

ECLIPSES SINCE 2136 B.C. AND INTERESTING RECORDS THEREOF

Oct. 22, 2136 B.C.—Hsi and Ho, official astronomers to the Emperor of China, put to death for failing to observe customary rites during partial eclipse.

June 30, 1070 B.C.—Total eclipse recorded at Babylon.

June 14, 763 B.C.—Total eclipse recorded at Nineveh.

May 28, 585 B.C.—Total eclipse took place during battle between Lydia and Medes, so frightening the contestants that they called a truce, and finally made peace. This eclipse is said to have been predicted by Thales of Miletus, at that time one of the seven wise men of Greece.

June 21, 400 B.C.—Eclipse of Ennius. Totality occurred immediately after sunset at Rome.

Aug. 14, 310 B.C.—Agathocles, Tyrant of Syracuse, observed total eclipse while on voyage from Syracuse to Carthage.

Aug. 30, A.D. 1030—King Olaf of Norway killed during battle of Stiklestad when his soldiers were frightened by the red light in the corona of the eclipsed sun. As a result of this battle the Danes established a brief rule over Norway.

May 30, 1612—Total eclipse seen through a "tube" or telescope for the first time.

July 8, 1842—Scientists began physical research on the sun by observing total eclipse visible in Europe.

July 28, 1851—First photographs taken of a total eclipse. Daguerreotypes were made of an eclipse visible in Scandinavia and Russia.

Aug. 13, 1868—Total eclipse visible in India. For the first time the red prominences were examined through the spectroscopy and shown to be composed of incandescent hydrogen, calcium and another gas, until then unknown. This gas, now known as helium, was discovered on the earth

about 27 years later, and is now used in airships.

Aug. 7, 1869—Observation of an eclipse visible in the United States revealed the presence in the corona of an unknown substance called coronium. This substance has never been found on the earth.

May 29, 1919—Photographs taken during total eclipse by two British expeditions showed bending of light rays from stars, thus verifying the theory of Einstein that light is affected by the sun's gravitational field.

Sept. 21, 1922—American and Canadian expeditions to Australia confirmed 1919 observations bearing on Einstein theory.

Wheat Board Surplus to be Distributed Among Growers

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Western Canadian farmers will be some half-million dollars richer this spring by the distribution among the Western provinces of the surplus profits of the operations of the Canada Wheat Board, which marketed the 1919 crop. The order-in-Council which authorizes the disposition of this much-disputed surplus, now reposed in the Treasury of Canada, has not been signed, and details of the amount available and of how much will go to the respective provinces have not been made public, but it is understood that the Government has decided to return the money to the Western wheat growers, whose grain, marketed under war-time wheat pool conditions, netted for the now extinct Canada Wheat Board a profit over the estimated returns. The amount available in the Treasury was estimated last session at \$550,000.



You wouldn't think that this was Goat Island at Niagara Falls. But it's a fact. Old Man Winter has truly set in with a vengeance here.

INTUITION IS STILL HIGHLY DEVELOPED

But Human Brain is Growing Smaller, Says Sir Arthur Keith.

A despatch from London says:—Sir Arthur Keith, president of the Anthropological Institute, declares the human brain is growing smaller and he for one is glad of it because less intellect gives man a better chance at happiness. Besides, he says, we don't need it.

"The brain of primitive man," Keith explained, "was bigger than that of man-to-day. Man's brain through the ages has been gradually getting smaller."

"The villager who finds a country snowbound and wishes to walk to the next village has great difficulty finding his way, but once he arrives he has made the way easier for the next traveller. Each traveller makes the path successively more easy for the next."

"So primitive man with no foot-marks to guide him had to pioneer and nature gave him a big brain for solving the initial problems whereby he should have dominion over all the world. We have grown upon the accumulated knowledge of our forefathers; there are fewer fresh problems for our brains to tackle. The brain has consequently dwindled in size according to its needs."

"When nature schemed to raise man above the beasts, she had some idea of the dangers of intellect. Nature saw that if man's brain were to be all intellect, he would become profoundly miserable. If the animal in us were entirely subjugated and reason became supreme, the human race would soon cease to exist."

"Maybe we should all commit suicide. The fear of death and the love of life are the two bases of animal life. Reason would probably soon come to regard both as fallacies. So nature, that man might be happy, left him still largely an animal."

"Broadly speaking, it is only through the animal in us that we get pleasure in life. When we were given a capacity to reason, we lost much of our animal power of intuition."

"But one still finds forms of intuition highly developed in people, notably in women. I mean it in no derogatory sense when I say that women have been left a larger share of intuition than men because they have a smaller intellectual capacity."

Gold Basis for S. African Currency to be Restored

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Department of Trade and Commerce is informed that South Africa will return to the gold standard on July 1.

ILLUMINATE THE NIAGARA CATARACT

Canadian General Electric Co. Awarded Contract—Colored Light to be Used.

A despatch from Niagara Falls, Ont., says:—The contract for the illumination of the Falls has been awarded to the Canadian General Electric Company, and the work of installation will be done under the supervision of D'Arcy Ryan of Schenectady. A board of directors of the two cities of Niagara Falls and Queen Victoria Park has been appointed, and is as follows: Mayor Laughlin, City Manager Robins, J. A. Johnson, S. Morden, all of Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Mayor H. P. Stephens, this city; G. Philip, J. H. Jackson and J. E. Bond of the Queen Victoria Park Commission. Mayor Laughlin was appointed chairman of the board and J. E. Bond secretary.

The lights to be installed are 24 of 36-inch diameter, low intensity, carbon arc searchlights, and Mr. Ryan will be here on Saturday to decide on the location for these units. In conjunction with the actual illumination of the Falls, color screens will be supplied with the units, so that attractive multi-colored drills may be done with the units.

BATTLESHIP SUNK ACCORDING TO TREATY

Monarch Sent Down by Gunfire in a 9-Hour Bombardment.

A despatch from London says:—The Admiralty announced that under the terms of the Washington Treaty, the 22,500-ton battleship, Monarch, was sunk Tuesday by gunfire. She was considered practically obsolete, having been built in 1911.

A 9-hour bombardment preceded the sinking. The attack was made about 15 miles off Plymouth and the tests were secret, though similar to those recently carried out against the American battleship, Washington.

The Monarch was first bombed by airplanes, which made several hits. Then the light cruisers, Carysfort, Caledon, Curacao and Callopo, and the destroyer, Veetis, pounded her with six-inch guns. Finally the fifteen-inch guns of the Hood, Repulse, Ramillies, Royal Oak, Royal Sovereign, Revenge and Resolution, firing from a distance of ten to twelve miles, left the Monarch a shattered hulk, which slowly settled in sixty fathoms of water.

Flattering the Judge.

Judge—"Prisoner, the jury finds you guilty."
Prisoner—"That's all right, Judge. I know you're too intelligent to be influenced by what they say."

VESSEL MAKES PORT UNDER DIFFICULTIES

Torhamvan Cargo Shifted, Causing Tilt of 45 Degrees—Docked at Victoria.

A despatch from Victoria, B.C., says:—The Kirkwood Line steamer Torhamvan, operated Toronto and Hamilton to Vancouver, with a high deckload of lumber aboard, took a dangerous list to port while en route here from Vancouver on Thursday, and arrived off Ogden Point with the port rail only a few inches above water, her starboard rail tilted in the air at an angle of 45 degrees.

Aboard the ship there was consternation and, ashore, hundreds of persons watched the vessel, momentarily expecting she would turn turtle.

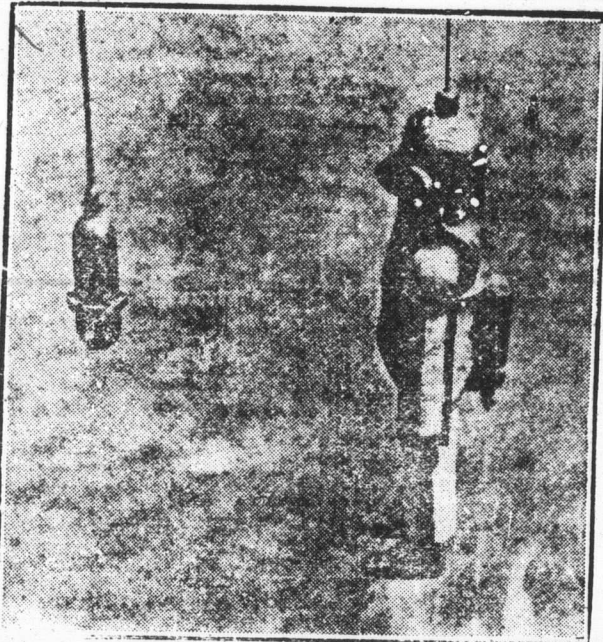
It is understood that she had some difficulty in keeping proper ballast in her tanks the heavy load of lumber causing her to list. She was anchored off the breakwater in the afternoon and her crew is working desperately to put her on an even keel. There is talk of towing her to Esquimalt, where some of the cargo could be lifted. The Torhamvan's lumber cargo was for discharge at a Cuban port.

More Than 22,384 Travellers Visit Palestine in Five Months

A despatch from Jerusalem says:—That Palestine is becoming increasingly attractive to the tourist, now that normal travel facilities and hotel accommodations are available, is shown by an official report for the last five months, during which 22,384 travelers came to the country.

Many of the tourists spent more than two months in Palestine, retailers, hotelkeepers and souvenir dealers reaping considerable profit from them.

Nearly everybody in Jerusalem and other Palestinian towns is preparing for the season which promises a greater inpouring of tourists to the Holy Land than during any pre-war period.



A \$600,000 cargo of copper that has lain since 1869 with the wreck of the British frigate "Cape Horn" off the coast of Chile is reported to have been salvaged by Captain B. Leavitt, inventor of the high pressure diving suit, shown above.

Canada from Coast to Coast

St. John's, Nfld.—Newfoundland's seal fisheries in 1924 returned an average catch. Ten steamers engaged and secured 129,561 seal pelts, whilst the inshore winds kept the icefloes close to the northern coast and enabled the residents to secure another 40,000, which is rarely done.

Summerville, P.E.I.—Fox ranching continued to prosper in Prince Edward Island during the past year, some \$3,000,000 being realized from the sale of live foxes and pelts. The desirability of the island's foxes for foundation stock has brought about a heavy demand on the provincial stock and during 1924 shipments were made to Upper Canada, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia, Oregon, Washington, France and England.

Kentville, N.S.—Nova Scotia potato crop for 1924 is estimated at approximately 90 per cent. of last year, the area planted being in the vicinity of 29,000 acres, giving an estimated crop of 1,450,000 barrels. While rot was reported in some districts, the crop, generally speaking, was harvested in good condition.

Fredericton, N.B.—Mineral production in the Province of New Brunswick was well maintained during the past year, according to a preliminary survey of the industry of the Provincial Dept. of Mines. Coal output declined slightly from the totals for 1923, but the production of the other principal non-metallic minerals, including natural gas, gypsum and building materials, was well up to the figures of 1923.

Montreal, Que.—Montreal handled 165,139,896 bushels of grain during 1924, the largest amount ever handled by the port in any one year, according to the final figures issued by the Harbor Commissioners. In 1923, 120,107,990 bushels were handled, while in 1922—the best previous year—155,085,817 bushels passed through the port.

Timmins, Ont.—Preliminary figures issued for the month of December

show the gold mines of Northern Ontario produced more gold than for any previous month in the history of the industry. The aggregate income of the producing mines exceeded \$2,400,000 for the first time on record in this province. The figures show that while the total output for 1924 was about \$25,000,000, yet the mines are entering the year 1925 with production at the rate of close to \$30,000,000 a year.

Winnipeg, Man.—Trees at the rate of 20,000 a day have been planted by farmers of Western Canada in the last 20 years, according to a report of the Federal Dept. of Agriculture. A total of 150,000,000 young trees, the report shows, have been distributed to farmers in that section since 1905.

Regina, Sask.—Saskatchewan livestock exhibitors were uniformly successful at the recent Guelph, Toronto, Ottawa and Chicago exhibitions. A total of 214 prizes were won, consisting of 18 championships, 5 silver cups, 4 medals, 51 first prizes, 29 second prizes, 23 third prizes and 75 other prizes. This splendid showing is further emphasized by the fact that in 1920 only 36 prizes were won by Saskatchewan exhibitors.

Lethbridge, Alta.—A further consignment of fat beef steers has been made by a local cattle dealer to Glasgow. This is one of a number of export shipments of fat stock to the United Kingdom made from this district during the past fall. It is claimed that Great Britain offers a lucrative market for Western Canada's beef, providing good, heavy fat cattle only are sent across.

Vancouver, B.C.—The Industrial Committee of the Vancouver Board of Trade is in consultation with representatives of interests that propose to erect and operate a plant for the handling of copra, soy beans and peanuts. Production will be oils and stock feed. This will be the first plant of the kind on the Canadian Pacific Coast. The raw material will be obtained from the Orient.



Miss Ginette Langlais, eighteen months old, of Montreal, is now acclaimed the youngest skier in the dominion. She is shown here taking her first lesson at Mount Royal.

Microscopes Sold in London

Included One Made in 1650

A despatch from London says:—The oldest microscope in the world will come up for sale here within a week or so. The instrument dates back to 1650, and was invented by Robert Hook. It is one item in the unique collection of more than 3,000 of these instruments collected by the late Sir Frank Crisp.

He employed men to scour the continent in search of old microscopes and the group which is being sold here, although not anything like the whole of the 3,000, includes many famous relics, from the earliest known microscope down to those of the nineteenth century. The first microscope patented in this country was made by George Lindsey in 1742.

Learn to like people, and people will soon learn to like you.



How would you like a morning bath like this, if you had to chop through the ice in zero weather to find water for it, as these boys are doing? Brrr! Is right. But they are Boy Scouts.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO.

Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$2.09; No. 2 North, \$2.03; No. 3 North, \$1.98; No. 4 wheat, \$1.99.
Man. oats—No. 2 CW, 75c; No. 3 CW, 72½c; extra No. 1 feed, 78c; No. 1 feed, 71c; No. 2 feed, 68c.
All the above c.i.f. bay ports.
Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 yellow, \$1.46.
Millfeed—Del. Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$36; shorts, per ton, \$38; middlings, \$43; Good feed flour, per bag, \$2.75.
Ont. oats—No. 2 white, 56 to 58c.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, \$1.63 to \$1.67; No. 3 winter, \$1.61 to \$1.65; No. 1 commercial, \$1.60 to \$1.63, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.
Barley—Mating, 90 to 94c.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 86 to 90c.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.33 to \$1.38.
Man. flour, first pat., \$10.70, Toronto; do, second pat., \$10.20, Toronto.
Ont. flour—90 per cent. pat., nominal, in bags, Montreal or Toronto; do, export, nominal, cotton bags, c.i.f.
Hay—No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14.50; No. 3, \$12.50.
Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$9.
Screenings—Standard, recleaned, f. o.b. bay ports, per ton, \$28.
Cheese—New, large, 22c; twirls, 22½c; triplets, 23c; Stiltons, 24c. Old, large, 24 to 25c; twins, 25 to 26c; triplets, 26 to 27c.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 39 to 40c; No. 1 creamery, 37 to 38c; No. 2, 35 to 36c; dairy prints, 28 to 30c.
Eggs—Fresh extras, in cartons, 67 to 68c; loose, 65c; storage, extras, in cartons, 58 to 60c; loose, 56 to 57c; storage firsts, 53 to 54c; 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, 23c; roosters, 12c; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 18c.
Dressed poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 28c; 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., 6½c; primes, 6c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.40; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.30 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26c.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 25 to 26c; cooked hams, 37 to 38c; smoked rolls, 18 to 20c; cottage rolls, 21 to

23c; breakfast bacon, 23 to 27c; special brand breakfast bacon, 29 to 31c; lards, boneless, 29 to 36c.
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 18½c; tubs, 18¼ to 19c; pails, 18¼ to 19¼c; prints, 21 to 22c; shortening, tierces, 15 to 15¼c; tubs, 15¼ to 15½c; pails, 16 to 16¼c; prints, 17¼ to 18c.
Choice heavy steers, \$7.75 to \$8.25; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6.25 to \$7; do, med., \$5.25 to \$6; do, com., \$3.25 to \$4.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.25; do, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$4.75 to \$5.50; do, com., \$3 to \$4; butcher cows, choice, \$4.25 to \$4.75; do, fair to good, \$3.50 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$4.60 to \$5; do, fair, \$3.75 to \$4; bologna \$2.50 to \$3.25; feeding steers, good, \$5 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.75; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; calves, choice, \$11 to \$13; do, med., \$6 to \$9; do, grassers, \$3 to \$4; milk cows, choice, \$60 to \$65; fair cows, \$40 to \$50; springers, choice, \$70 to \$90; good light sheep, \$7 to \$8; heavies and bucks, \$4.50 to \$6.25; culls, \$3 to \$4; good ewe lambs, \$15 to \$16; bucks, \$13 to \$14; do, med., \$10 to \$12; do, culls, \$8 to \$9; hogs, thick smooths, red and watered, \$11 to \$11.10; do, f.o.b., \$10.40 to \$10.50; do, country points, \$10.15 to \$10.20; do, off cars, \$11.40 to \$11.50; select premium, \$2.15 to \$2.17.

MONTREAL.

Oats, Can. west, No. 2, 51c; do, No. 3, 77c; do, extra No. 1 feed, 75c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 1sts, \$10.70; do, 2nds, \$10.20; do, strong bakers, \$10; do, winter pats., choice, \$8.10 to \$8.25. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$4.10. Bran, \$36.25. Shorts, \$38.25. Middlings, \$44.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$14 to \$15.
Butter, No. 1 pasteurized, 38 to 33½c; do, No. 1 creamery, 32 to 32½c; do, seconds, 31 to 31½c. Eggs, storage extras, 57c; do, storage firsts, 53c; do, storage seconds, 46c; do, fresh extras, 70c; do, fresh firsts, 60c.
Veal calves, \$8 to \$10; hogs, mixed lots of good quality and weight, \$11.25; do, other kinds, \$11; do, light,