Canada from Coast to Coast

Halifax, N.S.—It is stated that the United States Gypsum Co., of Chicago are bringing in quantities of machinery, pipe, etc., and will undertake extensive development work on their gypsum properties near Wentworth. It is expected this company will obtain a much larger supply of gypsum from their Nova Scotia quarries for their mills located along the Atlantic seaboard, which were heretofore supplied from the interior of New York State.

Fredericton, N.B.—The Fraser Co. are reported to have secured control of the entire output of lumber in the Tobique river this year. Upwards of twenty million feet cut in the Tobique the past winter by Stetson, Culer & Co., have been purchased by the Fraser Co., which with Fraser's cut will make a total of nearly 30,000,000 feet to be manufactured at their mill at Plaster Rock. The Fraser Co. are erecting a new shingle mill, about a mile down the Tobique river from Plaster Rock.

Montreal, Que.—Indications from spring bookings at Montreal hotels point to a very busy season in the Metropolis, with the possibility that the summer months will experience a business of even greater proportion than the record established here last year. In addition to the regular tourist traffic from the New England States, a large number of conventions will be held here, coming from all parts of the States and Canada.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Seven hydroplanes will be engaged in patrolling the forests of North-western Ontario from White River on the east to the Manitoba boundary on the west this season, and considerable reduction in the ground staff of fire rangers will be made as a result of a new program decided upon by the Ontario Dept. of Lands and Forests. The hydroplanes will be commanded by expert pilots and will be used extensively in patrolling and reporting the presence of bush fires.

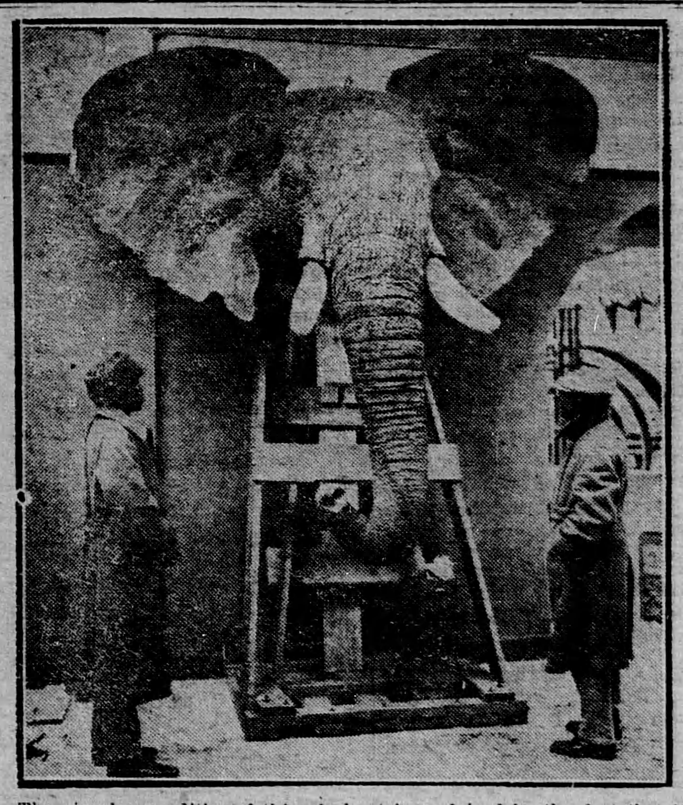
Winnipeg, Man.—A proposition is being worked out by the Bee Keepers' Association of Manitoba whereby its members will ship honey to Winnipeg for clarifying and then sell under one label and one grade. The new scheme will be run on a co-operative plan.

Peace River, Alta.—It is announced that a franchise has been granted to the Canadian Petroleum, Ltd., for permit number one for carbon black manufacture at Peace River, covering leases on some 50,000 acres. Other concessions have been made which are equally favorable to this concern.

Trail, B.C.—In its preliminary report of the mineral production of Canada for the year 1923, the Dept. of Trade and Commerce states, in referring to the opening of the new concentrator of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. at Kimberley, that the solution of the metallurgical problems involved in the treatment of the complex ores of the Sullivan mine, has been a truly remarkable achievement, and as a result an enormous tonnage of a mineral aggregate with doubtful value has become a great Canadian natural resource.

W. A. Dempsey

The United Empire Loyalist courier, is shown after his walk from Belleville to Toronto, bearing invitations to the mayor and citizens of Toronto to attend the U.E.L. celebration in Belleville next June.



The singular condition of this elephant is explained by the fact that it is to form part of a tableau at the Empire Exhibition in the East African pavilion. Only the monster's head and its forefeet will be shown.

EARTH'S 8,800-YEAR MUTATION CHANGES CLIMATE AND POSITION OF POLES

A despatch from Glasgow says:—Old Mother Earth has a permanent wave. She has had it all along, but it was noticed only recently by a mere mortal, Ludovic MacLellan Mann.

Mr. Mann, who is a member of the Royal Anthropological Institute, the Pre-historic Society of East Anglia, and other scientific societies, told about his discovery in an address made on Thursday night before the members of learned societies in Glasgow.

There is a large wave, in slow motion, within the body of the earth, said Mr. Mann. It moves around the planet once every 8,800 years, causing a slight motion in the position of the axis and the poles and giving rise to changes in climate. The discovery was made by him in comparing many ancient with modern astronomical observations.

The wave causes the terrestrial crust to pulsate, which accounts for raised and sunken land surfaces. The velocity, direction and amplitude of the wave has been ascertained. Thus the ages in years of all ancient land surfaces and of prehistoric periods can be determined.

Knowledge of the 8,800-year mutation, Mr. Mann said, had enabled him to read astronomical registers found in most parts of Europe and America, sculptored on rock surfaces. The same key had been successfully applied to solve the mysteries of the Stonehenge, the celebrated prehistoric monument in Salisbury Plain, England, which is shown to be a calendric monument which registered astronomical events occurring in a period of twelve saros, which is the cycle of time in which the sun and moon nodes recur in the same relative positions.

General Elections in South Africa to be Held June 11

A despatch from Johannesburg says:—The nominations for the general election will, it is understood, take place on May 26, with voting on June 17. A significant statement has been made by Colonel Cresswell, Labor leader, who said he hoped to see a Government in power which would say: "If you close down those mines without good reason, very well. We shall take measures to see that those mines are worked." He also said that if he had his way he would stop the importation of natives from outside the Union.

Liechtenstein to Join Swiss Republic When Prince Dies

So much of the romance of royalty has been squeezed from the principality of Liechtenstein by the World War that the little state, perched up in the Alps between Austria and Switzerland, has decided to become a part of the Swiss Republic. The change will come with the death of the present ruler, Prince Johann II., eighty-four years old, who now is reported to be fatally ill.

Liechtenstein is ruled by the Austrian House of Liechtenstein, which traces its origin back to the twelfth century. It is one of the smallest principalities in Europe, being fifteen miles long and five miles wide, with 11,000 inhabitants. Only Monaco and San Marino are smaller.

Liechtenstein is one of the most prosperous districts on the Continent and is virtually unhampered by taxation. Most of the expenses of public improvement are borne by the Prince, who has an enormous income from his vast holdings in Austria and Czecho-Slovakia.

Unique Stained Glass Window in British Exhibition

According to legend, it was not Columbus who first discovered America, but the Irish saint, Brendan the Navigator.

The exploit of the saint is commemorated in a beautiful stained glass window, which is on view at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. It is the work of two Irish women artists and will be the only example of stained glass work by women to be exhibited.

The saint holds in his right hand an oar and in his left a chalice. Around his head is a nimbus, while about his feet flow green waves.

Sir Robert Kindersley

Was chosen in Paris recently by the reparations commission as an expert to take part in the organization of the new German bank of issue to be set up under the Dawes' plan. Sir Robert is governor of the Hudson Bay Company.

MONTREAL ELM HELD RECORD OF FIRST MASS

Historic Religious Service at Which Champlain Was Present in Year 1615.

A despatch from Montreal says:—While pruning an elm tree in the grounds of the Sisters of Mercy at Sault-aux-Recollets recently, two gardeners discovered in a cavity of the tree an earthen jar in which was a document covered with indecipherable writing. It was handed to a chemist, who treated the paper and brought out the writing, which was found to be an account of the first Mass celebrated on the Island of Montreal, in the year 1615.

The words were as follows: "In the presence of Father Jamay and of Champlain, a Mass of actions of grace at which were present seven Frenchmen, twelve Cri children, six Algonquins, chanted and spoken by Father Le Caron, Recollet Father Charles Lavoisier (or Lavoidin), Bodjaroka, Jean Lebeuf."

Here follow four other lines which are indecipherable, and which probably contained names of witnesses. It also appears that Jean Lebeuf was the writer of the manuscript.

In Abbe Laverdiere's "History of Canada" the following account is given of this Mass: "Champlain was forced to come down the river from Quebec to arrange details to be carried out during his absence. He again met at Riviere des Prairies Father Le Caron, who chanted a solemn Mass on the 23rd or 24th June, 1615, in the presence of a large number of savages."

The elm in which the discovery was made is computed to be 349 years old. Its diameter a few feet from the ground is about five feet, and its height, about 125 feet.

Duke of York Chosen as Scotland's Unofficial Prince

Not to be outdone by Wales, which can boast of its own royal prince, an influential group of Scotchmen has chosen Albert, Duke of York, to be the unofficial Prince of Scotland.

Since the time when Queen Elizabeth robbed Scotland of its royal line Scotchmen have had only two or three royal princes allotted them by the grace of their English sovereign. Now the Scotchmen would like to exercise a certain amount of freedom in selecting a royal prince of their own.

Scotchmen attending the 141st anniversary dinner of the Highland Society, at which the Duke of York was present, took the initiative in adopting him as their favorite son. The Scotchmen pointed out that the Duke of York also held a Scottish title, "The Earl of Inverness," and that furthermore he had married a Scottish duchess, and they did not neglect to note that he is also Scottish by lineage.

In the course of his speech the Duke of York acknowledged the compliment.

The selection has precedent in the action of George III., who accommodated the expressed desire of the Scotch and made one of his sons the Duke of Clarence. Victoria hastened to treat all her subjects equally, making her second son the Duke of Edinburgh, the third son the Duke of Connaught for Ireland and the fourth son was created Duke of Albany as England's own.

George V. is in a position to emulate his grandmother, for he has two sons who are yet attached to ducal titles.

Bank of England Loan for Aid of Greek Refugees

A despatch from London says:—The Bank of England has agreed to grant a loan of a million pounds through the League of Nations for refugees relief work in Greece, Henry Morgenthau, of New York, who is in charge of operations in Greece, announced.

This loan makes a total of two million pounds available for the relief work in Greece, which Mr. Morgenthau says will be sufficient to carry on the relief work until November, when he hopes it will be possible to obtain a permanent League of Nations international loan sufficient to continue the care of the Greek refugees. Mr. Morgenthau, who has been for six months chairman of the League Committee to take charge of this work, came to London last week for the purpose of raising the loan just granted.

There is nothing that more effectively calms the mind than reaching a decision.

Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.

Man. wheat—No. 1 North., $1.10; No. 3 North., $1.03¾.

Man. oats—No. 3 CW, 42c; No. 1, 40¾c.

Man. barley—Nominal.

All the above c.i.f., bay ports.

Ont. barley—65 to 70c.

Am. corn—No. 2 yellow, 95c.

Ont. Rye—74 to 78c.

Peas—No. 2, $1.45 to $1.50.

Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $25; shorts, per ton, $27; middlings, $33; good feed flour, $1.90.

Ont. wheat—No. 2 white, 99c to $1.03, outside.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—39 to 41c.

Ont. corn—Nominal.

Ont. flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, $4.60; Toronto basis, $4.60; bulk seaboard, $4.25.

Man. flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, $6 per bbl.; 2nd pats., $5.60.

Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, $14.50; No. 2, $14.50; No. 3, $12 to $14; mixed, $10 to $12; lower grades, $10 to $12.

Straw—Carlots, per ton, $9.50.

Cheese—New, large, 16½ to 17c; twins, 17 to 18c; triplets, 18 to 19c; Stiltons, 20c. Old, large, 22 to 23c; twins, 23 to 24c; triplets, 24 to 25c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 33 to 34c; No. 1 creamery, 32 to 33c; No. 2, 29 to 31c; dairy, 28 to 30c.

Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 30 to 31c; extra, loose, 28c; firsts, 26c; seconds, 23 to 24c.

Live poultry—Chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 25c; hens, over 5 lbs., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 25c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 30c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 32c; roosters, 22c.

Beans—Can., hand-picked, lb., 6½c; primes, 6c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.50; per 5-gal. tin, $2.40 per gal; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 11 to 11½c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12c; 5-lb. tins, 11½ to 12c; 2½-lb. tins, 12½ to 13c; comb honey, per doz., No. 1, $3.75 to $4; No. 2, $3.25 to $3.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 23 to 24c; cooked hams, 34 to 36c; smoked rolls, 17 to 18c; cottage rolls, 18 to 20c; breakfast bacon, 21 to 25c; special brand breakfast bacon, 28 to 30c; backs, boneless, 28 to 33c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., $18.50; 70 to 90 lbs., $13 90 lbs. and up, $17; lightweight rolls, in barrels, $37; heavyweight rolls, $32.

Lard—Pure tierces, 14¾ to 15¼c; tubs, 15 to 15½c; pails, 15½ to 16c; prints, 18 to 18½c; shortening, tierces, 14 to 14½c; tubs, 14½ to 15c; pails, 15 to 15½c; prints, 16½ to 17c.

Heavy steers, choice, $8 to $8.50; butcher steers, choice, $7 to $7.75; do, good, $6.25 to $6.75; do, med., $5.25 to $6; do, com., $4.50 to $5; butcher heifers, choice, $7 to $7.50; do, med., $5 to $5.75; do, com., $4.50 to $4.75; butcher cows, choice, $5.25 to $6.25; do, med., $3.50 to $4.50; butcher bulls, $4.50 to $5.50; bolognas, $2.50 to $3.50; canners and cutters, $1.50 to $2; feeding steers, choice, $6 to $6.75; do, fair, $4 to $5; milkers, springers, choice, $75 to $90; stockers, choice, $4.55 to $5.25; do, fair, $3.75 to $4.20; calves, choice, $9 to $10; do, med., $7 to $7.50; do, com., $4.50 to $5.50; lambs, choice ewes, $15.50 to $16; do, bucks, $13 to $13.50; do, culls, $8 to $9; spring lambs, each, $8 to $15; sheep, light ewes, $8 to $9.50; do, culls, $5 to $5.50; hogs, fed and watered, $7.75; to $8; do, f.o.b., $7.25 to $7.50; do, country points, $7 to $7.25; do, off cars (long haul), $8.15 to $8.40; do, select, $8.50 to $8.80.

MONTREAL.

Oats, Can. West. No. 2, 51 to 52c; do, No. 3, 49 to 50c; extra No. 1 feed, 48 to 48½c; No.2 local white, 44 to 45c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 1sts, $6.10; 2nds, $5.60; do, strong bakers, $5.40; winter pats, choice, $5.55 to $5.65. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $2.80 Bran, $24.25. Shorts, $26.25. Middlings, $32.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $16.

Cheese, finest Westerns, 14½c; finest Easterns, 13½c. Butter, No. 1 pasteurized, 29¾c; No. 1 creamery, 29c; 2nds, 28c. Eggs, fresh, specials, 32 to 33c; fresh, extras, 29 to 30c; fresh firsts, 26 to 27c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.40 to $1.45.

Good heavy steers, $7; fairly good calves, $5.25; do, com. and med., $4 to $4.75; butcher hogs, $8 to $8.25; selects, $8.75; sows, $5.50.

Considerable attention in England and on this continent has been centred on Philip Snowden, Labor chancellor of the exchequer in the British cabinet, following the announcement of his first budget.

Automobile Exports from Canada Still on Increase

Automobile exports from Canada continue to show a steady increase, the total of freight automobiles exported in February being valued at $271,369, as against $152,587 in the same month last year, while for the twelve mnoths ended February the exports totaled $5,100,805, as against $1,224,786 in the previous twelve months. Passenger automobiles exported in February this year were valued at $1,663,612, as against $2,964,345 in the same month last year, while for the year ended February the exports amounted to $27,392,879, as against $24,109,321 in the previous twelve months.

Find Jewelry and Other Treasures Fifty Centuries Old

Jewelry fifty centuries old and a harp that was played on nearly 2,000 years before the birth of Christ, are among the archaeological treasures discovered recently by Frenchmen in Syria, along the Euphrates River.

Priceless antiques, which have been added to the Louvre collection have been collected from that district.

Most of them were dug up at Doura. They include exquisite statuettes, well enough preserved to show the beauty of their lines. Rare ivory images and ceramics complete the lot.

May Widen Thames to Make London World's Largest Port

The increase of shipping in the port of London since the war has led the Port Authority to consider the possibility of widening the channel in the Thames to allow the passage of large boats as far as London Bridge at any tide.

The project would cost about £5,000,000 and take from five to seven years to complete, but it would make London the largest port of entry in the world, about doubling its present tonnage capacity, which is somewhere in the neighborhood of 25,000,000 tons annually. The engineers' plan would eliminate many bends in the river and open the present channel from Tilbury to the mouth of the Thames to enable freighters to turn in the river and allow a 85,000-ton liner to dock against the Tower of London.

Cholera on the Increase in Several Districts of India

A despatch from Allahabad says:—There have already been 10,000 deaths from cholera in Bihar this year and the epidemic is spreading. In Champaran, the most affected district, there were 1,000 deaths last week. Darbhango, Mizaffarpur and Shahabad and Saran are also greatly affected, and the disease has recently become epidemic in Patna and Gaya.

IN RABBITBORO