

Canada from Coast to Coast

Sydney, N.S.—Tests made some time ago with fireclay from two of the Cape Breton collieries, have produced a splendid brick which is being used at the Sydney steel plant. There are other purposes to which this clay has been applied and hundreds of tons are used each month.

St. John, N.B.—It is understood that plans are under way for the establishment here of a cigarette manufacturing plant, and a plant for the canning of fruit. The establishment of these two new industries, according to a reliable authority, is assured, providing that certain concessions are made by the city and the railways.

Quebec, Que.—The population of the City of Quebec, exclusive of suburbs, reaches 119,488, divided by nationalities as follows: French-Canadians, 104,969; Irish, 6,029; English, 6,490.

Toronto, Ont.—The value of mineral production of Ontario for the first quarter of the current year, as shown by a report of the Dept. of Mines, has increased \$2,333,000 over the corresponding quarter of last year, the totals being \$11,575,151 and \$9,241,853, respectively. Silver was the only metal of importance to record decreased production during the period under review.

Winnipeg, Man.—It is reported

that there are no less than 200 prospectors working in the Rice Lake mineral district this year, and that the total number of men engaged in mining activities is not less than 900. The Rice Lake district is what is known as the Southeastern Manitoba Mineral Area and lies east of Lake Winnipeg and north of the Winnipeg River.

Regina, Sask.—The total value of farm livestock in the Province of Saskatchewan is placed at \$115,240,900, according to the latest report of the Provincial Dept. of Agriculture. Since the year 1906 the number of horses in the province has increased from 240,566 to 1,152,409; milk cows, from 112,618 to 456,006; other cattle from 472,254 to 1,046,780; all cattle from 472,254 to 1,502,786; sheep from 121,290 to 1,919,937; and swine from 123,916 to 563,069.

Edmonton, Alta.—Sheridan Lawrence brought out furs from the Fort Vermillion district, in the far north, valued at \$22,000. They include silver, cross and red fox, otter, wolf, wolverine, beaver, mink and muskrat.

Vancouver, B.C.—The Vancouver Board of Harbor Commissioners has asked for competitive plans for construction of another one million bushels annex to number one elevator. This will give the plant a storage capacity of three million bushels.



The above photograph shows H.M. King George presenting the colors to the First Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, at the review at Aldershot.

BRITAIN RETAINS PURSE OF THE WORLD

New York Cannot Displace London as Financial Centre.

London, July 5.—Otto H. Kahn contributes to The Sunday Times a two-column article commenting on the statement broadcast from Washington a few days ago as emanating from certain high Treasury officials to the effect that the American money market was about to displace the British money market as the financial centre of the world.

"It is manifest," says Mr. Kahn, "that a broad and naturally receptive market for foreign securities, based upon the capacity and the willingness of the investing community at large to absorb such securities, is one of the essentials, the same as is a broad and active discount and acceptance market for the successful undertakings of the functions of the leading international money centre."

"She could not dislodge Britain from her traditional position as a money centre if she would, and she ought not to want to do it if she could. The maintenance of Britain's financial position is vital to Britain's welfare, and she is the best customer of America."

"From the mere point of view of America's self-interest the prosperity of Britain is an asset to America. For surely the past five years have taught all too convincingly the inter-relationship of the world's trade and commerce and the importance of preserving or restoring the consuming power of the nations."

Marconi Will Build Low Power Stations

A despatch from London says: Following announcement by Senator William Marconi of the success of his short wave, low-power, "beam" wireless experiments in both telegraphy and telephony, Godfrey Isaacs, head of the Marconi Company announced his firm will build no more high-power stations.

All the stations of the future, according to present plans, will be under 25 kilowatts in power. Both Marconi and Isaacs predict that a substantial reduction in rates can be made when the new stations are in operation.

The four advantages are: Low power; comparatively inexpensive short wave stations will maintain direct high-speed service with the most distant points; more words can be sent a day; the system is directional, and can be received only by stations within the restricted sector of the beam; economy in the cost of new stations, and in operation due to the low power.

Square scarves of vivid colors for men to wear on the tennis courts, are said to be gaining popularity.

CROW'S NEST PACT IS AGAIN IN FORCE

Schedule of Freight Rates Effective Automatically in View of No Action by House.

Ottawa, July 7.—At midnight the Crow's Nest Pact agreement, affecting freight rates in Western Canada and providing substantial reductions on a list of specified commodities, came into full force again. Its resumption of effect is automatic, inasmuch as no step has been taken by Parliament to further suspend the extension of that pact. Last Thursday was the latest date on which the process of legislation could be begun and since that time there has been no discussion of it in the House.

While it has been argued by the heads of the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. that the application of the Crow's Nest rates to Western traffic will have a serious effect on their earnings, it was pointed out by counsel for the Western Provinces during the recent hearing that the predictions made in 1922 by E. W. Beatty, K.C. and D. B. Hanna, for their respective roads, were not realized.

Winnipeg, July 6.—"It is indeed gratifying to learn that the schedule of freight rates forming a part of the Crow's Nest agreement of 1897 is again to become effective," said F. E. Hamilton, managing secretary of the Shippers' Bureau, Winnipeg Board of Trade.

"This will mean a saving of at least \$10,000,000 yearly to the consuming public and will materially reduce the disparities which have been hampering the progress of the West for the past few years," added Mr. Hamilton.

New Zealand Farmers Demand State Banks

A despatch from Wellington says: Great pressure is being exerted on the New Zealand Government to establish agricultural state banks, the Agrarian interests urging here, as they have done in Canada, and other agricultural countries, that farmers need further credit facilities.

Mr. Wilfrid, the Opposition leader, moved a vote of censure on the Government on Thursday on the ground of their failure to extend pensions, and to promote other social and humanitarian legislation; to relieve soldier settlers; to solve the housing and unemployment problems, and to establish agricultural state banks. Mr. Stewart, the Minister of Customs, in reply, defended New Zealand's sound financial position, and contended that the Australian experience did not warrant the establishment of a state bank here. The debate is proceeding but defeat of the Government is considered highly improbable.

FIRST TREATY EVER SIGNED IN CANADA, COMMERCIAL PACT WITH BELGIUM

A despatch from Ottawa says: There was signed at Laurier House on Thursday night the first treaty ever signed in Canada, a commercial treaty between Canada and Belgium, in which each nation grants to the other most-favored-nation treatment on its whole tariff schedules. The treaty follows negotiations extending over a considerable period, which were begun during the presence of the Canadian Ministers in Europe last year, and are now brought to a successful conclusion. Plenipotentiary powers were asked by Canada from King George for Hon. James A. Robb, Acting Minister of Finance, and Hon. Dr. Beland, and were received a few days ago, and on Thursday night the treaty was signed. Baron de Selys, Belgian Consul-General, acted for the King of the Belgians.

Canada extends to Belgium, the benefit of its intermediate tariff, and receives from Belgium most-favored-nation treatment, which is a wide variation from its regular tariff, which is rather high. Canadian imports from Belgium for the year ending March were \$5,340,875, and exports to Belgium \$17,452,442. Our principal exports were grains (\$14,000,000), automobiles (\$200,000), tires (\$108,000), canned salmon (\$400,000), asbestos (\$400,000), raw tobacco, implements, butter and cheese. Among the imports were considerable quantities of glass, on which the importation will not prove injurious to our manufacturers, as the duty under the intermediate and general tariffs is the same. It is understood that negotiations are also under way for a somewhat similar treaty with the Netherlands.

ABUNDANT CROPS IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

Dry Belt Looks Forward to Harvesting Bumper Yield—North Needs Rain.

Calgary, July 6.—Crop conditions of the country to the south of Calgary are excellent, according to reports submitted by The Calgary Herald's special crop representatives in the fifth report for this year. The hot weather following on the recent rains has brought the growing grain along very rapidly, and the outlook is considered decidedly optimistic.

Lethbridge reports that with a July rain there is bound to be a bumper crop, while Cardston says crops were never better.

Districts north of Olds, 60 miles north of Calgary, are not so well favored, not having had the rainfall that was general throughout the south. Consequently reports are not so encouraging, and unless there is considerable moisture in the next week conditions will be anything by favorable. Along the Goose Lake line there is also great need of rain, although the crops, so far, are standing up well under the intense heat of the last few days.

Prince of Wales' Ranch To Reap Good Crop

A despatch from Calgary says: "So far as we know, no particular plans will be made for the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales," said Prof. W. L. Carlyle, manager of the E.P. ranch, the other day. "It is probable that the Prince will make a quiet visit, just as he did last year. We did not know that he was coming, but we are delighted by the announcement."

Professor Carlyle did not know when the Prince was coming, but assumed that the visit would probably take place in October.

Professor Carlyle said that the Prince would find some changes. The gardens were improving, in accordance with the original plans, and cattle and machinery sheds were being constructed.

"But what will please the Prince," said Prof. Carlyle, "will be the luxuriant grass and hay and the abundant crops. I have never seen Southern Alberta look better than it does to-day."

British Cabinet Decides Against Channel Tunnel

A despatch from London says: The British Cabinet, accepting the views of its military and naval advisers, is understood to have decided against the construction of a Channel tunnel between England and France. The supporters of the scheme will, however, press for a public inquiry, and for an explicit statement of the strategic objections taken by the defence authorities to the project.

U.S. QUOTA RULE BARS MANY BRITISH SUBJECTS

Insular Portions of Empire Fall Within Restrictions of New Immigration Laws.

A despatch from Washington says: Immigration officials have corrected information given out by Secretary Davis' office that the British quota restrictions will not operate against British subjects of the West Indian possessions.

Under the regulations of the new Act, Commissioner-General Husband explained, the quota exemption of the Western Hemisphere applies only to the self-governing Dominions of the British Empire, which means that the West Indian Islands possessed by Great Britain and the other European powers fall within the quota restrictions.

Assistant Immigration Commissioner Sibray asked for a ruling from the Labor Department on the status of the British West Indies. It was stated at Secretary Davis' office that they would remain exempt from quotas, as they were under the old law.

"The fact that the insular possessions do not have the unrestricted privileges of the British self-governing Dominions will mean a check on negro immigration from the West Indies to New York."

Young Australians to Tour Canada This Summer

A despatch from Montreal says: Fifty boys, ranging in age from 14 to 18 years, members of the Young Australia League, will make a tour of Canada in August of this year. The visit is a return of that made by the 101st Canadian Cadet Corps to West Australia in 1912. The boys will arrive at Quebec on Aug. 23 and will spend a full month in Canada visiting such points as Montreal, Ottawa, Niagara, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Jasper Park Lodge and Vancouver. They will also be the guests of the directors of the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto. Their rail journey across Canada will be made in two special cars over the Canadian National Railways, and their itinerary will be so arranged that they will spend not less than twelve hours at any one point.

Ocean Weather.

During a recent trip of an Atlantic liner, while passengers at one end of the vessel were enjoying sunshine, those at the other end were experiencing a hail storm.

Investigations of the oil possibilities of the Wainwright-Irma oil area, Alberta, and the making of a geological map of the field, will be conducted this summer by Dr. George S. Hume of the Geological Survey, Dept. of Mines. Considerable drilling will be done in this year during the summer.

LONDON CONFERENCE AIMS AT RAPID PACIFICATION OF EUROPE

A despatch from Paris says: The London conference on July 16 will try as a large opposition to it in Parliament as to hamper Premier Herriot for a rapid pacification of Europe according to the program unofficially reaching Paris.

Prime Minister MacDonald has not issued the official invitation yet, but it will contain four principal points: 1. All must accept the experts' plan without reservations; 2. The conference will fix a date for functioning of the plan.

3. A date will be fixed two or three weeks later for Franco-Belgian evacuation of the Ruhr;

4. The Allies will agree not to apply sanctions in case of future German default unless a new body, not the Reparation Commission, decides it is necessary.

It is expected this new body will be either out of the League of Nations or The Hague court. This creates something of a sensation here, as it will mean clipping the wings of the Reparation Commission, which the French dominate.

Former Premier Poincaré's followers are preparing to fight on this point and may succeed in rousing such

Further doubt is raised here by the suspicion that a protocol signed at London will replace the Versailles Treaty in essential details. It is recognized that it is to sign a new agreement, as the experts' plan is outside the treaty, but the French object that to renounce their right to sanctions will weaken the power of the Allies.

M. Herriot has refrained from expressing himself but is conscious of political opposition at home if he yields the right to coerce Germany into paying.

A despatch from London says: The French, Belgian and Italian Governments have agreed with the British that when the reparations experts' scheme is put into effect the agent general for reparations, and the chairman of the Transfer Committee shall be the same man.

As these are the two offices that will have the most to do with reparations, the man who holds them will be practically dictator of the whole indemnity question.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO.
Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.29 1/2; No. 3 North, \$1.22 1/2.
Man. oats—No. 3 CW, 47c; No. 1 feed, 45c.
All the above, c.i.f., bay ports.
Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 yellow, \$1.14.
Ont. rye—74 to 78c.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.40 to \$1.45.
Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$25; shorts, per ton, \$27; middlings, \$33; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.80.
Ont. wheat—No. 2 white, nominal.
Ont. No. 2 white oats—\$9 to 41c.
Ont. flour—Ninety per cent, pat, in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$5.80; Toronto, basis, \$5.80; bulk seaboard, nominal.
Man. flour—1st pats, in jute sacks, \$7 per bbl.; 2nd pats, \$6.50.
Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$17.50; No. 2, \$17.50; No. 3, \$15; mixed, \$13; lower grades, \$10 to \$12.
Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$9.50 to \$10.
Screenings—Standard, cleaned, f.o.b. Bay ports, per ton, \$16.
Wines—New, large, 19 to 19 1/2c; twins, 19 1/2 to 20 1/2c; triplets, 20 1/2 to 21 1/2c; Stiltons, 21 1/2 to 22 1/2c. Old, large, 23 to 24c; twins, 24 to 25c; triplets, 25 to 26c.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 36 to 37c; No. 1 creamery, 35 to 36c; No. 2, 34 to 35c; dairy, 28 to 30c.
Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 36c; extra loose, 33c; firsts, 30c; seconds, 26c.
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, 45c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, 4 to 5 lbs., 30c.
Dressed poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 50c; roosters, 20c; ducklings, 4 to 5 lbs., 35c.
Beans—Can., handpicked, lb., 6 1/2c; prime, 6c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40; per gal., maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26c.
Honey—60-lb. tins, 11 to 11 1/2c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12c; 5-lb. tins, 11 1/2 to 12c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 12 1/2 to 13c; comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$2.75 to \$3.50; No. 2, \$2.50 to \$2.75.
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 25c; special brand breakfast bacon, 28 to 30c; backs, boned, 28 to 34c.
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; cavityweight rolls, \$32.
Lard—Pure tierces, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2c; tubs, 15 to 15 1/2c; pails, 15 1/2 to 16c; prints, 18 to 18 1/2c; shortening, tierces, 14 to 14 1/2c; tubs, 14 1/2 to 15c; pails, 15 to 15 1/2c; prints, 16 1/2 to 17c.
Export steers, choice, \$7.75 to \$8.25; do, good, \$7.25 to \$7.50; export heifers, \$7 to \$7.50; baby beefs, \$7.50 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.75; do, good, \$6.25 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6; do, com., \$5 to \$7.25; do, med., \$5.25 to \$6; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butcher cows, choice, \$5 to \$5.50; do, med., \$3.50 to \$4.50; butcher bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.50; 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 \$5.50; do, fair, \$4 to \$4.25; milkers, springers, choice, \$7.50 to \$9; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$6; calves, choice, \$8 to \$9.50; do, med., \$7 to \$7.75.

MONTREAL.
Oats, No. 2 CW, 52 1/2 to 53c; No. 3 CW, 50 1/2 to 51c; extra No. 1 feed, 49 1/2 to 50c; No. 2 local white, 46 to 47 1/2c. Flour, Man. spring wheat, 46 to 47 1/2c; 2nds, \$6.70; strong bakers, \$6.50; winter pats, choice, \$7 to \$7.10; rolled oats, 90-lb. bag, \$3 to \$3.10; bran, \$27.25; shorts, \$29.25; middlings, \$35.25; hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$16.50 to \$17.
Cheese, finest wests, 17 1/2 to 17 3/4c; finest easts, 16 1/2 to 17c. Butter, No. 1 pasteurized, 34c; No. 1 creamery, 33c; seconds, 32c. Eggs, fresh, extras, 35c; fresh firsts, 30c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.35 to \$1.40.
Com. to med. quality cows, \$8.50; fairly good butcher steers, \$6.50; com. bulls, \$2.75; calves, \$5.50; lambs \$14.50 to \$15 per cwt.; sheep, \$4 to \$5; hogs, fed and watered, \$8.50 to \$8.75; light feeders, country order, \$8.25 to \$8.50; select, \$9; sows, \$5.

UNUSUAL NUMBER OF CANADIANS IN LONDON

Many Have Played Part in Social Events of Brilliant Season.

A despatch from London says: There are more Canadians in London to-day than at any other time in its history. The Dominion Day dinner had a record attendance, including Canadians from every point of the world, some of whom had come over from the continent specially for the occasion. Wembley is the magnet which draws a great number of Canadian visitors, but other factors are the world power conference, to which well known Dominion Hydro-Electric engineers are delegates; the Congress of Empire Chambers of Commerce, which is attended by many officials of Canadian Boards of Trade; the visit of the weekly newspaper editors, the Bisley shooting and even the international lifeboat conference. There was a Canadian competitor in the early rounds of the tennis championships at Wimbledon; and a Canadian entrant for the Diamond Sculls at Henley. There are also one hundred members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association here under the leadership of Col. Hatch, of Hamilton. A number of prominent Canadian lawyers are in London in connection with the Privy Council cases, including E. L. Newcombe, Dep. Minister of Justice, who will be joined by hundreds of others when the Bar Association comes here in a few weeks. Many of these Canadians have been playing their part in society during one of the most brilliant seasons London has known since the war. Many attended the Royal Garden party and courts.

Ancient Phoenician Ruins Found on Persian Gulf

Captain R. E. Cheesman, formerly private secretary to Sir Percy Cox in Baghdad, has just returned from an expedition into Arabia, in the unknown territories of the Sultan of Nejd, says a London despatch. He penetrated the great South Desert as far as the mysterious oasis of Jabrin, the position of which has long been a matter of speculation to geographers. The Bedouin who inhabit this inaccessible region are the Ahl Murra—a savage, little known tribe and virtually pagan, being, possibly, the survivors of the pre-Arab population. Another important discovery was that of a ruined site, there is every reason to suppose, is that of Jerra, an ancient Phoenician port on the Persian Gulf. The position was that given by Ptolemy in his geographical list about the middle of the second century, since when all trace of it has been lost. Captain Cheesman was playing with the Sultan Ibn Saud in Hufuf at the time of the latter's reported death. He was, in fact, in excellent health.

BRITAIN'S FINEST BATTLESHIPS VISIT VICTORIA, DURING SPECIAL TOUR OF THE DOMINIONS. H.M.S. Hood and Repulse, the most powerful units of Britain's grand fleet, arriving at Victoria.