Canada from Coast to Coast

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—The fisheries of Prince Edward Island and the Magdalen Islands for the calendar year 1925 show that the total value of marketed fish was $1,579,493, an increase over the previous year of $395,-635. Lobsters accounted for over two-thirds of the value, and smelts and cod for over half of the remainder.

Three Rivers, Que.—It is announced that the St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Ltd., will at once proceed to double the capacity of their mill here. This means that instead of the present output of 150 tons of newsprint per day, the company will turn out 300 tons a day when the necessary additions to the plant are completed. The company has timber limits sufficient to provide a 40-year supply of wood.

Saint John, N.B.—A shipment of Sebago or landlocked salmon was recently made from here by the Federal fish cultural branch to the Dept. of Fisheries, Dublin, Ireland, with a view to establishing this famous game fish in the lakes on the estate of Sir Thomas G. Grattan Esmonde. A consignment of trout eggs was also made from Vancouver at the same time to the Tokyo Angling Club, Japan.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—At the beginning of March the Goudreau Gold Mines' mill ran its first gold brick. It weighed forty pounds and is worth about twelve thousand dollars. This is the first brick run in the Goudreau field and marks the arrival of Algoma as a gold-producing field.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Elmwood Pulp and Paper Co., which has acquired a site in St. Boniface, will not be in the newsprint business. Its object is a kraft paper mill with a capacity from 35 to 40 tons output daily. According to a statement issued here by T. B. Follmar, the company also proposes to install machinery for manufacturing pulp out of straw.

Saskatoon, Sask.—Over 50 per cent. of all registered seed grain grown in Canada was produced in Saskatchewan last year. Seed cleaning machinery was installed at Moose Jaw in the fall of 1924 by the Registered Seed Growers Co-operative Association and between January, 1925, and before seeding time of the same year, about 55,000 bushels of registered grain and over 200,000 lbs. of clover was cleaned and marketed mostly to Saskatchewan farmers. The season of 1925-1926 is expected to be more favorable, as the organization in addition to grains and clover, is handling brome grass, rye grass and corn.

Calgary, Alta.—It is reported here that a new gas flow at 3,320 feet depth, estimated at 200,000 feet a day, in the McLeod No. 2 well in the Turner Valley, forced oil up between the casing. Government peroleum engineer Davies described the strike as "a good showing."

Nelson, B.C.—It is understood that the Canadian Metals Extraction Co., Ltd., is to erect a zinc reduction plant in the Kootenay district of British Columbia, drawing its ore supplies from the Kootenay and Slocan districts. The company is being financed in London.

Ernest Rivers

New Liskeard prospector, who was a passenger aboard one of the two planes which were forced down in a blizzard while flying from Hudson to Red Lake. Thereafter he "mushed" five days on foot, to overtake a party of Indians who were to guide him to a new mining site.

When the Neighbors Helped.

In an old-fashioned town where they still adhere to the Wednesday night prayer and praise meeting, an official of the Children's Aid Society was in quite a dilemma. That afternoon the Magistrate had committed a young delinquent to the Industrial School and the Children's Aid man had agreed to keep him in his house overnight and start on the early morning train. He wanted to attend the prayer meeting and, to make sure of the boy, decided to take him along. When they arrived, the members enquired who the strange youth was and they all became greatly interested in his case.

Finally the pastor said, "We must make this boy the special object of our prayers." It naturally followed that they all became deeply concerned about the lad's welfare. Several ladies wanted him to dinner, to supper, for a visit, etc., and they decided to wait on the Magistrate in a body and request that sentence be deferred. This was agreed to and the result was that the boy never got to the Reform School. He made so many friends and learned to think so highly of himself in consequence, that he applied himself earnestly to work and study and is now a steady, reliable young man.

No Traveller.

The common house-fly lives and dies within a few hundred yards of the place where it is hatched.

Opium From Turkey.

Turkey is one of the largest producers of raw opium.

British race horses to the number of about 4,450 have been exported to all parts of the world since 1921.

It is still the rule of Coutts Bank, London, that their staff must wear frock-coats while on duty. They are also compelled to be clean-shaven.

What is Music?

Many philosophers have speculated as to the nature of music and have sought to formulate a theory to explain its mysterious power to sway the minds and emotions of humanity. Plato considered that music held so great an influence on character that it was the duty of the lawgiver to regulate its study, so that only such music should be taught as would have a beneficial effect. To Aristotle also it appeared that music, in addition to its power of giving pleasure, had also the power of effecting character. He agreed that music was one of the important essentials of education.

The early leaders of the Christian Church, as might be expected, considered music as coming directly by inspiration from God, the source of all good, and as intended to lift up our souls in adoration.

Probably Schopenhauer, of all modern philosophers, came the nearest to understanding music. To him, music stands above all arts, for it directly expresses the will itself, including not only conscious desire, but also instinct. It is altogether independent of the world of concrete things, and is the expression of the inner nature. It does not express particular emotions, but rather reproduces the essential characteristics of emotion. In such work as Beethoven's Symphonies "all human passions and emotions find utterance—joy, sorrow, love, hatred, terror, hope, etc—in innumerable degrees, yet all, as it were only in abstract and without particularization; it is their mere form without the substance, like a spirit world without matter." Whereas Kant ignored the rhythmic element in music, Schopenhauer considered it in all of its aspects. Richard Wagner's devotion to Schopenhauer is well known, and his essay on Beethoven is founded upon the Schopenhauerian hypotheses.

Hegel considered that music stood halfway between the extended sensuousness of painting and the higher spirituality of poetry, but he did not work out any theory to explain in an adequate manner the effect which music produces on the emotions. To Herbert Spencer, music was the language of the emotions and he placed it high up in the educational scheme. "If intellectual language is a growth, so also without doubt is emotional language a growth. In its bearings upon human happiness the emotional language which musical culture develops and refines is second in importance only to the language of the intellect; perhaps not even second to it. The strange capacity which we have for being affected by melody and harmony may be taken to imply both that it is within the possibilities of our nature to realize those intense delights they dimly suggest, and that they are in some way concerned in the realization of them. If so, the power and the meaning of music become comprehensible."

Aprons of Bones.

The Lamas of Sikkim wear aprons made of human bones.

Tail Wags the Shark.

The thrasher shark has a tail longer than its body.

WAVES STRIKE 6000-POUND BLOW

That's Why Ocean Makes Such Great Inroads on the Land.

Anyone who has watched waves breaking upon a rocky coast when the wind is high realizes the mighty force the waves exert. This force is an important geological factor, helping to wear away the land.

Secrets of Science.

By David Dietz.

Seventy-two per cent. of the earth's surface is covered by the oceans at the present time.

The depth of about half the ocean ranges from 12,000 to 18,000 feet. The rest is considerably less deep with the exception of about 4 per cent. of the ocean areas in which the depth ranges from 18,000 to 30,000 feet.

The total amount of water in the oceans is estimated to be more than 300,000,000 cubic miles or about 15 times the amount of land which protrudes above sea level.

All ocean water contains mineral matter in solution. The chief mineral, as everyone knows, is ordinary salt or sodium chloride. It is estimated that the amount of mineral matter in solution in the oceans is equal in volume to about 20 per cent. of all the land protruding above sea level.

There are three general movements of the waters of the ocean which make them important as geological agents—tides, currents and waves.

The tides are due chiefly to the attraction which the moon exerts upon the earth.

Due to the tides, the water rises and falls twice in a little less than 24 hours. On open shores the rise is only a few feet, but in many inlets it is as much as 50 feet.

These large rapid movements loosen and carry much material out into the sea. The smaller and slower tides do little work of this sort. However, they deposit sediment upon the shore, producing formations known to geologists as tidal flats.

The ocean currents constitute the broad and massive flow of water in the oceans. They are due mainly to prevailing winds which in turn arise from the earth's rotation and the difference in temperature between the equatorial region and higher latitudes.

The currents do very little geological work directly. They are important because they transfer heat, thus tempering the climates in high latitudes and increasing the rainfall. In this way, the currents indirectly increase the processes which attack the rocks.

The waves make the greatest attack upon the land. Because of the waves the ocean is constantly encroaching into the continents and islands and trimming off their edges.

The landward march of the sea is sometimes several yards a year in some places. In this way whole farms and even villages have in time been eaten away by the sea.

The force with which the waves strike the shore in a gale is terrific. It sometimes is as much as 6000 pounds to the square foot.

Next article — The Sedentary Rocks.

Natural Resources Bulletin.

Canadian newsprint output has almost doubled in the past five years while that of the United States has practically stood still. To-day the output of the two countries is substantially the same although the present year should see Canada assume premier position among the world's newsprint producing countries, as tremendous plant expansions are actually under way or contemplated in every section of the Dominion. Exports, which are largely to the United States, have increased almost tenfold since pre-war years, and the proportion of exports to that country should even further increase as the various American paper concerns replace their present mills with plants in Canada where raw materials and power are not only cheaper but offer greater opportunity for future expansion. It may be of interest to examine the production figures (to the nearest 100,000 tons) of the two countries since the war.

Production of newsprint in the U.S. and Canada in tons:

	U.S.	Canada
1920	1,500,000	900,000
1921	1,200,000	800,000
1922	1,400,000	1,100,000
1923	1,500,000	1,300,000
1924	1,500,000	1,400,000
1925	1,500,000	1,500,000

That the increase in Canadian production of recent years will be maintained seems inevitable, for as pointed out by the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Dept. of the Interior, most of the large producing companies have a definite program of expansion under consideration and in many cases, under way and financed. New organizations, some of huge proportions, have been incorporated and are definitely committed to productive programs.

A brief review of some of these developments may be of interest to show, not only the magnitude of the proposed plans in the aggregate, but also the wide geographical distribution of the pulpwood stands to be brought into production.

In Quebec a number of new mills will be erected as the result of opening up more than 5,000 square miles of virgin limits in 1926 largely in the Lake St. John and Ottawa River districts. Two of the most important of the new mills are those of the St. Regis Company at Cap Rouge and the International Company on the Gatineau River near Ottawa, the latter mill alone being designed for an output of 450 tons daily. The International Company is also enlarging its Three Rivers plant by nearly 400 tons daily and is expanding its sulphite mill at Kipawa. Other organizations in the Three Rivers district adding substantially to their output are the Wayagamack, the St. Lawrence and the Belgo Canadian Companies. In the Lake St. John district Price Bros. Limited and the Port Alfred Company are busily engaged in enlarging their facilities on a large scale.

Ontario's most notable pulp and paper developments are about to take place in the Kapuskasing, Thunder Bay and Lake Nipigon districts, each of which centre is to see mills of 500 tons daily capacity, according to unofficial information now available. The capital required for these northern Ontario developments is stated to be nearly one hundred million dollars. At Fort Frances the Backus interests are doubling their newsprint plant and the wallboard industry is contemplated.

In the Maritime Provinces a number of small plants are under consideration. One medium enlargement is proposed (two 100-ton machines at Bathurst, N.B.,) and a large development under consideration by the International Paper Co. in connection with the Grand Falls power development.

The Prairie Provinces are having their first paper mills installed, a 200-ton plant at Fort Alexander, near the mouth of Winnipeg River, and a second is being discussed.

On the Pacific Coast large interests have reorganized and put new money into some of the smaller companies, namely the Beaver Cove and Whalen organizations and a large and permanent production is looked for. A new rayon fibre plant is also being planned for New Westminster. In addition to this, extensions amounting in the aggregate to several million dollars are being planned by the Powell River interests.

This rough survey of the program of expansion in the Canadian newsprint industry is by no means a complete one, but it will serve to convey briefly and with emphasis the immediate future for Canada as a dominating figure in the world of newsprint.

Historic English Residence Prey to Flames.

Excitement among the owners of historic English residences and the British public generally has reached a high pitch as the result of the burning recently of the tenth country mansion within three months. The latest mansion to go up in flames was Woolmore Farm, at Welksham, in Wiltshire, which was once the residence of Oliver Cromwell. The Battle of Round Row was fought near by between the Parliamentary and Royal troops.

The house was 100 yards from an ancient tree known as the Cromwell oak, on which seven men were hanged on his orders.

Recurrences of fires among country mansions have roused talk of incendiarism, but Scotland Yard as yet is unable to find any connection between the fires. Some nervous people are attributing them to communism. Another theory is that the antique electric fittings of most English houses are suddenly going bad. Certainly one reason for the immense damage is the inadequate fire protection, since once a country mansion catches fire it is practically doomed, as no arrangements have been made for a water supply sufficient to quench a major blaze.

Australia Exempts Mothers From Compulsory Voting.

A woman who has to stay home to care for her baby is exempt from punishment under the new Australian compulsory voting law, which provides for fines up to $10 for electors who do not vote. This ruling has been made by the South Australian authorities charged with enforcing the law in the case of the Federal elections held last November. In Adelaide fines of 10 shillings each (about $2.50) were imposed on 135 electors, while various excuses were accepted in 6,400 cases.

Great Builder of Bridges Died in London, Aged 94.

Sir Bradford Leslie, the great bridge builder, died in London on March 21, in his ninety-fifth year. Born in London, Sir Bradford Leslie was an American by descent. His great-grandfather was a weaver at Elktown, Maryland, and his grandfather, Robert Leslie, who was a man of considerable mechanical and mathematical attainments, and a friend of Benjamin Franklin, was established as a watchmaker in Philadelphia at the end of the eighteenth century.

Live by Sewing on Buttons.

Sewing on buttons for the city of London's helpless bachelors is a business that is bringing a good living to two women who have hired one room near the Bank of England for the purpose.

Milk for Babies.

A Japanese scientist believes that he can increase the height of his countrymen by feeding babies more milk.

Secure Reliable Brushes

Good brushes should be used when painting or varnishing. It is poor economy to use cheap brushes. They should be kept clean and when not in use should be suspended in raw linseed oil, so that they do not rest on the bristles.

Early Voyageurs and Canada's Place-Names.

The investigations of the Geographic Board of Canada indicate that the early voyageurs did not go far afield for names for the lakes on their routes of travel. More than one well-wooded lake bears the name lac des Bois or Wood lake, but the largest and best known of these is the lake of the Woods on the International Boundary between Ontario and Minnesota.

The first-known mention of the lake occurs in a memoir of Michel Begon, who was Intendant of New France from 1710 to 1726, though he did not reach Canada until 1712. This memoir, which is dated 12th November, 1716, narrates an exploratory journey made in 1687 or 1688 by Jacques de Noyon, a native of Three Rivers. De Noyon ascended the Kaministiquia river which falls into lake Superior at Fort William, wintered at Rainy Lake, and in the following spring reached "la aux Iles, otherwise called Assiniboiles, on entering which "to the left the country is barren and on the right hand side it is provided with all sorts of trees and filled with numerous islands." Lac aux Iles and Assiniboiles are evidently variations of the names by which it was known to Indian tribes and the French. [illegible] that "Minitik" is an Indian name found in Verendrye's journals. This is the Cree word "ministik," which means "island." The French for Island lake is lac aux Iles. Lac aux Asiniboiles means "lake of the Assiniboines," a tribe of the Sioux Indians from the headwaters of the Mississippi, whose first Canadian habitat was the region of the lake of the Woods. It is as lac des Assenipoils "Assiniboine lake" that lake of the Woods figures on numerous French maps published about 1719.

Lake of the Woods is first mentioned by the French equivalent (Lac des Bois) in Verendrye's accounts of his explorations in 1732 and later years. Of all early travellers Verendrye is the most closely associated with the lake. He built Fort St. Charles near the Northwest Angle in present Minnesota in 1732, and [illegible] years later his son, a priest (Father Jean Pierre Aulneau) and their company of men were massacred by Sioux while camping on an island in the lake. At least three islands are claimed to be the scene of the massacre. A [illegible] chapel to the victims has been erected on an island in latitude 49 [illegible], longitude 94 deg. 46', and for [illegible] Geographic Board of Canada recently approved the name [illegible] island. Since Verendrye's time the name lake of the Woods has been generally used.

"POSTAL DEPARTMENT" REACHES RED LAKE

SPENT YEARS ON GOLD SITE, WITHOUT SUSPECTING IT.

The upper picture shows the arrival of the Canadian postal department, in the person of William Brown, assistant postmaster of Allan Water, at Red Lake, to investigate the camp's requirements in the way of mail service. Inset, in the circle, is William Smith, Hudson Bay factor at Red Lake, who as a trapper has known every foot of ground around Hewey Bay for years, without ever suspecting that it contained gold. At the lower left are William Mogridge and Bert Draycott, of Toronto, who have staked claims on the same ground which they prospected three years ago, in search of silver. At the lower right is John E. Hammell, with a trout and pike taken through the ice at Red Lake.