Canada from Coast to Coast

Sydney, N.S.—Tests made some time ago with fireclay from two of the Cape Breton collieries, have produced a splendid brick which is being used at the Sydney steel plant. There are other purposes to which this clay has been applied and hundreds of tons are used each month.

St. John, N.B.—It is understood that plans are under way for the establishment here of a cigarette manufacturing plant, and a plant for the canning of fruit. The establishment of these two new industries, according to a reliable authority, is assured, providing that certain concessions are made by the city and the railways.

Quebec, Que.—The population of the City of Quebec, exclusive of suburbs, reaches 119,488, divided by nationalities as follows: French-Canadians, 104,969; Irish, 6,029; English, 5,490.

Toronto, Ont.—The value of mineral production of Ontario for the first quarter of the current year, as shown by a report of the Dept. of Mines, has increased $2,333,000 over the corresponding quarter of last year, the totals being $11,575,151 and $9,241,853, respectively. Silver was the only metal of importance to record decreased production during the period under review.

Winnipeg, Man.—It is reported that there are no less than 200 prospectors working in the Rice Lake mineral district this year, and that the total number of men engaged in mining activities is not less than 900. The Rice Lake district is what is known as the Southeastern Manitoba Mineral Area and lies east of Lake Winnipeg and north of the Winnipeg River.

Regina, Sask.—The total value of farm livestock in the Province of Saskatchewan is placed at $115,240,900, according to the latest report of the Provincial Dept. of Agriculture. Since the year 1906 the number of horses in the province has increased from 240,566 to 1,152,409; milch cows from 112,618 to 456,006; other cattle from 472,254 to 1,046,780; all cattle from 472,254 to 1,502,786; sheep from 121,290 to 191,937; and swine from 123,916 to 563,069.

Edmonton, Alta.—Sheridan Lawrence brought out furs from the Fort Vermillion district, in the far north, valued at $22,000. They include silver, cross and red fox, otter, wolf, wolverine, beaver, mink and muskrat.

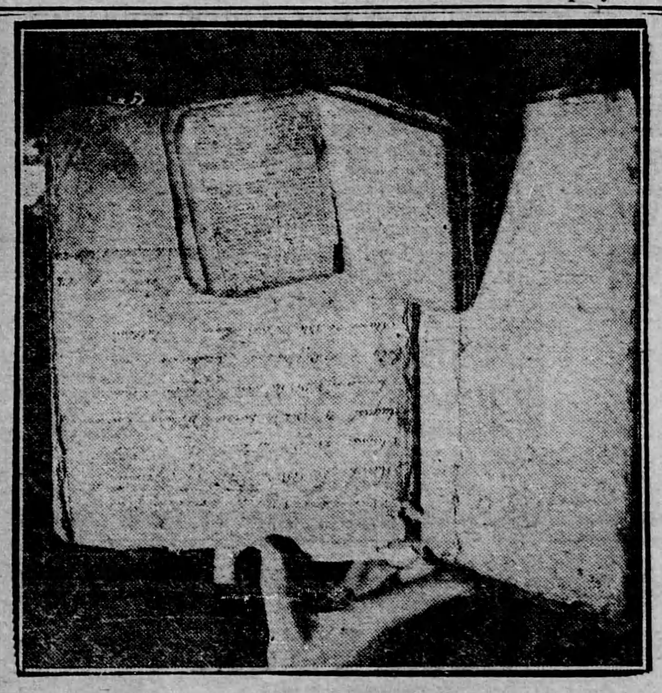
Vancouver, B.C.—The Vancouver Board of Harbor Commissioners has asked for competitive plans for construction of another one million bushels annex to number one elevator. This will give the plant a storage capacity of three million bushels.

New Zealand Farmers Ask for Agricultural State Banks

A despatch from Wellington says:—Great pressure is being exerted on the New Zealand Government to establish agricultural state banks, the Agrarian interests urging here, as they have done in Canada, and other agricultural countries, that farmers need further credit facilities. Mr. Wilfrid, the Opposition leader, moved a vote of censure on the Government on Thursday on the ground of their failure to extend pensions, and to promote other social and humanitarian legislation; to relieve soldier settlers; to solve the housing and unemployment problems, and to establish agricultural state banks. Mr. Stewart, the Minister of Customs, in reply, defended New Zealand's sound financial position, and contended that the Australian experience did not warrant the establishment of a state bank here. The debate is proceeding but defeat of the Government is considered highly improbable.

Channel Tunnel Scheme Vetoed by British Cabinet

A despatch from London says:—The British Cabinet, accepting the views of its military and naval advisers, is understood to have decided against the construction of a Channel tunnel between England and France. The supporters of the scheme will, however, press for a public inquiry, and for an explicit statement of the strategical objections taken by the defence authorities to the project.



A photograph of the old Bible and prayer book presented to Rev. D. N. Morden, pastor of St. James' Square Presbyterian Church, Toronto, by D. A. Valleau, during the United Empire Loyalist celebration at Belleville.

Success of "Beam" Wireless Abolishes High-Power Station

A despatch from London says:—Following announcement by Senator William Marconi of the success of his short wave, low-power "beam" wireless experiments in both telegraphy and telephony, Godfrey Isaacs, head of the Marconi Company announced his firm will build no more high-power stations.

All the stations of the future, according to present plans, will be under 25 kilowatts in power. Both Marconi and Isaacs predict that a substantial reduction in rates can be made when the new stations are in operation.

The four advantages are: Low power; comparatively inexpensive short wave stations will maintain direct high-speed service with the most distant points; more words can be sent a day; the system is directional, and can be received only by stations within the restricted sector of the beam; economy in the cost of new stations, and in operation due to the low power.

Norway's Capital to Resume Old Name, Osla

A despatch from Christiania says:—Christiania, Norway's capital, will revert to its ancient name, Oslo, on January 1, next. The proposal, which has been long discussed, was finally adopted by Parliament at a recent sitting.

FIRST TREATY EVER SIGNED IN CANADA, COMMERCIAL PACT WITH BELGIUM

A despatch from Ottawa says:—There was signed at Laurier House on Thursday night the first treaty ever signed in Canada, a commercial treaty between Canada and Belgium, in which each nation grants to the other most-favored-nation treatment on its whole tariff schedules. The treaty follows negotiations extending over a considerable period, which were begun during the presence of the Canadian Ministers in Europe last year, and are now brought to a successful conclusion. Plenipotentiary powers were asked by Canada from King George for Hon. James A. Robb, Acting Minister of Finance, and Hon. Dr. Beland, and were received a few days ago, and on Thursday night the treaty was signed. Baron de Selys, Belgian Consul-General, acted for the King of the Belgians.

Canada extends to Belgium the benefit of its intermediate tariff, and receives from Belgium most-favored-nation treatment, which is a wide variation from its regular tariff, which is rather high.

Canadian imports from Belgium for the year ending March were $5,340,875, and exports to Belgium $17,452,442. Our principal exports were grains ($14,000,000), automobiles ($200,000), tires ($108,000), canned salmon ($400,000), asbestos ($400,000), raw tobacco, implements, butter and cheese. Among the imports were considerable quantities of glass, on which the importation will not prove injurious to our manufacturers, as the duty under the intermediate and general tariffs is the same.

It is understood that negotiations are also under way for a somewhat similar treaty with the Netherlands.

The photograph above shows Sylvia II., from Halifax, N.S., the only Canadian entry in the Bermuda cup race from New London, Conn., to Bermuda, a distance of 600 nautical miles.

LONDON CONFERENCE AIMS AT RAPID PACIFICATION OF EUROPE

A despatch from Paris says:—The London conference on July 16 will try for a rapid pacification of Europe according to the program unofficially reaching Paris.

Prime Minister MacDonald has not issued the official invitation yet, but it will contain four principal points:

1. All must accept the experts' plan without reservations;

2. The conference will fix a date for functioning of the plan.

3. A date will be fixed two or three weeks later for Franco-Belgian evacuation of the Ruhr;

4. The Allies will agree not to apply sanctions in case of future German default unless a new body, not the Reparation Commission, decides it is necessary.

It is expected this new body will be either out of the League of Nations or The Hague court. This creates something of a sensation here, as it will mean clipping the wings of the Reparation Commission, which the French dominate.

Former Premier Poincare's followers are preparing to fight on this point and may succeed in rousing such a large opposition to it in Parliament as to hamper Premier Herriot at London.

Further doubt is raised here by the suspicion that a protocol signed at London will replace the Versailles Treaty in essential details. It is recognized that it is to sign a new agreement, as the experts' plan is outside the treaty, but the French object that to renounce their right to sanctions will weaken the power of the Allies.

M. Herriot has refrained from expressing himself but is conscious of political opposition at home if he yields the right to coerce Germany into paying.

A despatch from London says:—The French, Belgian and Italian Governments have agreed with the British that when the reparation experts' scheme is put into effect the agent-general for reparations, and the chairman of the Transfer Committee shall be the same man.

As these are the two offices that will have the most to do with reparations, the man who holds them will be practically dictator of the whole indemnity question.

IRISH BY-ELECTION ASSUMES IMPORTANCE

Because of Claim Set Up by Republican Leaders in Campaign.

A despatch from London says:—That the Irish Free State considers her position in the Empire the same as that of Canada, and in matters of status takes Canada as her exemplar, has often been noted. Hitherto, it has been the Free Staters who have taken this attitude and stressed the analogy to prove that the Free State under Dominion constitution enjoys all the freedom she needs. According to the latest news from Ireland in connection with the impending by-election in Mayo, the Republicans have now adopted the Canadian analogy for more sinister uses. They are arguing that as under the treaty the Free State enjoys the same status as Canada, she enjoys Canada's right, already admitted and defined by British statesmen, to secede from the Empire and become an independent state. They are making this a contentious issue in Mayo and for this and other reasons the by-election is regarded as fraught with great significance for Ireland's immediate future.

An iron worker photographed a hundred feet above the Niagara River while working on the Canadian end of the Michigan Central bridge now in the course of erection.

Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.

Man. wheat—No. 1 North., $1.29⅓; No. 3 North., $1.22½.

Man. oats—No. 3 CW., 47c; No. 1 feed, 45c.

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

Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 yellow, $1.14.

Ont. rye—74 to 78c.

Peas—No. 2, $1.40 to $1.45.

Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $25; shorts, per ton, $27; middlings, $33; good feed flour, per bag, $1.80.

Ont. wheat—No. 2 white, nominal.

Ont. No. 2 white oats—39 to 41c.

Ont. flour—Ninety per cent, pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, $5.80; Toronto basis, $5.80; bulk seaboard, nominal.

Man. flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, $7 per bbl.; 2nd pats., $6.50.

Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, $17.50; No. 2, $17.50; No. 3, $15; mixed, $13; lower grades, $10 to $12.

Straw—Carlots, per ton, $9.50 to $10.

Screenings—Standard, recleaned, f.o.b. Bay ports, per ton, $16.

Cheese—New, large, 19 to 19½c; twins, 19½ to 20½c; triplets, 20½ to 21½c; Stiltons, 21½ to 22½c. Old, large, 23 to 24c; twins, 24 to 25c; triplets, 25 to 26c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 36 to 37c; No. 1 creamery, 35 to 36c; No. 2,, 34 to 35c; dairy, 28 to 30c.

Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 36c; extra loose, 33c; firsts, 30c; seconds, 26c.

Live poultry—Hens, over 5 lb., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 45c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, 4 to 5 lbs., 30c.

Dressed poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do. 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 50c; roosters, 20c; ducklings, 4 to 5 lbs., 35c.

Beans—Can., handpicked, 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, $2.75 to $3.50; No. 3, $2.50 to $2.75.

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 34c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., $18.50; 70 to 90 lbs., $18; 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.

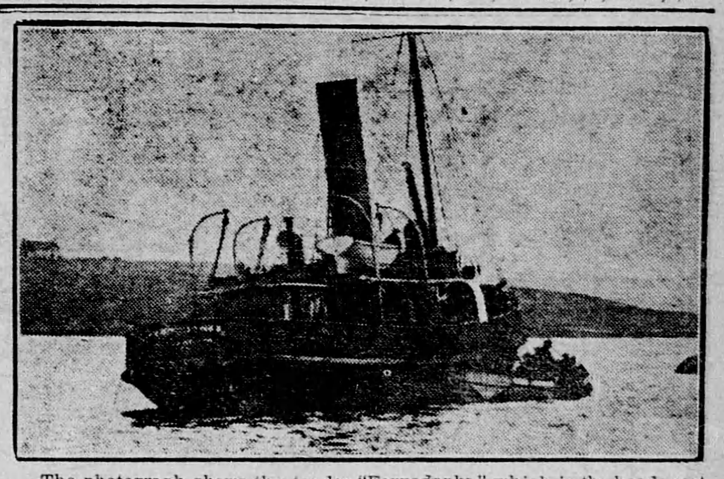
Export steers, choice, $7.75 to $8.25; do, good, $7.25 to $7.50; export heifers, $7 to $7.50; baby beeves, $7.50 to $8; butcher steers, choice, $6.75 to $7.75; do, good, $6.25 to $6.50; do, med., $5.50 to $6; do, com., $5 to $5.25; butcher heifers, choice, $6.50 to $7.25; do, med., $5.25 to $6; do, com., $4 to $5; butcher cows, choice, $5 to $5.50; 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 $2.50; feeding steers, choice, $6 to $6.75; do, fair, $4 to $5; stockers, choice, $5 to $5.50; do, fair, $4 to $4.25; milkers, springers, choice, $75 to $90; do, fair, $45 to $60; calves, choice, $8 to $9.50; do, med., $7 to $7.75; do, com., $4 to $6.50; lambs, choice ewes, $16 to $17; do, bucks, $11.50 to $13.50; do, culls, $10 to $11; sheep, light ewes, $5.50 to $6.25; do, culls, $3.50 to $4.50; hogs, fed and watered, $8.50; do, f.o.b., $8; do, country points, $7.75; do, select, f. and w., $9.35; do, off cars, long haul, $8.90.

MONTREAL.

Oats, No. 2 CW, 52½ to 53c; No. 3 CW, 50½ to 51c; extra No. 1 feed, 49½ to 50c; No. 2 local white, 46 to 46½c. Flour, Man. spring wheat, pats, 1sts, $7.20; 2nds, $6.70; strong bakers, $6.50; winter pats., choice, $7 to $7.10; rolled oats, 90-lb. bag, $3 to $3.10; bran, $27.25; shorts, $29.25; middlings, $35.25; hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $16.50 to $17.

Cheese, finest wests., 17⅛ to 17¼c; finest easts, 16¾ to 17⅞c. Butter, No. 1 pasteurized, 34c; No. 1 creamery, 33c; seconds, 32c. Eggs, fresh, extras, 35c; fresh firsts, 30c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.35 to $1.40.

Com. to med. quality cows, $3.50; fairly good butcher steers, $6.50; com. bulls, $2.75; calves, $5.50; lambs, $14.50 to $15 per cwt.; sheep, $4 to $5; hogs, fed and watered, $8.50 to $8.75; light feeders, country order, $8.25 to $8.50; selects, $9; sows, $5.



The photograph shows the tender "Ferrodanks," which is the headquarters of the divers now engaged in preliminary work for the raising of the sunken German fleet at Scapa Flow.

WEST INDIES BARRED BY U.S. QUOTA LAW

Denied Unrestricted Privileges of the British Self-Governing Dominions.

A despatch from Washington says:—Immigration officials have corrected information given out at Secretary Davis' office that the British quota restrictions will not operate against British subjects of the West Indian possessions.

Under the regulations of the new Act, Commissioner-General Husband explained, the quota exemption of the Western Hemisphere applies only to the self-governing Dominions of the British Empire, which means that the West Indian Islands possessed by Great Britain and the other European powers fall within the quota restrictions.

Assistant Immigration Commissioner Sibray asked for a ruling from the Labor Department on the status of the British West Indies. It was stated at Secretary Davis' office that they would remain exempt from quotas, as they were under the old law.

The fact that the insular possessions do not have the unrestricted privileges of the British self-governing Dominions will mean a check on negro immigration from the West Indies to New York.

Fifty Australian Lads to Tour Canada Next Month

A despatch from Montreal says:—Fifty boys, ranging in age from 14 to 18 years, members of the Young Australia League, will make a tour of Canada in August of this year. The visit is a return of that made by the 101st Canadian Cadet Corps to West Australia in 1912. The boys will arrive at Quebec on Aug. 23 and will spend a full month in Canada visiting such points as Montreal, Ottawa, Niagara, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Jasper Park Lodge and Vancouver. They will also be the guests of the directors of the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto. Their rail journey across Canada will be made in two special cars over the Canadian National Railways, and their itinerary will be so arranged that they will spend not less than twelve hours at any one point.

CANADIANS FLOCK TO THE OLD COUNTRY

Tourists from the Dominion Attending Variety of Social and Other Functions.

A despatch from London says:—There are more Canadians in London to-day than at any other time in its history. The Dominion Day dinner had a record attendance, including Canadians from every point of the world, some of whom had come over from the continent specially for the occasion. Wembley is the magnet which draws a great number of Canadian visitors, but other factors are the world power conference, to which well known Dominion Hydro-Electric engineers are delegates; the Congress of Empire Chambers of Commerce, which is attended by many officials of Canadian Boards of Trade, the visit of the weekly newspaper editors, the Bisley shooting and even the international lifeboat conference. There was a Canadian competitor in the early rounds of the tennis championships at Wimbledon and a Canadian entrant for the Diamond Sculls at Henley. There are also one hundred members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association here under the leadership of Col. Hatch, of Hamilton. A number of prominent Canadian lawyers are in London in connection with the Privy Counsel cases, including E. L. Newcombe, Dep. Minister of Justice, who will be joined by hundreds of others when the Bar Association comes here in a few weeks. Many of these Canadians have been playing their part in society during one of the most brilliant seasons London has known since the war. Many attended the Royal Garden party and courts.

Square scarves of vivid colors, for men to wear on the tennis courts, are said to be gaining popularity.

The astonishing increase in exports of grain through the port of Vancouver to the European and Oriental markets during the past two or three years, is evidenced by figures issued by the Federal Government which show that during the eight months ending April, 1924, 30,000 cars of grain were delivered to Vancouver. Shipments were made to Japan, China, Great Britain and other countries.