Canada From Coast to Coast

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—The number of industrial establishments in Prince Edward Island increased from 484 to 589 between 1918 and 1919, according to recent figures of the Bureau of Statistics. Industrial capitalization increased from $2,867,035 to $2,886,662 and annual production from $5,698,878 to $6,869,584.

Sydney, N.S.—There has lately been cast at the foundry of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company a winding drum, conical in shape, fifteen feet in diameter, with a continuous groove for 1⅝-inch wire rope of 1,400 lineal feet. The casting weighs 30,000 pounds and is stated to be the largest of its kind ever made in Canada. It is intended for use at one of the collieries of the Dominion Coal Co.

Fredericton, N. B.—According to figures published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics covering the year 1919, New Brunswick has made notable progress in industry. Whereas in 1918 there were 1,364 establishments, there were 1,439 in 1919. The capital invested increased from $74,470,879 to $89,958,822. Employes increased from 19,888 to 24,210 and their wages and salaries from $14,247,388 to $18,923,023. Production in 1917 was $62,417,466; in 1918, $68,333,069, and in 1919, $100,005,605.

Quebec, Que.—A surplus of $1,230,433 for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1921, was recently announced by the provincial treasurer. New estimates laid before the House provide for an expenditure of $15,329,284.

Montreal, Que.—Despite adverse conditions the production of newsprint in Canada in 1921 showed a decrease of only 8 per cent. compared with 1920, whereas during the same period in the United States there was a decrease of 19 per cent. Total production in Canada in 1921 was 812,860 tons as against 883,215 tons in 1920. Shipments in Canada totalled 808,109 tons.

Toronto, Ont.—Ontario's timber production last year was valued at $26,774,937, or 40 per cent. of Canada's total output, according to the Provincial Department of Lands and Forests. Pine production amounted to 905,402,000 feet; pulpwood 246,282 cords; and railway ties 5,704,459. Eighty-two per cent. of lumber used in Ontario's industries is purchased within the province.

Winnipeg, Man.—The total yield of wheat in the three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1921 is finally estimated by the Dominion Government at 286,098,000 bushels from 22,181,329 sown acres, as compared with 234,138,300 bushels from 16,841,174 acres in 1920. Oat production amounted to 284,147,500 bushels from 10,819,641 acres; barley 44,681,600 bushels from 2,109,065 acres; rye 19,109,700 bushels from 1,688,228 acres; and flax seed 3,945,700 bushels from 516,972 acres.

Regina, Sask.—An increasing demand for lower grades of wool, for which there had been no market for some years, is noticeable, declared G. E. O'Brien, general manager of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, at the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association. The public is beginning to demand a cheaper fabric, he said, and to fill this demand manufacturers will have to turn their attention to the low-priced wools.

Calgary, Alta.—For the first time the C. P. Railway carried snow as freight, to be utilized in Calgary's winter carnival. The snow, which was especially needed for the ski-jump, was transported in freight cars from Lake Louise.

Grande Prairie, Alta.—Indications are that there will be renewed activity in this region during the coming year and carloads of casing and equipment are going in regularly to the Pouce Coupe oil fields. Syndicates are considering proposals from drilling concerns to develop leases on a royalty basis. A fifty-pound sample of iron ore was brought in recently from a deposit stated to be exposed over an area ten miles in extent, and is being analyzed.

New Westminster, B.C.—Construction has been started here of a plant for the extraction of seed from cones. The plant is the most modern of its kind. It will combine drying of the cones and extraction of the seed in a single process, and will handle half a ton of cones every six hours. The British Columbia Forestry Service has undertaken to collect 120 tons a year. The requirements of the British Government at present are: 3,000 pounds of seed of the Douglas Fir; 3,000 pounds of Sitka spruce, and a smaller quantity of other species, yearly. The fir cones are collected in the Fraser Valley and the spruce cones on the Queen Charlotte Islands.

Victoria, B.C.—One would expect that with the exception of a slight temporary inconvenience to pedestrians and autoists until they became accustomed to the new regulations, the changing of the rule of the road, from left to right, would have little effect. It has, however, occasioned quite a flutter in real estate and stores situated on what are now wait-for-the-car corners have been advanced in rent. Some are frank enough to acknowledge an increase in business since the new rule came into effect.

WHERE PRINCESS MARY WILL BE MARRIED

The High Altar in the Sanctuary of Westminster Abbey, where the marriage ceremony will take place.

SIR CHARLES GORDON TO REPRESENT CANADA AT GENOA

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Canada will be represented at the Genoa Economic and Financial Conference by Sir Charles Gordon of Montreal. Associated with him will be Prof. Edouard Montpetit of the Economics Department of Laval University. These appointments are purely Canadian, just as was Sir Robert Borden's to the Disarmament Conference in Washington.

These men will inquire into how far Canada should go with credits to European countries in addition to participating in the regular work of the conference.

The late Government extended credits to Roumania and Greece to the amount of nearly thirty millions, and, so far, even the interest has not been paid. The formal invitation to this conference comes from the Italian Government, and it is expected in Ottawa every day now. Its contents have been cabled.

It was stated in official circles that requests for credits had been received from several European countries, but it had not been thought wise to aid them. Sir Charles Gordon is a Vice-President of the Bank of Montreal, was Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board during the war, and Chairman of the Canadian Mission at Washington.

ARMED BANDS OF VOLUNTEERS AID IN PROTECTING ULSTER BOUNDARY

Field Marshal Wilson to Serve in Northern Parliament—No Reprisals Have Occurred Within Six-County Area Following Raid by Republican Troops.

A despatch from Belfast says:—A new outbreak of guerrilla fighting and raids by well-armed Irish Republican army bands took place over a hundred miles of Ulster frontier early Wednesday morning. Simultaneous attacks were made on police patrols, and the houses of leading Unionists were stormed, both in Ulster and in the Free State. Nearly a hundred police and Ulstermen were kidnapped in the following counties: Fermanagh, Sligo, Tyrone, Leitrim and Donegal. Three police patrols were ambushed, six officers were shot, and over 20 captured, together with a motor tender, arms and ammunition.

A later despatch from Belfast says:—Field Marshal Sir Henry Hughes Wilson, it was announced on Thursday, will join the Ulster party upon his retirement as Chief of Staff of the British Army. He will be unanimously endorsed Saturday as the Unionist candidate for Parliament for North Down, it was stated.

Except for the detention by the Irish Republican army of an ambulance carrying wounded special constables to Belfast, there has been no development on the Ulster border. This incident occurred in County Monaghan during the morning, and has intensified the bitterness of feeling created by Wednesday's armed raids.

Notwithstanding the reported order of the Provisional Government for the release of the prisoners seized by the raiders none of those taken from Ulster have been returned yet. In Donegal several residents in the village of Ballintraw are still being held as hostages.

Meanwhile, to prevent, if possible, any repetition of the incursion into their territory, the Ulster Government have instituted extensive precautionary measures. From Armagh in the southwest to Derry in the northwest the whole of the winding frontier is more or less patrolled. Thousands of police—5,000 is the number estimated—are engaged in this extraordinary vigilance, and at night they are reinforced by bands of part-time specials and amateurs, who from dusk to sunrise keep watch in their own villages.

"In my little town," said one manufacturer, "we had 32 walking the streets through the nght, all armed with modern rifles and supplied with plenty of ammunition—men who had been at work through the day and who were eager volunteers for this vigil."

The headquarters of the special constabulary hummed with activity. Offers of assistance, some of them from ex-auxiliaries, have been received from England. Col. Wickham, chief of this force, is touring the entire district, accompanied by an armored car, and the fact is emphasized that, despite the provocation of the Republican army element, no reprisals have occurred within the six-county area.

Present Reparations Bill Against Britain

A despatch from Berlin says:—Russia will present a bill at the Genoa conference for indemnity or reparation against France and England that will probably equal, if not exceed, Russia's pre-war debt to those powers.

That is the information in diplomatic circles here. The reparation or indemnity demanded will be based upon the alleged British and French financing of the Kolchak, Yudenich, Denekin and Wrangle counter-revolutionary campaigns against Soviet Russia.

Royal Elm and Oak Gone From Central Park, N.Y.

A despatch from New York says:—Residents of Gotham who cling with sentiment to objects of historic interest are regretting the removal of the second of the two trees planted near the Mall in Central Park in 1860 by King Edward VII., of England, then Prince of Wales.

The old forest monarch, an American elm, has just been felled, having died during the past year.

Its companion, an English oak, also planted by King Edward, was chopped down ten years ago.

CANADA'S REVENUE LESS; DEBT GROWS

Total Net Debt Increased $69,862,971 in Past Year.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The total net debt of Canada on January 31 was $2,372,585,984, as compared with $2,366,861,252 at the end of December, 1921. This is an increase of $5,724,732 in the month of January. On January 31, 1921, the total net debt was $2,302,723,013. The increase in the year is, therefore, $69,862,971.

Total revenue collected on account of consolidated fund for the ten months of the fiscal year ending January 31 was $318,489,889, as compared with $383,835,567 last year, or a decrease of $65,345,678. This was largely due to a falling off in customs receipts, which declined from $142,839,081 for the ten months' period in 1921 to $85,262,370 for the corresponding period of the present fiscal year. The decrease in customs receipts when the two periods are compared, amounts to $57,576,711.

The revenue from excise for the ten months of the fiscal year 1921-22, amounted to $31,006,842, as compared with $30,913,288 for a similar period in the previous year. The sum of $61,840,133 was realized this year from inland revenue, as compared with $65,106,048 during the ten months' period of last year.

Income taxation during the ten months of the present fiscal year which have elapsed, yielded $74,116,487, as compared with $26,399,025 last year. The sum of $19,267,571 was collected in business profits taxes as against $29,708,795 in the ten-month period of the last fiscal year.

Total expenditures for the ten months of the fiscal year ending January 31, 1922, were $269,313,250, as compared with $313,809,278 during a similar period in 1920-21. This is a decrease of $44,496,028. The expenditures on soldiers' civil re-establishment declined from $27,985,317 during the ten months' period last year to $12,709,600 this year. The total amount paid in interest on the public debt during the present fiscal year is $114,579,577, as compared with $120,042,240 during the ten months of 1920-21.

Sir Robert Borden, Canadian delegate to the Washington Disarmament Conference, has returned to Ottawa.

Mr. P. C. Larkin of Toronto has been appointed High Commissioner for Canada in London.

Noted Boer Dies

General Christian DeWet, who led the Boer forces during the South African War, is dead. He had a very notable career.

Scotch Wedding Cake and Irish Trousseau

A despatch from London says:—Princess Mary is establishing a style in wedding rings by having a simple, narrow gold band. The ring is now being made by Messrs. Gerrard, the King's jewelers, who are beating it out of Welsh gold. The wedding ring resembles that of the late Queen Victoria rather than that of Queen Mary.

Princess Mary is paying a delicate compliment to all the isles by having her ring made in Wales, her wedding cake mixed in Scotland and part of her trousseau made in Ireland. Although hitherto Princess Mary has worn the simplest kind of jewelry she is now likely to become the owner of some of the finest gems in the kingdom. Orders are pouring in to jewelers for the finest emeralds, sapphires and diamonds to be set in platinum in new and original designs for gifts.

German Government Meets Third Payment

A despatch from Paris says:—The German Government has made its third payment of 31,000,000 gold marks to the Allied Reparations Commission, in accordance with the ten-day payment schedule recently adopted by the Commission at Cannes, according to an announcement by The Temps.

The New Pope, Pius XI.

Cardinal Ratti, Archbishop of Milan, who was elected Pope on the seventh ballot of the Sacred College. He was only created a Cardinal last June, and is in his 65th year.

Market for Gold

A despatch from London says:—Sir Robert Stevenson Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons, in reply to a question, that it was the Government's intention "to permit the re-establishment of an unrestricted market for gold in London at the earliest date at which the state of exchange renders this course possible and desirable."

University Entrance Requirements.

At the January meetings of two County Councils there was a little adverse comment regarding the new entrance requirements decided upon by the four Ontario Universities to take effect in 1923. Such criticism has arisen only because full details of the change have not, until now, been made generally public. When the new regulations are studied it will be seen that they are specially framed so as to benefit the smaller Continuation Schools and also to provide that students who come to the universities shall be sufficiently well prepared to take full advantage of university education. According to the new scheme there are five different avenues by which one may enter the First Year in an Ontario university; first, with two honor matriculation subjects in addition to pass matriculation; second, with pass matriculation including 75 per cent. in any four papers; third, with pass matriculation including 66 per cent. in any six papers; fourth, with a second class professional certificate in addition to pass matriculation; fifth, as a student of mature years with pass matriculation only.

Big Reduction in Admiralty Staff

A despatch from London says:—As a result of the Washington Arms Conference and the British Government's economy scheme, the administrative staff of the British Admiralty is being greatly reduced. Already about 800 officials have been discharged, and it is understood 1,500 more have either received or are about to receive notice.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.43½.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW., 58c: extra No. 1 feed, 55c; N. 1 feed, 55c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above, track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 72c; No. 3 yellow, 71c; No. 4 yellow, 70c; track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2, white, nominal.

Ontario wheat—Nominal.

Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 57 to 60c; according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 78 to 80c.

Rye—No. 2, 86 to 88c.

Manitoba flour—First pats., $7.40; second pats., $6.90, Toronto.

Manitoba flour—90 per cent. pat., bulk seaboard, per barrel, $5.10.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $28; shorts, per ton, $30; good feed flour, $1.70 to $1.80.

Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 2, $21.50 to $22; mixed, $18.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $12.

Cheese—New, large, 20 to 20½c; twins, 20½ to 21c; triplets, 21 to 21½c. Old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25½ to 26½c; triplets, 26 to 27c. Stiltons, new, 25 to 26c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 28 to 30c; creamery, prints, fresh, fancy, 41 to 43c; No. 1, 40 to 41c; No. 2, 34 to 36c; cooking, 25 to 26c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 38c; roosters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 28 to 32c; ducklings, 32 to 38c; turkeys, 50c; geese 30c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 22 to 28c roosters, 18c; fowl, 20 to 28c; ducklings, 32c; turkeys, 40 to 45c; geese, 20c.

Margarine—20 to 23c.

Eggs—New laid straights, 50c; new laid, in cartons, 52 to 54c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, $3.30 to $3.50; primes, $2.80 to $3.10.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.50; per 5 imp. gals., $2.35. Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22c.

Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 17 to 18c per lb. Ontario comb honey, per doz., $5.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 27 to 30c; cooked ham, 36 to 40c; smoked rolls, 24 to 25c; cottage rolls, 26 to 28c; breakfast bacon, 28 to 32c; special brand breakfast bacon, 33 to 35c; backs, boneless, 32 to 36c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 16 to 18c; clear bellies, 17 to 19c.

Lard—Pure tierces, 13½ to 14c; tubs, 14 to 14½c; pails, 14½ to 15c; prints, 16½ to 17c. Shortening tierces, 13½c; tubs, 13¾c; pails, 14½c; prints, 15 to 16c.

Choice heavy steers, $7.50 to $8; do, good, $7 to $7.50; butcher steers, choice, $6.50 to $7.25; do, good, $5.75 to $6.25; do, med., $5 to $5.50; do, com., $4 to $5; butcher heifers, choice, $6.50 to $7; do, med., $5 to $6; do, com., $4 to $4.25; butchers cows, choice, $5.50 to $6; do, med., $3.50 to $4.50; canners and cutters, $2.50 to $3; butcher bulls, good, $4.50 to $5.50; do, com., $3 to $4; feeders, good, $5 to $6; do, fair, $4 to $5; stockers, good, $4 to $5; do, fair, $3 to 4; milkers, $60 to $80; springers, $70 to $90; calves, choice, $13 to $13.50; do, med., $11 to $12; do, com., $8 to $9; lambs, choice, $11 to $12.50; do, com., $6 to $7; sheep, choice, $6.50 to $7.25; do, good, $5.50 to $6; do, com., $1.50 to $3.50; hogs, fed and watered, $12.25 to $12.50; do, f.o.b., $11.50 to $11.75; do, country points, $11.25 to $11.50.

Montreal.

Oats—Can. West. No. 2, 64 to to 64½c; No. 3, 63 to 63½c. Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, $7.50. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs., $2.70 to $2.80. Bran, $28.25. Shorts, $30.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $28 to $29.

Cheese—Finest westerns, 17½ to 18½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 33 to 34c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.20 to $1.25.

Good veal calves, $10.50 to $11.50; com. thin sucker calves, $8 to $10; good veals, $11; hogs, selects, $12.75.

REGLAR FELLERS— By Gene Byrnes