Canada to Open Two More Trade Offices in West

Bureaus in San Francisco and Chicago Will Supplement New York Headquarters

Decision Made in Ottawa

May Install Branch in South as Business Decelops

Ottawa, Ont.—Expansion of the Canadian Commercial Intelligence Service in the United States by establishing trade commissioners' offices in Chicago and San Francisco is announced by the Department of Trade and Commerce. Hitherto there has been only one establishment, namely, in New York, under the commissionership of F. Hudd.

R. S. Oanjora, who was formerly located in Batavia, arrived in Ottawa last week, will have charge of the Chicago office, while H. R. Poussette, formerly director of the Commercial Intelligence Service here and recently Trade Commissioner at Calcutta, has been appointed to the San Francisco office.

The Chicago office will cover the Mississippi Valley, all the territory between the Alleghanies on the East and the Rocky Mountain states on the West. This area in the latest period for which statistics are available took more than twelve per cent. of the total imports of the United States and sent out more than 25 per cent. of the total exports.

The territory of the San Francisco office would cover the entire West Coast, east of the Rockies, and include the Mountain states. The territory of the New York office covers the entire Eastern seaboard, including Pennsylvania.

There is a possibility, as trade develops, that another office will be opened in New Orleans, in which case the lower Mississippi Valley states would form the territory allotted.

Account of Daring Adventure Found

Historical Research Worker Makes Find in British Museum

Paris.—From the sere pages of a crumbling yellow book in the British Museum, Stella Cleaver-Cox, well-known historical and archaeological research worker, believes she has reconstructed the daring adventure of Prince Madoc, of England, and his band of Welshmen who, as early as 1170, journeyed across the sea to a land believed to be near the Gulf of Mexico.

According to the version she found, Prince Madoc, son of Owen, Prince of Wales, and brother of Prince David, set forth on his explorations to seek quiet retreat from the turmoils of his time. Having a large fortune, he gathered adventurous spirits about him and sailed for new lands about which he had vaguely heard. After a long sail he reached a new country which he so vividly described as to leave small doubt that it is the Gulf of Mexico region.

Then Prince Madoc, eager to inform his royal relatives of rich discovery, returned to England, leaving 12 men behind him to settle and colonize the land. He set out again for the new world with ten ships filled with eager colonists, but the fate of this voyage is not known.

Miss Cleaver-Cox said the manner of writing and the longitudinal and laittudinal figures quoted give the volume a certain authenticity. She made her findings known when a report from the States reached here that evidence had been found that French fishermen hunted whales off Newfoundland as early as 1392.

Britain the Best Market

La Presse (Ind.): (Hon. J. A. Caron showed considerable foresight when, as Minister of Agriculture, he warned the cream producers of the counties adjacent to New England and New York that "a time may come when the United States will close their market, and with your plants closed up your industry will be ruined.") With the new tariff raised to 28 cents a gallon, our cream exporters must look for other markets, if not to the regenerations of their old butter and cheese factories. As we have an unlimited market in Great Britain for these products, it seems that the very moment has arrived to direct all our activities in this direction. Similarly the new American tariff is a severe blow to our exporters of meat and cattle on the hoof. The British Isles offer us a permanent market in this connection, and under the circumstances we should be well advised to take every step to profit by this advantageous market to the greatest possible extent.

Courts of Divorce

Quebec Evenement (Ind.): Everybody knows that a court of justice will take at least a whole day and often several days to investigate a single petition for divorce. If the committee of the Senate were to show an equal desire to render a considered judgment on every request for divorce submitted to them, they would have to devote an entire year to this duty, whereas they are seen to dispose in a few weeks (of several) hundreds of petitions. The procedure actually practised is in no way satisfactory. As soon as the principle of divorce is admitted by our law, the practice should be regulated in a rational manner, and we believe that the controversy which has been raised in the House of Commons will have as its effect the introduction of a useful reform.

Strive to make yourselves indispensable. Learn more than is necessary for your particular job, and so be ready when called on to perform some extra task.—James Stewart.

Restocking the Lakes and Rivers of Canada

Important Work of Fish Cultural Service, Department of Marine and Fisheries

Canada's sea and inland fisheries are among the most extensive and valuable in the world. The natural reproduction of sea fisheries is not, up to the present, showin gthe need for artificial assistance, probably because the spawning grounds and sea pasturages of the oceans are so extensive that the annual reproduction keeps pace with the toll taken by the commercial fishermen. Natural reproduction has not, however, been found sufficient to maintain the fishing in our lakes and rivers on account of intensive operations, and to counteract this situation the Department of Marine and Fisheries, through its Fish Cultural Service, operates a number of fish hatcheries located at strategic points across Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific. From these establishments annual distributions of fish eggs, fry and fingerlings are made with a view to assisting nature in mhintaining the productiveness of the inland waters.

During the fiscal year, 1927, the Dominion Fish Cultural Service operated 24 main fish hatcheries, 7 subsidiary hatcheries, and four salmon retaining ponds. These were maintained in all the provinces in which the Dominion Government administers the fisheries, namely, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. Ontario and Quebec administer their fisheries and operate their own fish cultural services. The 1927 distribution from the Federal hatcheries reached a total of 295,283,782 fry, advanced fry, and fingerlings. This distribution included the more valuable food and game fishes, such as Atlantic salmon, rainbow trout, cut-throat trout, steelhead salmon, Kamloops trout, Loch Leven trout, brown trout, sockeye salmon, spring salmon, speckled trout, whitefish, salmon trout, and pickerel. The largest distributions were of whitefish, sockeye salmon, Atlantic salmon, and pickerel, in the order named.

In addition to the distributions that were made from the hatcheries, thirty-five lakes and streams received allotments of fry and older fish from other bodies of water. This work was largely confined to the Prairie Provinces, where many districts are not readily accessible to existing hatcheries, and involved the capture and transfer, in many instances for considerable distances, of 35,961 fish, comprising six different species.

The propagation of the commercial food fishes has always been given first attention by the Fish Cultural Service but in recent years the demands for the stocking and restocking of lakes and streams with game fish has been steadily growing so that now the hatching of trout and other game fish forms an important part of the work. At the St. John, New Brunswick, hatchery, where progress is being made in the development of a brood stock of trout, nearly two and three-quarter million trout eggs were produced in 1927. The growing value of a wellstocked angling stream may be gauged by a comparison of the rentals which were obtained in 1922 and 1927 for the angling privileges on certain portions of the Restigouche river and its tributaries. The angling in seventeen stretches of the river which was disposed of by auction at Fredericton, New Brunswick, in 1922 brought annual rentals amounting to $16,815. In 1927 the angling in the same waters brought the record figure of $75,500 per year for the following five years. —"Natural Resources."

Southern Cross Pilot Testifies

Capt. Kingsford-Smith Says Food Missing From Locker

Sydney, New South Wales.—Capt. Kingsford-Smith of trans-Pacific fame, appeared recently before the committee investigating the circumstances of the recent mishap to the Southern Cross and told the story of the 'plane's flight from Richmond airdrome and of the forced landing near the Glenelg River in North Western Australia.

RATIONS MISSING

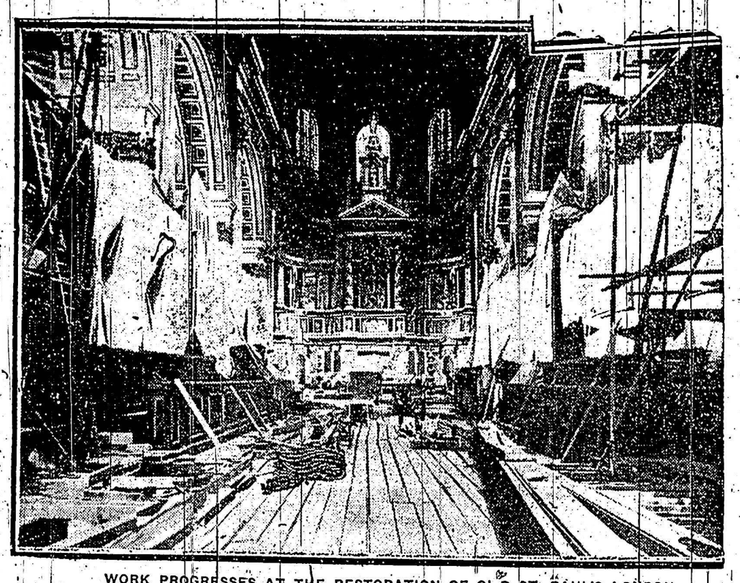
He said that he and his companions had found, after the descent, that the emergency rations, which had been given them in America and which they kept in one of the machine's lockers, were missing. He could not explain how or why they had been removed from the 'plane. Had these rations not been tampered with there would have been enough food to last the four men a month.

In connection with the failure of the aviators to attempt to walk to the Port George Mission Station, which was only about 30 miles distant, Capt. Kingsford-Smith declared they did not have the slightest idea of the direction in which it lay.

The American Tariff

Ottawa Droit (Ind.): Those who are likely to suffer most are not the Canadian farmers. They have at their doors a local market which lasts from year to year and further afield foreign markets, which are continually increasing their demands for the products of this country. With a little organization our agriculture will not suffer at all and, what is more, our exports to the United States will continue. The new increase in customs duties will hit the American consumer most of all, who will be bound to pay more for necessary commodities, and the American farmers themselves, who, though they may profit by a higher price for their products, will have to bear their share of the rise in the cost of living.

Famous Old Cathedral Will Soon Be Safe.



WORK PROGRESSES AT THE RESTORATION OF OLD ST. PAUL'S LONDON

Interior view of St. Paul's showing Grinling Gibbon's carvings covered up during restoration work which is in full swing and which will be finished by the summer of 1930.

Prince Opens Exhibition At Newcastle

Northeast England Reaches Industrial Turning-Point, Says Heir Apparent

SAVES WORKMAN

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.—A "challenge of the northeast coast to the world!" The Prince of Wales in these words described an exhibition covering 100 acres on Newcastle town moor comparable to the show held four years ago at Wembley which he had just opened amidst scenes of remarkable enthusiasm, 80,000 people having asssembled at the Stadium to hear him speak.

The Exhibition, which has been two years in preparation, comprises sample products representing the industries of northeast England, including especially shipbuilding, iron and steel production, engineering output, machinery manufacture and coal mining, supplemented by corresponding contributions from all parts of Great Britain and the Commonwealth's nations overseas.

It is to advertise British products and, taking place as it has done at the moment when trade has begun to improve after a number of years of deep post-war depression, it is regarded as the turning point in the industrial history of the undaunted north.

"To-day," said the Prince, "there are certain indications to show that the industries of this district which have had a good deal of punishment during the last few rounds are not yet out of the ring but are fighting back gallantly with a good northern punch."

After giving statistics supporting this statement, the Prince said the exhibition was an "announcement to the whole world that the great shop of this industrial district is still open, is determined to carry on and is prepared to meet all orders with the highest traditions of a not unworthy past."

The exhibition, the Prince continued, was to "revitalize the existing industries, to discover how they should be adapted and if necessary improved," not only as a general source of national income but "to provide fresh channels for labor in an area that has had more than its fair share of hard times."

The Prince of Wales was the central figure in an exciting episode when he dramatically rescued a man from being drawn into some machinery, shortly after the official opening.

In describing the rescue of the man, who was named Guinness, the foreman of the exhibition, an eye witness, said that the thing happened in a flash. Guinness was sitting on a ladder adjusting a machine for the manufacture of tin containers, which the Prince was examining. He was pointing out one of the intricacies in the process when one of the tins caught in the carriage. Guinness, in snatching at the tin to save breakage, slipped off the ladder and hung with his feet within a few inches of the machinery, which was rotating at great speed.

"The Prince grabbed at Guinness' overalls and pulled him towards the ladder," said informant. "The overalls slipped from the Prince's hand and Guinness, who was still clinging to an overhead gear, swung back to his dangerous position. The Prince then seized him the second time and succeeded in pulling him back clear of the machinery. He would have lost his leg had he dropped."

Britain to Make Bid for Tourists

London.—Having lagged behind other countries for many years, Great Britain is now taking up energetically the task of making known its attractions to visitors.

The Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland will be incorporated this week, and already subscriptions of over $85,000 a year have been promised by the Government, the railway and steamship companies, hotels and others for a great "Come to Britain" campaign.

In order to become first director of the organization, Louis Beale has been withdrawn from his post as Trade Commissioner in New Zealand.

Mr. Beale has travelled in every part of the world except South America and South Africa. He started in business in Kent, he told a reporter. Some 350,000 visitors came each year for pleasure, as compared with the 1,800,000 who go to France, incidentally bringing between $375,000 and $500,000 profit to France.

Mr. Beale indicated that the Association had in hand such matters as passport visas and customs examinations.

Among the ideas he is considering are:

Lectures and film displays.

Broadcast talks by eminent Englishmen and Irishmen visiting or living in foreign countries.

Advertising the range of sporting events held throughout the year.

Publishing a series of booklets dealing with specific subjects.

"I can assure you," he said, "that the world knows very little of the true beauty and charm of our land, or of its history and tradition.

"We have to make these things known."

Empire Co-operation

Manchester Daily Dispatch: We have Empire Shopping Week in England plus the constant efforts of the Empire Marketing Board. We need the equivalent in the Dominions. We believe the equivalent to be possible if only a strong lead were given by the Government. We can scarcely expect even the best intentioned Colonial to grow enthusiastic when we ourselves make no move. The campaign must begin in London. The driving power must be there. Given that, we can find out how far the good will and assistance of the Dominions will carry them in the spirit of co-operation.

King George's Warm Welcome Back to Windsor

King and Queen Loudly Acclaimed on Motor Journey to Their Home

Windsor, Eng.—King George came back to his own fireside in this ancient home of British sovereigns.

All Windsor and the surrounding countryside were out to welcome their monarch back. Windsor was decorated as seldom before. Not a single house or shop on Castle Hill, or in the main street of the city, was without gay decorations.

The King, accompanied by Queen Mary, had had a remarkable reception throughout their 2½ hour trip from Craigwell House, Bognor, where the King ha dspent several months. But it remained for Windsor to outdo all the others as it welcomed again its most prominent resident.

Thousands of cheering spectators, including 2,000 school children and 1,000 Eton boys lined the ancient thoroughfare. As the royal car drove through, bags of rose petals were emptied from windows and fell in a crimson cascade about the machine.

It was the first time most of the inhabitants of Windsor had seen the King since late last year. All along the line there were cries of "God bless your majesty!" and "Welcome home!"

At the bottom of Castle Hill which rises steeply up toward the ancient gray stone pile were waiting the Mayor and aldermen. The royal car halted and the door near which the King was sitting swung open. The smiling face of the ruler appeared and he grasped the hand of the Mayor as he said:

"Thank you very much. We are very pleased to be back in Windsor and I am very glad to see so many citizens here."

The King shook hands with the rest of the delegation and the car then swung up the hill toward home.

Canadian Week in Glasgow

Glasgow Herald (Cons.): It is to the housewives especially, of course, that this Canada Week applies, as theirs is the job of choosing and buying the things which their husbands swallow without a thought as to whether they are eating Empire goods or not. Nor do many housewives give much thought to this point of view either. What they look for is something good that is not too dear. And in Canadian goods they find that Canada can produce everything, almost everything that is needed for the home except tea, coffee and spices.

"Safeguarding" in Britain

Sydney Bulletin: "Safeguarding" has got so far that there are 169 specified ways of running against a stiff Customs duty in the British tariff, and John Bull has hardly a manufacturing industry that makes a decent living now without protection.

English Sports Believe in Rough Going

WATER HAZARD IS SPECTACULAR PART OF RACE

One of two hundred competitors in Marshalton Motorcycle Club's fourth annual pillion trial with his fair pillion rider, striking the water splash during race.

Germany Buries Deadly War Gas

Left Over Supply Placed in Vaults Under Ground

FINAL SOLUTION

Only Means of Destruction—Several Proposals Failed

Berlin—In a coffin of concrete, ten feet beneath the surface of the earth, the little city of Wahn will lay the great post-war ghost—the skin blistering blue cross gas that forced soldiers to lift their masks in the face of death.

During the war, blue cross gas came across No Man's Land, paving the way for the lung-destroying yellow cross gas. Perhaps the greatest plant for its manufacture was constructed at Wahn about 20 miles from Cologne.

In accordance with the Versailles Treaty the plant was scrapped, but the great supply of gas defied disposition. For ten years the commission struggled with the problem, and every means practical, theoretical and bizarre was given trial.

At first they tried to burn the gas but the farmers declared their crops were being ruined. Neutralizing processes failed to produce results. A suggestion that the stuff be buried at sea was rejected when it was considered that it might be dangerous to transport the gas up the Rhine. Moreover, fishermen objected strenuously.

Compromise Solution

Meanwhile, as a compromise solution, the gas had been stored in vaults three feet of soil under the factory but the soil was sandy, and it was believed it would infect the subsoil water. When the factory was dismantled, it was feared the gas might rise through the soil to pollute the air above it, a fear intensified by the Hamburg gas leak disaster. So the authorities cast about for a final solution.

The new plan called for two vaults, hermetically sealed, underground vaults, one of which is still under construction. A crew of men, in gas masks, rubber suits, and thick padded gloves and shoes, was engaged to remove the blue cross gas, what it is hoped will be the last resting place. Officials similarly garbed and the city physician were on hand to help out in case of emergency.

The completed vault was built by digging a pit 20 feet below the surface of the ground. The walls of six inch concrete, scraped and tarred to seal cracks. The floor is bedded with a one foot layer of water-impervious clay, and the walls are two feet deep in the same substance. When the vault was finished, a roof of tar, concrete and clay was placed over it, and on top of it about ten feet of earth.

New Gas Ripens Green Fruits In Time for Dinner

Same Substance Evolved Chemists Can Be Used as Fuel for Airships

New York.—New evidence of what the chemist is doing to solve many of the farmers' problems is presented at the twelfth annual Chemical Industries Exposition here.

One of the most unusual developments is a chemical method for ripening fruit which will enable the housewife to take a green apple or pear out of the ice chest two hours before dinner and have it ready to eat at the time the meal is served. The process can also be applied to the ripening of vegetables. A gas known as ethylene, which also can be used as a fuel for airships, is the basis of the ripening process.

A summary of the uses found for corn by-products was made by chemists at the exposition, and disclosed that 115 products are now being manufactured from the husks, ears, cobs and stalks.

A wide variety of products, the basis of which is cotton seeds, was shown at the exposition. They range from artificial leather to oils for use in paints and explosives. They also furnish the hose for the manufacture of toilet ware.

The chemist also has been able to convert the fumes and smells of soft coal into a product of aid to the farmer, one product being a sodium compound which will speed up the germination of potatoes.

Through the same process a form of calcium is obtained which is used in making parchment lamp shades, fiber trunks and in giving a luster to cotton. An ammonium compound also is produced from the smoke fumes and is used for imparting a brilliance to articles manufactured from metal and synthetic compounds, giving them a pearly luster. It also is used in making substitutes for unshatterable plate glass.

The Conservative Record

Edinburgh Weekly Scotsman (Cons.): The sneers of the opposition are the best evidence that Mr. Baldwin has taken the line least to their liking. People have short memories and it is well that they should be reminded of all the really big advances the present Government has made towards international security, the restoration of industry and agriculture, the establishment of a better spirit in industry, the removal of local burdens and the consolidation of local governments, and education, the extension of pensions, the promotion of housing and slum clearing, the development of the resources of the Empire and last, but not least, the extension of the franchise to all adult women.

Nothing goes stale as quickly as a man's mind when he stops using it.

Canada's Trade Is Above That of Last Year

Trend of Business and Industry Upward—Auto Output Breaking Records

Canada.—Reports from all parts of Canada indicating the trade during the last week were favorable. Most manufacturers are working at or near capacity and the volume of spring business is greater than at this time last year.

Iron-working industry is particularly active in all its branches. Output of automobiles continues well above that of any previous year. In addition to large domestic sales of cars, the foreign field is being steadily. In the first quarter of this year, production was more than double that of the like period in 1928.

Sawmills, as a whole, continue to be employed and unfilled orders on hand on May 1st were said to be in excess of those of the previous year. Furniture factories report a good condition with sales to date ahead of last year. Agricultural implement manufacturers are operating full time.

The weather has been unseasonably cool, seeding in the West has been carried on without interruption during the last week and has advanced rapidly in all sections, with the exception of Southern Alberta, where excessive moisture has retarded seeding. In Central Alberta fully 75 per cent. of the wheat is sown. Writing up the wheat crop situation in "Nor'West Farmer," Winnipeg, says: "We do not look for any great increase in wheat acreage this year but venture to predict that the increase, if any, will not exceed five per cent. above last year's acreage, which is given officially as 27,158,500 acres, about eight per cent. above the acreage of the 1927 wheat crop. Assuming an increase of five per cent. materializes, the West's wheat acreage this year will measure 21,316,150 acres.

Retail trade conditions are reported to be satisfactory in all parts of the country. In the Maritime Provinces, a good volume of business is being done by the wholesale trade. Retail and other business conditions are good and shoes and allied lines are moving well. Sales of furniture are satisfactory and building is maintaining a good volume.

In most whole[illegible] in Canada is be[illegible] and retail volume has exceeded that of last year. Sales of machinery and automobiles are reported to have been good in Winnipeg, Calgary, and other large centres, and in the most[illegible] business. The last issued, calculated to be [illegible] decreased from $328,[illegible] February to $292,[illegible] in January. On the other hand, current Canadian loans moved up from $1,218,[illegible] February to $[illegible]

Current loans outside Canada showed an increase from $16,[illegible] January to $1,[illegible]

Ontario Government 5-year bond issue was taken by a syndicate headed by the City Company. The bid was 5.05 per cent. [illegible] Under present conditions the money market, the loan is considered highly satisfactory. Tenders were submitted [illegible]

[illegible] works are planned by the National Railways [illegible] season. The program includes the laying of [illegible] miles, the placing of 6,000 cubic [illegible] ballast, the erection of many [illegible] and loading platforms. It is expected that construction of the [illegible] on Bay Railway will be [illegible] advanced to permit operation [illegible] autumn. Work in the line [illegible] forwarded with great rapidity [illegible] was continued during [illegible] and Churchill [illegible] ched on March [illegible]

[illegible] of all grades of picked up [illegible] to the month of April, as [illegible] by the Federal [illegible] to 7,1[illegible]8,500 pounds valued [illegible] 82, as compared with 5,[illegible] with a valuation of $1,110,[illegible] April, 1928. For the first four [illegible] of this year the increase in [illegible] over the corresponding period [illegible] 1928 amounted to 1,[illegible]

Canada's Railways Make Big Gain In Years' Earnings

Sir Henry Thornton Ascribes Increase to Better Business in Dominion

Huron, Mich.—Increase of $55,[illegible] in the net earnings of the Canadian National Railways during the [illegible] years was announced by Sir [illegible] Thornton, president and chairman of the board of directors, during a visit to his home here attended by officials and railwaymen of Sarnia, Port Huron and Port Huron, Mich. He ascribed the present prosperity of the railways to general improvement of business conditions in Canada, the support given the road by political parties without political patronage or interference, and the splendid response from officers and men of the road."

He also announced plans for the erection of a 2,000,000 bushel elevator at Huron, which will receive grain from lake vessels in the fall and load for rail transportation during the winter. Construction on this elevator, which is backed by large grain interests, will start this fall. In connection with this project the Continental Ice Company is to build a plant to cost $300,000 in the city to provide for cold storage and refrigeration, it was an-