

HIGH CLASS OF BRITISH EMIGRANTS FOR WESTERN CANADA WHEATFIELDS

Economic Depression in Old Country Drives Skilled Craftsmen to Harvest Fields—Steamship Companies Have Busiest Fortnight in Their History.

A despatch from London says:—The rush of British harvesters to Canada, which has given the steamship companies the busiest fortnight ever experienced, will end on Saturday when over 7,000 men will be on their way to the wheat fields. Every available berth has been booked and if the demand were twice as great it could be filled. Eighteen hundred men have gone from Glasgow and 1,000 more will go before Saturday. Eight Canadian Pacific boats left during the present fortnight with all available space filled. The Ausonia, Caronia and Canada of the White Star Line are leaving fully loaded, while the Pittsburg and Scythia are almost booked up.

A striking feature of this emigration and one typical of the economic depression here is the exodus of skilled craftsmen. One hundred and fifty men who left Manchester included university students, engineers, engine drivers, cotton salesmen, electricians and clerks. They said conditions in England were throttling them and rather than stay they preferred to work in the wheat fields.

There is no doubt that Canada could secure in Britain today emigrants of a higher class and more of them than has ever been possible before. Crops are as plentiful here as they are in Canada, but with the world prices too low almost for the Canadian farmer, the British grain grower expects to sell his wheat at a loss. The industrial outlook for the coming winter is very gloomy and altogether conditions are such as to make even an ambitious scheme to settle a quarter million of Highlanders in Canada, which has been propounded on the return from the Dominion by Angus Robertson, of Glasgow, not so fantastic as might seem. Not all emigration to Canada these days is composed of amateur harvesters. A party of teachers sailed last week from Liverpool, while fifty picked emigrants left Malta for the Dominion.

H.R.H. TO HAVE HOLIDAY ON RANCH
Prince's Visit to Canada Planned That He May Have Opportunity for Complete Rest.

A despatch from London says:—Now that the Prince of Wales has definitely decided to go to Canada in September, the hope is being semi-officially expressed that Canadians will give him every opportunity to take that complete rest for which purpose his visit was planned. It is no secret in London that the Prince's strenuous round of duties and his devotion to sport have told on him to a point which gives rise to an affectionate, if ill-informed, anxiety on the part of his admirers—the great British public.

It was thought that a purely private visit to his ranch in Canada would afford more opportunity for a complete change and rest than his usual Autumn holiday in Scotland. It is announced that the Prince of Wales will leave England for Canada early in September and return at the end of October.



Free Insulin for Ontario.
Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Minister of Health, has announced that insulin, Dr. Banting's remedy for diabetes, will be distributed in Ontario free to any patient whose physician certifies that he or she is unable to pay. It will be distributed from Fort William, Owen Sound, Toronto, Ottawa, London, Peterboro, North Bay and Sault Ste. Marie.

The Agricultural Life of Canada

For the year 1922 the total agricultural revenue of Canada was \$1,420,170,000 as compared with \$1,403,686,000 in 1921, \$1,986,082,000 in 1920, \$2,109,291,000 in 1919 and \$1,881,718,000 in 1918. The total for 1922 shows a net increase of \$16,484,000 or 1 1/2 per cent, as compared with 1921, and a decrease of \$555,912,000 or 28.5 per cent, as compared with 1920. Whilst field crops in the past year showed an increase of \$80,661,000, this was largely offset by a further decline in livestock values, the production for the year showing a decline of \$20,876,000 as compared with 1921, which in turn exhibited a material decline from 1920.

The entire agricultural revenue of 1922 amounting to \$1,420,170,000, is made up as follows: Field crops, \$922,526,000; farm animals, \$77,548,000; wool, \$3,180,000; dairy products, \$250,618,000; fruits and vegetables, \$55,865,000; poultry and eggs, \$58,815,000; fur farming, \$1,504,000; maple products, \$5,576,000; tobacco, \$4,548,000.

In agricultural revenue the Province of Ontario maintains a fairly wide lead, accounting for \$435,231,000 of the total. A Western province, Saskatchewan, has assumed second place with \$322,457,000; followed by Quebec with \$271,764,000. Alberta and Manitoba both come over the hundred million dollar mark with \$125,582,000 for the former and \$120,480,000 for the latter. Nova Scotia accounted for \$45,326,000; British Columbia for \$43,514,000; New Brunswick for \$39,370,000; and Prince Edward Island for \$16,146,000.

FIELD CROPS PRINCIPAL REVENUE.
Field crops was the principal item in the agricultural revenue in each province of the Dominion and dairy products second in importance in all but three. In British Columbia this was occupied by fruits and vegetables, in New Brunswick by farm animals and in Nova Scotia by fruits and vegetables. In all branches of revenue, Saskatchewan was surpassing it in value of field crops. Quebec in maple products, and Prince Edward Island in fur farming.

In comparison with the values of 1921 increases were recorded in field crops, wool, dairy products, poultry and eggs, fur farming, maple products and tobacco, an decrease in the value of farm animals and fruits and vegetables only. The increase in the total agricultural revenue of the



THE LEANDER EIGHT FOR CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION
The Leanders, famous British rowing representatives, selected from the Oxford and Cambridge Blues, will compete at the regatta at the Canadian National Exhibition this year. In the picture from left to right are, K. N. Craig, G. C. Nickells, D. T. Harkes, W. P. Mellen (stroke), H. C. C. Bovet, H. B. Playford, T. D. A. Callet and P. C. Mallam (bow).

Canada from Coast to Coast

Halifax, N.S.—In Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island weather conditions continue favorable, and all crops look well. Hay is an abundant crop. Apples show prospects of a large yield. In New Brunswick crops generally will be below average owing to drought, but recent rains in some parts of the province have been beneficial. Potatoes show a slight improvement, but crop will be light.

St. John, N.B.—More than 200 tourists arrived in St. John on one day recently from the United States, and the number of arrivals is expected to increase daily. Almost all the visitors are on their way to summer resorts in the Maritime provinces.

Quebec, Que.—A fair crop of grain is expected in this province. Growth is a little backward. Corn is improving and an average crop is expected. Hay in most districts is above average. Roots have good appearance and general average crop is looked for. Small fruit in most districts is plentiful, with apples a little below average. Pasture is generally good.

Cobalt, Ont.—For almost two decades the major portion of the world's supply of cobalt has been derived from the silver-cobalt-nickel arsenides of the Cobalt district, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The cobalt production of Canada in 1922 was 669,960 pounds, which at \$3.25 a pound, would be worth \$1,852,370.

Winnipeg, Man.—Business interests all over the prairies have centered attention on the growing crops, prospects of transporting and probable prices. Many grain elevators are being rushed to completion, largely increasing the demand for dimensional timber. Great activity is prevalent in retail lines, especially men's clothing,

boots and shoes. In addition dealers are placing rush orders for binder twine; a third more will be consumed than under normal conditions. The shortage of farm help is also being acutely felt by farmers.

Regina, Sask.—The rapid increase in the export butter trade of Saskatchewan during the past year or two, has been the outstanding feature of the Provincial dairy industry. Recently the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries made a shipment of 25,000 lbs. of butter to China.

Edmonton, Alta.—Cattle in North Alberta's livestock herds now number more than 2,000,000. This industry and also the swine industry have increased amazingly in the northern part of the province in the last few years.

Victoria, B.C.—Canned fish exports from here for the first six months of 1923 stood at 348,481 cases. The heaviest exports were to the United Kingdom, amounting to 216,540 cases. Australia took 79,684 cases, or 25,000 cases more than last year. The greatest increase in imports of Canadian canned salmon by any one country this year has been to the United States. For the first six months of this year, the United States took 22,076 cases, as against 757 cases last year.

Vancouver, B.C.—One of the three outfits of adventurers which left here a few weeks ago to raid the rookeries of the sea lions at the south end of Queen Charlotte Islands has returned with a pack of two thousand skins of pups. They only saved the young hides as the adults are usually spoiled by old scars of wounds received in battle or against rocks. The value of the catch is estimated at \$10,000. The other outfits are still on the hunting ground.

FIRST PARLIAMENT OF IRELAND DISSOLVED

Dublin Press Comments on Eulogistic Terms on Work of Free State House.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The curtain has rung down on the first Parliament of the Irish Free State, and the electors are now plunged in the midst of a bewildering mass of candidates, representing many parties and interests.

The first Parliament goes out amid a most consoling chorus of eulogiums from the Dublin press. The first references to this great event were made Thursday night at a banquet in the Mansion House by President Cosgrave, who paid tribute to his colleagues and said there might have been shortcomings in the Parliament, but he had never found a more generous assembly or one in which there was so much evidence of genuine criticism and lively effort to do useful, appreciative work for the nation.

In no assembly, he added, were greater sacrifices made than in the Executive Council of the Irish Free State.

Joseph Devlin, another guest, in a speech full of hope, said there was no use trying to settle differences by physical force. The tribunal of reason, he said, must be the final court of appeal.

The Irish Times says the Government has good cause to be satisfied with its record, having to its credit one great achievement entitling it to a renewal of national confidence, making the Free State safe for Irish democracy. The paper points out that the most notable work of the Parliament was the adoption of the



NET DEBT OF CANADA NOW \$2,403,235,609

Revenues Are Growing, Sales and Other Taxes Bringing in Large Returns.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The net debt of Canada, according to the statement issued by the Department of Finance, fell by a little less than \$6,000,000 during the month of July, although the gross debt rose by something less than \$3,000,000.

The net debt of Canada at the end of July stood at \$2,403,235,609, as compared with \$2,409,001,572 at the end of June. The gross debt at the end of July was \$2,928,212,777, as compared with \$2,925,568,384 at the end of June. The increase in the gross debt is due to a rise in the circulation of Dominion notes.

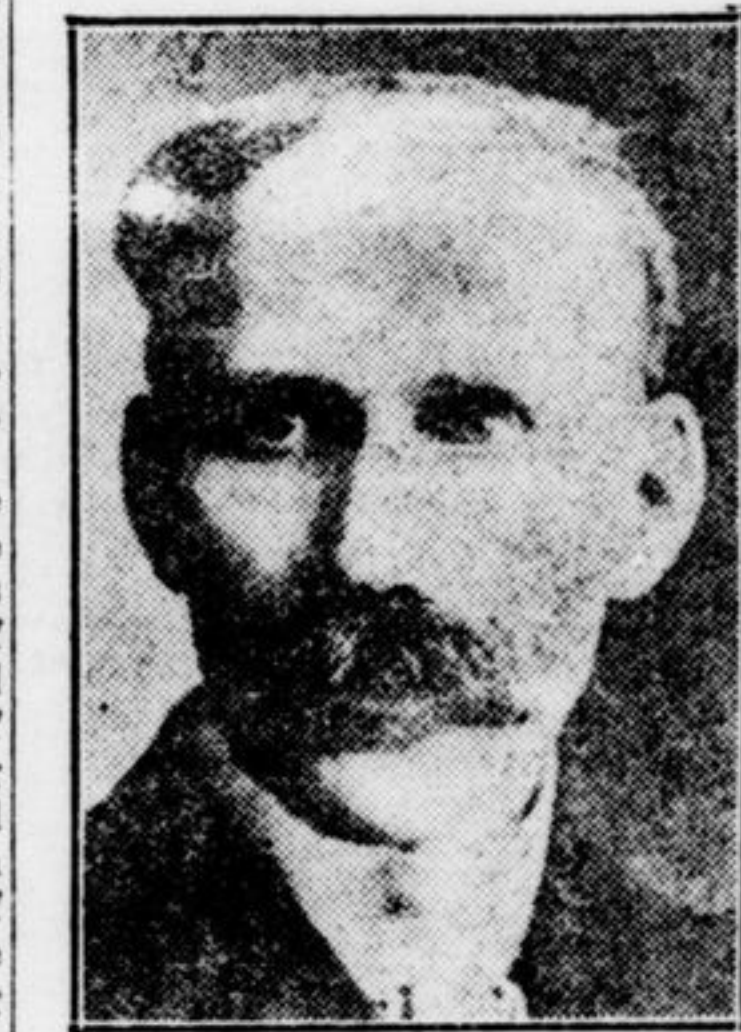
The difference between the two statements is explained by an increase in the investment of Dominion funds over and above those which are classed as inactive, such as the railways.

During the year ending with July there was a drop of about \$47,000,000 in the gross debt, but the net debt during the same period went up by approximately \$11,000,000. The reduction in the gross debt is explained chiefly by a decline in the debt payable by Canada. There was also a decline in the temporary loans during the year, but there were increases in the note circulation and the miscellaneous banking account of the Government. The increase in the net debt is explained by a decline in Government investments, generally accompanied by an increase in those investments which do not produce a revenue.

The revenue of the Dominion for July was \$32,759,524, showing an increase of about \$2,500,000 over the month of June. The current expenditures for the month of July showed a decline of well up to \$9,000,000, standing at \$18,356,720. The capital and special expenditures stood at \$907,085, showing a decline of about \$100,000. Taking the four months of the fiscal year, up to the end of July, there was an increase of about \$11,000,000 in the current revenue during the present year, while there was a cut of something over \$4,000,000 in the current expenditure. The revenue for the four months in the present year was \$152,265,643, and the current expenditure, \$91,145,399.

The largest single source of revenue during the month of July is found in the sales tax and other excise taxes, which produced \$11,019,857, an increase of about half a million over the previous month. The customs duties, which came second, were responsible for a revenue of \$9,763,656, a decrease of something over half a million, from June. The excise duties on tobacco and spirits brought in \$3,432,620 during July, or approximately the same as the previous month. The revenue from income tax was \$3,871,022, nearly three times as much as in June, but almost a million and a half less than in July, 1922.

More motor tourists have travelled through the Okanagan Valley this year than in any previous summer. All towns now have camping sites which have attracted motorists from all parts of the Northwest.



Educational Head in Ontario
Dr. F. W. Merchant, named educational supervisor by Premier Ferguson of Ontario, who has combined the Ministry of Education with the Premiership.

Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.16 1/2.
Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW, 48c; No. 1 feed, 47c.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above, track, bay ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.06.
Barley—Nominal.
Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.
Rye—No. 2, nominal.
Peas—No. 2, nominal.
Milfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$25 to \$28; shorts, per ton, \$21 to \$23; middlings, \$33 to \$35; good feed flour, \$21.5 to \$22.5.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, nominal.
Ontario No. 3 white oats—44 to 46c.
Ontario corn—Nominal.
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat, in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$5.10 to \$5.20; Toronto basis, \$5.05 to \$5.15; bulk seaboard, \$4.95 to \$5.00.
Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, 36.90 per cwt.; 2nd pats., 36.85.
Hay—Extra, No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$15; No. 3 timothy, \$13; mixed, \$12.50 to \$13.50.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$9.50.
Cheese—New, large, 22c; twins, 22 1/2 to 23c; triplets, 23c; Stiltons, 24c. Old, large, 22c; twins, 22 1/2 to 23c; triplets, 23c; Stiltons, 23 1/2 to 24c. New Zealand old cheese, 30c.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 36 to 37c; ordinary creamery, 34 to 35c; No. 2, 32 to 33c.
Eggs—Extras in cartons, 37 to 38c; extras, 35 to 36c; firsts, 30 to 31c; seconds, 20 to 22c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 30c; hens, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 20c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 17c; roosters, 12c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 20c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 25c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 40c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 20c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 30c.
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, lb., 7c; primes, 6 1/2c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25c.
Honey—60-lb. tins, 10 1/2 to 11c per lb.; 3 1/2-lb. tins, 11 to 12 1/2c per lb.;

Ontario comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$4.50 to \$5; No. 2, \$3.75 to \$4.25.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 27 to 29c; cooked hams, 43 to 45c; smoked rolls, 22 to 24c; cottage rolls, 23 to 26c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 34c; special brand breakfast bacon, 34 to 38c; backer, boneless, 32 to 33c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$18; 70 to 90 lbs., \$17.50; 90 lbs. and up, \$16.50; lightweight rolls, \$33.
Lard—Pure tallow, 15 1/2 to 15 3/4c; tubs, 16 to 16 1/2c; pails, 15 1/2 to 17c; prints, 18c. Shortening, tallow, 14 1/2 to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15 1/2c; pails, 15 1/2 to 16c; prints, 17 to 17 1/2c.
Choice heavy steers, \$7 to \$7.25; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.40; do, good, \$6.50 to \$7; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6.25; do, com., \$4 to \$5.50; butcher cows, choice, \$4 to \$5; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2; feeding steers, good, \$5 to \$6; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, good, 4.50 to \$5.25; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; milkers, springers, each, \$60 to \$80; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$4 to \$7; lambs, spring, \$12 to \$12.25; sheep, choice, light, \$2 to \$3; do, choice, heavy \$4 to \$5; do, culls and bucks, \$2.75 to \$3.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.25 to \$9.45; do, f.o.b., \$8.75 to \$8.85; do, country points, \$8.25 to \$8.50.
MONTREAL.
Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 55, 56c; do, No. 3, 52, 53c; extra No. 1 feed, 51, 51 1/2c; No. 2 local white, 50, 50 1/2c.
Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., 1sts, \$6.00; 2nds, \$5.40; strong bakers, \$6.20; winter pats., choice, \$5.75, \$5.85. Rolled oats—bag 90 lbs., \$3.05, \$3.15. Bran, 25c, \$26. Shorts, \$28, \$29. Middlings, \$33, \$34. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$15.
Cheese, finest eastern, 18 1/2, 18 3/4c. Butter, choicest creamery, 32 1/2c. Eggs, selected, 33c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.25, \$1.30.
Com. to med. dairy type cows, \$2.25 to \$3.50; com. thin bulls, \$2.25 up; calves, good quality milk-fed veals of good weights, \$5.50; med. to fairly good veals, \$7 to \$7.75; com. calves, \$6; grassers, \$3 to \$3.50; hogs, mixed, \$10 to \$10.25; thick smooths, \$10; select, \$11; sows, \$6.50 to \$6.75.
One of the most poisonous "isms" is pessimism.

Democracy on Trial.

BY DR. J. G. SHEARER.

China is in a state of chaos and anarchy. Russia is under a dictatorship. Yet both are in theory democracies. Democracy is the ideal form of government only for an ideal people or at least a people sufficiently advanced toward the ideal to make democracy practicable. It is the rule of the people. It requires a higher standard of intelligence and integrity among the people than any other system. A people far below the required standard of intelligence and trustworthiness are quite unable to govern themselves. If a large number of the rank and file are self-seekers and grafters they will suspect their elected rulers of self-seeking and graft usually with good reason. In a democracy the people elect, as a rule, the sort of rulers they deserve. The only sure way of raising the standard of governors and legislators is to raise the standard of citizenship in general—to improve the calibre and character of the people. It is a slow process. Hence only a few of the nations of the world have become or continued to be democracies. Great Britain and her daughter Dominions, the United States of America, France and a few others. Some new democracies have arisen since the war. The future will demonstrate whether their peoples were really fit for the great adventure as manifestly China was not, nor Russia. The other nations of the world are monarchies or oligarchies.

The essential qualifications on the part of any people for democracy are:—First, at least normal mentality. Subnormal individuals are utterly incapable of government. They need a benevolent autocrat to guide and govern them.

Second, a high standard of education, the higher the better. Illiterates cannot understand the problems of government. It is difficult enough for non-illiterates.

Third, but mere literacy as usually interpreted falls far short of being sufficient. Rulers of a nation (and such are all electors in a democracy) must be educated. They should all have at least high school training in history, literature, and all the common subjects on a school curriculum and also a knowledge of the elements of economics.

Fourth, character, conviction, conscience, a clear knowledge of right and wrong, and a desire to choose the right and reject the wrong, a sense of justice and a desire to see justice done and therefore a disposition to "do unto others as each would that men should do unto him."

Judged by these standards what seems the outlook for democracy in Canada? The world knows the shock with which the United States people learned of the large percentage of their draftees who did not pass the literacy test. Would the percentage be lower in Canada? Probably not. One province reports 17 per cent. of its children of school age not in school. Some other provinces will not be far in advance of the one referred to. Compulsory school attendance is laxly enforced in very many communities.

Psychiatrists tell us about two per cent. of the people are mentally subnormal. Probably one-third of these are 21 years of age or over. It is startling to contemplate 60,000 Canadian electors utterly incapable of exercising the franchise. And they are multiplying twice as rapidly as normal folk. Again it is a significant fact that only ten per cent. of our school children are taking high school courses. That means that ninety per cent. of every hundred drop out of school before or at the time of completing public school studies. So that at best only a small minority of our electors are up to the educational standards essential for sharing in the effective operation of democratic government.

While by comparison with others our people may stand fairly high in character, integrity, dependability, honor, yet there is an alarmingly large minority who, through drink, gambling and other vices and through dishonesty practiced in business are far below the standard on the score of moral character.

In view of these considerations if Canadians are to make such a success of democracy as will be worthy of our place in history—the last of the nations with all the heritage alike of wisdom and folly on the part of our predecessors to profit by—we shall need to give united and concentrated attention to the raising of the standards of mentality, of literacy, of education and of morals. And the institutions to which in the main we must look under God to accept the challenge and undertake the task are the Home, the School, the Church, including the moral and social leaders.

At present the Canadian people have \$1,837,000,000 invested in Dominion of Canada bonds. Their demand deposits in the chartered banks of Canada total \$537,340,000. Their notice deposits (savings) total \$1,227,253,431. Canada's international trade is the greatest it has ever reached, and the national revenue is the highest in the country's history.

The production of arsenic in Canada in 1922 amounted to 2,576 tons, valued at \$21,037 which was an increase of 75 per cent. in quantity, but only 37 per cent. in value over the production of 1921. Approximately four-fifths of this was produced in the smelting of the silver-cobalt-nickel ores of Northern Ontario.