Canada from Coast to Coast

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—A considerable export trade in live silver foxes is being conducted by island fox breeders at the present time. The most recent consignment was one of ten pairs of black and silver foxes from Bear River to San Bernardino, Cal., where a fox ranch will be established by a former Prince Edward Island man.

Halifax, N.S.—The National Fish Co., of Halifax, are adding a new industry to their plant here in the shape of a fish meal mill in which they will utilize the waste from their products, such as fish skins, etc., in the manufacture of a meal to be used as a feed for horses, cattle, etc. Heretofore this waste has been taken out to sea and dumped, but with the addition of new machinery to their present plant they will now be able to take care of this waste as well as giving employment to several men.

St. John, N.B.—Improvement is noted in the fishing industry of the Maritime Provinces. The maritime merchant reports various happenings indicating that the industry is coming back. The outlook for canned lobsters, owing to market conditions in France and Germany, is improving. The activities of the Lunenburg fleet are being increased and the fresh fish trade is being developed by the use of steam trawlers.

Montreal, Que.—The Canadian Prest-Air, Ltd., a company recently incorporated to manufacture a new refrigerant "Prest Air Ice," is establishing a plant here, which will have a daily capacity of 50,000 lbs.

Timmins, Ont.—The output of gold reached a new high mark for Northern Ontario during November. Combined production from Porcupine and Kirkland Lake during the month was around $2,300,000, or at the rate of between $27,000,000 and $28,000,000 a year.

Winnipeg, Man.—Gravelling of the Lord Selkirk Highway, the principal artery of communication between Manitoba and the United States, will be proceeded with immediately, according to an announcement made by the Provincial Deputy Minister of Highways. The total estimated cost for the completion of the highway from St. Norbert, Man., to the international boundary is $320,000. It will form a link with four chief highways south of the border.

Regina, Sask.—The estimated value of the total wool clip of the three prairie provinces for the past year is $631,700, obtained for 2,690,000 pounds of wool. Alberta leads with 1,250,000 and received the best price, which would average around 25 cents a pound. Saskatchewan had 840,000 pounds for which an average price of 23 cents was obtained. Manitoba's yield was 600,000, with an average price of 21 cents a pound.

Edmonton, Alta.—Preparations are made for the winter fishing operations on the big lakes of Northern Alberta. A total of 550 commercial fishing permits have been issued by the Dominion Fisheries office in Edmonton, compared with 460 last year. It is expected that 70 more will be issued. Last year the catch of the Northern Lakes amounted to some 1,500,000 lbs. of dressed white fish, and it is expected that the catch this year will equal if not exceed that figure.

Victoria, B. C.—Whaling stations along the British Columbia Coast are finding business much better this year than last. Up to the present month more than 200 tons of whale oil from the stations on the Queen Charlotte Islands, have been shipped to England.

When some irregular local police mutinied at Gardai, India, they took possession of a block house and defied the world. A small British gun, however, upset their calculations and they were captured.

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number of accidents Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

In addition to the loss of life, fires, many of them resulting from overheating due to the zero Christmas weather in some parts of the country, caused a heavy property loss.

At Stamford, Texas, four were killed and six injured, one seriously, in a fire in the Stamford Inn.

Two men were frozen to death in Chicago's five below zero Christmas weather, a policeman was killed as the result of a fall, and a Chinese laundry man was shot and probably fatally wounded in a renewal of tong warfare.

Four were killed and one probably fatally hurt and another less seriously in an automobile accident at Richmond, Va., and at Dixon, Ill., a three-year-old child shot and killed his ten-year-old brother with their father's shot gun, and one person was killed as the result of placing oil in a cook stove.

Two were killed in a Christmas Eve shooting scrape near Richmond, Ky.; two were killed in an automobile accident at Birmingham, Ala.; a three-year-old girl died of burns at Worcester, Mass.; one was killed in an automobile accident at Lexington, N. C.; a policeman was killed at New Orleans by a bank robber; a mother died of burns at Lincoln, Neb., after pouring kerosene on a kitchen fire, two

commission. The pump and radio are were frozen, air mail officials said.

A despatch from Hobart, Okla., says:—With 33 bodies, most of them burned beyond recognition, lying in a temporary morgue in two store buildings, and 20 others injured as a result of a Christmas Eve fire at the district school house at Babb's Switch, seven miles from here, work of recovering the dead was retarded by lack of water on the school grounds with which to cool the embers.

Calgary's Natural Gas Supply.

They do things in a large way on the Prairies. Calgary has just completed an addition to its natural gas supply from the Foremost gas field. To make this gas available required a trench 32 miles in length. Into this trench a ten-inch pipe was laid. There are 8,500 lengths of the pipe, each 20 feet long. The pipe was made at Welland, Ont., and weighed 2,500 tons. Calgary is now receiving its natural gas supply through 221 miles of pipe line. The four gas wells at Foremost can supply 49 million cubic feet per day, more than double Calgary's present consumption. Canadians not so fortunately situated with regard to a fuel supply can hardly appreciate the advantages of having a gas supply for both cooking and heating purposes.

Encouragement.

Blessed are they who, without a mere rush of optimism to the head or persistence in a fool's paradise, habitually take a cheerful view of our little planet and its citizens and are forever lending a hand to help a good work forward.

The world market is oversupplied with mere fault-finders, who do nothing but knock. Those who know so much and are content to know it usually do nothing, instead of doing more than the rest. In all directions help is needed. That help does not come from those whose cynicism withers, whose irony sears and chills, whose tongues are cutting implements.

Indeed, the most self-sufficient—as they seem to us—are often longing for the morsel of encouragement in our power to bestow. There still lives in each of us the child who runs to his mother to be petted and encouraged and told he has done well.

To one whose hand is set to the world's strenuous daily enterprise, soft blandishments and honey-tongued flattery are enervating. His first and best encouragement is to see the work go forward, as he and his mates toil loyally together. They face all weathers, surmount all crises, endure all grief and hazard; and in the darkest hour, though they may say little, they will be found giving each other the steadying hand, the heartening word that comes with the force of new regiments to soldiers hard beset.

$250,000 Property Loss by Fire at Winnipeg

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Fire, starting in the elevator shaft on the second floor, Christmas Eve, practically destroyed the Werner Block, in the wholesale district here. The damage was estimated at $250,000. There was no one in the premises at the time.

Fought in bitterly cold weather, the fire was one of the most stubborn experienced by the city brigade in several years, and at one time threatened a cafe and adjoining hotel. The occu- were preparing to leave when mes were brought under con- ortly after midnight, an hour he first alarm was sounded. block was occupied by several ale firms, the heaviest losers the Werner Drug Co. and the erkyl-Product Co.

"Fresh Egg" plained by French Court

patch from Paris says:— ree days of ponderous delib- a French court has decided t is a fresh egg. It is an egg e than two weeks old in Sum- three weeks in Winter. Dealers ld older eggs as fresh were fteen days in jail and fined 300

The court also defined the lasses egg. First is the egg a e, that is, young enough to cond, the egg still fresh, though laid over a fortnight, but not artificially preserved; third, the preserved egg. Hereafter eggs must bear their proper label.

Ontario Government Makes Change in University Control.

Since 1906 the University of Toronto has been managed by a Board of Governors appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. This Board is really a Government Commission, made up of twenty-four members retiring at regular intervals. For some years the graduates of the Provincial University have been asking for representation on the Board of Governors and to their requests the Government complied by means of an amendment, in March, 1924, to the University Act. Graduate members of the Alumni Federation are now to select a panel of eight names to be submitted to the Prime Minister and from this panel he will select some or all for appointment to the Board of Governors. In this way the Government's responsibility for the Provincial University will in no way be lessened and at the same time the graduates will have an opportunity to share in the governing of their own Alma Mater. Graduate members of the Alumni Federation are now being asked to send in nominations, balloting will follow after three weeks and, early in February, the names will be submitted to the Prime Minister.

Foreign Population of Paris Estimated at 620,865

"Good Americans go to Paris when they die," is the saying here, says a Paris despatch. To their infinite numbers must be added 38,623 living citizens of the United States now in Paris. They are presumably good, since they have satisfied the Parisian police of their desirability as residents and have earned a place in the census returns.

Italians, it would seem, prefer earning a good living now, in preference to enjoying Paris in future incarnation, since there are no less than 113,574 of them registered with the police. Most of these sons of Italy are employed in the building trades in and around Paris.

The Belgians come next with 96,457. The Russians total 56,909 and the Swiss 53,571. The total number of foreigners registered as residents of Paris and its suburbs amounts to 620,865, of a population of 4,500,000.

Fourteen-Year-Old Girl Has Sight Restored

A despatch from Louisville, Ky., says:—Joy came to Elsie Day, 14, patient in the Kentucky School for the Blind, Christmas morning, when she looked at the first doll she had ever seen, her gift from Santa Claus.

Sight itself is new to Elsie. For as long as she could remember she had been blind. Two weeks ago she was admitted to the school, and two operations, four days apart, gave her sight.

In two weeks she will go back to southeastern Kentucky to greet her father, mother and a blind brother. Elsie has never seen them.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO.

Man. wheat—No. 1 North., $1.96½; No. 2 North., $1.91; No. 3 North., $1.86; No. 4 wheat, $1.76½.

Man. oats—No. 2 CW, 75½c; No. 3 CW, 71c; extra No. 1 feed, 71½c; No. 1 feed, 69½c; No. 2 feed, 66½c.

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

Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 yellow, $1.42½.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $35.25; shorts, per ton, $37.25; middlings, $42.25; good feed flour, per bag, $2.45.

Ont. oats—No. 3 white, 48 to 50c.

Ont. wheat—No. 2 winter, $1.43 to $1.45; No. 3 winter, $1.41 to $1.43; No. 1 commercial, $1.40 to $1.41, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Barley—Malting, 84 to 89c.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 80 to 83c.

Rye—No. 2, $1.18 to $1.21.

Man. flour—First pats., in jute sacks, $9.80, Toronto; do, second pats., $9.30, Toronto.

Ont. flour—90 per cent. pat., $7, in bags, Montreal or Toronto; do, export, 45s, 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, $27.

Cheese—New, large, 20c; twins, 20½ to 21c; triplets, 22c. Stiltons, 22c. Old, large, 23 to 24c; twins, 24 to 25c; triplets, 25 to 26c.

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, 68 to 70c; loose, 65 to 66c; storage extras, in cartons, 48 to 49c; loose, 47 to 48c; storage firsts, 44 to 45c; storage seconds, 38 to 39c.

Live poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 20c; 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; geese, 20c; turkeys, 35c.

Dressed poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 23c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 16c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 28c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 25c; geese, 21c; turkeys, 38c.

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.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 13½c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 13½c; 5-lb. tins, 14c; 2½-lb. tins, 15½ to 16c.

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; backs, 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, 18¾ to 19½c; prints, 21 to 22c; shortening, tierces, 14½ to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15½c; pails, 15¾ to 16¼c; prints, 17¼ to 17¾c.

MONTREAL.

Oats—No. 2 CW, 75c; No. 3 CW, 73c; extra No. 1 feed, 70c. Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, $9.90; seconds, $9.40; strong bakers', $9.20; winter pats, choice, $7.15 to $7.25. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $3.95 to $4.05. Bran, $35.25. Shorts, $37.25. Middlings, $43.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $14 to $14.50.

Cheese, finest wests., 18 to 18½c. Butter, No. 1, pasteurized, 35½ to 36c. No. 1 creamery, 34½ to 35c; seconds, 33½ to 33¾c. Eggs, storage extras, 48c; storage firsts, 43c; storage seconds, 40c; fresh extras, 70c; fresh firsts, 55c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 60 to 65c.

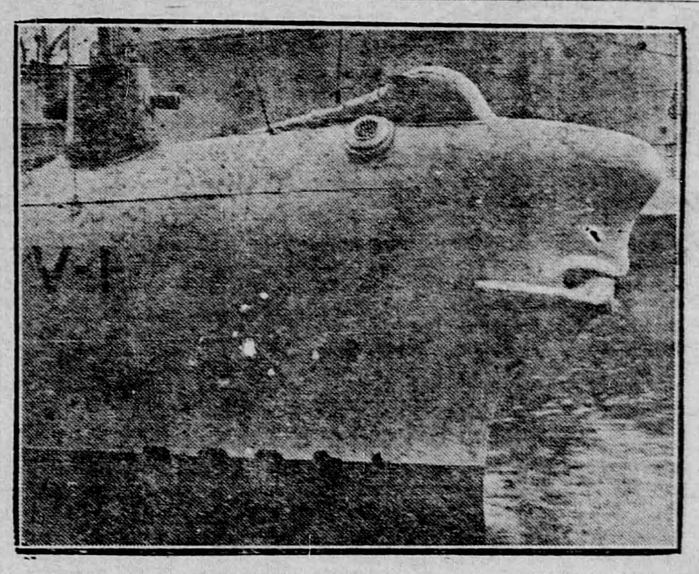
Christiania is Now "Oslo," Ancient Name of Capital

On New Year's Day the capital of Norway changed its name from Christiania to Oslo and all the geography books in all the schools of the world were made wrong.

The city has been called Christiania for the past three centuries, but it was called Oslo for the six centuries before that; so it is now going back to the name of Oslo.

Oslo became Christiania three centuries ago after a conflagration which wiped out the city and compelled King Christian IV to build a new capital of Norway across the bay from Oslo. In his honor it was called Christiania.

During the past three centuries, however, the suburbs have recrossed the bay and included the site of Oslo, and the nationalistic spirit of Norway has emphasized its old traditions. The Christiania Chamber of Commerce, in hailing the name of Oslo, announces that "The Norway of to-day feels more than ever its unbroken continuity with the Norway of Harold the fair-haired who founded Oslo as his capital in 1047."



The bow of the newest of American submarines, the V-1, has the appearance of the head of a giant whale. The undersea dreadnought is now in New York, being made ready for its trial trip to Portsmouth.

British Leaders Protected from Stage Jokes

Prominent British politicians have been protected from the irreverent chaffings of theatre comedians by recent rulings of the Lord Chamberlain, the official responsible for censoring plays and songs, says a London despatch.

His most recent ruling was against a West End company which was about to produce a new edition of its frothy musical revue. One of the songs in the piece was not allowed to be sung because in it four eminent politicians—Austen Chamberlain, Winston Churchill, Ramsay MacDonald and David Lloyd George—were portrayed in a lightsome vein.

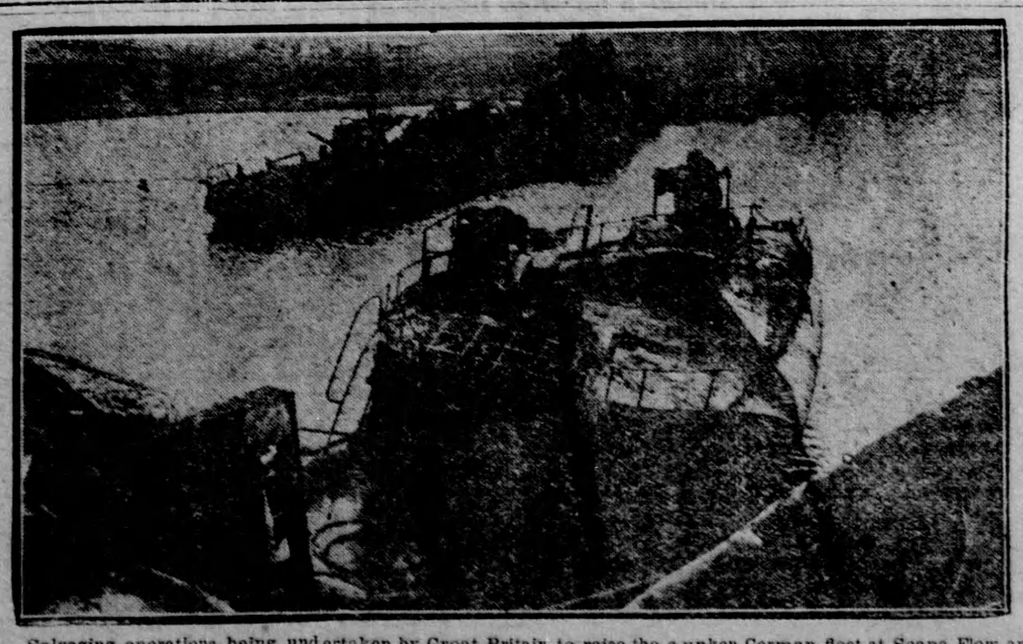
From Nova Scotia to Rome in Canoe and Steamship

The night watchman on the houseboat of Marshal Joffre, a popular restuarant in Paris well known to tourists, was startled the other night when a canoe drew up out of the darkness on the Seine and its occupant jumped on the deck. The visitor asked if he could leave his canoe on the deck of the houseboat. Permission was granted. The watchman politely asked where the visitor had come from. The latter answered, "Nova Scotia."

The paddler was George Smyth, the navigator, who is making his way by canoe from Nova Scotia to Rome. His trip so far has been successful, and with the exception of the Atlantic crossing, which necessitated passage on a steamship, he has made his way alone with the help of a stalwart paddle.

The English Channel represented the most difficult leg of his European travels and it took two attempts for him to make the French coast. On his first trip from Dover to Calais a wave washed his compass overboard. He was forced to put back toward the English coast and was picked up at the South Goodwin Lightship after fourteen hours at sea. Most of the time he was forced to keep bailing out his canoe and barely escaped being swamped.

Smyth immediately paddled back to Dover after this unsuccessful attempt and the next day started out again. This time he was able to proceed on a straight course for France. From Calais he came to Paris by river and canal, the most pleasant part of his trip, according to his reports. His route from Paris lies up the Seine into the old Burgundy Canal, down the Saone and then the Rhone, coming into the Mediterranean at Marseilles. He will skirt the shores of the Mediterranean until he reaches the mouth of the Arno, and then paddle up this stream into the Tiber and thence to Rome. The trip from Paris to Rome will take about ten weeks.



Salvaging operations being undertaken by Great Britain to raise the sunken German fleet at Scapa Flow are shown in the above photograph. The value of the fleet lies chiefly in the enormous mass of machinery and brass and copper tubing it contains.