty-six years ago to commemorate the finding and re-interment of the remains of Canadian and British soldiers who fell in the Battle of Fort George in May, 1813, while defending the town from the invading enemy Americans. It has already been moved back twice, because of the falling away of the bank, the total distance being about thirty feet in all.

THE WEEK'S MARKETS

TORONTO.
Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.44 1/2; No. 2 North, \$1.40; No. 3 North, \$1.34.
Man. oats—No. 2 CW, nominal; No. 3, not quoted; No. 1 feed, 61c; No. 2 feed, nominal; Western grain quotations in c.i.f. ports.
Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 yellow, 34 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 32 1/2c.
Milfeed—Del. Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$30.25; shorts, per ton, \$32.25; middlings, \$40.25; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.30.
Ontario oats, 48 to 50c, f.o.b. shipping points.
Ont. good milling wheat—\$1.30, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.
Barley—Malting, 60 to 64c.
Buckwheat—85c, nominal.
Rye—No. 2, 91c.
Man. flour—First pat., \$7.80, Toronto; do, 2nd pat., \$7.30.
Ont. flour—Toronto, 39 per cent. patent, per barrel, in carlots, Toronto \$5.75; seaboard, in bulk, \$5.75.
Cheese—New, large, 20 to 20 1/2c; twins, 20 1/2 to 21c; triplets, 22c. Swiss, 22c. Old, large, 26c; twins, 27c; triplets, 28c. Old Swiss, 30c.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 39 to 40c; No. 1 creamery, 38 to 39c; No. 2, 37 to 38c. Dairy prints, 31 to 32c.
Eggs—Fresh extras, in cartons, 72 to 73c; fresh extras, loose, 70c; fresh firsts, 58 to 60c; fresh seconds, 38 to 39c. Storage extras, 45c; do, firsts, 42c; do, seconds, 37 to 38c.
Poultry, dressed—Chicken, spring, 1 to 1 1/2 lbs., 32 to 33c; do, spring, over 4 lbs., 30 to 32c; do, spring, 3 to 4 lbs., 32 to 35c; do, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 lbs., 30 to 33c; do, 2 to 2 1/2 lbs., 28c; hens, over 6 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 26c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 24c; roosters, 22c; turkeys, 30c; geese, 23c; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 35c.
Beans—Can. hand-picked, \$3.60 to \$3.90 bushel; primes, \$3.45 to \$3.60.
Maple products—Syrup, per Imp. gal., \$2.25 to \$2.30; per 6-gal., \$2.15 to \$2.25 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26c.
Honey—60-lb. tins, 12 1/2 to 13c; 10-lb. tins, 12 1/2 to 13c; 5-lb. tins, 13 to 14c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 13 1/2 to 14c.
Canned kidney—\$3.40 to \$4 per dozen.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 30 to 32c; cooked hams, 46 to 47c; smoked rolls, 28 to 30c; breakfast bacon, 34 to 35c; backs, boneless, 35 to 42c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$23; 70 to 90 lbs., \$21.50; 20 1/2 lbs. and up, \$23.34; lightweight roils, in barrels, \$42.50; heavyweight roils, \$39.50 per bbl.
Lard—Pure tierces, 14 1/2 to 16c; tubs, 16 1/2 to 17c; pigs, 17 to 17 1/2c; prints, 18 to 18 1/2c; shortening tierces, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2c; tubs, 12 1/2 to 14c; pigs, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2c; blocks, 14 1/2 to 14 3/4c.
Heavy steers, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, good, \$6.10 to \$6.35; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6.25; butcher steers, choice, \$5.50 to \$6; do, good, \$5.25 to \$5.75; do, com., \$4 to \$5.75; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.35; do, fair to good, \$4 to \$5; do, thin, \$3 to \$3.75; butcher bulls, good, \$4.25 to \$5; do, med., \$4.25 to \$5; bo. ogsnas, \$3.50 to \$3.85; canners and cutters, \$2.25 to \$2.50; good milk cows, \$7.00 to \$10.00; springers, choice, \$10.00 to \$12.00; med. cows, \$4.50 to \$6.00; feeders, good, \$5 to \$5.75; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5; calves, choice, \$10 to \$12; do, good, \$9 to \$10; do, med., \$6 to \$9; grassers, \$4 to \$4.50; good lambs, \$11.75 to \$12; do, bucks, \$8.50 to \$8.75; do, heavy, \$9.50 to \$10; do, culls, \$9; good light sheep, \$6.50 to \$7.50; heavy sheep and bucks, \$2.50 to \$6.50; hogs, thick smooth, fed and watered, \$10.50; do, f.o.b., \$10; do, off cars, \$10.90; do, country points, \$10.25; select premium, \$2.60.
MONTREAL.
Oats, No. 2 CW, 70c; No. 3 CW, 64c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pat., firsts, \$7.80; do, seconds, \$7.30; do, strong bakers', \$7.10; winter pat., choice, \$6.50 to \$6.60. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$7.65. Bran, \$9.25. Shorts, \$32.25. Middlings, \$40.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$14 to \$15.
Cheese, finest wheats, 17 1/2 to 17 3/4c; finest extra, 17 to 17 1/2c. Butter, No. 1 pasteurized, 35 to 36c. Eggs, storage extras, 45c; storage firsts, 41c; storage seconds, 39c; fresh extra, 62c; fresh firsts, 50c.
Cows, \$1.50 to \$3; bulls, \$3 and \$3.50; good veals, \$11; do, med., \$10 to \$10.25; grassers, \$3.25 to \$3.75.