

Canada from Coast to Coast

St. John, N.B.—A large scheme for the erection of coking plants at such centres as St. John, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec and Halifax, is now being considered by the Federal Government. The results of the work done at the coking plant in Hamilton during the past year have been highly encouraging and have caused the Dominion authorities to seriously consider extending the plan in other centres.

Quebec, Que.—Dairy establishments in the Province of Quebec to the number of 1,628 last year produced 65,596,627 pounds of butter and 41,661,813 pounds of cheese, as compared with the 1923 output of 59,194,767 and 46,890,579 pounds respectively, according to a report issued by the provincial bureau of statistics. The total value of these two products in 1924 was \$29,969,223, an increase of 62 per cent as compared with the 1915 figures.

Toronto, Ont.—Toronto received large dividends during 1924 on the money it spent in bringing conventions to this city and entertaining them while here. The money spent in this way was \$10,000. According to the annual report of the Toronto Tourist Bureau 107 conventions were held here, attended by 16,385 people, who stayed an average of 3 days in the city and spent approximately \$1,391,550. This means a return of \$70 for every dollar spent on these conventions.

KING GEORGE BEARS HEAVY BURDEN

NEWS OF ILL HEALTH STARTLES COUNTRY.

Dependence of National Administration on Hereditary Chief Executive Suddenly Felt by Public.

With King George's impending departure from the realm on a Mediterranean yachting cruise, which it is hoped will restore his health after a severe attack of bronchitis, the British people have realized, almost for the first time, how dependent the whole administration of the country is on Britain's hereditary chief executive.

Normally the British people are inclined to take their monarchy more or less for granted, as they do most other permanent factors of their lives. It is only when, as now, that factor is put out of gear that the full extent of the load resting on the shoulders of the King is appreciated, and crowds wait all day long outside Buckingham Palace for news of his progress toward recovery.

This is illustrative of the nation's concern over his temporary breakdown under the heavy burdens of state. The bulletin, signed by three royal doctors, which first disclosed the gravity of King George's illness is coincident with the recommendation that he spend his convalescent period on his yacht Victoria and Albert as soon as he is able to travel. This brought his subjects sharp against the discovery that probably the hardest worked man in his country scarcely ever takes a vacation.

As a London newspaper pointed out in commenting on the King's trip, "there comes a time in a man's life when England's winter climate ceases to be a bad joke and becomes a definite menace to health." Although King George for several years past has been subject to winter colds, he has never followed the example of his grandmother and father, Queen Victoria and King Edward, both of whom regularly visited the south of France or the German resorts during the winter.

Since his accession to the throne almost fifteen years ago King George's absences from the country have been few and far between. Early in his reign he visited India, but since then, aside from his visits to France during the war and his state visit to Rome a couple of years ago, he has never been abroad. The brief vacations which he allows himself from the business of state have been spent shooting in Scotland or on short coastwise cruises in his yacht.

During these trips, of course, he is able to transact the business of state. The present generation of English people, therefore, are only now being educated in the constitutional lore that necessarily comes to the front when the King is scheduled to go traveling. With the improvement of communications the formality with which royal absences used to be invested has largely disappeared, but at the same time King's absence from the country gives a jolt to the normal administration which steps must be taken to meet.

That elusive but important body known as the Privy Council in particular comes into the limelight on such occasions. The executive government of this country, although exercised in practice by a committee of ministers known as the Cabinet, whose existence is dependent upon the support of a majority in the House of Commons, is vested nominally in "the King in Council."

FUNCTIONS OF PRIVY COUNCIL. This means the Privy Council, a

Winnipeg, Man.—A promising trade in wheat flour is being built up in China by Western Canada mills. Last year Chinese importers bought over a million barrels of Canadian flour and present prospects are that the importations for 1925 will exceed those of last year.

Moose Jaw, Sask.—Contracts have been let by the Saskatchewan Creamery and Ice Cream Co. for the erection of two new creameries, one at Outlook and the other at Broadview, building to commence as soon as weather permits. This company already owns and operates over a dozen creameries in the southern portion of the province.

Edmonton, Alta.—Seventy dollars an acre, the peak price in several years, was paid by a Belgian for a quarter section of unimproved land near this city. Belgians are buying considerable farm property in this district. A syndicate from that country has purchased Kenneth McLeod's 300-acre farm, six miles west of Edmonton, for \$20,000.

Victoria, B.C.—Practically the whole of the whale meat canned last year in British Columbia was sold in the settlements between Liberia and Congo, South Africa, where it is considered a great delicacy. West Africa has thus solved the problem of finding a market for whale meat after the oil has been extracted, for whale meat has become a really popular viand in that part of the world.

body of the most ancient origin, instituted in Saxon times by King Alfred to discharge the functions of state now confined to the members of the Cabinet. In the Middle Ages the chief advisers to the King who were permanently about him formed the Privy Council. Now the membership of the Privy Council—with a total of more than 500 persons—in most cases is merely an honorary distinction.

The Council, however, still is technically the country's executive. All administrative orders are signed by "the King in Council." The members of the Cabinet must be Privy Counsellors, and a bunch of councillors therefore was created when MacDonald's Labor administration took office. The reason for that is that the Cabinet theoretically is a committee within the Privy Council, upon which the title "Cabinet" falls when it sits under the King's presidency.

The King personally is the nucleus of the whole administration and he personally summons the Privy Council. When he goes abroad the power of summoning the council must be delegated and, under one form or other, the kingship must be so delegated on this occasion. When King George went to India a formal Council of State was appointed to exercise certain functions of the crown.

King the precedent of delegation to a committee of the Privy Council, consisting of the Premier—Stanley Baldwin—Lord Curzon, as President of the Council; Lord Chancellor Cave and possibly the Archbishop of Canterbury, will be followed. Public interest over the question of putting King George's power in commission during his convalescence stresses the closeness with which he has stuck to the job.

It seems to bear out Lord Birkenhead's claim that, "by universal admission, no one ever sat on the throne of this country who has more conscientiously, steadfastly and laboriously contrived to become hereditary president of the destinies of a democratic country."

NOVA SCOTIA MINERS ORDERED TO STRIKE

Workers Implore Assistance Owing to Destitution and Lack of Funds.

A despatch from Glace Bay, N.S., says:—J. W. McLeod, district president of the United Mine Workers of America, announced Thursday afternoon that a cessation of work throughout the Nova Scotia coal fields has been ordered to commence at 11 o'clock Friday night.

This decision had been reached by the full Executive Board at a meeting held Thursday afternoon and was being communicated to the British Empire Steel Corporation and the Premier of Nova Scotia.

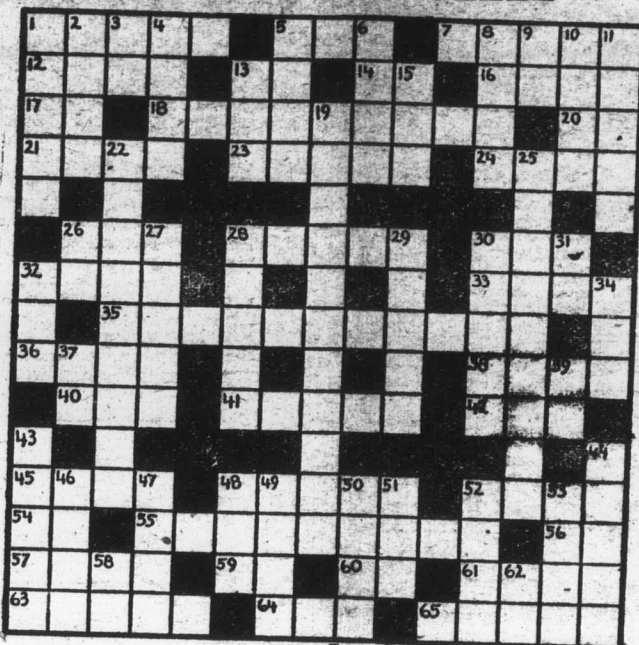
Irish Physicians Benefit by Rockefeller Foundation

Under the new local government act of the Free State, it is announced that the Rockefeller Foundation is offering three traveling fellowships for the position of medical officer of health, says a Dublin despatch. Each fellowship entails a residence in the United States for about eight months, and opportunities for study will be afforded in specialized institutions.

This is expected to prove a great boon to young doctors who are candidates for the appointments. The three fellows will be selected by a committee of medical experts.

If we waste to-day, we can never make it up, for each day will bring its duties as it comes.—Confucius.

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

- 1—A small job
- 5—Pronoun (possessive)
- 7—Implied
- 12—Girl's name
- 13—Thus
- 14—Exclamation
- 16—Inside an apple
- 17—Printer's measure
- 18—One who bears the blame
- 20—Upon
- 21—Wealthy
- 22—Small Spanish horse
- 23—Perfect mentally
- 24—Nonsense (slang)
- 28—Very small insects
- 30—Consumed
- 32—A grain
- 33—Indentation
- 35—Understands
- 36—Suppose
- 38—An English school
- 40—Possesses
- 41—Direct
- 42—Put on clothes
- 43—A helper (abbr.)
- 48—Paper
- 52—Poisonous reptiles
- 54—Legal term
- 55—Those who put money in business
- 56—Island near New York (abbr.)
- 57—End of a dog
- 59—Prefix meaning "formerly"
- 60—Prefix meaning "in"
- 61—Supplied with shoes
- 63—Old
- 64—Boy's name (abbr.)
- 68—Last name of author of Uncle Tom's Cabin

VERTICAL

- 1—White collar slave
- 2—Prefix meaning half
- 3—Upon
- 4—Hasty
- 6—Anticipate
- 8—Anger
- 9—Performs
- 10—Abbr. for name of a business organization
- 10—A metal
- 11—Religious belief
- 13—Bend
- 15—100 degrees in the shade
- 19—Battles
- 22—Partly burned wood (pl.)
- 25—Those who bear witness to
- 26—Leaves
- 27—Frozen rains
- 28—Yawns
- 29—To elip
- 30—Summed up
- 31—Half an em
- 32—House pet
- 34—Light brown
- 37—Royal Highness (abbr.)
- 38—Onward
- 43—Portions
- 44—Apart
- 46—Settes
- 47—Cultivate
- 48—Hall
- 49—The one following
- 50—Piece of news
- 51—Peruse
- 52—Abbr. for assistant
- 53—Farm tool
- 58—Western State (abbr.)
- 62—Exclamation

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE IS INCREASED

With View of Checking U.S. Withdrawals Discount is Raised to Five Per Cent.

A despatch from London says:—The Bank of England rate was raised on Thursday to 5 per cent, with a view to checking the withdrawal of American money from London. The advance had been amply discounted both in Lombard Street and on the Stock Exchange, for, despite differences of opinion as to its expediency, in view of the probable immediate effect upon domestic business, the preponderant view in financial circles was that it was necessary to prevent the withdrawal of American money from London, with consequent depreciation of sterling.

The London Times's financial editor says he cannot accept the conclusion of J. M. Keynes that if the price level falls the higher bank rate may be harmful.

"A fall in prices," says The Times's editor, "while it may be unpleasant and actually lead to an influence in unemployment, pending an adjustment, it would, in the long run, give the much-needed stimulus to our trades and industries."

Recorder on a Mower.

A lawnmower that has been invented enables a man to record the distance covered each time he uses his mower and in an entire season.

Solution of last week's puzzle.

GRAY FOAM ASPS
RENAL UP STEAL
ICON ARTS TAPE
DANKER UNITED
NEE CONE CAR
F NEF V CAP A
LIE A ALTO RIG
OER COLO O ERE
G OFT D MAY S
G OF PLEA N D
GOOPER IGNORE
LONE YAWL ENID
USURY WE GALEN
MESS WEEK LYRA

The Mist.

The mist
Comes like an insidious host,
And seizes the sleeping city.

The street lights,
Through their glasses,
Strain out
Like the weak and watery eyes
Of old professors
Searching the book of the skies.

The lake gapes
Like the open mouth
Of a wondering old man.

The mist
Crushes the melting moon,
Buries the unsympathetic stars,
And smears the masterpiece of Night
With wet, gray paint
—Samuel M. Sargent Jr.

"Happiness is not perfected until it is shared."

THE WEEK'S MARKETS

TORONTO.

Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$2.16 1/2; No. 2 North, \$2.11 1/2; No. 3 North, \$2.08; No. 4 wheat, \$1.98.

Man. oats—No. 2 CW, 71c; No. 3 CW, 66 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 67 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 64 1/2c; No. 2 feed, 61c.

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

Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 yellow, \$1.45.

Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, per ton, \$30; shorts, per ton, \$32; middlings, \$38; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.40.

Ont. wheat—No. 2 white, 55 to 58c.

Ont. wheat—No. 2 winter, \$1.65 to \$1.70; No. 3 winter, not quoted; No. 1 commercial, nominal, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Barley—Malting, 85 to 90c.

Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, \$1.40 to \$1.45.

Man. flour, first pat., \$11.40, Toronto; do, second pat., \$10.90, Toronto.

Honey—No. 2, 26c; No. 1, 27c; No. 3, 28c; No. 4, 29c; No. 5, 30c; No. 6, 31c; No. 7, 32c; No. 8, 33c; No. 9, 34c; No. 10, 35c; No. 11, 36c; No. 12, 37c; No. 13, 38c; No. 14, 39c; No. 15, 40c; No. 16, 41c; No. 17, 42c; No. 18, 43c; No. 19, 44c; No. 20, 45c; No. 21, 46c; No. 22, 47c; No. 23, 48c; No. 24, 49c; No. 25, 50c; No. 26, 51c; No. 27, 52c; No. 28, 53c; No. 29, 54c; No. 30, 55c; No. 31, 56c; No. 32, 57c; No. 33, 58c; No. 34, 59c; No. 35, 60c; No. 36, 61c; No. 37, 62c; No. 38, 63c; No. 39, 64c; No. 40, 65c.

THE WEEK'S MARKETS

23c; breakfast bacon, 23 to 27c; special brand breakfast bacon, 29 to 31c; backs, bonemeas, 30 to 35c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$17.50; 70 to 90 lbs., \$16.80; 90 lbs. and up, \$15.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$33; heavyweight rolls, \$27.

Lard—Pure tierces, 18 to 18 1/2c; tubs, 18 1/2 to 19c; pails, 18 1/2 to 19 1/2c; prints, 21 to 22c; shortening, tierces, 14 to 14 1/2c; tubs, 14 1/2 to 15c; pails, 15 to 15 1/2c; prints, 16 to 16 1/2c.

Choice heavy steers, \$7.75 to \$8.50; do, good, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6.25 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6; do, com., \$4.75 to \$5.25; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.25; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5.25; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.25; do, fair to good, \$3.50 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$2.25 to \$2.75; butcher bulks, good, \$4.25 to \$5.25; do, fair, \$3.75 to \$4; bologna, \$2.50 to \$3.25; middlings, \$4.75 to \$5.50; stockers, good, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4 to \$4.25; calves, choice, \$11 to \$12; do, med., \$7 to \$9; do, grassers, \$3.50 to \$4.50; milk cows, choice, \$7 to \$8; fair cows, \$4.5 to \$5.5; springers, choice, \$80 to \$100; good light sheep, \$7 to \$8; heavies and bucks, \$4.50 to \$6.25; bulls, \$3 to \$4; good cow lambs, \$14.50 to \$16; bucks, \$12.50 to \$14; do, med., \$10 to \$12; do, culls, \$8 to \$9; hogs, thick smooths, fed and watered, \$12.35; do, f.o.b., \$11.75; do, country points, \$11.50; do, off cars, \$12.75; select, premium, \$2.40.

MONTREAL.

Oats, No. 2 CW, 77c; No. 3 CW, 69c; extra No. 1 feed, 66c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 15c, \$11.10; 2nds, \$10.60; strong bakers', \$10.40; winter pats., choice, \$8.35 to \$8.45.

Rolls oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$4.10. Bran, \$38.25; shorts, \$32.25; middlings, \$38.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$14 to \$15.

Butter—No. 1, pasteurized, 33 1/2 to 34c; No. 1 creamery, 32 1/2 to 33c; seconds, 31 1/2 to 32c. Eggs—Fresh extras, 43c; fresh firsts, 40c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 75 to 80c.

Med. to fairly good steers, \$7.50; do, poorer quality, \$6.35; good milk-fed calves, \$12; com. to med. calves, \$9.50 to \$11; lambs, \$12 to \$14; sheep, \$7 to \$8; select hogs, \$13.85; med. hogs, \$12.85; sows, \$10.50.

CANADA'S MAPLE SUGAR CROP

Demand Awaits This Luxury When Put Up in Inviting and Attractive Condition.

The warm, sunny days and the cool nights provide ideal conditions for making maple sugar and syrup. This is one natural resource that is typically Canadian and largely local to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

The sugar bush has long been a feature of the rural districts. Apart from its revenue-producing value, it is usually the rendezvous of the surrounding country at sugaring-off time. Here the young people were wont to gather, just, it was said, to see the sugar being made, but the farmer always had his suspicions that this did not constitute the sole attraction. The number of samples taken, to be cooled in the snow, and eaten, evidenced that the visitors were more concerned with the amount of sugar made available for tasting that with the work attached to gathering the sap and the boiling.

On many farms, however, the sugar bush is a thing of the past. The many substitutes for maple syrup and its higher production costs have materially reduced the revenue derived from this source, while the high prices prevailing for hard maple for firewood have been a temptation too strong to resist, and many of the sugar bushes have been cut down.

In some of the larger areas of eastern Ontario and the eastern townships of Quebec, however, quite elaborate plants are installed for sugar making. The sap is brought to the boiling house in pipelines, thus eliminating much of the labor of gathering. In the boiling houses improvements have been made in the equipment, resulting in a higher grade of sugar and syrup being produced. In the marketing, however, little improvement has taken place.

Maple sugar is a luxury, and as such it should be marketed. Like many another Canadian product, it is suffering from the condition in which it is exposed for sale. The manufacturer of the chocolate bar puts his product up in attractive wrappers, which largely influences its sale. Maple sugar, however, is usually exposed for sale without even a wrapper and without the slightest attempt being made to give it an attractive appearance, or even to assure the consumer that it is reaching him in the best condition. A market undoubtedly awaits Canadian maple sugar and at good prices when it is well made, and put up and marketed in an inviting and attractive manner.

Greater Demand for Canadian Wool in World Markets

Sheepmen of Canada clipped a wool crop of 15,111,719 pounds in 1924, according to a report by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Value of the wool was \$3,777,930, compared with \$3,160,000 the year before, an increase of more than \$600,000.

Greater demand for Canadian wool in world markets, the report declared, raised the price realized by the producer from 20 cents a pound in 1923 to 25 cents in 1924. Great Britain and the United States were the principal purchasers.



This new Vickers Vulcan "flying fish" airplane, so called from its resemblance to the queer water animal, is built to carry eight passengers. With a single engine the machine is capable of developing 100 miles an hour.