

Dominion News in Brief

St. John, N.B.—As the result of the successful outcome of last year's fishing operations from Newfoundland, when the highest prices ever known in the history of the industry—except during the great war years—were realized, there will be much increased prosecution of the cod fisheries this coming summer.

Halifax, N.S.—Of the 4,448,188 tons of coal sold in Nova Scotia during the year ending September 30, 1924, according to official figures, the largest buyer was Nova Scotia, which took 1,782,113 tons. Quebec took 1,570,733 tons. New Brunswick bought 529,872 tons, and 209,230 tons went to Newfoundland. The United States took 5,706 tons, while European buyers took 37,764 tons.

St. John, N.B.—The total arrivals of freight and passenger liners at St. John (not including colliers and oil tankers), numbered 174 up to March 11th from the beginning of the winter port season on November 20th. There were 142 arrivals in the corresponding period of the season 1923-24. The extra 23 arrivals this season are mostly due to the large number of ships engaged in the potato trade between this point and Havana.

Montreal, Que.—Montreal's facilities for handling grain are now unsurpassed by any port of the world, according to a statement made by T. W. Harvie, general manager of the port. At the present time thirty of the port's vessel loading berths are equipped with conveyors or galleries for grain, making it possible for twenty-three ocean vessels to be loaded simultaneously with grain at the rate of 450,000 bushels an hour. At the same time 150,000 bushels can be unloaded each hour from lake boats and an-

other 125,000 bushels from railway cars, making a total of 725,000 bushels, which can be moved in and out each hour, or 250 tons each minute.

Ottawa, Ont.—Exports of pulpwood to the United States were 50,000 cords greater during January, 1925, than during the corresponding month last year. Altogether some 129,405 cords were shipped to that market, as compared with 79,405 cords in January, 1924.

Winnipeg, Man.—Since the inception of the Manitoba Good Roads Act, 3,508 miles of road have been improved, 1,530 miles have been gravelled and 24½ miles have been paved within the province. During the year ended Aug. 31, 1924, the total mileage graded was 261,405 miles were gravelled and 117 structures in the way of bridges and culverts were constructed.

Edmonton, Alta.—Alberta rural societies have made a particularly good showing during the past year, with about \$900,000 outstanding in the way of loans under the rural credit schemes. The collections for the past year amounted to 60 per cent. In seven years' operations the province has not sustained any losses whatsoever through its guarantee of the rural credit loans.

Creston, B.C.—Fruit and vegetable production in the Creston Valley in 1924 had an estimated value of \$358,000. This shows a gain of \$113,000 in comparison with the 1923 figure of \$245,000. This is in part accounted for by an increase from 160,000 boxes of apples to 220,000 boxes, and in part by the better prices received, particularly for apples and strawberries. On the strawberry output of 22,617 crates, the price averaged almost 40 cents higher than in 1923.

THIRTY-THREE BRITISH FAMILIES ARRIVE

Party of 500 Arrivals Special- ly Selected Under New Policy.

Halifax, N.S., March 29.—As fine a body of new settlers as ever came to Canada were landed here to-day from the Canopic of the White Star-Dominion Line, and are now travelling toward various destinations in Quebec, Ontario, and the Western Provinces, on board a special train of all-steel cars operated over the Canadian National Railways. There were approximately 500 in the various parties which passed through the Immigration Department's inspection this morning, and officials of that branch frequently commented upon the splendid appearance, fine physique, the sturdy children and the general air of confidence and alertness which marked these groups from the British Isles who have come to test the Dominion as a land of opportunity.

The total of 500 was formed of several parties, one being made up of 33 families brought to Canada under the scheme of assisted settlement of approved British families, in which the Governments of Great Britain and of Canada are co-operating. The families numbered in all 168 individuals, and will settle in various parts of the Dominion reached by the Government railways.

In addition to this large group there also came by the Canopic another party of farm laborers and a small party of boys—the latter brought to Canada under the auspices of the British Immigration and Colonization Association of Canada, with which organization the Department of Colonization and Development, of the National Railways is co-operating.

The family group formed an especially interesting body of newcomers. Officials of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, who were on hand to receive them and direct them, had a busy time answering questions fired by spectators, who were visibly impressed by them. These families went through the inspection with flying colors, and were comfortably on board the special train.

DEADLOCK IN NOVA SCOTIA COAL DISPUTE

Strike Enters Upon Fourth Week With Issue Still Undecided.

A despatch from Halifax says:—Indications are that the tie-up in the Nova Scotia coal mining industry will enter its fourth week with the British Empire Steel Corporation and the United Mine Workers of America, the parties to the dispute, still hopelessly deadlocked over the question of the 1925 wage scale, and the Provincial Government, which has attempted on several occasions to use its good offices as mediator, still undecided as to its next move.

In the meantime, distress among the families of the 12,000 miners affected accentuated but not directly occasioned by the industrial battle, is growing apace, despite the generous response to public appeals for aid.

In Cape Breton, the leaders of the warring factions were reported to be awaiting further word from Premier E. H. Armstrong in response to their published comments on the tentative basis for the reopening of negotiations submitted by Deputy Minister T. J. Brown.

GERMAN ELECTORS FAIL TO CHOOSE HEAD

Another Election for President of Republic Will be Held on April 26.

Berlin, Monday, March 30.—As was generally predicted, the German Presidential election yesterday to choose a successor to the late President Ebert proved abortive, none of the seven candidates obtaining a clear majority, which was necessary for a choice. There will now be another election on April 26, when only a relative majority will be required. The final figures of the voting, which became available at an early hour this morning, are, in round numbers:

Dr. Jarres, Nationalist, 10,400,000; Otto Braun, Socialist, 7,800,000; ex-Chancellor Marx, Centrist, 3,600,000; Thaelmann, Communist, 1,800,000; Dr. Hellmuth, Democrat, 1,600,000; Dr. Held, Bavarian People's party, 1,600,000; General Ludendorff, Ex-treme Nationalist, 300,000.

Thaelmann's vote shows a large Communist loss since the Reichstag December election. Then the Communists polled 2,700,000 votes. Judging from present indications, their total votes at the present election will be 1,250,000.

The general prophecy is borne out that no candidate would be elected President at this election, necessitating a second election on April 26.

Assuming 28,000,000 votes were cast, the absolute majority required for election is more than 14,000,000, and, as the favorite—the Right bloc candidate, Jarres—is credited by his most sanguine adherents with not more than 11,000,000 votes, it appears certain that the April election must be held before it is known who will be Ebert's successor in the Presidential chair.

The Republican parties—Socialists, Democrats and Centrists—already are prophesying victory at the second election. It is assumed in Republican circles that these parties will concentrate upon one candidate, probably Dr. Marx, and command among them sufficient votes to defeat the Right-bloc candidate, even if he is backed by the combined strength of Nationalists, German People's party, "Volkisch" Extremists, the Bavarian People's party, and smaller groups. On the other hand, the Right parties still are hoping the Republicans will be divided at the second election, as they now are, and will split their votes among two or more candidates, thus enabling the Right candidate to become President.

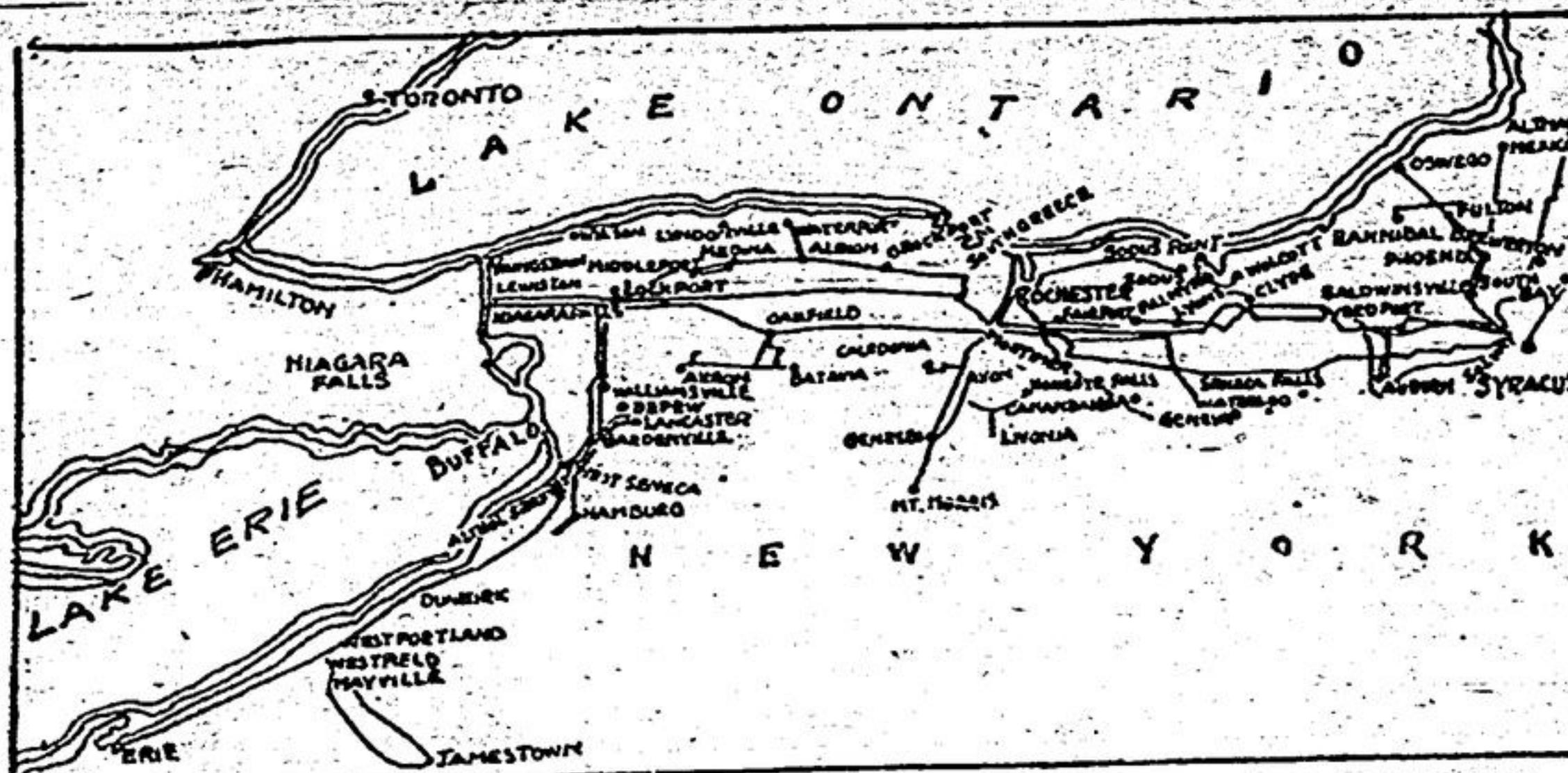
PRINCE STARTS ON 25,000-MILE TRIP

Undergoes Typhoid Inoculation on Advice of Ship's Doctor.

On Board H.M.S. Repulse, March 29.—The Prince of Wales was greeted to-day with warm sunny weather and a smooth sea as the battle cruiser Repulse ploughed its way through the Bay of Biscay headed for South Africa.

Yesterday shortly after the cruiser left Portsmouth for the trip to South Africa and South America, the Prince underwent typhoid inoculation. He gallantly led a band of volunteers who took the inoculation on the recommendation of the ship's doctor.

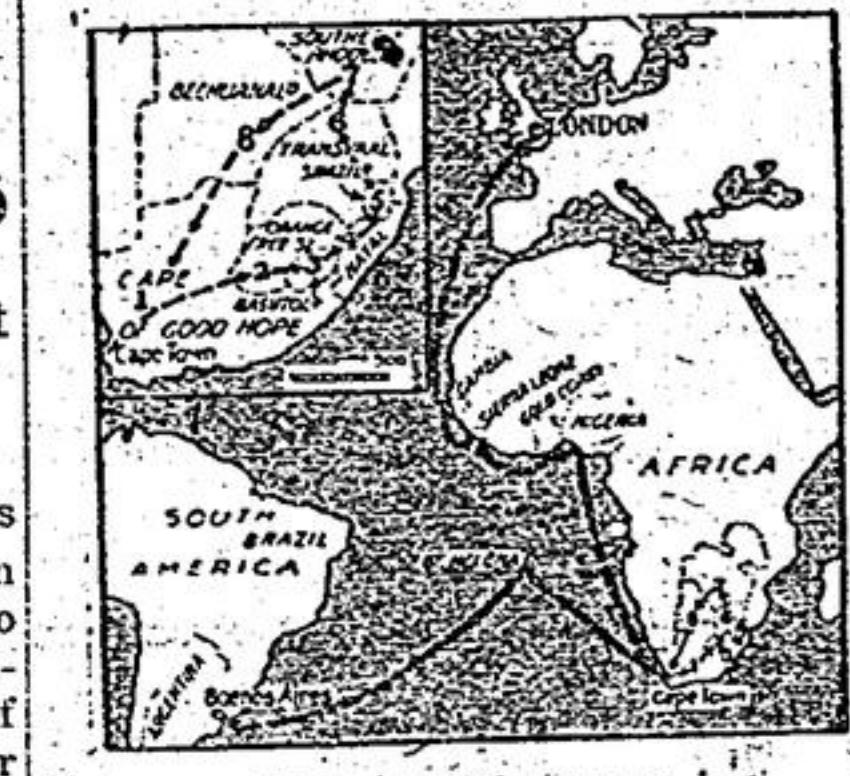
The Prince intends to enjoy a thorough rest before the arrival of the cruiser at Bathurst, on the west coast of Africa, April 4, the first leg of his 25,000-mile trip.



HUGE DISTRICT IN U.S. DEPENDENT ON POWER FROM THE ONTARIO HYDRO
Under long term contracts taken over from two companies the publicly owned Ontario Hydro system last year supplied about 85,000 horse-power of electricity for distribution in the United States. The district supplied is 200 miles long from east to west. A tax of \$1.95 per h.p. will now have to be paid on all the power exported and must be shouldered by those who get the power or by the Hydro municipalities which supply it. All the places on the map get Hydro power.

Girl Dying of Paralysis Saved by Grafting Gland

A despatch from Lille, France, says:—One of the strangest operations ever attempted has just been accomplished here. At the moment of the execution of two murderers, Olivier and Poproski, a little girl was dying of paralysis in a hospital. While the body of Poproski was still warm, after the guillotine had done its work, doctors, with the authorization of the prefect, extracted a gland from his throat, rushed it to the hospital, and grafted it on the sick girl. The operation seems to have succeeded.



Prince's Itinerary
The route to be followed by the prince on his forthcoming tour below the line is shown on the above map. The inset sketch shows more detail of his itinerary in South Africa. In addition to visiting the Argentine republic in South America, he will also tour parts of the republics of Uruguay and Chile.

In matters that can be decided but once there should be mature consideration.

CANADIANS RETURN FROM UNITED STATES

Records Now Being Kept of Citizens Who Declare Intention of Resettling in the Dominion.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Total immigration into Canada between March 31, and December 31, 1924, was 100,570, it was stated in the House of Commons on Thursday afternoon. In addition, 37,317 Canadians who had migrated to the United States returned to live in Canada between April 1 and December 31, last year. Previous to April 1, no record of returning Canadians was kept.

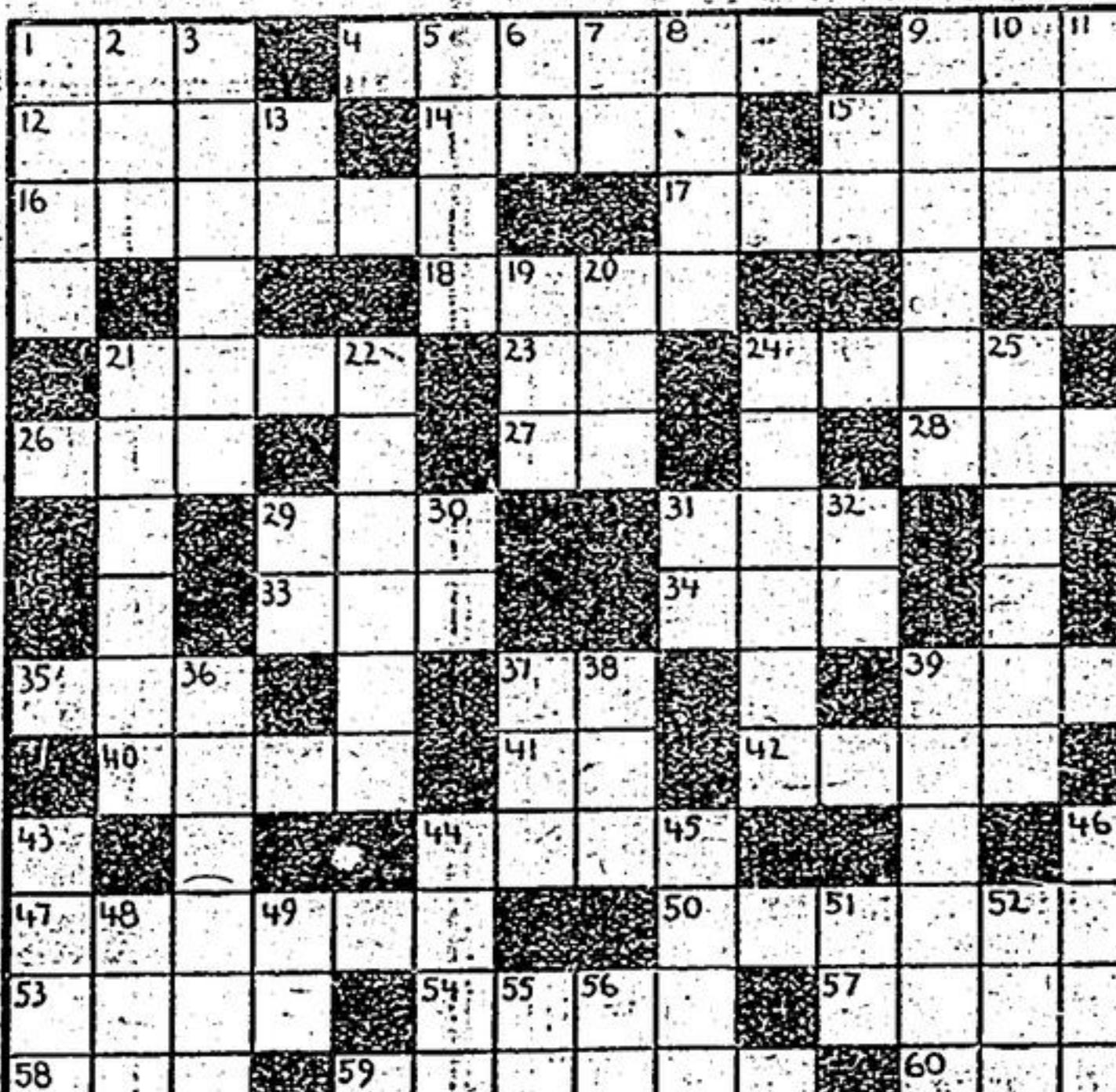
Immigration during February amounted to 2,210, an increase of 203 over the previous month, according to an official statement by the Department of Immigration and Colonization. In immigrant arrivals, January and February are the low months of the year, as mid-winter is a season in which immigration is not encouraged by the Canadian department.

Of the February arrivals 542 were British, 800 from the United States, and 868 from other countries. Immigration from United States shows an increase of 168 over January.

Canadians returning from the United States after having been in that country for six months or over, and declaring their intention of remaining permanently in Canada, totalled 2,012.

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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—Flying mammal
- 4—Impassive
- 9—A vehicle
- 12—Work animals
- 14—An ideal spot
- 15—Mislay
- 16—To indicate
- 17—Part of a volcano
- 18—A girdle
- 21—Garden vegetable
- 22—Pronoun
- 24—for two performers
- 26—Appearance
- 27—Point of compass (abbr.)
- 28—to steal
- 29—Endeavor
- 31—Collection of notable sayings
- 33—Single
- 34—to psich
- 35—the seven edge
- 37—to perform
- 39—Brawl
- 40—to peruse
- 41—toward the top
- 42—Malicious look
- 44—to be alive with
- 47—Food for livestock
- 50—Birdhouse
- 53—Lying down
- 54—to leave out
- 55—a luminary
- 56—to set free
- 57—Affirmed
- 58—Female sheep
- 59—Portend
- 60—

VERTICAL

2—an edged tool

- 3—Sensitive
- 5—Mark aimed at in quoits (pl.)
- 6—a department of the army (abbr.)
- 7—French article
- 8—Unit of measurement
- 9—Annoy
- 10—to employ
- 11—a slave
- 13—Contradiction
- 15—Southern State (abbr.)
- 19—the beard of grain
- 20—Perceive
- 21—Polignant
- 22—Averted
- 24—Refusal
- 25—Stupor
- 29—Preposition
- 30—Pronoun
- 31—in like manner
- 32—in or nearby
- 36—Repaired
- 37—Owing
- 38—Unfasten (post.)
- 39—Return payment
- 43—Distant
- 44—to move faster than a walk
- 45—Comrade
- 46—Funeral pile
- 48—Japanese cash
- 49—a degree (abbr.)
- 51—Exists
- 52—Uncooked
- 53—Mother (abbr.)
- 55—Pronoun

THE MARKETS

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.81½c; No. 2 North, \$1.66½c; No. 3 North, \$1.73½c; No. 4 wheat, \$1.63½c.

Man. oats—No. 2 CW, 60½c; No. 3 CW, 56½c; extra No. 1 feed, 57½c;

No. 1 feed, 54½c; No. 2 feed, 50½c.

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

American corn, track, Toronto—No. 3 yellow, \$1.29.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28; shorts, per ton, \$30; middlings, \$36; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.30.

Ont. oats—No. 2 white, 40 to 43c.

Ont. wheat—No. 2 winter, not quoted; No. 1 \$1.43; No. 3 winter, not quoted; No. 1 commercial, nominal, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Barley—Malting, 72 to 77c.

Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, \$1.05 to \$1.09.

Man. flour, first pat., \$10.10; Toronto; do, second pat., \$9.60, Toronto.

Ont. flour—90 per cent. pat., \$7 to \$10, in bags, Montreal or Toronto; do, bulk, seaboard, \$6.60.

Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$8.

Screenings—Standard, recleaned, f. o.b. bay ports, per ton, \$28.

Hay—No. 2, per ton, \$11 to \$12; No. 3, per ton, \$9 to \$10.50; mixed, per ton, \$8 to \$10.

Cheese—New, large, 24½ to 25c; twins, 25 to 25½c; triplets, 25½ to 26c; Stiltons, 26c. Old, large, 23 to 26c; twins, 26 to 27c; triplets, 27 to 28c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 36 to 37c; No. 1 creamery, 35 to 36c; No. 2, 33 to 34c. Dairy prints, 28 to 29c.

Eggs—Fresh extras, in cartons, 37 to 38c; loose, 35 to 36c; fresh firsts, 33 to 34c; splits, 31 to 32c.

Live poultry—Hens, over 4 to 5 lbs., 20c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, M.F., 24c; do, corn fed, 22c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 22c.

Dressed poultry—Hens, over 4 to 5 lbs., 28c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 22c; spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, M.F., 35c; do, corn fed, 32c; roosters, 20c; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 27c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, lb., 6½c; primes, 6c.

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

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., 30 to 33c; cooked hams, 45 to 47c; smoked rolls, 20 to 21c