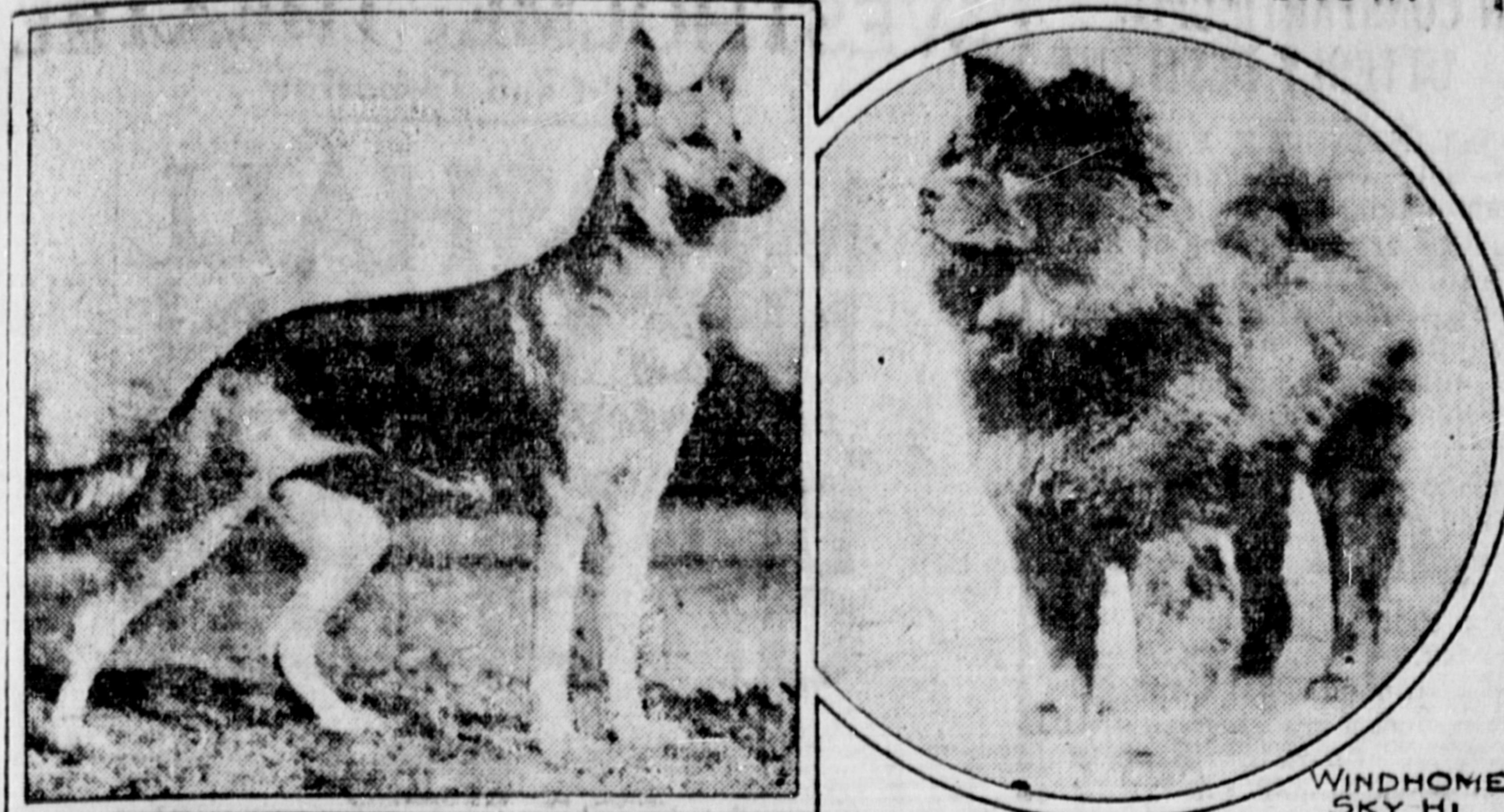


## POPULAR TYPES OF WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB SHOW.



ANNI VON HUMBOLDTPARK

PHOTO BY STROHMEYER

The annual dog show of the Westminster Kennel Club, which has just opened in Madison Square Garden, promises to be a wonder if the first day's activity is any indication. So many canines have been sent to the exhibit that fear is expressed for their housing. Exhibitors from all parts of the country are continuing to arrive with their ribbon winners. The Western States are well represented this year. Among the Canadian exhibitors are Joseph Russell of Toronto who has some very good Airedales, and W. J. Newton of Ottawa with his fox terriers. There are two wire-haired fox terriers in the show of which very little has been said, but which are real

FUR AUCTION  
AT NEW YORKAdvances in Price of Most Skins  
Reported in Summary  
Just Issued.

The summary of the recent fur auction at New York indicates that there is an advance in price of most furs. The following is the detail:

Badger, 5736 skins, declined 20 per cent.

Beaver, 5885 skins, declined 5 per cent.

Black bear, 148 skins, unchanged.

Polar bear, 90 skins, unchanged.

Chinchilla, 418 skins, unchanged.

Horse cat, 10,466 skins, advanced 50 per cent.

Civet cat, 18,320 skins, advanced 40 per cent.

Wildcat, 41,870 skins, advanced 50 per cent.

Ringtail cat, 4859 skins, advanced 50 per cent.

Eremine, 66,318 skins, advanced 20 per cent.

Fisher, 365 skins, advanced 25 per cent.

Fitch, 1,478 skins, advanced 40 per cent.

Blue fox, 513 skins, advanced 10 per cent.

Cross fox, 421 skins, declined 10 per cent.

Grey fox, 5,640 skins, advanced 10 per cent.

Red fox, 13,384 skins, advanced 20 per cent.

Silver fox, 506 skins, unchanged.

Sundry fox, 11,496 skins.

White fox, 250 skins, advanced 25 per cent.

Australian fox, 14,735 skins, advanced 20 per cent.

Kolinsky, 14,735 skins, advanced 35 per cent.

Persian lamb, 7,151 skins, advanced 50 per cent.

Shiraz, 4,155 skins, advanced 25 per cent.

Leopard, 332 skins, advanced 25 per cent.

Lynx, 525 skins, advanced 15 per cent.

Marmot, 109,879 skins, advanced 35 per cent.

Baum marten, 476 skins, advanced 25 per cent.

Stone marten, 2,001 skins, advanced 25 per cent.

Marten, 3,674 skins, advanced 30 per cent.

Mink, 41,102 skins, advanced 10 per cent.

Musk, brown, 219,987 skins, advanced 15 per cent.

Musk, black, 2,498 skins, advanced 15 per cent.

Musk, southern, 142,351 skins, advanced 15 per cent.

Mole, 301,779 skins, advanced 20 per cent.

Nutria, 27,834 skins, advanced 20 per cent.

American opossum, 112,724 skins, advanced 30 per cent.

Australian opossum, 9,367 skins, advanced 30 per cent.

Ringtail opossum, 20,380 skins, advanced 25 per cent.

Otter, 1,727 skins; northern un-

ly two of the greatest dogs ever imported. They are Welsh Scout and Miss Springtime, a pair shown in England by George S. Thomas and sold by him to Homer B. Gage of Worcester, Mass. This pair took the highest possible honors in England during the last two years, and on several occasions were rated best in the show. Canines of nine foreign nations are in the exhibit, and competition promises to be keen among the foreign breeds.

changed, southern advanced 15 per cent.

Raccoon, 38,624 skins, advanced 25 per cent.

Rabbits, Australian and New Zealand, 212,829 pounds; furries unchanged, hatters advanced 25 per cent.

Russian sable, 1,280 skins, unchanged.

Hair seal, 6,022 skins, advanced 20 per cent.

Squirrel, 48,734 skins, advanced 25 per cent.

Skunk, 413,691 skins, advanced 10 per cent.

Wolf, 9,355 skins, advanced 30 per cent.

Wolverine, 137 skins, unchanged.

Black bear, 148 skins, unchanged.

Polar bear, 90 skins, unchanged.

Chinchilla, 418 skins, unchanged.

Horse cat, 10,466 skins, advanced 50 per cent.

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## THE DAILY NEWS

ISLANDS ARE  
BEING BOOSTED  
GREAT BRITAIN

Queen Charlottes As Field For  
Emigrants Told About in  
London Telegraph.

Even as the allotment worker welcomes rain and not hail, so the overseas Briton welcomes men and not jobseekers, and the South African advertisement for men who will "work hard" voice the necessities of all the Dominions, says a special correspondent in the London Daily Telegraph, writing on the Queen Charlotte Islands as a future field for British emigration. To draw a fantasy-picture of a land where milk and honey will flow by gravity into men's mouths is a sure means of filling Dominion cities with unemployed. On the other hand with an Empire stretching from Basin Land in the Northern ice-cap, through the torrid seas, and on to far Macquarie Island, the citizen of this world-empire is disposed to seek for some spot so suited upon by Nature that he may get the greatest return for his hard work compatible with a climate suited to his constitution. Few, if any, intending migrants have the funds at their disposal to admit of a personal visit to all the possible, or even the most probable, spots available, with a view to making their own choice as between their rival merits. Many must, perchance, rely upon the reports of those who have gone before them to spy out the land.

The merits of the little-known Queen Charlotte Islands, off the coast of Northern British Columbia, have lately been brought before the Empire Development Parliamentary Committee with a view to their wider appreciation among intending migrants. Graham Island that would appear to be suitable for settlement. Its modest and yet adequate rainfall makes it by far the most comfortable climate to be found north of Victoria. A lower temperature than 48 degrees is unlikely in winter, and the highest recorded in the summer of 1918 was 77 degrees. Snow very evenly lies in the winter and summer frosts are unknown. The cultivable land is reported as 535,000 acres, all in one block, and this forms the largest such area within 200 miles of the growing city of Prince Rupert, a sure market, with its railway connection to the east for the island's produce.

## Naden Harbor.

Naden Harbor is six miles long by two broad, and it is entered by one narrow passage between the sombre spruce trees less than half a mile wide, thus providing a land-locked salt-water lake comparable to the British Invergordon. But Masset Inlet, twelve miles further east, with Masset village at its entrance, forms a narrow river-like channel for no less than seventeen miles, and then opens out into an inland sea six miles broad and eighteen long, dotted with islands. On this inland sea is situated the growing township of Port Clements.

## Forest Growth.

The forest growth is remarkable in several ways. Apart from its dense character, the trees are very often large, reaching, in some cases, a circumference of 30 feet, with a length of 250 to 300. The principal species which occur are the Sitka spruce, the giant red and yellow cedars, the Northwest coast pine, and the Pacific yew. In addition to these the alder grows to a large size, often having a diameter of from 12 inches to 20 inches, or even larger; the willow is often of fair size, and the Oregon crab apple grows along some of the inland streams, and also on the beaches, and forms a great impediment to travel owing to its spiky or thorny character.

## Agricultural Possibilities.

Mr. Humphreys in his report to the surveyor-general, provincial land survey in 1909, said: "This land can be very easily cleared, as the trees do not seem to be very deeply rooted, and there is no rock, and hardly any boulders." A modern donkey-engine will handle, under experienced guidance, these same logs as though they were scaffolding poles. Furthermore, this dense forest only fringes the shores and inlets to a depth of 300 to 400 yards, and behind it is the country that is, generally speaking, composed of large flat areas of land, wet and swampy in places, covered with small scrub pine and spruce. This land is easily cleared, and the only problem is drainage and the conversion of the muskeg into soil. As regards the former, there is no difficulty, as the levels are comfortably above high-water, and once drained by surface ditches, the usual procedure is to "burn over" the muskeg, following which crops have been sown within three weeks and good results obtained with lettuces, radishes, and such-like garden produce. The potatoe of Graham Island are particularly large and fine, and famous along the coast.

In his report in 1909, Mr. Humphrey remarked that he found the settlers already on Graham Island well pleased with their lands and prospects and he added, "There would undoubtedly be many more there today, only, there being no steamer service of any kind to Masset, it is impossible for intending settlers to get there and take a look round in reasonable time and at reasonable cost." Later came the war, draining the islands of every available man; but with the return of peace to Europe, the dawn of prosperity in British Columbia, and a regular steamer service to Masset, the future of these islands is undoubtedly rosy.

## DIogenes' FIND.

"You have ended your quest for an honest man?"

"Yes," said Diogenes, as he put his lantern away.

"Where did you find him?"

"Holding public office. Instead of saying he was serving the people at a great personal sacrifice he said if he hadn't landed the job he might have starved to death,"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

## Fisherries.

The Indian population was originally some 5000 to 7000, but has decreased to a present 700, who from the middle of June to the middle or end of August desert the island en masse for the mainland, where they are employed in the salmon canneries. Naden, being nearer to the great Pacific halibut banks than any other port, is bound presently to become the Lowestoft of the West. At present the great Prince Rupert cold storage plant, the largest in the Empire, handles the great mass of the fish that is brought in from beyond the Queen Charlottes, and daily sends them east in special refrigerating cars.

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## CANADIAN STEAM LAUNDRY

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# MACDONALD'S Cut Brier

MORE TOBACCO FOR THE MONEY

*The Tobacco with a heart*

- Canada's Best Buy -  
THE ECONOMY PACKAGE

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Lumber & Lath  
Shiplap-Boards and Dimension  
Kiln Dried Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Finish  
SPRUCE LATHPRINCE RUPERT LUMBER CO.  
Seal Cove, Prince Rupert  
Telephone 361

## LAUNDRIES AND CHEMICALS

The telephone tinkled the other day, and a feminine voice said, "I have been reading your advertising lately, but don't the laundries use chemicals in their washing?"

Yes, we do use chemicals; so does your baker, and so does every housewife when she makes those delicious hot biscuits you enjoy so much.