Canada From Coast to Coast

Victoria, B.C.—Tweed cloth in four shades is being exhibited here as a sample of Canadian industry. It is from wool from British Columbia sheep, weaved on a new comb loom in this city and dyed at British Columbia dye works. The cloth is of very high class quality and it is believed will lead to the establishing of a woolen mill on this island.

Edmonton, Alta.—Red clover yielding at the rate of ten to six tons per acre has been harvested at the University farm. The clover is known as Atlaswede, a new variety originated here. It stood from thirty to thirty-six inches high, has a very fine stem and makes excellent fodder.

Regna, Sask.—Recent figures published by the provincial government give the number of automobiles in Saskatchewan in 1920 as 60,325, as compared with 55,010 in 1919 and 46,-880 in 1918. This is a remarkable showing when it is considered that the total number of motor vehicles in 1908 was only 74.

Winnipeg, Man.—The bee-keeping industry is making rapid headway in Manitoba and the outlook for a large honey crop this year is very bright. Bee-keeping demonstrations are being held at different places in the province. In the Swan River Valley in Northern Manitoba, J. C. Dodge reports a return of $1,500 in honey in one season from thirty-three hives. A settler at Dominion City reports that from a stray swarm that came to his farm six years ago he now has seventy-six colonies and last year sold over two tons of honey at 35 cents a pound.

Toronto, Ont.—McIntyre Porcupine Gold Mines will double the capacity of their plant at Timmins, according to an official statement issued here, and a start will be made on the work at once. This will add extra capacity of 500 tons per day or 1,000 in all. With the new equipment the company will be able to produce well over $3,-000,000 annually.

Montreal, Que.—At the end of May the number of vessels on the Canadian Shipping Register was 8,287, the greater number of which were steam; the tonnage was 1,128,230 net. During May alone 30,000 net tons were added, which includes several very large vessels.

Fredericton, N.B.—The value of lookout towers for the prevention of forest fires has been full recognized by the provincial government and plans are under way for the erection of four additional lookout towers as soon as possible. Many new fire preventive measures have been adopted and it is planned, if possible, to do away with spring burning of brush. Fall burning is to be encouraged.

Truro, N.S.—A three weeks' course of instruction for officers attached to federal fish hatcheries in eastern Quebec and the Maritimes is now being conducted at the agricultural college here. The course is being conducted by the Fisheries Department in co-operation with the biological board, and will deal particularly with conditions that affect fish and fish eggs and will be preliminary in character to the course proposed for 1922.

$84,000 Paid for 1,120-Acre Saskatchewan Farm

A despatch from Winnipeg, Man, says:—A farm of 1,120 acres, in the Gull Lake district, Sask., sold recently for the sum of $84,000. It was a typical example of the agricultural progress in prairie districts. Another indication of agricultural growth with the settlement of new lands is shown in reports on tractor sales. Western Canada has purchased 10,279 tractors in the last year, and orders for 7,500 more are expected to be placed by the three prairie provinces this year.

Hon. Herbert Greenfield
The new premier of Alberta. A seat has yet to be found for him in the Legislature.

China Accepts Invitation to Washington

A despatch from Washington says:—The United States Government's invitation to participate in a discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern problems at the disarmament conference was formally accepted by China on Thursday with a pledge that her representatives would approach their task with a solemn sense of its significance and with a spirit of "perfect frankness and cordiality."

The Chinese acceptance was the first of a formal character to be received from the nations invited to confer here.

All goods imported into Canada after December 1 must bear the name of the country where they were manufactured.

TWO BOY SCOUTS FOR ANTARCTIC CRUISE

Shackleton Selects Fortunate Youths as Cabin Boys on the Quest.

A despatch from London says:—Two Scottish boy scouts will shortly embark on a cruise of adventure, such as their comrades throughout the world daily dream about, for Sir Ernest H. Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer, has selected them from among 10 competitors to accompany him in his coming Antarctic expedition as cabin boys aboard his ship The Quest.

The youths are Patrol Leaders J. W. S. Marr of Aberdeen, aged 19, and N. E. Mooney of Kirkwall, in the Orkney Islands, aged 17. The 10 picked applicants came to London from all parts of the United Kingdom. Sir Ernest interviewed them to ascertain their qualifications and found so much talent that he could not make a decision until Thursday.

Young Mooney came all the way from the stormy Orkneys, a journey of 600 miles. He had never seen passenger railway trains before and was so confused by the big city and its strangers that Sir Ernest could not get him to talk. However, Mooney has a winning personality and knows all about boats and the sea, so does Marr.

The Quest will sail at the end of this month, to be gone two or more years.

FIRST IMPERIAL STATION OPENED

Wireless Chain Around Empire Inaugurated in Britain.

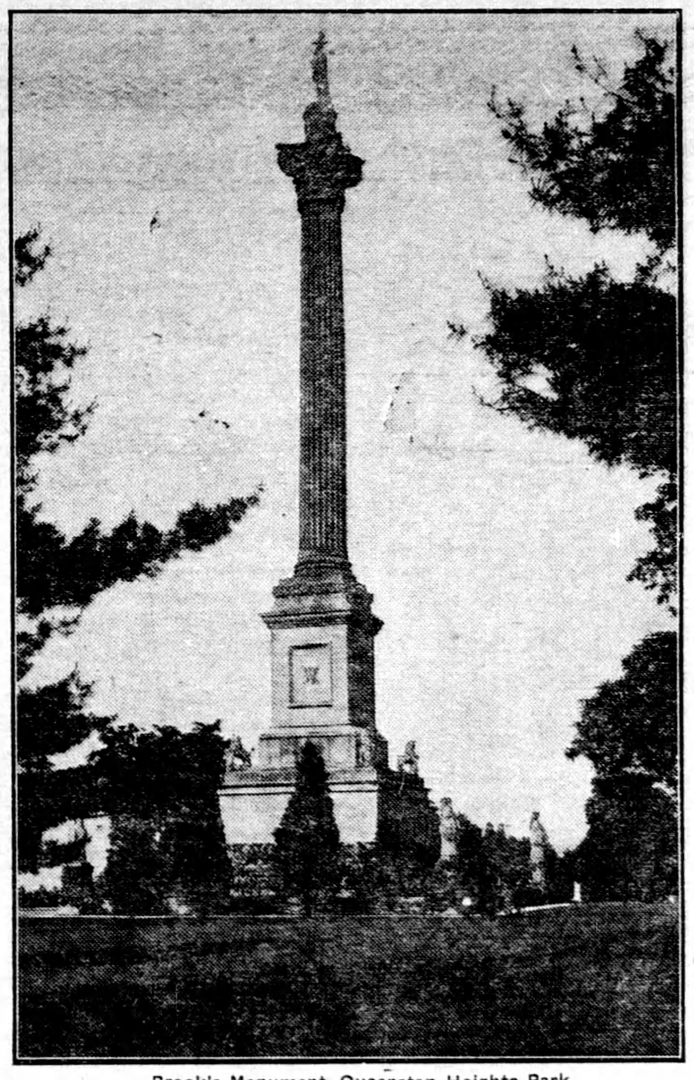
A despatch from London says:—Hon. F. G. Kellaway, British Postmaster-General, on Thursday sent the first messages through the first link in the chain of Imperial wireless communications. The transmitting station at Deafield, Oxfordshire, has just been completed.

Kellaway sent a message to all British stations within range, and another message to all European and other foreign stations in range, receiving within a few minutes messages of felicitation from stations in Malta, France, Rome, Budapest, Posen, Norway, Sweden and Germany.

The links to follow, as decided by the recent Imperial Conference, will be: Cairo, East Africa, South Africa, India, Singapore, Australia, with a branch from Singapore to Honk Kong, and a link from Britain to Canada.

Unemployed in the United States number nearly 6,000,000.

A BEAUTIFUL AND SACRED SPOT



Brock's Monument, Queenston Heights Park

This is one of the most sacred spots in Canadian history. In the war of 1812-1814, American troops crossed the river from Lewiston, landed on Canadian soil, and took possession of the Heights. Early the same morning—that of October 13, 1812—the Britsh Governor, Sir Isaac Brock, left Fort George, Niagara-on-the-lake, and hastened to the scene on horseback. Riding up the river road, he set his little army in battle array and stormed the Heights. The engagement cost him his life and a grateful country erected a splendid monument in his memory. The spot—part way up the hill—where he died victorious, is marked by a cenotaph and flagstaff.

The Government park which occupies the Heights is one of the most beautiful spots in Ontario. It commands a view of the lower river and the Niagara plain that is scarcely surpassed in any part of the world. The panorama of river and orchard and vineyard and tilled fields which spreads away to the shores of Lake Ontario is one that has delighted visitors from every clime. To see the Niagara country when it is aflame with peach blossoms and white with apple blossoms is to have a foretaste of paradise.

A University Course for Housewives.

In its desire to serve all the people of the province in every way possible and to spread the advantages of university education broadcast over Ontario, the University of Toronto has arranged an extension course in Household Science. This course will extend over ten weeks, beginning October 4th, with two lectures and one laboratory period each week. It is not a course in fancy cooking but will deal with foods and diets, food values, and the cause and prevention of malnutrition. If, later, there is a general demand for a course in household management, this will also be arranged.

The provincial university has arranged so many of these extension courses that most people have come to realize that when one wants something in the way of education one should first consult the University of Toronto to see what it has to offer. An enquiry directed to the Extension Office always brings a prompt and cordial answer.

To develop its extension work as the people of Ontario wish it to be developed, the provincial university will require a much larger revenue than it receives at present. United States universities of smaller size than the University of Toronto have, as a rule, more than twice as much money for extension work as has the provincial university of Ontario.

Of one thing be very sure. Every man must do his own growing, no matter who his frandfather was. Pull often makes men swell, but it doesn't help them to grow.

Former King Peter of Serbia died on Aug. 16 in his 77th year. In 1919 King Peter relinquished the care of state to his second son, Alexander, who became king of the new state of Jugo-Slavia.

BRITISH RECRUITS FOR SPANISH ARMY

Former Service Men Join Foreign Legion to Fight in Morocco.

A despatch from London says:—Scores of unemployed former British service men are reporting daily to the Spanish Consulate here for enrollment in the Foreign Legion of the Spanish army.

Information which led to this recruiting is said to have been circulated secretly among the unemployed. Applicants for enlistment are asked only two questions: "Can you fight?" and "Will you fight?"

Although the men are informed of the dangerous nature of the prospective campaigning against tribesmen in Morocco, they readily enlist in view of the inducements offered. These include a bonus of 700 pesetas for a five-year enlistment, and 400 pesetas for a four-year enlistment. Other attractions are eligibility for medals, decorations and promotion to commissioned rank, as well as daily pay of four and one-half pesetas on final acceptance at the headquarters of the Foreign Legion in Ceuta, Morocco.

Volunteers rejected in Ceuta are promised return transportation. It is stated that the number of enlistments acceptable for the Foreign Legion is unlimited.

Fire Menace in N. B. Ended by Rain

A despatch from St. John, N.B., says:—A heavy downpour of rain throughout the province on Thursday destroyed the fire menace which still lingered in many parts of New Brunswick. The rainfall during the day was almost as great as the entire precipitation during the month of July.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario is seriously ill.

PARTNERSHIP OF GREAT POWERS TO ENSURE PEACE OF THE WORLD

British Premier Hopes That An Alliance Between British Empire, Japan and United States Will Result From Coming Conference at Washington.

A despatch from London says:—"If the alliance with Japan could be merged into a greater understanding with Japan and the United States on all the problems of the Pacific, that would be a great event, and it would be a guarantee for the peace of the world."

Thus spoke David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, before the House of Commons on Thursday in outlining the work of the recent conference of the Imperial Premiers.

The Premier was dealing specifically with the Anglo-Japanese alliance at the time, and explaining how the conference had unanimously recognized that Japan loyally had carried out her obligations to Great Britain during the war in letter and in spirit.

Mr. Lloyd George asked if it was to be suggested that Great Britain now should turn her back upon Japan with a mere thank you and good-bye, after Japanese aid had proved one of the turning factors in the war, in that it had given protection to the transit of Dominion and Indian troops across seas.

Even countries disliking the Anglo-Japanese alliance would despise the British if, after such services, Great Britain turned her back upon Japan.

The Premier said he saw no reason why it should be impossible to remember obligations to Japan and at the same time preserve a spirit of fraternity with the United States.

It was a cardinal principle of British policy, the Premier continued, that Great Britain should act in as complete accord with the United States as possible. He did not know of any country in the world with whom it was more important to act in concert. He declared that the surest way to make a success of the disarmament conference was first to reach an understanding on Pacific questions, and he hoped his view in this respect would be taken at the Washington gathering.

Germany Going Straight.

After September 15 the Rhineland economic barrier is to be taken down by the Allies. The customs penalty will be no more after this date, if Germany continues her reparations payments and lifts the present boycott against French goods.

This will be a sort of mixed blessing for the Teutons. The French will profit, as they are not averse to doing a bit of trade with their old enemies, and the boycott has hurt. Nevertheless, it is a good and hopeful sign.

If Germany continues to keep her agreements, the Allies are going even further. The cities of Ruhrort, Duisburg and Dusseldorf may be freed of the occupying allied forces after the next meeting of the Supreme Council. Great Britain favors it, but France is not so certain that this will be a good thing. However, Paris is likely to yield.

It depends upon Germany's going straight. Thus far Berlin, the Wirth Government and the Germans generally have given no cause for criticism or censure since signing. Germany put her signature to the agreement and has kept it.

All this tends to make French suspicions ridiculous and to weaken the French party that is anxious to occupy more of Germany. It is creating a new respect for the Germans and is opening the way for German readmission into international circles.

More important than anything else, it is making for quiet, for stability and for peace in Europe.

The apple has a larger proportion of phosphorus than any fruit, and is, therefore, an excellent brain food.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.85¼; No. 2 Northern, $1.77¼; No. 3 Northern, $1.68¼; No. 4 wheat, $1.50¼.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 48c; No. 3 CW, 47½; extra No. 1 feed, 47½c; No. 1 feed, 46¼c; No. 2 feed, 45¼c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 79⅝c; No. 4 CW, 77⅛c; rejected, 72⅛c; feed, 71⅝c.

All the above in store at Fort William.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 72c; nominal, c.i.f., Bay ports.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 42 to 44c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, car lots, $1.15 to $1.20; No. 3 Winter, $1.12 to $1.17; No. 1 commercial, $1.07 to $1.12; No. 2 Spring, $1.10 to $1.15; No. 3 Spring, $1.07 to $1.12; No. 2 goose wheat, nominal.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Barley—Malting, 69 to 72c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 3, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, $1.07.

Manitoba flour—First pats., $10.50; second pats., $10, Toronto.

Ontario flour—$6.25, old crop.

Millfeed — Delivered, Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $28; shorts, per ton, $30; good feed flour, $1.70 to $1.85.

Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 1, $22; No. 2, $21; mixed, $18.

Eggs—No. 1, 43 to 44c; selects, 48 to 50c; new-laid, cartons, 50 to 52c.

Butter—Creamery, fresh-made extras, 42 to 43c; do, fresh-made firsts, 41 to 42c; dairy prints, 33 to 34c; bakers' 20c.

Oleomargarine—Best grade, 20 to 22c.

Cheese—New, large, 25c; do, twins, 25½c; do, Stilton, 26 to 26½c; old, large, 34 to 35c; do, twins, 34 to 35½c.

Honey, extracted—White clover, in 60-30-lb. tins, per lb., 14 to 15c; do, 10-lb. tins, per lb., 15 to 16c; Ontario No. 1, white clover, in 2½-5-lb. tins, per lb., 17 to 18c.; comb honey, per doz., $3.75 to $4.50.

Smoked meats—Rolls 27 to 28c; hams, med., 40 to 42c; heavy, 29 to 30c; cooked hams, 60 to 65c; boneless backs, 42 to 48c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 38c; special, 45 to 48c; cottage rolls, 30 to 31c.

Green meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Barreled meats—Bean pork, $30; short cut or family back, boneless, $41; pickled rolls, $40 to $41; mess pork, $34.

Dry salted meats—Long clears, in tons, 18 to 21c; in cases, 18½ to 21½c; clear bellies, 18½ to 20½c; backs, 14½ to 16½c.

Lard—Tierces, 19 to 19½c; tubs, 19½ to 20c; pails, 19¾ to 20¼c; prints, 21 to 21¼c; shortening tierces, 14¼ to 14½c; tubs, 14½ to 15c; pails, 15 to 15½c; prints, 17½ to 18c.

Choice heavy steers, $7 to $7.50; butchers' steers, choice, $6.50 to $7; do. good, $6 to $6.50; do, med., $5 to $5.50; do, com., $3 to $5; butcher heifers, choice, $6.25 to $6.75; do, med., $5.25 to $6.25; butcher cows, choice, $4.50 to $5.75; do, med., $3 to $4.50; canners and cutters, $1 to $2.50; butcher bulls, good, $4.25 to $5; do, com., $2.50 to $3.50; feeders, good, 900 lbs., $5.50 to $6; do, fair, $4 to $4.50; milkers, $60 to $80; springers, $60 to 80; calves, choice, $9 to $10; do, med., $6.50 to $7.50; do, com., $4 to $5; lambs, yearlings, $7 to $7.50; do spring, $9 to $9.50; sheep, choice, $5 to $5.50; do, good, $3.50 to $4.50; do, heavy and bucks, $2 to $3.50; hogs, fed and watered, $13 to $13.25; do, off cars, $13.25 to $13.50; do, f.o.b., $12.25 to $12.50; do, country points, $12 to $12.25.

Montreal.

Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 82c. Oats—Can. West. No. 2, 59½c to 60c; do, No. 3, 58 to 58½c; extra No. 1 feed, 58 to 58½c. Barley—Man. feed, $44 to $45 per ton. Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, $10.50, car lots; seconds, $10; strong bakers', $9.80. Roled oats—bag, 90 lbs., $3.25. Bran—$27.25, car lots. Shorts—$29.25, per ton. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $34 to $35.

Cheese, finest easterns, 22 to 22¼c; butter, choicest creamery, 40½ to 41½c; eggs, selected, 45c; do. No. 1 stock, 40c; do, No. 2 stock, 38c; potatoes, per bag, car lots, $3 to $3.25 per 80-lb. bag.

Dairy heifers, med., 700 pounds, $4.50 per cwt.; canning heifers, steers and bulls, $2.50 to $3; canners, $1; cutters, $3. Lambs, $7.50 to $8; med. lambs, $6 to $7; ewes, $1 to $3. Good veal calves, $7 to $7.50; grassers and drinkers, $3 to $5. Hogs, selects, $13.50 to $13.75; lights, heavies and roughs, $9 to $10; sows, $8.50 to $8.75.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes