Canada from Coast to Coast

Halifax, N.S.—The discovery of a new fishing bank, 200 by 90 miles, off the coast of Labrador, is reported at the Dept. of Marine and Fisheries. This fishing ground, which, it is stated, abounds in cod and halibut, is expected to prove a valuable addition to the already known fishing banks. The depth of the water is 76 fathoms, and the same soundings, varying but little, were prevalent over a large part of the bank. The exact location has not yet been made known.

Newcastle, N.B.—Newcastle has been selected as the site of a new industry which had decided to locate in the Province of New Brunswick, is the announcement of Mayor Creagon. The plants to come to Newcastle are those of the Canadian Creosote Mills and the Creosote Products, Ltd., both of which companies are now located in Ontario. The two companies will employ upward of 200 men the year round.

Montreal, Que.—Thirteen crates of silver black foxes, each containing two of these valuable animals, passed through the city en route to Nakusp from Charlottetown, P.E.I. A new fox ranch has recently been established at Nakusp, which is near Revelstoke in British Columbia, and the thirteen pair form the foundation stock.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—It is reported that assessment work has been completed on the Gibson iron properties southeast of Wawa Lake, and the assay taken by outside assayers bear out the opinion expressed some time ago. Returns give iron ore 59.06, which is the highest percentage ever obtained in that district. This makes the third deposit of high-grade hematite iron in this part lying undeveloped, the other two being the Josephine mine and the Mildred Lake range.

Winnipeg, Man.—Every British harvester who is willing to work on a western Canadian farm this winter, will have a job at the going wage, in the opinion of the committee appointed at a recent conference called by the Canada Colonization Association to deal with the problem of keeping the harvesters in Canada.

Regina, Sask.—Despite adverse weather conditions, the dental cars operated by the Provincial Junior Red Cross, visited 112 rural schools in the province during the past summer, the dentists in charge lecturing on oral hygiene to 3,007 pupils, according to a report prepared by the Chairman of the Junior Red Cross Committee. The number of children receiving dental treatment was 1,136, involving 669 fillings, 1,410 extractions and 108 cases of prophylaxis.

Edmonton, Alta.—A system of education by mail for those who live in remote rural districts out of reach of rural schools is being prepared by Hon. Perron Baker, Minister of Education, to go into effect this month. The working plan has already been drawn up to run through the winter to the end of the school year. It is expected that from twenty to forty lessons will be given in the case of each applicant for the service.

Victoria, B.C.—Some large pieces of lumber designed to show the extraordinary size of fir timber in British Columbia, will be shipped to London to form part of the Dominion Government exhibit at the British Empire Exhibition, to be held at Wembley next year. One of the most interesting features of the exhibit will be two twelve-foot lengths of cut fir, fifty inches square. These are said to be almost a record for fir squares.

BRITISH HARVESTERS FIND WINTER JOBS

Two-thirds of 12,000 Helpers From Old Land Remain in Canada.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The announcement by Hon. J. A. Robb that about 8,000 openings for winter employment have already been found for British harvesters, is evidence that the great majority of these men can get work in Canada throughout the winter, if they are prepared to take ordinary chances. As it is believed that 12,000 harvesters came from the British Isles, it will thus be seen that jobs have been secured for two-thirds of them, to say nothing of others who have secured employment through their own efforts.

"All the men I brought out have got jobs and will stay in Canada," said Captain Northcotte-North, of Birmingham, a writer and lecturer, who brought out 35 harvesters, men of his old company, and who passed through the city on his way home to England. This party got work near Carroll, Manitoba. Speaking of their experiences there, he said:

"I do not think that any man of ordinary physical stamina has any complaint to make. I shocked 12 acres of grain a day, and some of my men did as much as 16 and are none the worse for it. The treatment, on the whole, was fine. Of course, we had to look after our own interests, but that was to be expected."

Speaking about reports to the effect that several men sometimes have had to eat off one plate, the captain said:

"Such things are greatly exaggerated. Of course, men in a threshing gang can't expect to find things quite as nice as they would in their own homes; but when conditions out there are compared with what men had to endure in the trenches there is little to kick about."

The captain added that coming down on the train there were 12 harvesters, each with $100 in his pocket, who had complained about the difficulty of securing work, and had got their passage home. Moreover they were boasting about it.

Capt. Robert Foote

A pioneer lake captain, whose death occurred last week. He has sailed the Great Lakes for sixty-five years, and was in command of the steamer Noronic until 1918.

World's Total Wheat Yield This Year 3,422,072,000 Bus.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—According to a cablegram received from the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, the first official estimate of the production of wheat in Argentina is 248,755,000 bushels, against 189,047,000 last year and 180,642,000 in 1921. The production of flax-seed in Argentina is 75,981,000 bushels, against 44,280,000 last year and 32,272,000 in 1921.

"These figures for wheat," states T. K. Doherty, Canadian Institute Commissioner, "coupled with the recent Canadian report and the latest revisions of the European crop raise the world's total production to 3,422,072,000 bushels, compared with 3,108,000,000 last year and 3,087,000,000 in 1921. Excepting for a few unimportant countries, the official total production of Europe is now known and indicates an increase of 219,000,000 bushels over last year's crop and 33,000,000 over that of 1921."

Our Complete Debt.

Teacher—"We borrowed our numerals from the Arabs, our calendar from the Romans, and our banking from the Italians. Can any one think of any other examples?"

Willie Willis — "Our lawn-mower from the Smiths, our snow-shovel from the Joneses, and our baby-carriage from the Bumps."

CANADA INVITES BRITISHERS TO STAY

Offers Welcome to Immigrants Turned Back by U.S. Rule Regarding Quotas.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—An interesting situation has been created for the Department of Immigration and Colonization here by a provision just made effective by the corresponding department in Washington. By this provision any immigrant who lands in Canada, whose destination is the United States, and who is outside the quota allowed by the United States from the immigrant's country, cannot enter the United States, and cannot, if he remains in Canada, make application for entry into the United States for one year. If, however, he returns to his native country he may then make a new application within a month.

The Canadian authorities, however, have made it known that if these immigrants, who were destined for the United States, and who cannot enter there because they landed in Canada, and because they exceed the quota, are of British origin, they will be allowed to remain in this country.

The Ontario Honey Producers' Co-operative Co., which is said to control at present 60 per cent. of the honey out put in the province, is consolidating its organization and control, and arranging to establish divisional centres at Toronto, Hamilton, London, Belleville, Ottawa, Peterboro and either Guelph or Mount Forest, where bonded warehouses will be established, and honey stored. The honey will be handled under the brand "Beekist."

Chippawa's sixth power unit will be opened a month ahead of schedule, in December, according to an announcement made by the Hydro Power Commission. With the sixth unit the Chippawa will be equipped to turn out continuously a maximum of about 360,000 horse-power, as compared with the present maximum of from 250,000 to 300,000. The additional power will be needed for Ontario's industries and homes.

WHERE CANADA'S BUILDING WILL STAND AT THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION

Canada's beautiful building is now in process of erection at Wembley, England, in preparation for the Empire Exhibition next year. The picture shows the site marked by a huge sign "Canada."

CANADA USES LARGE OUTPUT OF TEXTILES

Forty-Six Mills in Dominion —80 Per Cent. Produced in Quebec.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Canada uses about $102,000,000 worth of manufactured cotton textiles during a year, and of this nearly $54,000,000 are manufactured within the Province of Quebec, which is credited with 80 per cent. of the entire Canadian production in 1921. This is one of the outstanding facts in a bulletin just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the manufacture of cotton textiles in 1921.

The total Canadian production of these industries in that year was $71,200,000 while the value of these manufactured and partly manufactured products brought in from other countries was $32,288,000. In addition there was also imported $13,953,000 of raw cotton, all but $103,275 of which came from the United States.

In the industry there are 46 plants in all Canada, of which 21 are in Quebec, 20 in Ontario and the other five in the Maritime Provinces, four of them being credited to New Brunswick. In 1921 they employed 15,823 persons, paid $12,142,000 in wages, used $38,454,816 in materials and turned out $71,200,176 of products.

The ascendancy of Quebec in this industry is found not in the number, but in the size of its mills. For example, those producing cotton yarns and cloth are by far the most important in the industry, their production for all Canada being valued at $65,978,596 in 1921, of which $50,095,832 is credited to Quebec and only $10,610,662 to Ontario, although that Province has as many mills as has Quebec. The capital invested in these Quebec cotton yarns and cloth mills is put at $43,827,000 out of a total of a little less than $66,000,000 for all the provinces.

That the cotton textiles industry has to meet keen competition is evident from the fact that over $28,000,000 of manufactured goods were imported in 1921, the partly manufactured amounting to nearly $4,000,000. It is interesting to note that of these two classes of goods $16,890,359 came from the United States, $12,560,000 from Britain and $2,837,567 from other countries. Add to this the nearly $13,500,000 of raw cotton imported from the United States and the importance of that country in this industry is realized. Exports of cotton textile products in 1921 totalled $1,051,905, of which $389,851 went to the United States, $154,344 to Britain and $507,709 to other countries.

A party of thirty Cornish miners are leaving England on the Canadian Pacific Steamship "Montclare," according to cable advice, bound for the gold mines of Ontario. About three hundred miners from the English south-western county have settled in the Dominion within the past three years.

It is predicted that Alberta's wheat yield this year will not only break all records in the aggregate but will break all records in respect of average per acre yield. The latest estimates place the total wheat crop at round 148,000,000 bushels, but it is believed in grain circles that it will approximate 150,000,000 bushels.

POLICY OF CURRENCY INFLATION REJECTED

British Government Will Not Manufacture Artificial Money, Says Postmaster-General.

A despatch from London says:—Great interest has been aroused recently by reports that the Government was considering a policy of currency inflation as a remedy for the present serious unemployment which some economists had attributed to too rapid deflation, but if the Government ever contemplated such a change of policy it would seem that it has thought better of the idea.

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Postmaster-General, in a speech at Colchester, emphasized the need of a sound currency system, and said of the rumors that the Government intended to manufacture artificial money that there was not the slightest ground for such a fear; it had no such intention.

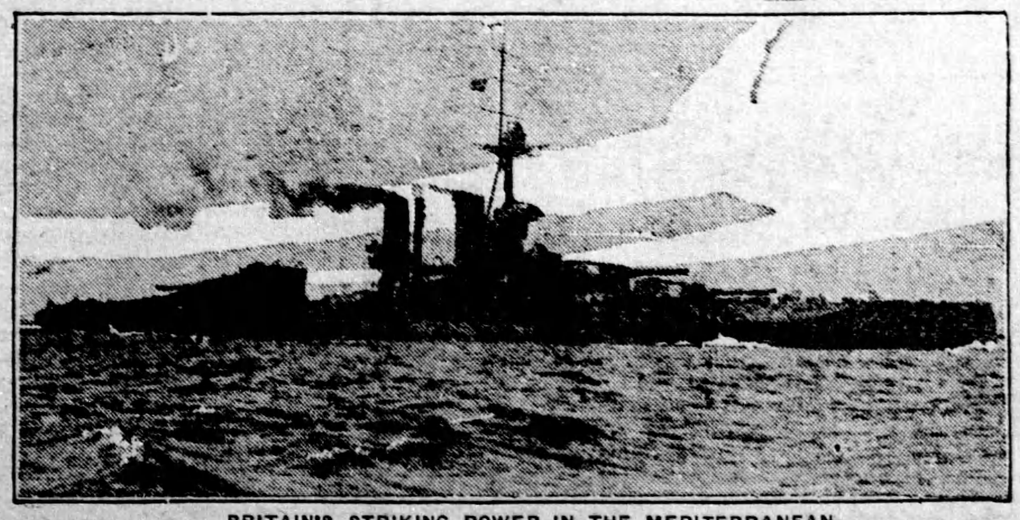
Frederick Goodenough, Chairman of Barclay's Bank, in a speech at the same meeting, made it clear that he is opposed to any policy of inflation. He pointed to Germany as an instance of the danger of an unchecked inflation, and declared his belief that a policy of deliberate inflation would not cure the evils of unemployment, nor secure commercial prosperity for the Empire. On the other hand, deflation was a matter requiring handling with the greatest care and with due regard to the conditions existing elsewhere.

It was to Mr. Goodenough that Minister of Labor Barlow in a speech last week erroneously attributed the plan for currency inflation.

Most Valuable of Manuscripts Found in British Museum

A despatch from London says:—A great Shakespeare find of the first magnitude is announced by The Daily Express Thursday morning. For more than one hundred years a hundred and forty-seven lines of manuscript have lain in the British Museum. They were additions to a play written by Anthony Munday on the life of Sir Thomas Moore, which was published about 1593. The play was corrected by various hands, and it was suggested that one scene was written by Shakespeare. The Express says it is now established, according to eminent scholars, that the handwriting is that of the poet. It is identical to that of six proved signatures of his will and other legal documents which hitherto have been the only known examples of the handwriting of Shakespeare. "The manuscript is the most valuable in the world. It can never, and will never, be bought by Americans, unless they buy the British Museum," says The Express.

Forty-five persons began work recently in the graduate schools of the various Canadian universities under Fellowships, studentships and bursaries awarded by the Research Council of Canada. Twelve Fellowships, having a value of $1,200 each, eight studentships, with a value of $1,000 each, and 25 bursaries, having a value of $700 each have been granted by the Research Council for the present year, and these awards are being held in nine departments of science at nine universities.



BRITAIN'S STRIKING POWER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Britain is placing more and more of her naval power in the Mediterranean, and the announcement of the transfer of the famous Iron Duke from the North Sea to the Mediterranean is in line with the new naval policy. Admiral Sir Osmond Brock will have the Iron Duke as his flagship. Some of the greatest and best of British fighting ships will be under his command.

LAKES CONFERENCE STANDS BEHIND THE ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAYS PROJECT

A despatch from Milwaukee says:—Canadian delegates are taking a prominent part in the work of the Great Lakes Harbor Conference, which opened here Thursday afternoon. Joseph Gibbons and D. M. Goudy of Toronto, and William H. Duncan of Midland, Ont., were appointed on the Nominations Committee, and Mayor Alfred Maguire and Wm. A. Summerville of Toronto on the Resolutions Committee. Mayor Maguire addressed the banquet Thursday night, and J. H. Duthie of Toronto, Secretary of the National Waterways Association, spoke Friday afternoon.

Other Canadian delegates present are: Thomas McQueen, Controller W. W. Hiltz, Toronto, and D. I. White, Jr., Midland, Ont. Twenty- two Wisconsin and Great Lakes cities are represented among the 100 delegates present.

The conference is called by the Great Lakes Harbor Association, which was permanently organized at the meeting.

The purposes of the conference are: Preservation of lake levels and protection of harbors and channels; promotion of harbor development and port efficiency.

Co-operation between harbor cities for the stimulation of Great Lakes commerce to the highest stage of service.

Co-ordination of water and rail lines to effect quick and efficient transport of freight to and from lake ports, giving economic and efficient service to the entire nation.

It is also proposed to unite American and Canadian cities on the Great Lakes in a movement to back the St. Lawrence River Deep Waterways project. Resolutions endorsing this waterway and condemning the diversion of water from Lake Michigan through the Chicago Drainage Canal will be adopted. Canada's co-operation in the encouragement of water transportation on the Great Lakes was assured by Mayor Maguire of Toronto in his address on Thursday.

Nine Stories is Highest Building in Paris

A despatch from Paris says:—Construction of one of France's tallest skyscrapers—nine stories high—has started in the Rue Marconniers. Hitherto the highest buildings were eight stories and a special permit was needed to construct the additional storey, for fear of making a jagged and ugly skyline, and cutting off the light and air of the adjacent buildings.

Plain Post Card Costs 3,500,000 Marks

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Nearly three and a half million marks in postage were necessary in sending a plain post card received by the Department of Trade and Commerce from Germany. Seventeen stamps were used, almost obliterating the address and the message.

Mean.

Phyllis—"That new teacher's awfully mean."

Mother—"Hush, my dear; you must not say that."

"Well, she is! What do you think? She borrowed my knife to sharpen a pencil to give me a bad mark."

A Long Route.

"And you give the giraffe only one lump of sugar?" asked the little boy at the Zoological Gardens.

"Oh, yes," replied the keeper. "One lump goes a long way with him."

To Honor Canadian Regiment

Lady Patricia Ramsay, known best to Canadians as Princess "Pat," the colonel-in-chief of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, who is to place a memorial to her regiment in the Memorial Chapel of the Royal Military Chapel at Sandhurst. The Queen and Princess Mary have already erected memorials there to their regiments.

Really Swift.

Customer—"Do you guarantee these colors to be fast?"

Shop Assistant—"No, madam. Black is never considered a fast color, you know, but I can show you something pretty swift in stripes."

Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.

Man. wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.07.
Man. oats—No. 2 CW, 51¾c; No. 3 CW, 47½c; No. 1 feed, 45½c.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above, track, bay ports.
Am. corn—Track, Toronto, No. 2 yellow, $1.26.
Ontario barley—60 to 62c.
Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.
Ont. rye—No. 2, 70 to 72c.
Peas—No. 2, nominal.
Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $28.25; shorts, per ton, $31.25; middlings, $38.25; good feed flour, $2.10.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 95c to $1, outside.
Ontario No. 2 white oats—40 to 44c.
Ontario corn—Nominal.
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, $4.70; Toronto basis, $4.60; bulk, seaboard, $4.50.
Manitoba flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, $6.50 per bbl.; 2nd pats., $6.
Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, $15; No. 2, $14.50; No. 3, $13.50; mixed, $12.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, $9.
Cheese—New, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 26 to 26½c; triplets, 27 to 27½c; Stiltons, 27 to 28c. Old, large, 32c; twins, 33 to 33½c.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 40 to 42c; ordinary creamery, 37 to 38c; No. 2, 36 to 37c.
Eggs—Extras in cartons, 44 to 45c; extras, 42 to 43c; firsts, 38 to 39c; seconds, 31 to 32c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 25c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 22c; 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, 4 lbs. and over, 33c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 30c; 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, 13 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, 40 to 42c; smoked rolls, 22 to 24c; cottage rolls, 23 to 27c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 34c; special brand breakfast bacon, 34 to 38c; backs, boneless, 31 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 bbls., $36; heavyweight rolls, $33.
Lard—Pure tierces, 17½ to 18c; tubs, 18 to 18½c; pails, 18½ to 19c; prints, 20 to 21c; shortening tierces, 15¼ to 15¾c; tubs, 15½ to 16c; pails, 16 to 16½c; prints, 18¼ to 18¾c.
Heavy steers, choice, $7.25 to $7.50; butcher steers, choice, $6.25 to $6.75; do, good, $5.50 to $6.25; do, med., $4.50 to $5.50; do, com., $3 to $4; butcher heifers, choice, $6.25 to $6.75; do, med., $4.50 to $5.25; do, com., $3 to $4; butcher cows, choice, $4.25 to $5; do, med., $3 to $4; canners and cutters, $1.50 to $2.50; butcher bulls, good, $4 to $5; do, com., $2.50 to $3.50; feeding steers, good, $5 to $6; do, fair, $4.50 to $5; stockers, good, $4.50 to $5; do, fair, $3.50 to $4; milkers and springers, $80 to $120; calves, choice, $10 to $11; do, med., $8 to $9; do, common, $4 to $5; do, grassers, $3.50 to $4.50; lambs, ch'c, $11.25 to $11.50; do, bucks, $9.75 to $10; do, com., $8 to $8.50; sheep, light ewes, good, $6.50 to $7.25; do, fat, heavy, $4 to $5; do, culls, $2 to $2.50; hogs, thick, smooth, F.W., $8.35; do, f.o.b., $7.75; do, country points, $7.50; do, selects, $9.25.

MONTREAL.

Oats—Can. West. No. 2, 58½c to 59c; CW No. 3, 57 to 57½c; extra, No. 1 feed, 56 to 56½c; No. 2 local white, 55 to 55½c. Flour—Man spring wheat pats., 1sts, $6.50; 2nds, $6; strong bakers, $5.80; winter pats., choice, $5.75 to $5.85. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $3.05. Bran, $28.25. Shorts, $31.25. Midlings, $38.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $15 to $16.

Cheese—Finest easterns, 21 to 21¼c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 35⅞ to 36c. Eggs—Selected, 42c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 95c to $1.

Cows, $1.50 to $2.25; bulls, $2.25 to $2.50; canners, $1; fairly good veals, $9 to $10; grassers, $2.50 up; hogs, thick smooths and straight lots of ungraded, $9; sows, $6.75.