

THE ARMS OF CANADA: THEIR SIGNIFICANCE

Circumstances Attending Assignment of Armorial Bearings to the Dominion.

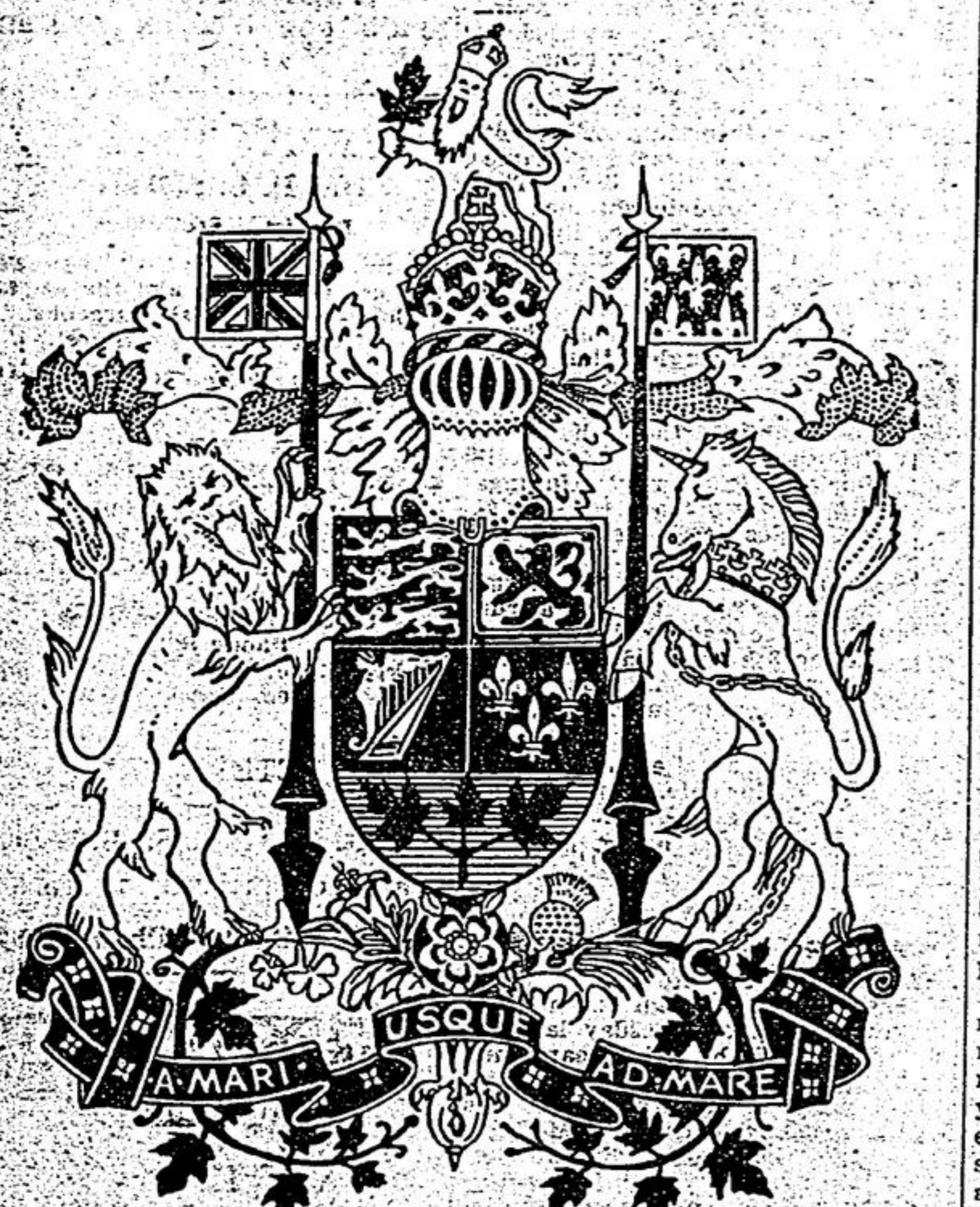
It is generally known that new armorial bearings have been assigned to Canada; but there are many, no doubt, who remain unaware of the attendant circumstances. The Secretary of State has issued, for the information of the public, an illustrated pamphlet on "The Arms of Canada"—a subject which until of late, had not received the attention due to it.

Soon after Confederation a Great Seal was required, and a design was approved by a Royal Warrant dated 26th May, 1868. This design displayed, quarterly, the arms of the four

emerged from the Great War a member of the League of Nations; and, lastly that Canadians, whose country was founded by men of four different races—French, English, Scottish, and Irish, inherit the language and laws, the literature and traditions—also the arms—of four mother countries.

So, the Arms of Canada, as assigned by a Royal Proclamation dated 21st November, 1921, are made up as follows:

On the shield, on the upper two-thirds of it, are displayed, quarterly, the Arms of England, Scotland, Ire-



THE ARMS OF CANADA

land, and France; and the lower third bears, on a field of silver or white, two green three-leaved sprigs of maple, the emblem of Canada.

The crest is a lion with, in its right paw, a red maple leaf, which latter, during the Great War, came to be used as a symbol of sacrifice.

The shield is supported, right and left, by a lion and a unicorn. The lion holds the Union Jack; the unicorn, the ancient banner of France.

The motto—"A mari usque ad mare"—alludes to the fact that the Dominion of Canada stretches "from sea to sea" from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The words are taken from the Latin version of Psalm 72:8, which in English reads—"He shall have dominion also from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth."

Between the banners of Britain and of France stands the Imperial crown.

confederated provinces—Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; it was not used for the Great Seal, but it was gradually adopted as the Arms of Canada. From time to time other provinces joined the Confederation, and it became a common practice to add their arms to the original design, with the final result that it was not unusual to see, jumbled together on one shield, the arms of the nine provinces.

It had long been felt that this was open to objection; and a Committee, appointed to submit proposals, recommended the adoption of a coat of arms which has since been approved by the Government of Canada and authorized by His Majesty the King.

In the new design, three main ideas are expressed or suggested: first, that Canadians stand to their King in as close relation as do any of his subjects elsewhere; secondly, that Canada, an integral part of the British Empire,

Increase of \$17,243,871 in Canada's Total Trade

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Canada's trade is improving. Last month it totalled \$177,558,397, an increase of \$17,243,871 over May last year.

Imports declined in May, in comparison with the figures for May last year, while Canadian exports increased. Imports last month totalled \$72,247,330, a decrease of \$12,017,936 from May, 1923. Exports of domestic merchandise, were \$104,150,715 in May, an increase of \$29,336,161 over May, 1923.

Canada to Sell Flour in China as Rice Substitute

This summer China reports a decided shortage in the amount of rice produced at home, and grave fears are expressed for that part of the republic fed from Hongkong, owing to the big advance in prices of rice from

Burma, says a Winnipeg despatch. Japan has entered into a trade treaty with Cochin China, and it is feared that the rice from that part of the country will go to Japan. Canadian flour mills and wheat exporters are keenly interested in the rice situation, as they expect to supply flour to take the place of rice.

New Government to Invite Prince to Visit S. Africa

Johannesburg, June 22.—Prominent Nationalists believe that the new Government will soon invite the Prince of Wales to visit South Africa. They say, "We will welcome the Prince to South Africa."

The general feeling of the party is that the invitation should be given to him. The visit was only put off because of the intervention of the election, and we, as Nationalists, will give him as hearty a welcome as any that could be given him in South Africa.

THIRD ATTEMPT TO CLIMB MOUNT EVEREST ENDS IN FAILURE AND DISASTER

Two Members of the British Expedition Meet Death in Monsoon While Making the Last Lap of Climb to Peak—Tremendous Blizzards Hampered Progress.

London, June 22.—Sir Francis Younghusband, president of the Royal Geographical Society, informed the newspapers that a telegram had been received by the Mount Everest expedition committee in London, to the effect that the attempt to scale Mount Everest had ended in disaster, involving the death of two members, George Leigh Mallory and A. C. Irvine.

Interviewed at Westminster, Sir Francis said it was not known how the disaster occurred, but that it probably happened a fortnight ago.

The expedition, according to Sir Francis, was within a short distance of the summit, at a greater height than ever had been reached before. It had experienced great difficulties

in fighting its way through tremendous blizzards, which lasted for some weeks.

The members of the expedition must have been greatly exhausted when Mallory and Irvine died. It was the final assault on the peak and the men had had great hopes of reaching the top.

Sir Francis said it was almost certain the expedition would be abandoned for this year.

News of the disaster reached Mallory's home in Birkenhead to-night. According to the Daily Express, the climbers were caught by a monsoon near the summit, after a wonderful climb under the worst weather conditions they had experienced.

HERTZOG SUCCEEDS SMUTS AS PREMIER

New South African Cabinet May Include Colonel Creswell.

Johannesburg, June 23.—General Smuts has resigned, and the Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of South Africa, has sent for General Hertzog to invite him to form an administration.

The impression now prevails that the personnel of General Hertzog's Cabinet will not be announced until after the Labor Party conference here next Sunday. It is stated that General Hertzog desires Colonel Creswell, Labor leader, to take the Ministry of Mines.

Presiding at a meeting of the Chamber of Mines, Sir Evelyn Wallers referred to the change of Government and to the statement made by prominent members of the Nationalist and Labor parties in regard to the methods they would adopt against the mining industry, methods that would do enormous damage to the prosperity and well-being of the country.

The Chamber of Mines could only hope that commonsense would prevail, and that it was unnecessary to take too literally assertions made in the heat of electioneering.

SCOTTISH SETTLERS FLOCKING TO CANADA

Farm Workers and Domestic Servants from Parts of North Country.

A despatch from London says:—There is evidence in the estimated figures of the number of emigrants who embarked in Scotland for Canada between March 1 and May 31 of an increase in the flow of emigration. In March approximately 2,900 emigrants sailed for Canada from Scottish ports, in April over 4,000, and in May over 5,000, the estimated total for the three months being 12,000 and the average per month being about 4,000.

The average for the first three months of 1923 was about 1,000 per month, and for the second three months about 3,400. In the whole year 29,070 Scottish emigrants landed in Canada. This year the emigrant season began earlier in the spring, and, as will be seen from the figures given, it has already reached a higher rate per month. If this increase is maintained throughout the season the total for the year will exceed that for 1923.

Although men and women of a wide variety of trades and callings have been among the emigrants, the main classes in point of numbers, have been farm workers and domestic servants. These have been drawn largely from the rural districts in the Northeast and North of Scotland, while between 800 and 900 persons have gone from the Outer Hebrides to Alberta and Ontario.

BRITAIN AVENGES U.S. CITIZEN'S DEATH

Commander of British Ship Compels Chinese Leaders to Do Honor at Funeral.

Pekin, June 22.—Under threat that he would bombard the City of Wanshen, on the Yangtze River, in Szechwan Province, the Commander of the British gunboat Cockchafer compelled the highest military leaders there to walk to the cemetery in full uniform behind the casket containing the body of Edwin C. Hawley, a U.S. citizen, killed there by Chinese junkmen, and to attend the burial service for him.

After the Chinese leaders had made their compulsory demonstration of respect to the murdered American they carried out the orders of the Commander of the Cockchafer to arrest the two leading members of the Junkmen's Guild in Wanshen, convey them to the spot on the beach where Hawley was beaten and executed, and to shoot them.

U.S. Consul Clarence J. Spiker reached Wanshen from Chungking last Friday, and reported to the U.S. Legation here in a message confirming the death of Hawley. His report, however, gave no further details of the dispute over shipment of wood and oil by the steamers instead of the junks, which had been reported as the occasion for the attack which resulted in the death of Hawley, who was a representative of Arnhold Bros. & Co., a British concern.

SMUTS TO REMAIN IN S. AFRICAN HOUSE

Nationalist-Labor Pact Gains Majority in General Elections.

A despatch from Cape Town, South Africa, says:—At a late hour on Thursday night the state of the parties as a result of Tuesday's general election was:

South African Party 52
Nationalists 59
Labor 18
Independent 1

The five remaining results are not expected for 48 hours, owing to the time required to collect the ballot boxes in widely scattered country districts. It is now regarded as almost a certainty that the Nationalist-Labor pact will have a majority of 27.

General Smuts has accepted the offer of Lieut.-Col. Gert Marthinus Claassen, who has just been elected in Standerton, Transvaal, by a majority of 323 out of a total poll of 2,823, to retire in order to permit the leader of the South African party to contest the seat at a by-election. The majority for the South African party in the previous election, at which Col. Claassen was the victor, was 647.

National Wealth of Canada is Figured at \$2,500 Per Head

Canada's national wealth is estimated by the Bureau of Statistics at \$2,482,841,182—which works out around \$2,500 per head of population.

The estimate has been reached under the "inventory" method. This consists in totalling the amounts known to have been invested in agriculture, manufactures, dwellings, etc.

Farm values are the largest item in the total, these which include buildings, machinery, live stock, etc.—accounting for \$6,592,351,789.

The next largest item is urban real property, totalling \$5,944,000,000.



Sir Henry Rew, K.C.B. Who will attend the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science to be held in Toronto in August.

GERMANY INVITED TO ATTEND MEETING

May Attend London Conference in July as Partial Participant.

London, June 22.—The Socialist Premiers of Great Britain and France have set shoulder to shoulder in the common cause of European accord, and have invited the Allies to meet in London, July 16, for what may be the first sincere love feast since Versailles.

Three hours last night and again three hours to-day were spent in argument by the Premiers in the magnificent mansion of the British Premier, Chequers. The meeting may mark a new epoch in the tortured history of post-war Europe—provided (and the reservation is a formidable one) that M. Herriot can carry France with him in the course upon which he and Mr. MacDonald embarked to-day. So far as Britain is concerned, Mr. MacDonald is not likely to have any difficulties at home in putting the program into effect.

The Allies will meet July 16, if Italy and Belgium concur, in a conference at London, whose purpose will be to agree how to put the Dawes scheme in operation, although this is not specifically stated in the bulletin. M. Herriot and Mr. MacDonald also agreed to invite Germany to this conference on a basis of partial participation. The Germans are to be asked to sign a protocol committing them to the agreed details of the Dawes scheme.

Of equal—perhaps greater—importance is the brief statement that Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot will appear at the opening of the League of Nations assembling in Geneva, August 25. This visit is intended, as was agreed to-day, to assist the League in solving the problem of French security, which as M. Herriot definitely agreed with Mr. MacDonald, involves the general security of all nations against each other. Before this visit to Geneva, Mr. MacDonald has promised to meet with M. Herriot in Paris to discuss details.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO.

Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.25½; No. 3 North, \$1.18½; No. 2 North, \$1.15; Man. oats—No. 3 CW, 45c; No. 1 feed, 42½c.

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

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 95c.
Ont. rye—74 to 78c.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.40 to \$1.45.
Millfeed—Del. Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$23; shorts, per ton, \$24; middlings, \$30; good feed flour, \$1.85.

Ont. wheat—No. 2 white, nominal.
Ont. No. 2 white oats—39 to 41c.
Ont. flour—Ninety per cent, pat, in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$5.35; Toronto basis, \$5.35; bulk seaboard, \$5.

Man. flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, \$6.90 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$6.40.

Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$16; No. 2, \$16; No. 3, \$13 to \$14; mixed, \$11 to \$11.50; lower grades, \$10 to \$12.

Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$9.50 to \$10.

Screenings—Standard, cleaned, f. o. b. Bay ports, per ton, \$16.
Cheese—New, large, 15 to 18½c; twins, 18½ to 19½c; triplets, 19 to 20c. Stiltons, 21c. Old, large, 22 to 23c; twins, 23 to 24c; triplets, 24 to 25c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 35 to 36c; No. 1 creamery, 34 to 35c; No. 2, 33 to 34c; dairy, 28 to 30c.

Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 35 to 36c; extra loose, 32 to 33c; firsts, 29 to 30c; seconds, 25c.

Live poultry—Hens, over 5 lb., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 55c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, 4 to 5 lbs., 35c.

Dressed poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 60c; roosters, 22c; ducklings, 4 to 5 lbs., 40c.

Beans—Can., handpicked, lb., 6½c; primes, 6c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 11 to 11½c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12c; 5-lb. tins, 11½ to 12c; 2½-lb. tins, 12½ to 13c; comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$2.75 to \$3.50; No. 2, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Cial brand breakfast bacon, 28 to 30c; backs, boneless, 27 to 33c.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 23 to 24c; cooked hams, 34 to 36c; smoked rolls, 17 to 18c; cottage rolls, 18 to 20c; breakfast bacon, 21 to 22c; spe. Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$18.50; 70 to 90 lbs., \$18; 90 lbs. and up, \$17; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$37; heavyweight rolls, \$32.

Lard—Pure tierces, 14½ to 15½c; tubs, 15 to 15½c; pails, 15½ to 16c; prints, 18 to 18½c; shortening, tierces, 14 to 14½c; tubs, 14½ to 15c; pails, 15 to 15½c; prints, 16½ to 17c.

Export steers, choice, \$7.75 to \$8.25; do, good, \$7.25 to \$7.50; export heifers, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6.25 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6; do, com., \$4.75 to \$5; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.50; do, med., \$5.25 to \$6; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butcher cows, choice, \$5 to \$6; do, med., \$3.50 to \$4.50; butcher bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.25; bolognas, \$2.50 to \$3.50; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.50; feeding steers, choice, \$6 to \$6.75; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, choice, \$5 to \$5.25; do, fair, \$4 to \$4.25; milkers, springers, choice, \$75 to \$90; do, fair, \$45 to \$60; calves, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, med., \$7 to \$7.75; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5.50; lambs, choice ewes, \$16 to \$16.50; do, bucks, \$15 to \$16.50; do, culls, \$12 to \$15; spring lambs, per lb., 15 to 18c; sheep, light ewes, \$5.50 to \$6; do, culls, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$8.25; do, f.o.b., \$7.75; do, country points, \$7.50; do, select, \$9.05; do, off cars, long haul, \$8.65.

MONTREAL.

Oats, Can. west, No. 2, 51 to 51½c; No. 3, 49 to 49½c; extra No. 1 feed, 48 to 48½c; No. 2 local white, 44½ to 45½c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 1sts, \$7; 2nds, \$6.50; strong bakers, \$6.80; winter pats., choice, \$6.60 to \$6.70; Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$2.90 to \$3; Bran, \$24.25; Shorts, \$26.25. Middlings, \$32.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$16.50 to \$17.

Cheese, finest westerns, 16½ to 17c; Butter, No. 1, pasteurized, 34½c; Number one creamery, 33½c; seconds, 32½c. Eggs, fresh extras, 33c; fresh firsts, 29c; Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$14 to \$14.50.

Good veal calves, \$6.25 to \$7; med. lots, \$6; com. pail fed calves, \$4 to \$5; good lambs—13 to 14c per lb.; poorer lots, 12c; thin lambs, averaging 55 lbs., 11½c per lb.; choice lambs, 16 to 16c; butcher hogs, mixed lots, \$8.25 to \$8.50; do, good, \$8.50; select, \$8.75; sows, \$5 to \$5.25.

Rousseau began a famous book with the assertion: "Men are born free and are everywhere in chains."

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My love, dear old Jack, so fervent and true,
I hail thee with rapture, the Red, White and Blue!
There's no flag like my flag, there's no flag like thine,
O patriot Briton, comrade of mine!
'Tis kissed by the breezes, by angels caressed,
Beloved o'er the world, the north, south, east and west.
Before every breeze, underneath every sun,
For a thousand years gone, since morning was young,
And Britain's old standard wherever unfurled,
Brings freedom and hope to the oppressed of the world.
—Jack Miller.

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