# CANADA IS A LAND WITH A GREAT FUTURE

### Population Not Much More Than That of Greater New York—Second in Wheat, Wonderful Resources.

Canada is a country in its infancy. With a population that is not very much larger than that of Greater New York scattered over an area of over 3,700,000 square miles, it is impossible even to imagine the possibilities of this Dominion. The United States has a population per square mile 14 times as great as that of Canada.

Fortunately for the Allied cause, the smallness of the population has always enabled Canada to have a large surplus of wheat, and she now ranks second in the great wheat exporting countries of the world; 268,000,000 bushels of wheat were shipped to Europe in 1915-16. In the whole of Canada and even in the three great wheat growing provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, only slightly more than one-tenth of all the land at present readily adaptable to agriculture was under crop last year.

The forests of Canada are unsurpassed and constitute a resource that will be called upon to a very great extent in the reconstruction period after the war. There are between five and six hundred million acres of forest. The total value of the different classes of forest products for 1916 was $173,000,000. The exports of forest products to the United Kingdom, United States and other countries realized in that year over $43,000,000.

In one of the most essential mineral products Canada leads the world. In 1917, 84,500,000 pounds of nickel were produced. This represents over 80% of the world's production. The largest asbestos mines in the world are in the Province of Quebec, and at present supply the greater part of the world's consumption. The war has stimulated in a very pronounced manner the production of all those metals which are necessities of war. Some of them had never even been developed prior to the outbreak of war. Only a comparatively small part of the coal resources has been touched; an estimate of the examined mineral coal areas shows that there are 73,500,000,000 tons of bituminous coal and 461,000,000 tons of anthracite.

In regard to its fisheries, Canada has been richly endowed by nature with an extensive coast line, innumerable rivers and lakes. The Canadian lobster fisheries of the Atlantic and the Gulf of St. Lawrence are the most productive in the world.

Canada holds a position second to no other country in the world in regard to its water-power possibilities. At present 1,800,000 24-hour horsepower have been developed. It is estimated that, within areas likely to be populated in the near future, there is an aggregate of nearly 18,000,000 24-hour horsepower.

In its fur-bearing animals Canada has an opportunity that is presented to but few other countries to develop a great fur industry. The annual output of furs is 15% of the value of the whole world's production.

Finally, the transportation system has developed at a rapid rate. The railroad mileage of Canada for every 10,000 persons in nearly twice as great as that of the United States and more than eight times that of Germany. Consequently, Canada is well prepared to meet the transportation requirements of those future settlers who will cultivate immense areas of good agricultural land lying within fifteen miles of the railroads.

Canada is yet but a very young nation. Only a minute portion of its resrouces has been examined; vast areas have never been explored. Now is the time, in the present great world crisis, for the most careful study and economic development of its resources and their industrial derivatives in order that Canada may be prepared, at the restoration of peace to rebuild the devastated regions of Europe and feed, clothe and shelter all those who may come to its hospitable shores.—Reprinted from the Wall Street Journal, New York, one of the world's greatest financial authorities.

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To make fried mush pour cornmeal mush into an enameled dish and when cold cut into slices and fry in hot drippings until well browned. Serve hot with butter and syrup.

Some potato seed was chilled last winter and the buds may be injured. Before planting see that the sprouts have started a little or test by placing a potato or two in a warm place.

# BRITISH POSITIONS IN SOMME REGION IMPROVED IN LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### Allied Line Completely Re-established in the Voormezeele-La Clytte Sector After Hard Fighting—Enemy Gains Footing Near Albert at Cost of Heavy Losses.

A despatch from London says:—A vigorous counter-attack on Wednesday night resulted in the re-establishment of the allied line in the Voormezeele-La Clytte sector, where the Germans in a local attack yesterday succeeded in making some advance. This operation developed hard fighting throughout most of the day and into the night.

Two attacks were attempted against the British lines in the Somme sector. The first, at Bouzincourt, was dispersed. Near Albert the enemy, after suffering heavy casualties, succeeded in penetrating the defence positions on a front of about 150 yards.

The Canadian forces from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have engaged in a successful local attack south of Arras.

A despatch from the British Army in France, says:—The Germans had intended to make a much more pretentious assault in Flanders on Wednesday than they were actually able to carry out, it has been learned. Their failure was due to the excellent work of the allied gunners and to a small coincident operation by the French east of Scherpenberg, which came at the right moment to help upset the enemey plans in this sector.

The Germans preceded their advance by a terrific all-night bombardment against both British and French over a wide front. At 9.30 o'clock the infantry was started by the 52nd Reserve, which was sent against the British in Ridge Wood and the neighboring territory southwest of Voormezeele, and by the 56th Division, which attacked the British on the right and the French on the left.

Before the battle started in earnest, however, everal things had happened which were to have a vital bearing on the day's programme. Along the Ypres-Comines Canal an unusual movement among the enemy had brought down a tremendous barrage from the British guns against a German division on the right of the 52nd Reserves. Nothing further happened along this sector, but it appeared later that the enemy had been assembling here to participate in the attack and had been so badly smashed that the idea of their taking part had been abandoned.

In the meantime along the French front between Locre and LaClytte the French had their eyes open and began a heavy bombardment. Also, the French had undertaken a small operation in the early morning for the capture of a position east of Scherpenberg Hill. The combination of the French attack and the great bombardment undoubtedly completely upset the German plans for additional German divisions, which were assembling to assist their comrades on their right, could not be brought in. As a consequence the asault was confined to a two-division affair, which was directed mainly against the British about Ridge Wood.

# Markets of the World

### Breadstuffs

Toronto, May 14.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.32½; No. 2 do., $2.20½; No. 3 do., $2.17½c; No. 4 wheat, $2.10½; in store Fort William, including 2½c tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 81⅝c; No. 3 C.W., 78⅝c; extra No. 1 feed, 78⅝c; No. 1 feed 75⅝c, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 86 to 87c; No. 3 white, 85 to 86c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2. Winter, per car lot, $2.22; basis in store Montreal.

Peas—Nominal.

Barley—Malting, $1.54 to $1.55, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—$1.84 to $1.86, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, $2.45, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—War quality, $10.90; new bags, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, $10.65, new bags, Toronto and Montreal freights, prompt shipment.

Millfeed — Car lots — Delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $35.40; shorts, per ton, $40.40.

Hay—No. 1. per ton, $16.00 to $17.00; mixed, $14.00 to $15.00, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $8.50 to $9.00, track Toronto.

### Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 41 to 42c; prints, per lb., 42 to 43c; dairy, per lb., 37 to 38c.

Eggs—New laid, 38 to 39c.

Poultry—Dressed chickens, 30 to 32c; fowl, 30 to 33c; ducks, 25 to 30c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:—

Cheese—New, large, 23½ to 24c; twins, 23¾ to 24¼c; old, large, 25½ to 26c; twin 26 to 26½c.

Butter—Fresh, dairy, choice, 40 to 42c; creamery prints, cut, 45 to 46c; fresh made, 46 to 47c; solids, 44 to 45c.

Margarine—32 to 34c. lb.

Eggs—New laid, 42 to 43c; new laid, in cartons, 45 to 46c.

Dressed poultry—Milk-fed chickens, 38 to 40c; fowl, 38 to 40c; turkeys, 40 to 45c.

Live poultry—Turkeys, 30c; chickens, lbs., 28 to 30c; hens, 33 to 37c.

Beans — Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, $8.75; imp., hand-picked, Burma or Indian, $6.75 to $7.25; Japan, $8.25 to $8.50; Limas, 19 to 20c.

Maple syrup—8½-lb. tins, 10 to a case, $14.50; imperial gallon tins, per tin, $2.25; imperial five-gallon cans, per can, $10.50; 15-gallon kegs, per gal., $2.00; maple sugar, 1-lb. box, pure, per lb., 24 to 25c.

### Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 36 to 38c; do., heavy 30 to 32c; cooked, 49 to 50c; rolls, 32 to 33c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 44c; backs, plain, 44 to 45c; boneless, 48 to 49c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 30 to 31c; clear bellies, 29 to 30c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 31½ to 32c; tubs, 31¾ to 32¼c; pails, 32 to 32½c; prints, 33 to 33½c. Compound tierces, 26 to 26½c; tubs, 26¼ to 26¾c; pails, 26½ to 27c; prints, 27½ to 28c.

### Montreal Markets

Montreal, May 14.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 96c; No. 3, 92c; extra No. 1 feed, 92c; No. 3 local white, 92c. Flour—New standard Spring wheat grade, $10.95 to $11.05. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs, $5.25. Bran, $35.40. Shorts, $40.40. Middlings, $48.00 to $50.00. Mouillie, $60.00 to $62.00. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $17.00.

### Live Stock Markets

Toronto, May 14.—Extra choice heavy steers, $14.50 to $15.50 choice heavy steers, $13.50 to $14.00; good heavy steers, $13.00 to $13.25; butchers' cattle, choice, $13.25 to $13.75; do., good, $12.00 to $12.25; do., medium, $11.65 to $11.85; do., common, $11.00 to $11.25; butchers' bulls, choice, $11.25 to $12.25; do., good bulls, $10.50 to $11.00; do., medium bulls, $9.50 to $10.25; do., rough bulls, $7.25 to $7.50; butchers' cows, choice, $11.25 to $12.25; do., good, $10.50 to $11.00; do., medium, $9.50 to $10.25; stockers, $9.50 to $11.00; feeders, $11.00 to $11.75; canners and cutters, $6.50 to $7.50; milkers, good to choice, $90.00 to $140.00; do., com. and med., $65.00 to $80.00; springers, $90.00 to $140.00; light ewes, $13.50 to $18.00; lambs, $18.00 to $20.50; calves, good to choice, $14.00 to $15.50; hogs, fed and watered, $20.75 to $21.00; do., weighed off cars, $21.00 to $21.25; do., f.o.b., $19.75 to $20.00

Montreal, May 14.—Choice steers, $12.50 to $13.50; do., good, $12 to $12.50; do., medium, $10 to $11.50; choice butchers' cows, $11 to $11.50; good cows, $10 to $10.75; medium, $8.50 to $9.50; butchers' bulls, $11 to $11.50; good bulls, $10 to $10.50; medium, $9 to $10. Calves—Milk-fed, $8 to $14; common, $6 to $7. Sheep—$16 to $17. Hogs—Selects, off cars, $21.75 to $22; sows, $19.50 to $20.

# 20 HUN PLANES FOUGHT BY TWO

### British Airmen Engaged Ten Times Their Number and Destroyed Eight.

A despatch from the British Army in France, says:—One of the most daring and magnificent bits of work ever done by British battle planes was carried out this week, when two British machines fought twenty German scouts to a standstill, destroying eight of the enemy and forcing several others to abandon the conflict because they had been so badly shot up. The British machines returned safely from this extraordinary engagement, having abandoned their attack only when their ammunition became exhausted at the end of a holf-hour of whirlwind fighting with machine-guns.

The battle was staged last Tuesday evening, and these are the details of it which now come to hand:

It was about sundown that two British battle planes, each with a pilot and observer, went wheeling across this part of the front in search of prey. They were well back of the enemy's line when they sighted seven German planes flying in formation.

The hardy Britishers didn't even pause to consider the odds against them, but turned the noses of the machines toward the enemy and raced in for the attack.

# OSTEND HARBOR PARTLY BLOCKED BY SINKING OF CONCRETE-FILLED CRUISER

### Another Successful Raid by British Navy on U-Boat Base—Heavy Bombardment of Port Held by Germans.

A despatch from London says: The German submarine base of Ostend, on the Belgian coast, has been partially blocked as the result of a new raid by British naval forces in which the cruiser Vindictive, laden with concrete, was sunk at the entrance.

The Vindictive lies at an angle not effectively blockading the channel at Ostend, but serving a very useful purpose. A partial and very serious blockade has been achieved, and under the conditions of tide and silting prevailing, this obstruction will certainly tend to increase.

As on the former occasion, the operation to block Ostend harbor was under the direction of Admiral Keyes.

Some of the men who participated in the affair returned here on Friday. They say it was completely successful.

The firing which covered the sinking of the Vindictive began about 1 o'clock Friday morning and lasted until 3 o'clock. The bombardment was very heavy and could be heard at Dover.

The night was clear, with the stars shining brilliantly, but there was a haze over the sea.

The Vindictive came under a fierce fire from the German shore batteries. She was navigated close into the pier in fine style and sunk by an internal charge. The crew escaped in fast motor boats. Only the number of officers and men absolutely necessary were on board the ship on account of the danger of her total loss. These, on signal, swarmed up from the engine rooms and stoke holds and took their positions at stations so as to slide quickly into the motor boats. The small boats were under heavy gun fire all the time while they were transferring the crew to the waiting destroyers.

A British Telephone Post in Palestine. Type of the trench 'phone station in use by the British armies in all the theatres of war. Telephoning is a necessity of modern war in order that the officers and men at the front may be always in touch with headquarters.

# ALLIES MAKE NOTABLE GAINS IN LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS IN FRANCE

### British Repulse German Attempt to Secure Position North of Albert—French Are Now in Possession of Town Park at Grivesnes.

A despatch from London says: The French on Friday made a notable advance at Grivesnes, five miles northwest of Montdidier, where they took the park of the town, which had been in German hands for three weeks. Almost 300 Germans were taken prisoners. Along the front to the north, there were scattering engagements, notably at Aveluy Wood, north of Albert, where the contending armies are striving for strategic ground. Hostile artillery is active in the Vimy region. There were also small operations in the Kemmel hill front, south of Ypres.

A despatch from the British Army in France says: The operation by which the British regained in a counter-attack the small portion of trench north of Albert which the Germans had captured on Friday, while a small one, was important. The position in question lay on high ground which had been hotly contested ever since the Germans stormed their way into Albert.

The temporary success of the Germans cost them dearly, for they suffered heavy casualties from the rifle and machine-gun fire which was poured into them as they advanced up the slopes. The operation was undertaken at about daybreak and shortly afterward the enemy attempted to reach the British lines east of Bouzincourt about 2,000 yards to the north. Here also the British were holding defenses on the high ground, which the invaders coveted because its occupation to work from for another big attack.

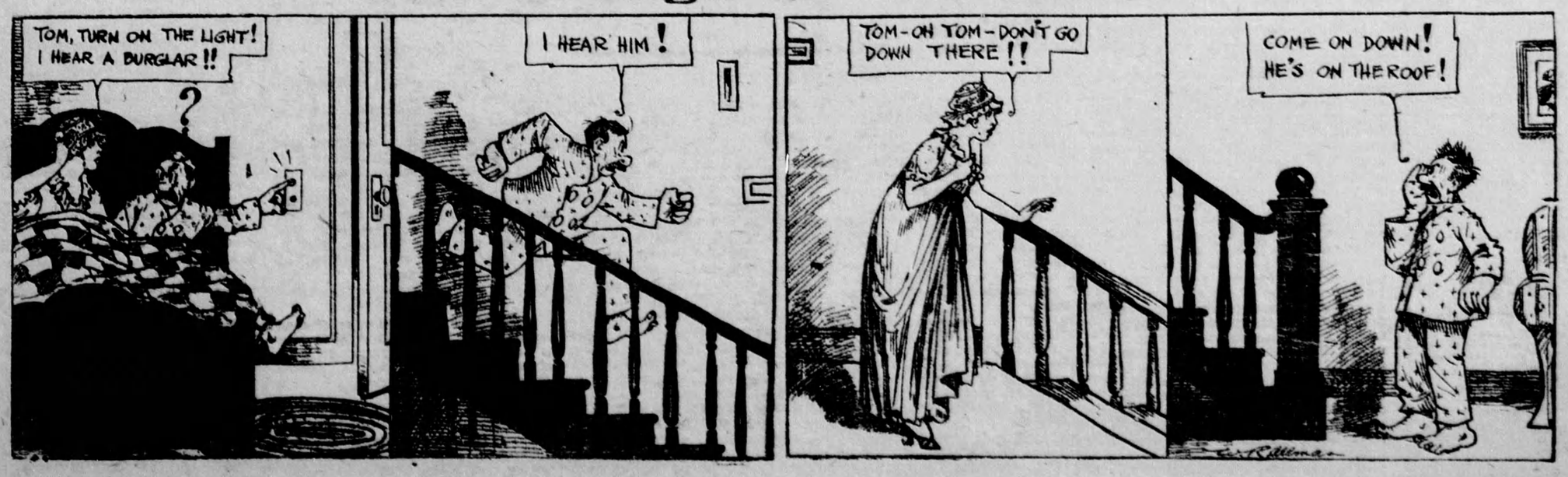
The hostile artillery fire was very heavy on Thursday night south of Arras. The air services on both sides were very active throughout the day, as the conditions were ideal for observation. There was much bombing and many engagements were fought in the air.

# EXPECTED GERMAN OFFENSIVE MAY NOT BEGIN FOR A FORTNIGHT

### Military Authorities of Opinion That the Enemy Has Met With Severe Repulse From Which Recovery Will Take Time.

A despatch from Paris says: Contrary to the belief expressed in despatches from correspondents with the French army, military authorities here do not believe that the next German offensive is as imminent as expected, and agree that the battle may not begin before a fortnight. Many reasons contribute to this delay, the foremost of which is the fact that so severe has been the repulse of the last week, especially on the days of the 29th and 30th, that sufficient time must elapse before the enemy can be able to fill in and reorganize his divisions. On the other hand, allied aviators are working such havoc in the enemy's lines that he is finding it extremely difficult to carry out concentrations. From high military authority it is understood the allies would be willing to give up Ypres if the enemy was willing to pay to the extent of about 20,000 men for it, and at that would be a good bargain, as tactically Ypres is worth less than 10,000. This authority expressed the belief that in the coming offensive aviation may play the most important role in the whole field of war. The allies are now much superior in the air than the enemy. It has been established recently that the German airplane production averaged from 1,800 to 2,000 machines. While it is not permitted to give the figures of the French and English output, it is not exaggerating to estimate it at more than double, and daily increasing. It is hoped that the allies will be able to give a demonstration of their superiority in the air before many months.

### Foch's Reserve Army Includes Nearly 250,000 Italians

A despatch from Washington says:—Italy's contribution to the reserve army General Foch is building up behind the lines in France for supreme emergency uses, numbers nearly a quarter of a million men, official despatches of Friday say, and the force is being strengthened steadily.

## The Doings of the Duffs.