

Muskoka District Sees Wreck of First Ontario Air Disaster

Two Killed and Five Injured as Holiday Party at Beaumaris Were Hurtled to the Ground as Plane Refuses to Function

THREE GIRLS VICTIMS

Holiday fatalities and hazards has written a page of fatal history in Ontario. Late Thursday evening a holiday party in Muskoka chartered an air plane to see the famous district from the modern view point, the air.

Two dead and five injured was the toll in the subsequent crash, near Beaumaris, Lake Muskoka, which terminated the holiday of the party of six Americans. The dead are Pilot Haines and Robert Irving, aged 18 years, of Pittsburg. Walter Phillips, of Philadelphia, may die as result of injuries.

The tragedy the first one to have occurred in the Province under such conditions as to definitely add the air-plane to the list of holiday hazards. A district which during past years has become steeped to tragedy by drowning or boat mishap, experienced a thrill of horror when it heard of the invasion of this new death.

The tragedy occurred when the plane, a six-passenger Loening amphibian type, developed engine trouble at a height of 500 feet. Captain Haines tried to bring it down into the tops

of some trees, but missed them and landed instead on the bare granite rock on the farm of Fred Mills, with in sight of the players at the 11th hole of the Beaumaris golf course.

Pilot Terribly Injured
Young Irving's broken body was one of the first dragged out of the wreckage. Captain Haines, with both legs and his back broken, was found doubled over the shattered controls, in the unconscious state in which he later died. Phillips was unconscious and suffering from serious internal injuries. Of the other survivors, Miss Hill, with her left arm broken, suffered probably the severest injury. All the injured were placed in motor boats, made as comfortable as possible by willing hands, and speeded by the shortest possible, if at times, rock-dangerous, water route to Gravenhurst, where Dr. Parfitt and his sanatorium staff worked desperately to save the lives of both, Haines and young Phillips, and to care for the lesser-injured members of the party.

Mrs. Haines, wife of the pilot, was at his bedside when he died.

French System of Land Tenure Used in Quebec

Small Landowners Virtually Serfs as 300-Year-Old Customs Are Retained

Quebec.—There are few corners of the civilized world where old customs and procedures, scorned by modernists as ghosts of a dead and buried past, survive with such hardy persistence as in the Province of Quebec.

Probably the most striking of these survivals is the seigniorial system of land tenure, which, imported from feudal France three centuries ago, today is causing grave concern to representatives of several municipalities, although it was supposed to have been ended in 1854. In the days of Maison-Neuve, Frontenac and Laval, the small landowners, virtually serfs, proceeded on each Nov. 11 to the manor house of their overlord or seigneur to renew their oath of fealty and pay their annual dues. These payments frequently were made in the product of the field or the hunt.

In present days, when the thought of feudalism brings a smile to most lips, the few surviving seigneurs still receive the annual land rents from tenants, who include large corporations, wealthy country clubs, race tracks and other large property interests. The rents seldom exceed \$10 and frequently are below that figure, although many of the properties for which the nominal rent is paid are worth several thousands of dollars.

The "Grand Seigneurs" formerly handed out these properties to their retainers in return for services and dues to be rendered in perpetuity.

The majority of the seigniorial families have long since lost direct contact with the realms which they once ruled, the property rights have been acquired in many cases, whether by inheritance or purchase, by powerful religious orders. These now act as technical overlords of the land, collecting the troublesome dues when Armistice Day rolls around. Of the few early seigneurs surviving in the direct line of descent, that of Lotbiniere is notable because the ancient manor today houses the head of the historic

Fish and Wood Tar Now Drive Motors

Those and Similar Materials Said to Supply One-Third World's "Gasoline"

Aurora, Ill.—"Gasoline" made from fish oils, wood tar and similar products, other than crude oil is supplying one-third of the "gas" used in the world to-day. Dr. Gustav Egloff of Chicago, research director of an oil company, said here. Dr. Egloff is lecturing at the current American Chemical Society Institute at Northwestern University, Evanston.

Last year by the "cracking" process, 4,500,000,000 gallons of "gasoline" were made from oils which contained no gasoline, as such, he estimated. This meant that a great volume of crude oil was conserved. Dr. Egloff estimated that 450,000,000 fewer barrels of crude oil were required to drive the world's 29,500,000 automotive vehicles.

He predicted that motorists could save 3,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline this year if automobile manufacturers would make their cars with higher combustion pressure. At present, he declared, the full value is not obtained from the gas used.

The Morning After
"I hear Estello's coming-out party night before last was a huge success." "Rather! Some of the guests are still out."—Lito.

Old Moore's Prophecies Fulfilled During 1928

Survey Shows Accuracy of Many of His Forecasts

A survey of the world's events during the last few months reveals the remarkable fact that "Old Moore's Almanac," the famous handbook for forecasts and prognostications that has been an institution in this country for centuries has correctly foreshadowed many great crises and tragedies.

The Almanac, which is issued shortly before the first of every year, sets forth decisively certain occurrences which are promised for the ensuing year. Rarely are the forecasts cheerful ones, for "Old Moore" delights in earthquakes, fires, floods and similar catastrophes, but it is interesting to note how many of his prognostications have been borne out.

PREDICTIONS COME TRUE
For the first four months of the year "Old Moore" prophesied that there would be disastrous floods in America, severe earthquakes and volcanic activity in Central Europe and similar disturbances in various parts of the world.

The floods of this spring are now history. The series of cataclysmic earthquakes in the Balkan countries of Europe, particularly Greece and Bulgaria, filled the pages of the newspapers for many days during April.

"Old Moore" prophesied that China would again come into the limelight;

that serious wars would again take place in that country, and he hinted strongly at the prospect of Japan becoming embroiled in the conflict. How well this has been borne out is known to all.

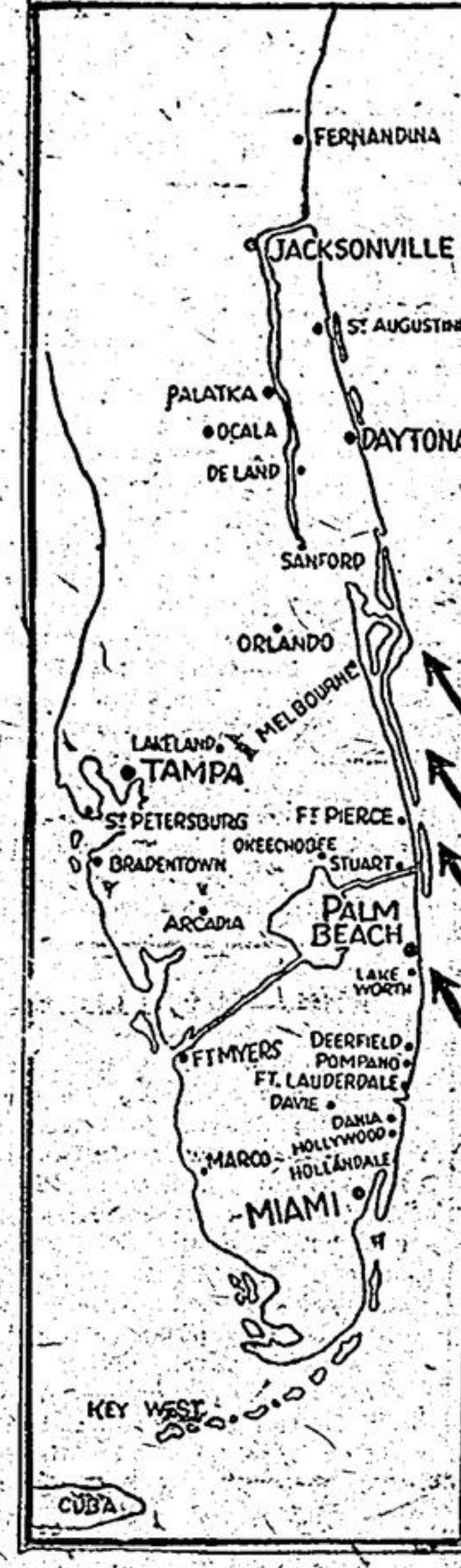
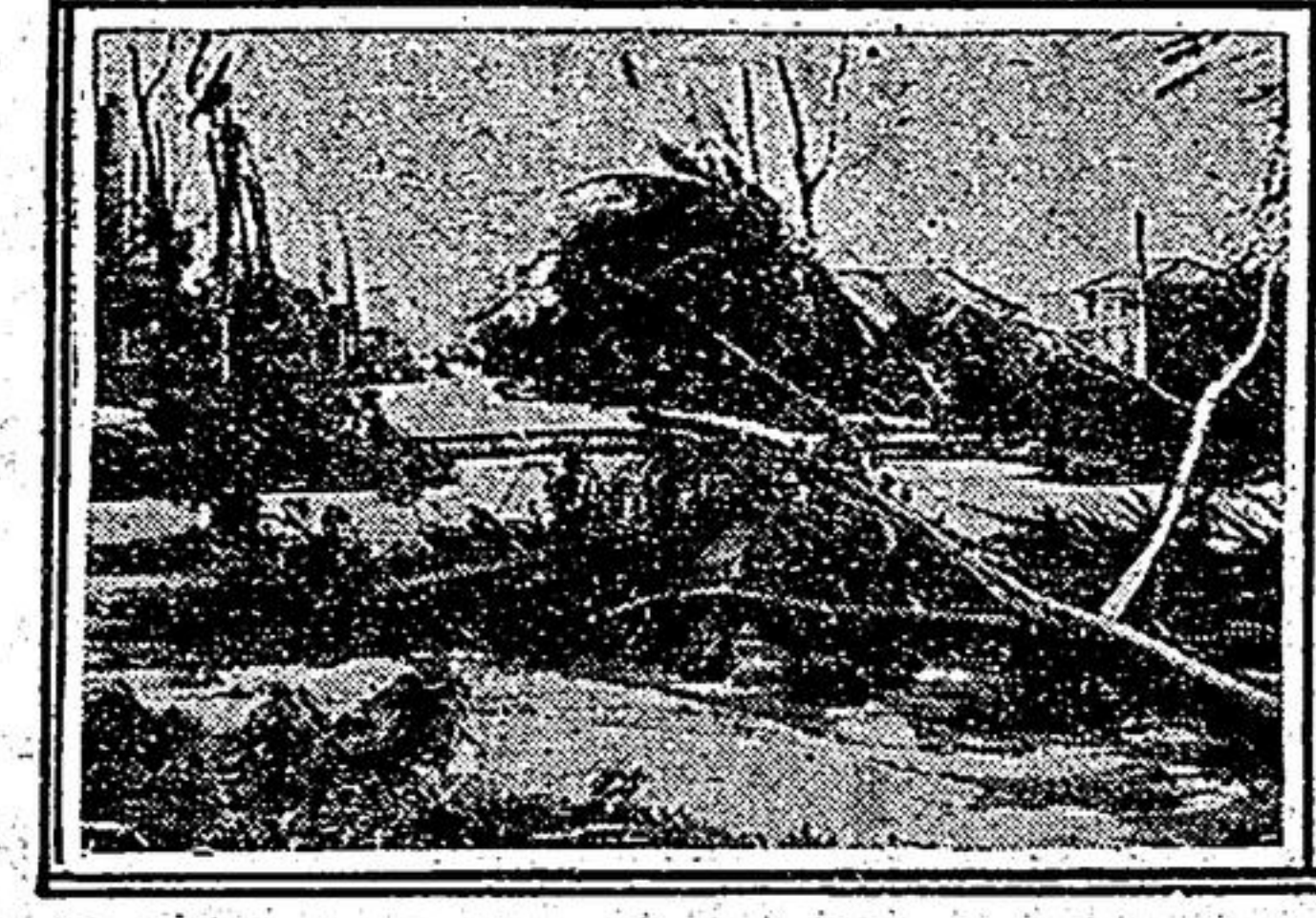
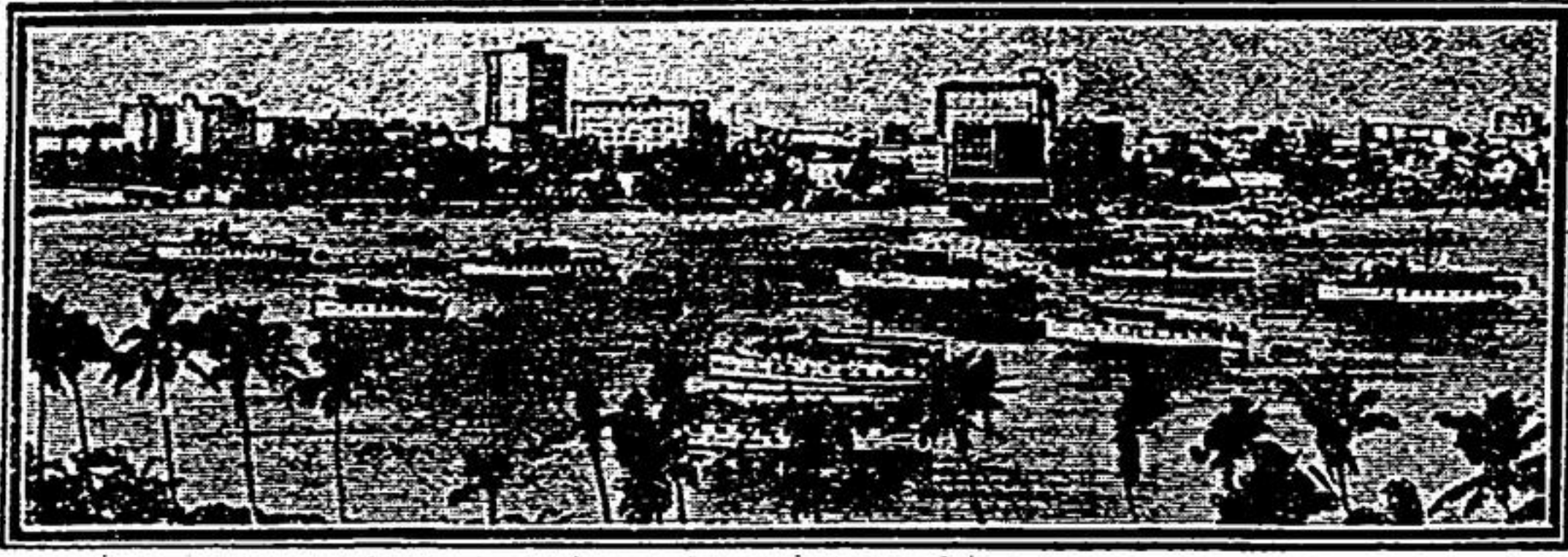
One prophecy of the Almanac of quite a different type from volcanic disturbances, excited considerable comment when it was first made. He predicted that some member of the English Royai Family would be stricken seriously ill during the early months of the year, and that nationwide alarm would be felt.

The fulfilment was worse than the prophecy. Viscount Trematon, nephew of Queen Mary, was injured in an automobile accident in France, and died as a result. The Duke of Connaught, uncle of King George, was taken ill with bronchial trouble in the south of France. Because of his advanced age, anxiety was felt, but he quickly recovered.

How many more of "Old Moore's" prognostications will be fulfilled is a question. He has predicted a war in southern Europe and a military onslaught by Soviet Russia against the world, both during the latter part of this year.

Uncanny ability or rare good luck—whichever it may be—"Old Moore" has struck it right so far.

Hurricane Imperils Palm Beach Shore



FAMED SOCIAL CENTRE LASHED BY GALE
Palm Beach and other Florida centres suffered severe damage in a hurricane which swept the coast. The top picture shows the water front of West Palm Beach, which missed disaster, with sky-scrapers in the background. Below is a view of the devastation wrought by the 1926 hurricane, and also a map showing the area affected by the present storm.

Floods rising rapidly in the wake of the hurricane constituted a new menace to many sections where the winds were accompanied and followed by torrential rains. Taylor's Creek which runs throughout Okeechobee City, ordinarily a lethargic branch about 15 feet wide was more than a mile wide and still was spreading. The creek was rising rapidly and had cut off more than 500 people by flooding highways.

R. C. Hull, living near Jupiter, brought a report of a dozen or more families in that vicinity homeless and badly in need of food. Hull also brought unconfirmed reports of four fatalities near Jupiter, but said, because of the wreckage left by the storm, and rapidly rising streams, he was unable to confirm them.

While the storm which swept inland at Palm Beach roared out across the Gulf of Mexico with decreasing intensity, another tropical disturbance was reported brewing near Santa Domingo, and shipping was warned in the vicinity of Jamaica and south of Haiti.

Split in British Humane Society on Sport Issue

London.—A serious dispute over the constitution of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Great Britain has arisen. A number of the members hold that such a society ought to take up a more active position than it has hitherto done against cruelty generally, including blood sports and the use of animals under circumstances where cruelty is liable to occur. The council, on the other hand, as now constituted, takes the view that it is cruelty in sport as in other walks of life, rather than sport itself, which ought to be abolished.

A case has been brought in the High Court of Chancery by Frank de Vere Summers and other members of the society to restrain the council and its president, Lord Banbury, from using certain proxies at this year's annual meeting.

Pending a decision in this case, and in conformity with an agreement reached with Mr. Summers, the council declared adjourned the general meeting which had been summoned recently to assemble in London. A number of members present at this meeting declined to accept the chairman's ruling that such adjournment should take place.

The meeting thereupon split into two parts amid scenes of some confusion. Lord Banbury and his supporters left the building, while the remainder, comprising about 100 members, and including Stephen Coleridge, remained behind under the chairmanship of T. Wallis-Grain and proceeded to dispose of the annual report and to elect a new committee.

Several resolutions were also passed, the chief one declaring that it should be made illegal to employ ponies below ground in any new coal pit, and regretting that the funds and organization of the R. S. P. C. A. had not been used in opposing this traffic.

British Justice Upholds Trust to Benefit Animals

Judge Declares That Such a Legacy Tends to "Promote Public Morality"

London.—Mr. Justice Romer of the Chancery division favorably decided that the £200,000 legacy in the form of an anti-vivisection trust holds good in British law, said that he had to ask himself the question: "Does a trust for the benefit of the lower animals tend to promote public morality?" He said that in his opinion it must be answered in the affirmative.

The case concerned the question raised by the will of the late Mrs. Sarah Martha Grove Grady, daughter of J. Beaumont of Huddersfield, who lived at Ilkley, Tunbridge Wells and Upper Norwood. She left a bequest to found the "Beaumont Animals Benevolent Society and for the formation of a committee of anti-vivisectionists to purchase land for a sanctuary for wild birds and animals from the depredations of men.

It was contended for the heir-at-law, the next of kin, that the gift was not a good charitable bequest, for one reason because no committee could be found who could comply with the conditions that the persons appointed should be declared anti-vivisectionists and opposed to all forms of sport involving cruelty to animals. The judge said that it had been established by authority that a gift, the object of which was to prevent cruelty to and suffering of animals was charitable.

After asking and answering the question quoted above the judge said that he did not agree that such a body of persons to govern the society as the testatrix desired could not be found and declared the gift legally sustained.

The Retiring Prelate



ARCHBISHOP WHO HAS RESIGNED AND HIS WIFE.
The Archbishop of Canterbury, resigned, is shown with his wife.

Market Reports

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS

Toronto wholesale dealers are paying the following prices, delivered:

Eggs, ungraded, cases returned—Fresh extras, 35 to 36c; fresh firsts, 32 to 33c; seconds, 26 to 27c.

Butter—Creamery, solids, pasteurized, No. 1, 38½ to 39c; No. 2, 37 to 37½c.

Churning cream—"Special," 36c; first, 35c; second, 32c.

Cheese—No. 1 large, colored, paraffined and Government graded 22½ to 23c.

PROVISION PRICES

Toronto wholesale dealers are quoting the following prices to the trade:

Smoked meat—Hams, med., 29 to 32c; cooked hams, 46c; smoked rolls, 24c; breakfast bacon, 27 to 32c; do, fancy, 36c; backs, peeled, 34 to 36c; do, smoked, 38 to 40c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$21; 70 to 90 lbs., \$19; 90 to 100 lbs., and up, \$18; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$11.50; heavyweight rolls, \$38.50 per bbl.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 15¼c; tubs, 16¼c; pails, 16c; prints, 18c. Shortening, tierces, 14¼c; tubs, 15¼c; pails, 15c; tins, 17c; prints, 16c.

GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Grain dealers on the Toronto Board of Trade are making the following quotations for car lots:

Man. wheat—No. 2 North, \$1.16; No. 3 North, \$1.06; No. 4 wheat, \$1.03; No. 2 tough, \$1.09; No. 3 tough, \$1.01; No. 4 tough, 96c. (c.i.f. Goderich and bay ports.)

Man. oats—No. 1 feed, 50¼c; tough No. 1 feed, 48¼c. (c.i.f. Goderich and bay ports.)

Am. corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.18; No. 3 yellow, \$1.16. (c.i.f. Goderich and bay ports.)

Millfeed, del. Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, \$30.25; shorts, per ton, \$32.25; middlings, \$43.25.

Ont. oats—Good, sound, heavy oats, in car lots, 40c f.o.b. shipping new crop, \$1.15.

Ont. good milling wheat, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights, \$1.15.

Barley—Milling, 70 to 72c. Buckwheat—Not quoted.

Rye—No. 2, not quoted.

Man. flour—First patents, in jute, \$7.60; Toronto second patents, in jute, \$7.60; flour—Toronto, 90 per cent, pails, per barrel, in car lots, nominal; seaboard, not quoted.

HAY AND STRAW

Local wholesale hay and straw dealers are making the following quotations to farmers:

No. 1 loose, \$18 to \$19; lower grades, \$10 to \$11; wheat straw, \$10 to \$10.50; oat straw, \$9 to \$9.50.

LIVE STOCK

Heavy beef steers, choice, \$11.50 to \$12; do, fair, \$10.20 to \$11; butcher steers, choice, \$11 to \$11.75; butcher heifers, choice, \$10.75 to \$11.40; do, com., \$9 to \$10; butcher cows, good to choice, \$8 to \$8.55; do, fair to good, \$6.75 to \$7; do, com., \$6 to \$6.50; canners and cutters, \$4 to \$5; butcher bulls, good to choice, \$8 to \$8.50; do, med., \$7.50 to \$7.75; holognaes, \$6.50 to \$6.75; baby beef, \$11 to \$13.50; feeders, choice, \$9.25 to \$12; do, fair, \$8 to \$8.50; stockers, choice, \$8 to \$10; do, fair, \$7 to \$7.75; springers, choice, \$100 to \$120; milch cows, choice, \$85 to \$95; calves, choice, \$14.50 to \$15; do, med., \$10 to \$13; do, grassers, \$7 to \$7.50; lambs, \$15 to \$15.50; bucks, \$14 to \$14.50; do, heifers, \$4 to \$5; do, culls, \$2 to \$4.50; hogs, select, w.o.c., \$14; do, fed., \$12.60; do, thick smooths, w.o.c., \$13.50; do, fed., \$13.10.

Discarding Fruit Often Pays

Drastic thinning of fruit on trees is strongly recommended. The number of apples on an overloaded tree may be reduced as much as twenty-five or even fifty per cent, without reducing the yield. That means that you have just as many bushels of apples, but since the apples will be larger they will be more easily harvested and marketed. The advantages of thinning are appreciated most in years of an abundant apple crop, when anything that will make marketing easier is a thing worth while.

As for pruning berry bushes, the question, as far as the desirability of summer pruning is concerned, has only one answer. It is highly desirable.

The old canes, which have borne their crop of fruit, may be removed from the berry patch as soon as possible after harvest. This serves to remove any diseased canes and prevent the further spread of disease. It allows all the energy of the root system to go into the production of new cane growth upon which the following year's fruit production may be expected.

Kansas Farmers Tour Canada

Vancouver, B.C.—A special trainload of farmers from the State of Kansas will tour British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba in August. In addition to viewing the mountain scenery of the coast province, they will look into the agricultural possibilities of Western Canada, where many former residents of Kansas and other grain states are now farming. Cheap lands and the favorable marketing conditions established in Canada are the attractions which have brought most of them northward.

The Kansas party will spend some time at Edmonton, Saskatoon and Winnipeg before returning south.

Immigration Laws

New York Sun: When the United States adhered to a most generously receptive policy in its treatment of immigrants the complaint was often made that too few farmers and too many town-bred men were coming to America. The sentiment aroused by this reconciled many citizens to drastic revision of the immigration laws. The British Dominions have shown no intention to place themselves in a similar situation.

Shakespeare revised—"For the apparel oft proclaims the woman"