Canada from Coast to Coast

Halifax, N.S.—A member of the Federal Fisheries Dept. has been sent to Yarmouth and Shelbourne counties to conduct a further inquiry in regard to the advisability of changing the lobster fishing season. The question of changing the season so that fishing may be permitted in the winter or fall has been constantly raised and it is confidently expected that a settlement will soon be made.

St. John, N.B.—The Canadian Independent Oil Co. which have two large oil tanks at Courtenay Bay are now erecting additional tanks, one large one with capacity of 167,000 gallons for fuel oil and four small ones each with a capacity of 40,000 gallons for gasoline and lubricating oils.

Quebec, Que.—What is considered an important departure in marine affairs is the departure of a coastwise vessel which took a large cargo and a number of passengers for Newfoundland. The present trip is more in the nature of an experiment to determine the possibilities of a trade between Quebec, Montreal, and the west coast of Newfoundland. There is at present no line of vessels engaged in this trade and the provincial government is said to be keenly interested in the result of the venture.

Ottawa, Ont.—The Soldier Settlement Board has compiled crop production reports on 18,216 soldier settlers' farms for the season of 1922. They show a total of field, orchard and garden crops amounting to $15,966,203. Eighty-one per cent. of the settlers had a farm garden, 79 per cent. had milch cows, 43 per cent. brood sows and 77 per cent. poultry. They accounted in the year for the raising of 7,594,018 bushels of wheat and 6,430,731 bushels of oats.

Winnipeg, Man.—What is conceded to be the largest steer yet seen in the Winnipeg stock yards was sold during last week. The animal weighed 3,170 pounds and sold for $250, the highest price brought at local yards since the war. The animal, which came from a Wainwright, Alberta, ranch stood six feet at the withers and is destined, for a while at least, to be a side show attraction.

Regina, Sask.—It is estimated by the Provincial Government that Saskatchewan has 12,332,000 acres devoted to wheat this year and 5,098,000 acres to oats. Other leading crops are as follows: barley, 617,000 acres; rye, 878,000 acres; flax, 461,000 acres; and hay and clover 275,000 acres.

Calgary, Alta.—They came to holiday and they stayed to work. Tourists from the United States registering at the Calgary auto camp have purchased lands in Alberta and are remaining to engage in farming. Twelve holidaymakers in the past month purchased farms in the province and one bought four for himself and his sons. So far 4,600 tourists have registered at the civic auto camp, many of them arriving via the new Banff-Windermere road.

Field, B.C.—Having completed one of the most spectacular crossings of the Rockies, occupying 26 days, an expedition organized by the Apalacian Mountain Club of the United States have arrived at Jasper Park. The expedition headed by Dean Peabody of Boston left this point journeying with a pack train of sixty-five horses across the highest passes of the Rockies, through 250 miles of mountain territory seldom traversed and never before by any expedition of this kind. There are nine men and eight women in the expedition.

U.S. Secretary to Visit Canada
Secretary of State Hughes, of Washington, a visitor to Canada for the meetings of the Canadian Bar Association in Montreal early in September, will be one of the guests of honor at a banquet tendered by the Government.

Estimates of $1,000,000 of territorial revenue for the province of New Brunswick in 1923 will be fully realized by the end of the fiscal year on October 31st, according to a statement made by the Minister of Lands and Mines. The Minister further stated that indications point to a busy season in the woods during the coming fall and winter.

CANADIAN M.P.P. BIDS BRITONS EMIGRATE

Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, of British Columbia, on Visit to London.

A despatch from London says:—Among many distinguished visitors to London is Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, "Our Mary Ellen," she is called in British Columbia, who claims to be the first woman in the world to take her husband's seat in Parliament. This happened during the war, when Mr. Smith, the Financial Minister in the Government of British Columbia, died and his wife, contesting his seat in Vancouver, entered Parliament by a majority of more than 3,000 over her nearest opponent.

Mrs. Smith is over here on a mission from the Canadian Government to persuade more Britons to emigrate to that Dominion. "Canada," she says, "is the gem in the British crown. When I see the teeming millions here who seem to lead aimless lives I want to tell them of the land of promise beyond the seas and to remind them that in Canada, which at present has a population of only nine millions, there is room for one hundred and fifty millions."

For several years Mrs. Smith has represented Vancouver in the British Columbia House of Commons. In 1921 she was given a seat in the Cabinet as Minister of Education, which position she held for a year before resigning, thus becoming the first woman to be a Cabinet Minister. She had better luck than some of her colleagues, for every measure that she advocated became law.

The last time "Mary Ellen" visited this country was in 1911, but she does not seem to have found as much improvement this time as she had expected. Englishwomen, she thinks, do not co-operate enough.

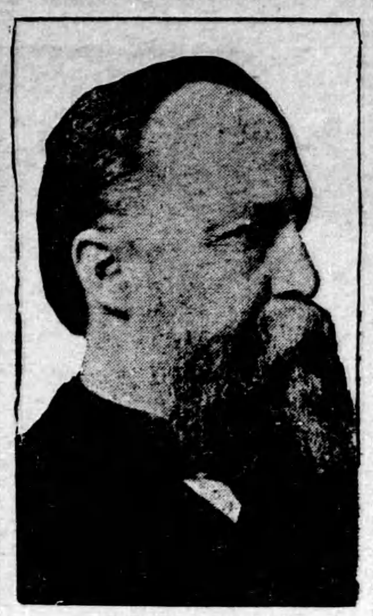
"There appears," she says, "too much of the 'we can leave it to George' sort of feeling among them. While some things have improved in the country in others there has been a complete standstill.

"Women, in my opinion," she added, "are resting too much on their oars at the present time and are too satisfied with what they have achieved to achieve more. This is a great pity."

The Canadian woman M.P. is an energetic speaker, and while here she will address meetings in several cities. Since her arrival she has been asked if she will allow herself to be nominated for a British constituency, but it is unlikely she will accede to this request. In her own words, she would rather "stay and blaze the trail in Canada than start afresh here." She will, however, meet Britain's three women Members of Parliament—Lady Astor, Mrs. Wintringham and Mrs. Philipson—and discuss international questions of particular interest to women with them. Her plans also include visits to several European countries, in each of which she intends to "boost" Canada.

Anzac Teachers Take Posts in Canadian Schools

A despatch from Vancouver, B.C., says:—A number of school teachers have arrived here on the steamer Makura from New Zealand and Australia to take up positions in Canadian schools with the opening of the next term.



Sir Edmund Walker
President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, which has taken over the Bank of Hamilton.

JURY GIVES VERDICT IN WAWA DISASTER

Advised Government Supervision as Protection Against Fire.

A despatch from Huntsville says:—The following verdict was reached by the jurors empanelled to inquire into the death of Miss Annie Leigh, one of the victims of the disastrous fire at Wawa:

"That Annie Leigh came to her death accidentally at the Wawa Hotel, Muskoka, on August 19, while endeavoring to escape from the burning building."

The jury deprecated the absence of systematic inspection of public buildings for the purpose of testing fire-fighting appliances, and also made a number of recommendations.

The jury found that "there being at present no proper system of Government supervision, inspection be enforced to provide for adequate fire-escapes, efficient fire-fighting equipment, the organization of a watchman service, and for a general alarm system, either by means of a power-house whistle or for electric gongs within the buildings, or for both. It further recommended that all elevator or hoist shafts in such buildings be of fire-proof construction, and that in the case of the building of new hotels or lodging-houses construction of a fire-retarding nature be used within reason, and that where possible segregated units be erected, instead of one large building."

U.S. Government Displays Friendly Attitude

A despatch from Washington says:—The purpose of the visit of Secretary of State Hughes to Canada is described at the White House as "a manifestation of the friendly attitude of this Government toward Canada." A high official said it was in accordance with the action of the late President in stopping at Vancouver, and that it was deemed fitting from time to time to give evidence of the friendly feeling of this Government toward the people of the Dominion.

A monster electric light giving 60,000 candle power is used in motion picture making.

Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.27.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above, track, bay ports.
Am. corn—No. 2 yellow, $1.08.
Barley—Nominal.
Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.
Peas—No. 2, nominal.
Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $25 to $26; shorts, per ton, $27 to $29; middlings, $33 to $35; good feed flour, $2.15 to $2.25.

Ont. wheat—No. 2 white, nominal.
Ont. No. 2 white oats—Nominal.
Ont. corn—Nominal.

Ont. flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, $4.50 to $4.60; Toronto basis, $4.40 to $4.50; bulk seaboard, $4.40.

Man. flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, $6.90 per bbl.; 2nd pats., $6.85.

Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, $15; No. 3 timothy, $13; mixed, $12.50 to $13.50.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, $9.50.

Cheese—New, large, 24½ to 25c; twins, 25 to 26c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stiltons, 26 to 27c. Old Stiltons, 33c; twins, 33½ to 34c. New Zealand, old cheese, 31 to 32c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 37 to 39c; ordinary creamery, 35 to 36c; No. 2, 33 to 34c.

Eggs—Extras, in cartons, 41 to 42c; extras, 39 to 40c; firsts, 34 to 35c; seconds, 27 to 28c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 3 lbs. and over 36c; chickens, 2 to 3 lbs., 30c; hens, over 5 lbs., 24c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 22c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 17c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 20c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs., and up, 25c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 3 lbs. and over, 38c; chickens, 2 to 3 lbs., 35c; hens, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 28c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 20c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 30c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, lb., 7c; primes, 6½c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.50; per 5-gal. tin, $2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 11 to 12c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12c; 5-lb. tins, 12 to 13c; 2½-lb. tins, 12 to 14c; comb honey, per doz., $3.75 to $4; No. 2, $3.25 to $3.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 27 to 29c; cooked hams, 43 to 46c; smoked rolls, 22 to 24c; cottage rolls, 23 to 26c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 34c; special brand breakfast bacon, 34 to 38c; backs, boneless, 32 to 38c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., $18; 70 to 90 lbs., $17.50; 90 lbs. and up, $16.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, $36; heavyweight rolls, $33.

Lard—Pure tierces, 15½ to 15¾c; tubs, 16 to 16½c; pails, 16½ to 17c; prints, 18c. Shortening, tierces, 14 to 14½c; tubs, 14¼ to 14¾c; pails, 14¾ to 15¼c; prints, 17 to 17½c.

Choice heavy steers, $7 to $8.25; butcher steers, choice, $6 to $6.75; do, good, $5.50 to $6; do, med., $5 to $5.50; do, com., $4 to $5; butcher heifers, choice, $6.25 to $6.75; do, med., $5.50 to $6.25; do, com., $4 to $5; butcher cows, choice, $4.50 to $5.25; do, med., $3 to $4; canners and cutters, $1.25 to $2; feeding steers, good, $5 to $6; do, fair, $4 to $5; stockers, good, $4.50 to $5.25; do, fair, $3 to $4; milkers, springers, each, $80 to $100; calves, choice, $10.50 to $12; do, med., $8 to $10; do, com., $4 to $7; lambs, ewes, $12; do, bucks, $12 to $12.50; sheep, choice, light, $5 to $6.50; do choice, heavy, $4 to $5; do, culls and bucks, $2.75 to $3.50; hogs, fed and watered, $10.85; do, f.o.b., $10.25; do, country points, $9.85.

Hog quotations are based on the price of thick, smooth hogs, sold on a graded basis. Select premium, 90 cents.

MONTREAL.

Corn, Am. No. 2 yellow, $1.04½. Oats, No. 2 CW, 59½c; No. 3 CW, 51½c; extra No. 1 feed, 57½c; No. 2 local white, 55½c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 1sts, $6.90; do, 2nds, $6.40; do, strong bakers, $6.20; winter pats, choice, $5.75 to $5.85. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., $3.25. Bran, $28.25. Shorts, $31.25. Middlings, $36.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $15.

Cheese, finest easterns, 24¼c. Butter, choicest creamery, 34½c. Eggs, selected, 38c.

Commercial cows, $3; good butcher hiefers, $5; com. dairy bulls, $2.25 to $2.50; calves, grassers, $3 to $4.25; do, sucker, $6.50 to $9; good average quality lambs, $10.25 to $11.25; do, real good, $11.50; hogs, Government graded selects, $11.82½; ungraded lots of suitable weight, $10.75; sows, $7 to $7.50.

ONE WEEK'S FIRES DESTROYS 56 YEARS

Forests of Ontario Will be Depleted in Twenty Years, Says Robson Black.

A despatch from Port Arthur, Ont., says:—"Forest fires in Ontario during the past summer have destroyed five to ten times the amount of timber put to use by all the mills in the province," declared Robson Black, manager of the Canadian Forestry Association, who is at the head of the lakes arranging details of a three months' compaign in Northern Ontario in the interests of fire prevention.

Mr. Black states he had the report of one company that lost $500,000 cords of pulpwood due directly to carelessness of prospectors setting out fires in the woods. One other company lost fifty million feet of pine. Perhaps the most serious loss of any was that in which an Ontario firm lost in one week's time enough pine to keep the company's mill going for fifty-six years.

"We have come to the point where we have got to face the cold facts with regard to forest fire prevention. At the present rate of waste the forests of Ontario will be depleted in twenty years," said Mr. Black. "If fires continue at the rate of this summer, Ontario is going to face a large exodus of population attached to the wood users. It will mean that scores of towns in the province will cease to exist as towns which are now dependent on the product of the forest for existence."

MARIE, PILLAR OF THE "LITTLE ENTENTE"

Puts One Daughter on Throne at Athens, Another at Belgrade, Third Destined for Bulgaria.

A despatch from Paris says:—While he still refuses to be swayed from his stand in the Ruhr by British statesmen, Premier Poincare could not resist the determined appeals of a woman in the interest of her children.

While Prime Minister Baldwin and Lord Curzon continue their unavailing efforts to induce a change in French policy on reparations, Queen Marie of Roumania, the most diplomatic sovereign in Europe, has succeeded in a few minutes' conversation in inducing M. Poincare to depart from his policy of neutrality in regard to Greece, where her daughter now reigns next to her husband, George II.

Careful manoeuvring by this wise woman diplomatist has at last borne fruit in the announcement that France is about to recognize the sovereigns now watching over the destinies of Greece.

The persuasive powers of this woman, of whom it is said that she has a stronger will than any king, are indeed extraordinary. She has played no small part in the restoration of equilibrium to central Europe and the Balkans, and apart from her campaign to get Roumania into the war on the side of the Allies, though her husband was a member of the Hohenzollern family, she crowned all previous achievements by marrying off her two daughters to Greek and Serbian monarchs. She is now planning a marriage between her youngest daughter and the King of Bulgaria.

To-day she is considered one of the pillars of the Little Entente—that bloc of nations resolved to keep and enforce peace in the Balkans and central Europe.

Queen Marie also is famous as an author and playwright, her best known play being "The White Lily," which is now being produced at the Paris Opera, interpreted by Loie Fuller. The Roumanian Queen is a member of several European academies, notably the French Academy of Political and Moral Science, where her contributions are eagerly received and usually approved.

Six Nations Chief in London
Chief Deskaheh, of Brantford, Ont., chief of the Six Nations Indians, caught by the photographer in London on his way to Westminster Abbey to attend the memorial service held for the late President Harding.

NEW PROPOSAL TO AVOID HARD COAL STRIKE HAS THREEFOLD BASIS

A despatch from Harrisburg, Pa., says:—Governor Pinchot has submitted to representatives of the anthracite miners and operators, in joint conference, a proposed basis of settlement, providing for a 10 per cent. increase in pay, recognition of the eight-hour day for all employees, and full recognition of the union by the operators, without the check-off, but with the right to have a union representative present when the men are paid.

The three main points of the scheme of settlement were set forth as follows:

(1) Recogniton of the basic eight-hour day for all employees. If longer hours are necessary at certain times, or in certain occupations, the overtime be paid for at the eight-hour rate.

(2) A uniform increase of 10 per cent. to all employees, this increase to take effect September 1.

(3) Full recognition of the union by the operators, without the check-off, but with the right to have a union representative present when the men are paid.

A fourth point proposed complete recognition of the principle of collective bargaining.

The Governor also suggested that, as a method of settling differences in case of disagreement between miners and operators, each side select a man agreeable to both to attend and take part in discussions, but without a vote, and not as an umpire or referee. If then unable to agree, he proposed the differences be referred to the Conciliation Board, "which will be provided with whatever equipment is necessary for the rendering of prompt decisions."

In opening his address the Governor said:

"My justification for proposing a basis upon which I believe this strike can be prevented, with justice to all parties, is threefold.

"First, that this controversy has continued until a chance of agreement by direct negotiations by the miners and operators has been lost.

"Second, that the interest of the miners, the operators and the public all require that this controversy shall be settled without a strike.

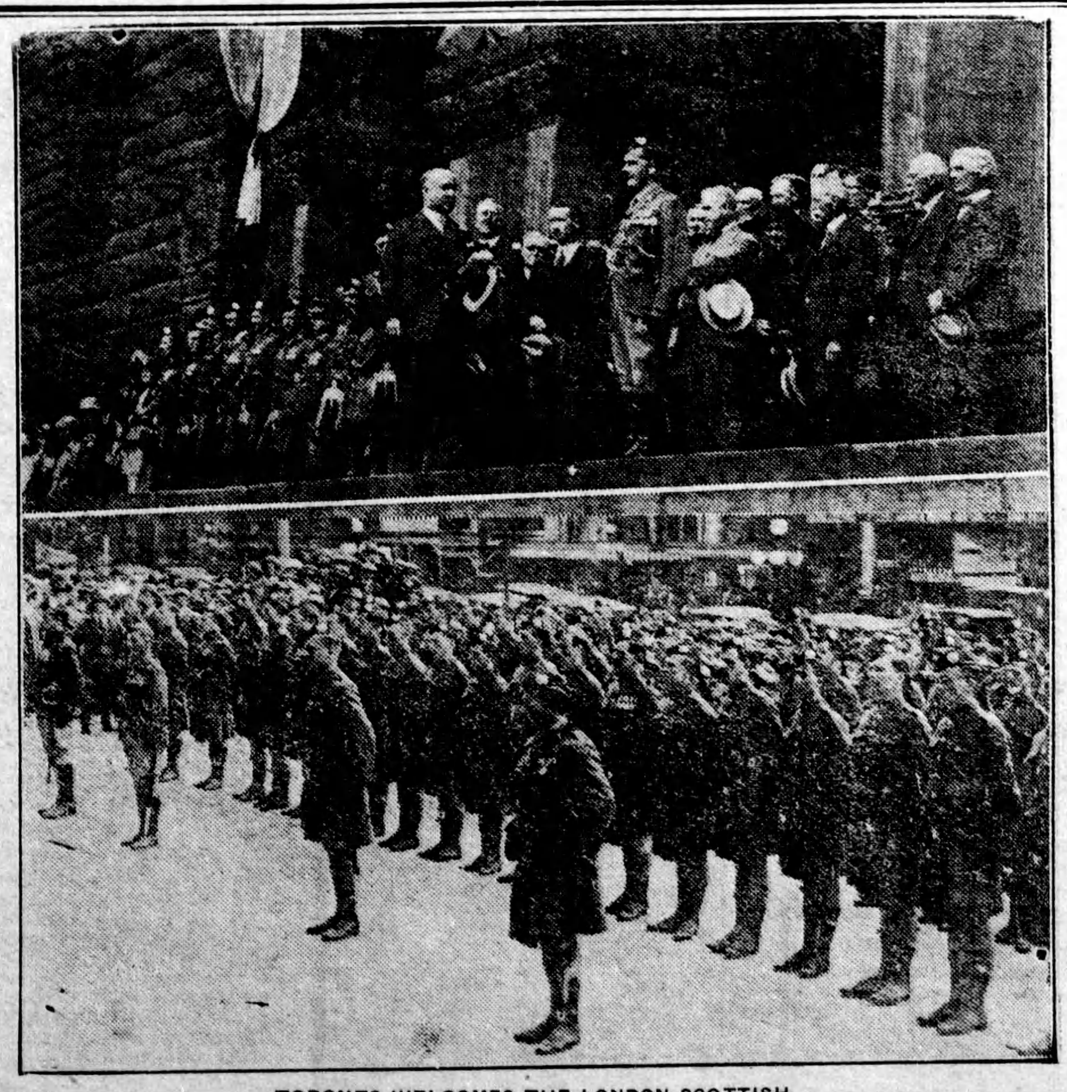
"Third, that the public is entitled to a voice in the discussion, and the rights of the people generally deserve consideration, at least, as much as those of the miners and operators."

He declared he based his proposals upon information assembled from operators, miners and Government experts, with the belief that they afford a basis for settlement reasonable and just.

He then outlined his plan for a settlement, adding, that he did not regard the question of the open or closed shop as at issue in the controversy.

After expressing the opinion that an agreement on the terms suggested should cover a term of one year, Governor Pinchot discussed the wage question in detail.

"The whole body of wage rates in the anthracite field," he said, "is antiquated, haphazard and honey-combed with inequality. It needs revision. I suggest that the Anthracite Conciliation Board be authorized by the Joint Wage Scale Committees to undertake and complete within a year a thorough revision."



TORONTO WELCOMES THE LONDON SCOTTISH
Toronto had a warm welcome for the men of the London Scottish, who are now encamped at the Canadian National Exhibition Grounds. The London Scottish is the parent regiment of the 75th Highlanders, who assisted in the official welcome. In one picture the men are shown lined up at the city Hall, and in the other Mayor Maguire extending the welcome to Colonel Clowes, D.S.O., the officer commanding.

That a much larger quantity of pulp wood is being worked up in Canada than in former years is evident from a comparison of the figures for 1922, as compared with those for 1921. In 1922 the total cut of pulp wood was 3,923,940 cords, of which 74.2 per cent. was used at home, and 25.8 per cent., or 1,011,332 cords were exported to the United States. In 1921 of a total cut of 3,273,131 cords, only 67 per cent. was used in Canada and 33 per cent. exported to the United States.