

# BRITISH SIRDAR OF EGYPTIAN ARMY DIES AT HANDS OF ASSASSINS

**Major-General Sir Lee Stack Succumbs to Bullet Wounds—  
Crime Denounced by Zaghoul and London Press—  
Murderers Not Yet Traced.**

A despatch from Cairo says:—Major-General Sir Lee Oliver Stack, Governor-General of Sudan and Sirdar of the Egyptian Army since 1919, has succumbed to the bullets of assassins. He died late on Thursday in a Cairo hospital.

The Sirdar was attacked on Wednesday by a group of men, who, failing to achieve their purpose with a bomb, opened fire on him with revolvers. General Stack was wounded in the abdomen, the hand and the foot, one of the bullets passing under the lung. From the first his condition was serious and there was very slight hope Thursday morning that he would recover. After an operation he passed a fairly good night, but the loss of blood was so great that two transfusions were necessary.

He remained conscious until the afternoon, then a change for the worse occurred and he gradually slipped away, dying about midnight. Lady Stack, who had been induced overnight to take a much needed rest, remained by her husband's bedside almost the entire day.

The whole country is profoundly shocked at the outrage, and the gravity of the situation is everywhere realized. The press denounces the crime in the strongest terms.

The Zaghoul papers unanimously declare that Egypt's honor demands the discovery of the culprits and their punishment. Nothing, they assert, will be neglected "to wash away the bloody stain" on the country's honor. Thus far the assassins have not been traced, although several arrests have been made on suspicion.

A despatch from London says:—Most of the morning newspapers commented very seriously on the attack on Maj.-General Sir Lee Stack, demanding that the Government take prompt action.

While Premier Zaghoul Pasha and the Egyptian Government are acquitted of having desired, much less prompted the outrage, it is contended that they were to a great extent morally responsible by their alleged fostering of the extremism and hostility to the British.

The Times says the Egyptian Government must be taught that its practice of "pandering to the extremists for political advantage" cannot be tolerated. The paper continues: "This is no case for a leisurely exchange of diplomatic notes; it is a case for immediate and energetic action. Such action was effective in the Sudan troubles, and the Conservative Government will be expected to act at least as promptly and firmly as did Mr. MacDonald's Government."

Some of the other papers demand that the British Government withdraw some or all of the concessions already made to Egypt. Ever the Liberal organs, which comment less drastically, treat the incident as grave and call upon Zaghoul Pasha imperatively to suppress the terrorism.



Queen Alexandra's Christmas card this year will be "The Nativity," painted by Howard Davis.

## Finding Uses for Our Hardwoods.

In Canada in 1922 there were nearly three million broom and mop handles made. These are practically all made of maple, as this wood provides a handle of sufficient strength for even the most energetic sweeper. This is but one of the uses for which hardwood is adaptable.

Canada has large areas of hardwood forest, and even of mixed forest in which hardwoods predominate, says the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior. One of the problems of forestry is what use to make of the hardwoods. If the trees could be taken out and utilized at the same time as the coniferous timber is being cut it would materially lessen the difficulties of lumbering and reduce the expense of taking out the wood. The limited markets, however, restrict the development of the hardwood industry, with the consequence that much of the wood is wasted. Hardwoods as a whole are more defective than softwoods, and in order to cover the cost of taking out the material the closest utilization of every log, not of maple only but of all the species, for the particular product for which it is best suited, is necessary to secure satisfactory returns in the hardwood industry. The local manufacturing of small uses of hardwood is one not yet undertaken to any large extent in Canada, although in some European countries it is of considerable importance.



SIR LEE STACK  
Sirdar of the Egyptian army and governor-general of the Sudan, who was shot down on Nov. 19 by assassins in Cairo.

## Legal Adoption.

Although the Legislature, in 1892-1893, passed an Act entitled "The Children's Protection Act" which provided, among other things, that children left destitute should be placed in foster homes, there was no provision for complete adoption because of the inheritance problem and the hesitancy of changing time-honored procedure. If the foster parents died without making a will the child was incapable of partaking in any part of the inheritance and in many cases was turned adrift by the friends of the deceased who had no love for the child and even looked upon it as an interloper.

To remedy all this, at the 1921 session of the Legislature, a law was passed entitled "An Act respecting the Adoption of Children." Under this Act the foster parents can apply to the Provincial Officer, Mr. J. J. Kelso, and by a very simple procedure full legal adoption is secured. The child then becomes, to all intents and purposes, a member of the family, with all the right of inheritance which the law bestows on a natural child in case the parents die intestate. Already, nearly two thousand citizens have taken advantage of this new law to make secure the place of a loved child in their home.

## Indian Summer Holds Sway Over Prairie Provinces

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Under the influence of an early winter mild wave, Western Canada at present is enjoying what is commonly termed "Indian Summer," and snow in many districts is reported to be disappearing rapidly.

Rainfall, varying from a light drizzle in Manitoba to more than half an inch in parts of Saskatchewan, was experienced during the night and early Thursday morning. Mild temperatures are also reported in Alberta.

Prospects are for continued warm weather throughout the prairie provinces, and according to official forecasts, the present low pressure wave will be followed by another within a few days.

## Canada from Coast to Coast

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—A new market for Prince Edward Island live stock is expected to be opened up in Bermuda as a result of an initial shipment made from this district to Hamilton, Bermuda.

Kingston, N.S.—Apple growers in this vicinity have built and put in operation a large evaporator to handle their surplus and poorer qualities of fruit. The building, which cost \$20,000, has storage room for 500 barrels of apples in bulk. Six drying kilns will be operated day and night during the season and when working to capacity the plant will be able to turn out about a carload of the finished product a week.

Fredericton, N.B.—A crop slightly below average for 1924 is reported by the Provincial Dept. of Agriculture. A preliminary estimate placed the total yield of wheat, oats, buckwheat and barley at about 90 per cent. of the crop of last year. Potatoes are expected to yield approximately 5,500,000 bushels. This is about half a million bushels below last year's yield. It is expected that turnips will yield 1,828,700 bushels.

Montreal, Que.—The Port of Montreal is handling an enormous volume of grain this season, the amount handled during October having been 38,000,000 bushels. The amount handled up to November 3rd was 140,135,000 bushels, which is sufficient to indicate that the objective of 170,000,000 bushels for the year will very probably be reached. To date the quantity handled is about 25,000,000 bushels over that for the same period last year.

Kitchener, Ont.—The furniture factories of Kitchener and Waterloo,

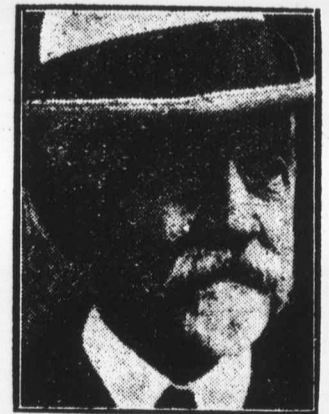
numbering 25, are now working to capacity and it is said that not since 1920 have business conditions in this line been so good. Practically every factory is now working overtime in order that the Christmas rush orders may be got out.

Winnipeg, Man.—Comparatively little threshing remains to be done in the western provinces, and a few days of good weather would see its completion, according to the weekly crop report of the Agricultural Dept. of the Can. Pac. Railway. For the greater part of the past week the western provinces enjoyed ideal weather. Plowing has made considerable advancement, but it is hardly likely that the usual acreage will be accomplished owing to the lateness of the season.

Regina, Sask.—The recent sheep sale held here was one of the most successful ever held in this province, according to the Prov. Livestock Commissioner. The top price of the sale was \$102.50, paid for a Shearling Oxford Ram. The average price paid for Oxford Rams was \$42 per head, \$37 per head for Shropshires and somewhat similar averages for Southdowns, Leicesters and Suffolks. All the animals entered were sold and the demand was greater than the supply.

Calgary, Alta.—Much interest will be attached to the live stock show in Chicago this fall, as a result of the decision of Prof. Carlyle, manager of the Prince of Wales' ranch, to exhibit "E.P." cattle.

Kelowna, B.C.—The Occidental Fruit Co. has shipped a considerable quantity of Okanagan apples to New Zealand this year and just recently billed out a good sized order for the Fiji Islands.



Here is one of the last photographs to be taken of the late Henry Cabot Lodge, former U.S. senator from Massachusetts, who died recently following a relapse after a serious operation.

## Husband of George Eliot Dies.

Although George Eliot is known as one of the world's greatest writers, her husband, John Walter Cross, attained less fame, says a London despatch. Most people even in England had forgotten his existence until the announcement of his death a few days ago, at the age of eighty-four. He was buried at Highgate Cemetery, near the resting place of his famous wife. There was only a simple ceremony and only five mourners attended.

Cross, who started life as a banker, spent many years in America, including those of the Civil War period. He first met the writer and her first husband, George Henry Lewes, in 1859, and was one of their closest friends. After Lewes's death the friendship continued. Although Cross was twenty-one years younger than the distinguished authoress, she finally consented to marry him in 1880, a few months before her death. After the

loss of his wife, Cross devoted himself to writing, his work including a biography of his wife and articles on mountaineering and other outdoor sports.

## One Phone for Every Ten Inhabitants.

France has fewer telephones than almost any other country in the world, but a despondent commentator on this situation in "La Victoire" notes with sorrow that to increase the service would be but to increase the number of neurasthenics and to fill the asylums.

According to the figures published France has only one telephone for every 82 inhabitants in comparison with one for every 8 in the United States, for every 10 in Canada, for every 35 in Germany and every 49 in Great Britain. Other countries which have more telephones in proportion to their population than France are New Zealand, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Australia, Switzerland, Holland, Luxembourg, Austria, Finland, Cuba and Argentina. In comparison with American cities Paris has a telephone for every 16 Parisians, while Chicago has one for every 4, Boston for every 5, New York for every 5.7 and Philadelphia for every 9.

## What is Most Worth?

It does not seem reasonable that it should be necessary to force people to guard their health, and yet experience has taught us we are most careless of that which is most precious. We neglect the ordinary safeguards so necessary to family health. We need such reminders as are given by our provincial health organization. Hundreds of infants' lives have been saved by milk pasteurization and yet there are many who will oppose this most necessary measure. Before we had inspection of milk and food-disease lurked in unsuspected forms in the necessities of

## The Week's Markets

**TORONTO.**  
Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.76 1/4; No. 2 North, \$1.70 1/4; No. 3 North, \$1.64 1/2; No. 4 wheat \$1.53 1/4.  
Man. oats—No. 2 CW, 66 1/2¢; No. 3 CW, 63 1/2¢; extra No. 1 feed, 64 1/2¢; No. 1 feed, 63¢; No. 3 feed, 60¢.  
All the above, c.i.f., bay ports.  
Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 yellow, \$1.34.  
Milfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$30.25; shorts, per ton, \$32.25; middlings, \$33; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.25.  
Ont. wheat—No. 2 white, 50 to 52¢; No. 3 white, 48 to 50¢; No. 2 winter, \$1.31 to \$1.33; No. 3 winter, \$1.29 to \$1.31, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.  
Barley—Malting, 88 to 92¢.  
Buckwheat—No. 2, 82 to 85¢.  
Rye—No. 2, \$1.10 to \$1.12.  
Ont. flour—New, ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$6.50; Toronto basis, \$6.50; bulk, seaboard, nominal.  
Man. flour—First pats., in jute sacks, \$9.20 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$8.70.  
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, \$22.50.  
Cheese—New, large, 20¢; twins, 20 1/2¢; triplets, 21¢; Stiltons, 22¢. Old, large, 23 to 24¢; twins, 24 to 25¢; triplets, 25 to 26¢.  
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 40 1/2 to 41 1/2¢; No. 1 creamery, 38 1/2 to 39 1/2¢; No. 2, 35 to 36¢; dairy, 28 to 30¢.  
Eggs—Fresh extras, in cartons, 63 to 65¢; loose, 60 to 62¢; storage extras, in cartons, 48 to 49¢; loose, 47 to 48¢; storage firsts, 44 to 45¢; storage seconds, 38 to 39¢.  
Live poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 20¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18¢; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 13¢; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 23¢; roosters, 12¢; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 18¢.  
Dressed poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 26¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 23¢; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 16¢; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 28¢; roosters, 18¢; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 25¢.  
Beans—Can. hand-picked, lb., 6 1/2¢; primes, 6¢.  
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26¢.  
Honey—60-lb. tins, 13 1/2¢ per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 13 1/2¢; 5-lb. tins, 14 1/2¢; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 15¢.

**MONTREAL.**  
Oats, No. 2 CW, 70 1/2¢; do, No. 3, 68¢; extra No. 1 feed, 63¢. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 1sts, \$9.20; 2nds, \$8.70; strong bakers, \$8.50; winter pats., choice, \$6.90 to \$7.50; feed oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3.75 to \$3.85; Bran, \$30.25. Shorts, \$32.25. Middlings, \$38.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$14 to \$14.50.  
Cheese, finest wests., 17 1/2¢; do, easts, 17 1/2¢. Butter, No. 1 pasteurized, 34 1/2¢; No. 1 creamery, 33 1/2¢; seconds, 32 1/2¢. Eggs, storage extras, 45 to 47¢; storage firsts, 42¢; do, seconds, 37¢; fresh extras, 60¢; fresh firsts, 45 to 46¢. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 70 to 75¢.  
Com. to med. cows of dairy breeding \$2.50 to \$3.25; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.25; Holstein bulls, \$2.50; calves, grasses, \$3.25 to \$3.50; med. suckers, \$8 to \$8.50; select hogs, \$10; mixed lots of good weights, \$9.25 to \$9.35.

**Smoked meats**—Hams, med., 27 to 29¢; cooked hams, 38 to 40¢; smoked rolls, 13 to 20¢; cottage rolls, 21 to 24¢; breakfast bacon, 23 to 27¢; special brand breakfast bacon, 29 to 31¢; backs, boneless, 33 to 38¢.  
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; Leavyweight rolls, \$27.  
Lard—Pure, tierces, 18 to 18 1/2¢; tubs, 18 1/2 to 19¢; pails, 18 1/2 to 19 1/2¢; prints, 21 to 22¢; shortening, tierces, 14 1/2 to 15¢; tubs, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2¢; pails, 15 1/2 to 16¢; prints, 17 to 17 1/2¢.  
Export steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.25; heavy steers, good \$6 to \$6.50; baby heaves, choice, 600-800 lbs., \$8 to \$10; butchers steers, choice, \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair to good, \$4.75 to \$5.25; do, com., \$3 to \$4; butcher heifers, choice, \$5 to \$5.75; do, fair to good, \$4.25 to \$4.75; do, com., \$3 to \$4; cows, good to choice, \$4 to \$4.50; do, com. to med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.25; do, med., \$3 to \$3.50; do, bolognas, \$2.25 to \$2.75; feeders, shortkeep, \$5 to \$5.50; do, light, \$4 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.50; feeding heifers, good, \$4 to \$4.50; calves, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; do, med., \$7 to \$9.50; do, com., \$3.50 to \$5.50; lambs, choice, cwt., \$11.25 to \$11.50; do, med., \$10 to \$11; do, cull, \$8 to \$9; sheep, choice, light, \$6 to \$7; do, cull, \$2 to \$4; hogs, thick smooth, f.o.b., \$9; do, fed and watered, \$9.60; do, weighed off cars, \$10.

## Stone Slab Marks Spot Where Nurse Cavell Was Shot.

I wonder how many are aware of the character of the monument which marks the spot where Miss Edith Cavell was shot, says a London Evening Standard writer.

It is at the National Rifle Range—the "Tir National," as it is called—on the outskirts of Brussels. It is a long, one-storied building. Entering it you find a series of galleries with penthouse roofs overlooking the ranges. Five or six hundred yards away are the grass-covered mounds of the rifle butts.

It was on one of these ranged galleries that the German firing party stood. Miss Cavell was placed on a chair only a few feet—about twelve feet at the most—from the executioners. The bullets as they passed through her then sped along the ranges.

And the monument? On the spot where the chair rested is a slab of white stone. In this stone are sunk four brass disks, each about the size of a penny. They project about a quarter of an inch above the stone, and they mark the ends of the four legs of the wooden chair on which Miss Cavell sat when she was shot. It is one of the most extraordinary monuments in the world, and certainly one of the most effective—and affecting. It seems to recreate that early morning scene most vividly.

It has been customary in the past for eastern pulp mills to ship apple wrappers to British Columbia, but the tide has turned and tissue paper wrappers suitable for fruit covering are now being shipped from New Westminster to Montreal in fairly large quantities.

With the continuation of the present rate of production to the end of the year, the value of British Columbia's mineral output for the current year will amount to approximately \$50,000,000. This is \$9,000,000 more than last year.



Sir Borlase Childs  
Head of the special branch of Scotland Yard which investigated the Zinovieff note. Sir Borlase has refused an offer of \$50,000 made by an American syndicate for a story of his war-time secret service work.

The new plant of the Canada Crosting Co., of Edmonton, Alta., is practically completed and operations are expected to commence early next year. They will treat about 1,000,000 railway ties annually, in addition to a large number of other wood products, such as bridge material, fence posts, etc.



Field-Marshal Lord Plumer is shown with his staff after the ceremony of laying a wreath on the Cenotaph in London to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the first battle of Ypres.



Above are three members of Premier Baldwin's new cabinet. From left to right: The Right Honorable William Clive Bridgeman, first lord of the admiralty; E. F. L. Wood, minister of agriculture, and Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, president of the board of trade.