

Canada from Coast to Coast

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—A survey of the agricultural resources of the province recently conducted by the Provincial Government gives the following figures for 1923: field crops, \$12,250,000; live stock, \$8,150,000; fisheries, \$1,600,000; furs, \$1,000,000.

Halifax, N.S.—At least 65,000 summer tourists entered Nova Scotia during 1923, according to estimates made public by Premier Armstrong. This is 15,000 in excess of the estimated tourists to this province the previous year, and the increase is accredited to the improved highways and widespread activities of the Nova Scotia Tourist Association.

Fredericton, N.B.—Re-seeding operations have been carried on by the Dept. of Lands and Mines to quite an extent upon the Abusintac River in Northumberland County, where fire did heavy damage to forests last summer. These operations have been going on steadily during the autumn.

Quebec, Que.—The series of falls known as Grand Calumet, on the Ottawa River, are to be dammed and 50,000 horsepower harnessed as a result of negotiations, which have been in progress between various Quebec and Ontario private interests and have now come to a satisfactory conclusion. It is understood that work will be started at the Falls early next spring and when completed mean an expenditure of between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. Most of the power developed will be disposed of in Ontario.



"BRITAIN MOURNS HER HEROES AT REST"
On Armistice Day the British Isles heard the notes of the "Last Post" broadcasted by radio from London. The picture above shows the buglers sounding it, and inset, is a picture of "Old Bill," a London omnibus which carried some of the "Old Contemptibles" to Mons during the first battle at that town in 1914. It is now on duty in London again, and was decked with flowers for the Armistice parade.

Will Our Good Roads Wear?

Canada is spending millions of dollars annually upon road construction in an effort to provide for the increasing traffic that is using the highways for purposes of communication.

What is to be the future of these roads? Will they wear? Will they continue to provide a satisfactory surface for the present traffic and for any future vehicles that will make use of them? And what will the cost of upkeep be? The people of Canada are keenly interested in this subject and want to know. They are largely dependent for communication upon our network of highways, due to the scattered settlement in many portions of the Dominion.

A bulletin issued by the Highways Branch of the Department of Railways and Canals states that on January 1, 1922, there were 447,384 miles of highways under control of the provinces, counties, townships and rural municipalities. When the mileage of streets in certain centres is added it will be realized how important is the selection of suitable material for construction purposes.

Natural Resources Bulletin

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa says:

Following his trip to Northern Ontario, His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Cockshutt addressed the Toronto Board of Trade. Some extracts of his address, the views of one so closely identified and interested in the province's development, give an idea of the potential value of the resources of the northern district.

"In the north, there are immense possibilities in developed and undeveloped mineral, forest, agricultural and fishery products, and enormous water-power. In these there is a potency of almost incalculable wealth in which, in my opinion, it ought to be your fixed determination, as a natural right, to share. In the meantime you share in it as a possession; you share in the responsibilities of its government; you bear no small share in the common responsibility for the welfare of its inhabitants and it should follow that you should reasonably share in the commercial advantages incident to the development of its natural resources."

"I have said that the development of the north has only begun. The mineral resources will no doubt bring large capital to their development in the very near future and the timber is still and will for years, be a source of much employment and profit, and also a large farm area, or I should say, two areas—one from New Liskard to Englehart, extending a long distance from east to west and one beyond Matheson to Cochrane, which is known as the main Clay Belt, capable of bearing comfortably hundreds of thousands of tillers of the soil.

"I have been in the north, and for myself I have seen some little of its treasure. I have faith in the north, and I entertain no doubt whatever that the time is not far off when a steam railway will reach James Bay to bear the minerals, the fish products, the timber and the farm produce to the markets of South Ontario."

Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.04 1/2.
Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW, 43c; No. 4 extra feed, 41 1/2 c.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above, track, by ports.
American corn—Track, Toronto, No. 2 yellow, \$1.17.
Ontario barley—No. 2, 72 to 75c.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 73 to 75c.
Ontario rye—No. 2, 73 to 75c.
Peas—Sample, \$1.50 to \$1.55.
Milfeed—Del. Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$27; shorts, per ton, \$30; middlings, \$36; good feed flour, \$2.05.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 94 to 96c outside.
Ont. No. 2 white cats—88 to 40c.
Ontario corn—Nominal.
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat. in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.75; Toronto basis, \$4.75; bulk, seaboard, \$4.25.
Manitoba flour—1st pat., in jute sacks, \$6.30 per 100 lbs.; 2nd pat., \$5.80.
Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14.50 to \$15; No. 2, \$14.50; No. 3, \$12.50 to \$13.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$3.
Cheese—New, large, 23 to 24c; twins, 24 to 25c; triplets, 25 to 26c; Stiltons, 25 to 26c. Old, large, 30 to 31c; twins, 31 to 32c.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 41 to 43c; No. 1 creamery, 38 to 40c; No. 2, 36 to 38c.
Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 70 to 74c; extras, storage, in cartons, 45 to 47c; extras, 42 to 43c; firsts, 38 to 39c; seconds, 30 to 32c.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 25c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 22c; hens, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 15c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 20c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 28c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 33c; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 30c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 33c.
Beans—Canadian hand-picked, lb., 7c; primes, 6 1/2 c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25c.
Honey—60-lb. tins, 12 to 13c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 12 to 13c; 5-lb. tins, 17 to 18c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 14 to 15c; comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$3.75 to \$4; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 27c; cooked hams, 37 to 38c; smoked rolls, 21 to 22c; cottage rolls, 22 to 24c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; special brand breakfast bacon, 30 to 33c; backs, boneless, 30 to 35c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$17.50; 90 lbs. and up, \$18.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$30; heavyweight rolls, \$33.
Lard, pure, 18c; tins, 19 to 19 1/2 c; prints, 20 1/2 to 21 1/2 c; shortening, 15 1/2 to 15 3/4 c; tins, 15 1/2 to 16c; tins, 16 to 16 1/2 c; prints, 18 1/2 to 18 3/4 c.
Heavy steers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7; butcher steers, choice, \$5.75 to \$6.50; do, com., \$3 to \$4; butcher heifers, choice, \$5.75 to \$6.25; do, med., \$4 to \$5; do, com., \$3 to \$3.50; butcher cows,

choice, \$4 1/2 to \$4.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cullers, \$1.50 to \$2.50; do, med., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeding steers, good, \$5 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$5; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; milkers and springers, \$8 to \$10; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11; do, med., \$8 to \$9; do, com., \$4 to \$5; do, grassers, \$3.50 to \$4.50; lambs, choice, \$10.25 to \$10.75; do, bucks, \$9 to \$9.25; do, com., \$8 to \$8.50; sheep, light ewes, good, \$4 to \$6.50; do, fat, heavy, \$4 to \$5; do, culls, \$2 to \$2.50; hogs, thick, smooth, F.W., \$8; do, f.o.b., \$7.50; do, country points, \$7.25; do, selects, \$8.85.
MONTREAL.
Oats, No. 2 CW, 53 to 54c; No. 3 CW, 52 to 53c; extra No. 1 feed, 50 1/2 to 51 1/2 c; No. 2 local white, 49 1/2 to 50 1/2 c. Flour, Man. spring wheat, 1sts, \$6.30; 2nds, \$5.80; strong bakers, \$5.60; winter pats., choice, \$5.75 to \$5.85. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$2.95; Bran, \$27.25. Shorts, \$30.25. Middlings, \$36.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$15 to \$16.
Cheese, finest westerns, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2 c; finest easterns, 17 1/2 to 17 3/4 c; Butter, No. 1 creamery, 39 to 39 1/2 c; special pastureurized, 40c; No. 1 pasteurized, 40c. Eggs, extras, 40c; No. 1 stock, 36 to 37c; No. 2 stock, 30 to 32c.
Canner cows, \$1.25 to \$1.50; cutters, \$1.75 to \$2.25; dairy type cows, \$2.35 to \$3; good veals, \$9.50 to \$10; hogs, \$8.50 to \$8.75 for thick smooths and butcher; selects, \$9.25.
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PARIS PROPOSES NEW ANGLLO-FRENCH PACT

France Can Handle Continental Situation But Suggests Aerial and Naval Entente.

A despatch from Paris says:—France's reply to the Italo-Spanish Mediterranean alliance is a proposal for a Franco-British aerial and naval entente.

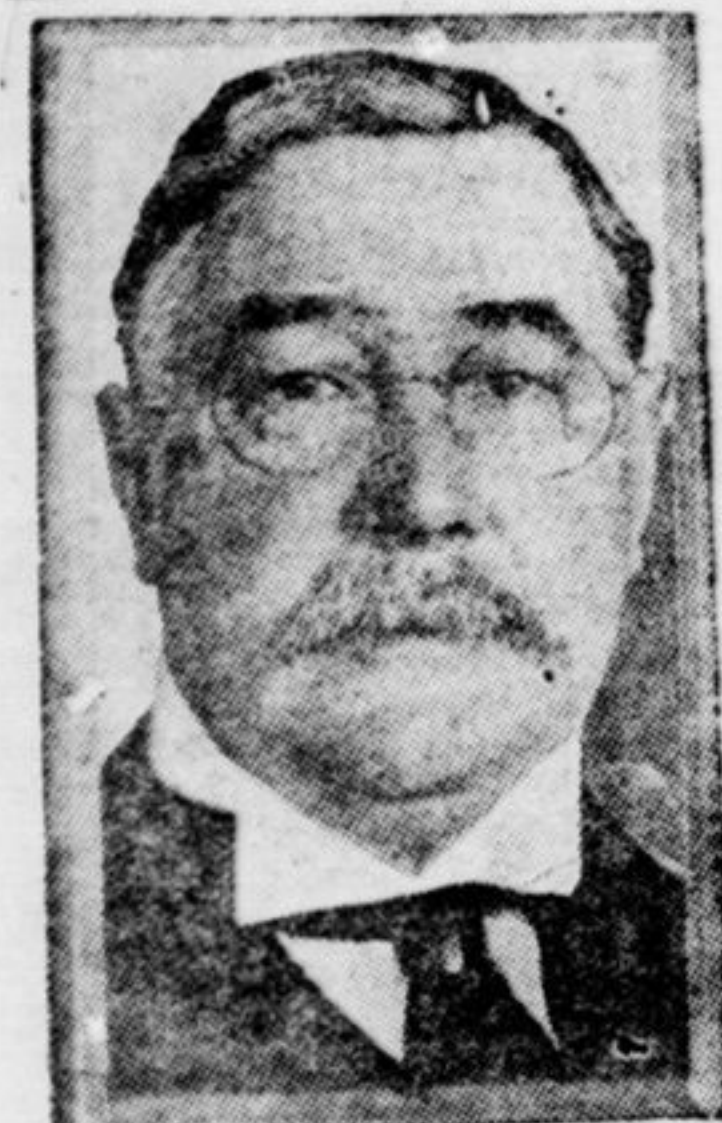
The inspired Temps answers Reuter's semi-official statement from London sources that Germany is arming and recruiting troops by stating that there is no danger of the Reich becoming a military menace for a long time.

But the suggested Italo-Spanish pact might threaten the French communications with African colonies and the British lines of transport to India via Gibraltar and Suez.

France does not ask, and does not need military aid on the Continent. The Temps states, as the French army is sufficiently strong to handle any situation which might develop in Germany.

British naval co-operation in the North Sea and Baltic would suffice. British aviation forces reinforcing the French flying fleet is urged, however, to prevent Germany from overwhelming France in the air suddenly, and then crossing the Channel and resuming the bombing of London.

It is pointed out that attempts at defensive alliances between France and Great Britain hitherto have failed because the French always have sought to guarantee a certain number of divisions of British troops to be landed on the Continent within a stipulated time after hostilities open.



"Tay-Pay" Re-elected.
T. P. O'Connor, for nearly forty years a member of the British House of Commons, as a Nationalist member representing the Scotland division of Liverpool, was re-elected by acclamation. "Tay Pay" has come to be a British institution.

NEWS REACHES ARCTIC LIKE EVENING PAPER

Radio a Boon to Polar Explorers During Long Winter Darkness.

A despatch from Prince Rupert, B.C., says:—Wireless reports have been received from nine different countries and communication with a station in Hawaii has been established by the radio operator of the Bowdoin, now 760 miles from the North Pole, with Captain Donald B. McMillan aboard, according to a message received here from the expedition party. Captain McMillan said in his message that "news of the world was received like an evening paper, from two European wireless stations."

"With the coming of the long night, amateur radio stations in the Eastern States are being picked up and heard a little more distinctly," the message declared. "The Bowdoin wireless made a record for itself on Friday night when Mix, our operator, talked with amateur station 6 CEU in Hawaii. This distance of 5,000 miles is possibly the world's record for short-wave stations. We have heard stations in England, Germany, Holland, Mexico, France, Norway, Italy, Japan, and Spain. We receive news of the world from stations in Oxford, England, and Nauen, Germany, and look forward each day to our 'evening paper.'"

"The long Arctic night, so much dreaded by explorers of old, and so vividly described with all its consequences in their narratives, has no terrors for the crew of the Bowdoin. Our living conditions are vastly different and all conducive to good health and happiness."

FIGHTING FORCE BEING FORMED IN GERMANY

Concern in London Over Report of Recruiting and Rearing.

A despatch from London says:—"Disturbing information concerning the extent to which Germany is recruiting and re-arming has been received by the British Government," says a Reuter's news item.

"Although the view is taken officially that this information is potential rather than imminent danger, the British authorities are frankly concerned over the situation and its bearing on the peace of Europe."

"It is known that rapid military training of large numbers of men in excess of the Versailles Treaty stipulations has been progressing," says the Reuter article. "This, it is declared, is more than ever the case since the Allied military control ceased nearly a year ago. Recruiting has been especially active in Bavaria, where the security police have been engaged in manoeuvres with the army. The training of students also is in constant progress. Hitherto all attempts to induce Germany to produce recruiting returns in order to enable the Allies to check up the paper strength of the German army at any given moment of inspection, with the number of recruits actually trained, has been unsuccessful."

Make Search for Scallops and Find Them in Beds

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Discovery of three new scallop beds situated near the Lurche lightship, off the coast of Yarmouth county, Nova Scotia, is announced by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The discovery was made by the fisheries protection vessel Arleux, which made a search for new scallop beds recently off the western end of Nova Scotia. The beds are said to contain scallops in such quantities as to give good returns to boats properly equipped for catching them.



First Woman Mayor
Miss Ethel Colman, of Norwich, England, recently elected mayor of that city, photographed for the first time in her robes of office.

A new plaster quarry has been opened a short distance from Clarksville Station, N.S., by the Windsor Plaster Co. It is the intention of the company to ship about 5,000 tons to their mill per annum. There are large deposits of limestone in the same vicinity, also a kind of marble.

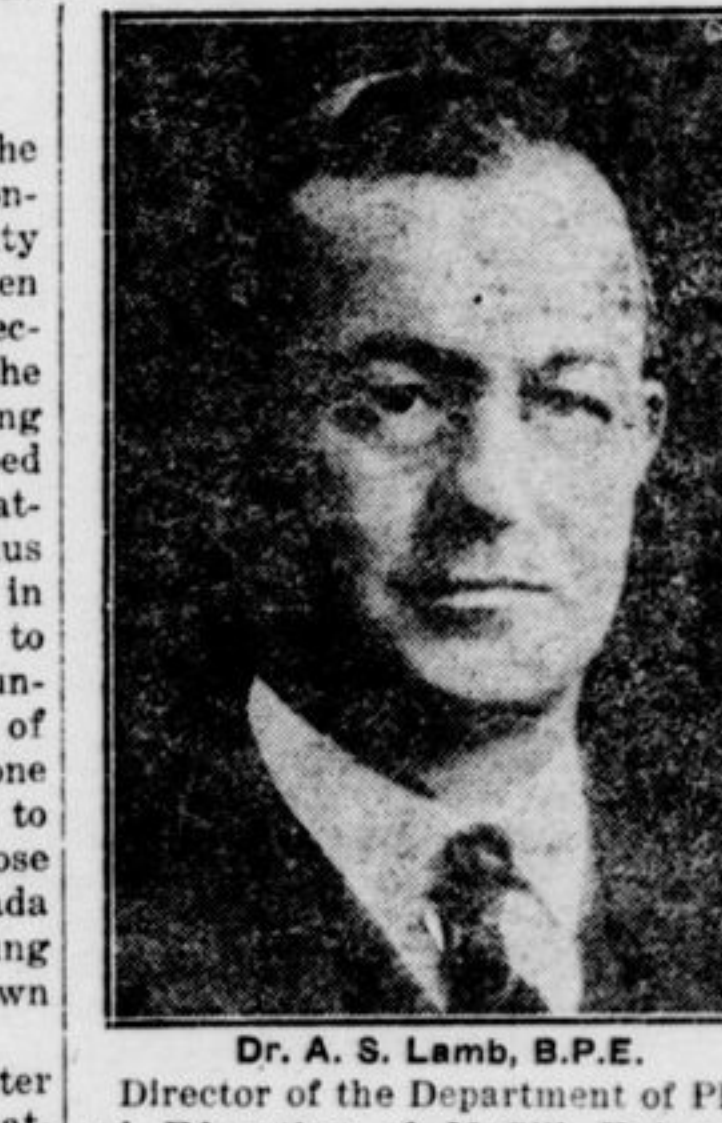
If straightened out, an ounce of spider-web would extend three hundred and fifty miles.



"BUT, DOC, IT AIN'T DOING ME ANY GOOD!"
—Kirby, in the New York World.

The 1923 Loan.

If further proof were needed at the present time of Canada's sound economic position and national stability and prosperity, it was recently given in the rapid attainment of the objective and the over-subscription of the Dominion of Canada 1923 refunding loan. The whole loan was subscribed in Canada within record time, indicating a substantial volume of surplus wealth in the country and a faith in its future, which prompted people to invest in the development of the country in preference to other forms of investment. The flotation, had it done no less, was of inestimable benefit to Canada as an advertisement to those abroad of the prosperity of Canada and the ability of a new and young country to do at least some of its own financing.



Dr. A. S. Lamb, B.P.E.
Director of the Department of Physical Education of McGill University, who is to be one of the staff in charge of the preparation of Canadian athletes for the Olympic contests in France next summer.

The announcement of the Minister of Finance that he was about to attempt the flotation of the loan in Canada, instead of throwing it on the New York or London, was met with a general scepticism and doubt as to the outcome. There was a prevalent lack of belief in the ability of Canada to absorb the entire amount, or if it did so, only after a lengthy and extended period of time, which would, to some extent, affect the objects of the loan. A banking syndicate of twenty-eight leading financial firms and banks was formed, and a larger selling syndicate, comprised of over two hundred and twenty investment houses all over the country, followed.

The actual result has been astonishing and most gratifying. The full \$172,000,000 objective was reached after only eight days of public offering, which, if the Sunday be excluded, gives an average daily subscription of approximately \$25,000,000. Thus, within little more than a week of flotation the entire refunding of the 1923 Victory loan was taken care of.

Special big subscriptions to the loan amounted to nearly one-quarter of the total, some of these being Sun Life of Canada, \$10,000,000; Canadian Pacific Railway, \$2,000,000; Montreal City and District Savings Bank, \$1,300,000; Imperial Life Insurance Co., \$1,250,000; Eastern Trust Co., \$1,000,000; Dominion Textile Co., \$1,000,000; and Montreal Cottons, \$1,000,000. The remainder was made up of small general cash subscriptions and a fairly extensive conversion of maturing Government bonds.

In the rapid subscription of the 1923 loan there is cause for gratification, not only from the standpoint of the country's financing, but as the very best national advertisement at a period when such publicity is most valuable. The success of the flotation

bears a deep significance. It shows that the Canadian people believe in the future of their own country, and that whilst money will be required from other sources for future development, no mean part of it can be received from the surplus earnings of Canadians. It should also have a beneficial influence in stimulating immigration because it illustrates the opportunities open to worthy newcomers.

Among the big Alberta wheat yields this year is that of J. J. Wanop, of Parkland, who threshed an average of 57 bushels from a field of 110 acres.

An unusually large demand for Prince Edward Island certified potatoes has given a decided stimulus to the seed potato industry of the province. Double the quantity produced could have been disposed of to American buyers at \$1.10 a bushel. It is estimated that the acreage will be increased fully 50 per cent. for 1924. The last shipment of certified seed potatoes from the Island left for Virginia with a cargo of 65,000 bushels.

During the fiscal year 1922-23, according to the Provincial Dept. of Agriculture, there were in Quebec 7,199 beekeepers, compared with 7,559 in 1921-22. Honey extracted in 1922-23 amounted to 3,205,041 pounds, compared with 3,064,929 pounds in 1921-22. The amount of wax produced this year, 41,457 pounds, and 35,335 pounds in the previous year. The value of production in 1922-23 was \$1,983,351, compared with \$2,198,711 in the previous year.

Boys' Parliament of Ontario.

The Third Ontario Boys' Parliament is called to meet on December 27th, 28th and 29th, in the Legislative Assembly Chambers, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, and indications point to a membership of probably ninety-five boys from the one hundred and six constituencies in the province. At the same time Lord Alberta and in each province regularly elected representative boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty will seriously consider the problems of work with boys and pass legislation improving and modifying the Canadian Standard Efficiency Program.

What is C.S.E.T.? It is a Christian Program for boys between the ages of twelve and eighteen, promoting a four-fold development, intellectual, physical, religious and social, based on the development of the boy Jesus as recorded in St. Luke 2:52. "And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature and in favour with God and man." It is the official program of the Churches of Canada for organized Sunday School classes and in their opinion the best known plan for the development of Canadian Christian Citizenship.

The older boys, through the Parliament, are shouldering the responsibility for the promotion and support of work with boys in the province and the Cabinet Ministers particularly assume responsibility for certain areas during the year.

Much interest was aroused throughout the province in the local election campaigns which preceded the voting day, November 24th. There couldn't help but be warm and lively contests when about 10,000 boys in the province were interested voters.

The travelling expenses of the members elected are pooled, and so the boy from North Bay or Windsor may attend quite as easily as the member from Toronto.

It is a wonderful experience for these boys, and men and women interested in boy life will find much to learn in observing the sessions of the Parliament from the public galleries in the Legislative Chambers, during Christmas week.

Work at the Des Quinze rapids, Quebec, where the Des Quinze Power Co. is erecting an immense dam to exploit the water powers, is progressing very rapidly. Some 500 men are now engaged in various works in that section and the transmission lines are being installed in the Ontario mining district.

A saw mill at Prince Rupert, with large timber tracts nearby held by the Prince Rupert Trading Co., Ltd., are reported to have been sold to a group of California and Iowa capitalists for approximately \$500,000. The purchasers, it is believed, intend to develop a pulp and paper industry. The sawmill has a cut of about 125,000 feet a day.