

## Canada from Coast to Coast

Halifax, N.S.—From August 4th to 16th Halifax, the oldest of British settled cities in Canada, celebrated the 176th anniversary of its birth. The British Special Service Squadron, accompanied by a warship representing Australia, aided in the celebration. A program of yacht races, pageants, and sports of all kinds featured the period of carnival.

Toronto, Ont.—More comprehensive than ever will be the exhibit of the Federation of British Industries at this year's Canadian National Exhibition, according to the exhibition manager for the Federation who has arrived at Toronto from London. Both British and French exhibits are to be open to the trade five days before the formal opening of the exhibition. This year's display, it is announced, will include a far more representative showing than last year, a number of British manufacturers spurred on by the marked success of those who showed last year, having entered the Canadian field for the first time. Between thirty and forty separate exhibitors will this year form part of the British showing at the International Building.

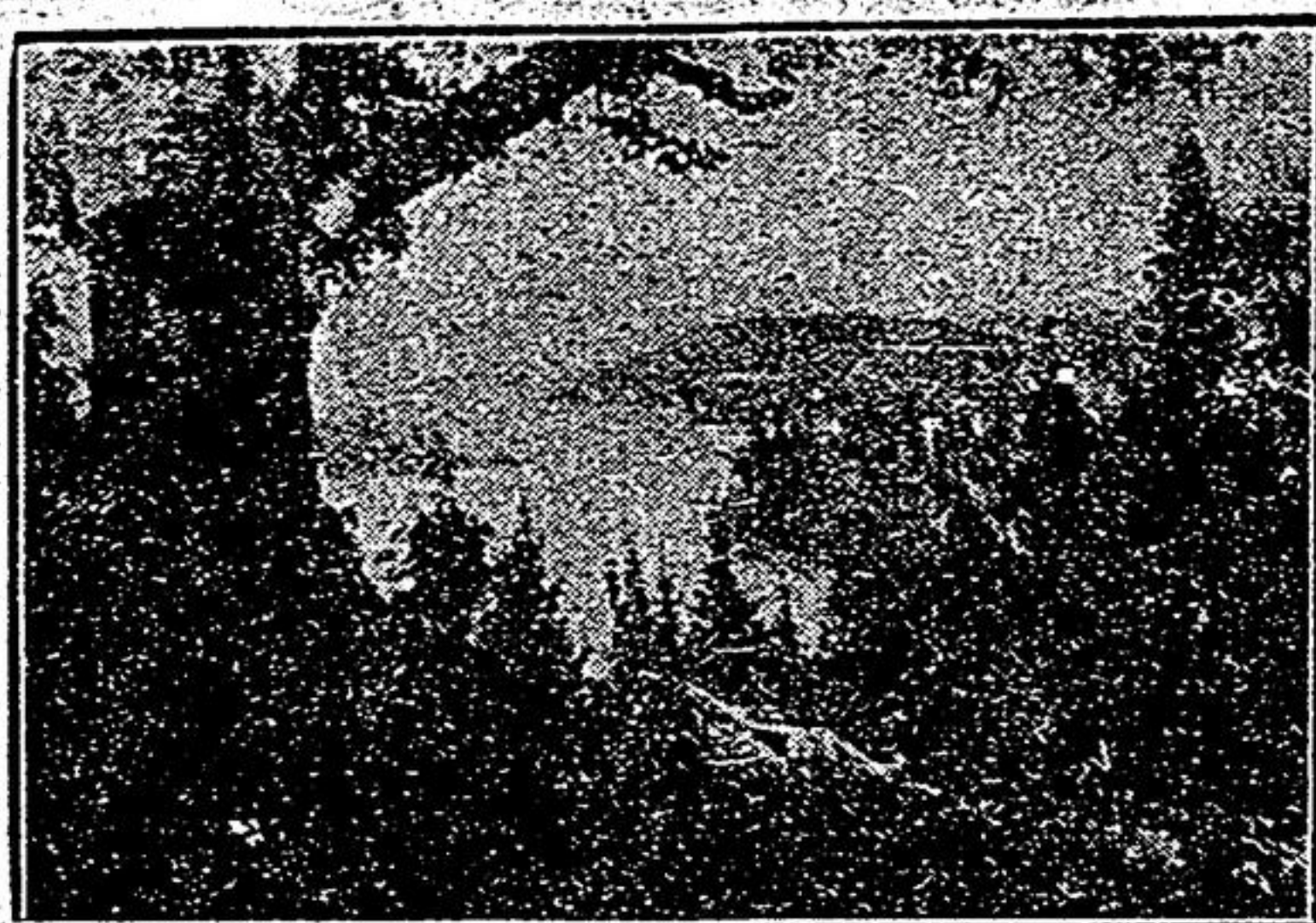
Winnipeg, Man.—For the year which closed June 30th, the profits on the cattle pool of the United States Growers' Ltd., amounted to \$30,870, which will make possible a distribution of one per cent. on the value of their cattle to be paid to shippers in

addition to the full market value which they have already received. Since the pool was inaugurated in February, 1923, it has sold more than 100,000 cattle of a value of \$3,200,000.

Regina, Sask.—The pure seed growers of Saskatchewan are making preparations for organized merchandising of the best quality products under the standards and regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Ass'n. Whilst the marketing association is only getting under way a substantial quantity for export each year is already assured, among the leading varieties and kinds of seed to be handled being: Marquis wheat, Banner and Victory oats, O.A.C. No. 21 and Canadian Thorpe barley; Premost flax, Prolific rye, Arctic sweet clover, Grimm alfalfa, Superior broom grass, and West-orn rye grass.

Calgary, Alta.—Irrigated farm lands at Taber, in South Alberta, are attracting prospective settlers from the United States and Eastern Canada and several land scouts have been sent to the vicinity by colonization organizations.

Dawson, Y.T.—A rich strike of silver lead ore has been made on claims on Galena Hill. One is eighteen feet in width and seventy per cent. lead with 30 to 50 ounces of silver. Several big mining interests are now becoming interested in the area, according to report.



Isle Royale, in Lake Superior, is soon to be converted into a matchless sporting reserve and placed at the disposal of the public. On it are forests and herds of deer, caribou and moose and other game.

## The Week's Markets

### TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.53 1/2; No. 2 North, \$1.44 1/2. Man. oats—No. 3 CW, 57 1/2c; No. 3 feed, 56 1/2c. All the above, c.i.f., bay ports. Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 yellow, \$1.33. Millfeed—Del. Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$29; shorts, per ton, \$31; middlings, \$37; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.05.

Ont. wheat—New No. 2 white, red or mixed, \$1.10 to \$1.15; f.o.b., shipping points, according to freights. Ont. flour—New, 90 per cent. pat. in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$6.25; Toronto basis, \$6.25; bulk seaboard, \$5.95. Man. flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, \$8.20 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$7.70.

Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$17.50; No. 2, \$17; No. 3, \$15; mixed, \$13; lower grades, \$10 to \$12. Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$9.50 to \$10.

Screenings—Standard, re-cleaned, f. o. b. bay ports, per ton, \$32.50. Cheese—Now, large, 19 to 20c; twins, 19 1/2 to 20 1/2c; triplets, 21 to 22c; Stiltons, 22 to 23c. Old, large, 23 to 24c; twins, 24 to 25c; triplets, 25 to 26c.

Butter—Finest creamery brands, 37 to 38c; No. 1 creamery, 35 to 36c; No. 2, 34 to 35c; dairy, 28 to 29c. Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 42 to 44c; extra, loose, 40 to 41c; firsts, 35 to 36c; seconds, 27 to 28c.

Live poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs. 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; spring chickens, 2 lb. and over, 45c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, 4 to 5 lbs., 30c.

Dressed poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 50c; roosters, 20c; ducklings, 4 to 5 lbs., 35c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, lb., 6 1/2c; primes, 6c. Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 28c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 11 to 11 1/2c; per lb., 10-lb. tins, 12 to 12 1/2c; 5-lb. tins, 12 1/2 to 13c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 13 to 14c; comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$2.75 to \$3.50; No. 2, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 27 to 28c; cooked hams, 42 to 43c; smoked rolls, 18 to 20c; cottage rolls, 20 to 22c; breakfast bacon, 23 to 27c; special brand breakfast bacon, 29 to 31c; backs, boneless, 34 to 38c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$17 to 90 lbs., \$16.50; 90 lbs. and up, \$15.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$32; heavyweight rolls, \$27.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 17 1/2 to 18c; tubs, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2c; pails, 18 to 18 1/2c; prints, 20 1/2 to 20 3/4c; shortening, tierces, 15 1/2 to 16c; tubs, 16 1/2 to 16 3/4c; pails, 16 1/2 to 16 3/4c; prints, 17 1/2 to 18c.

Export steers, choice, \$7.50 to \$7.75; do, good, \$6.50 to \$7; export heifers, \$6.50 to \$6.75; baby-beeves, \$7.50 to \$10; butcher steers, choice, \$6.25 to \$8.75; do, good, \$6 to \$6.25; do, med., \$5 to \$6; do, com., \$4 to \$4.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5 to \$5.75; do, com., \$3.50 to \$4.25; butcher cows, choice, \$4.25 to \$5; do, med., \$3 to \$4; butcher bulls, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; bolognas, \$2.50 to \$3.50; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$6.25; do, fair, \$5 to \$6.50; stockers, choice, \$4.50 to \$5; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4.25; milkers, springers, choice, \$7.50 to \$9; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; calves, choice, \$8 to \$8.50; do, med., \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$3.50 to \$4.50; lambs, choice ewes, \$13 to \$18.50; do, bucks, \$11 to \$11.50; do, culls, \$9 to \$10; sheep, light ewes, \$6 to \$6.50; do, culls, \$2 to \$4.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$10.75; do, f.o.b., \$10.25; do, country points, \$9.77; do, select, fed and watered, \$11.80; do, off cars, long haul, \$11.15.

MONTREAL.

Oats, CW, No. 2, 63 1/2c; No. 3, 61 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 61 1/2c; No. 2 local white, 60 1/2c. Flour, Man. spring wheat, pats., 1st, \$8.20; 2nd, \$7.70; strong bakers', \$7.85; winter oats, choice, \$6.75 to \$6.85. Rolled oats, bags, 90 lbs., \$3.40 to \$3.60. Bran,

\$29.25. Shorts, \$31.25. Middlings, \$37.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$17.

Cheese—Finest wests., 17 1/2c; finest easts., 17 1/4c. Butter—No. 1 pasteurized 35 1/2c; No. 1 creamery, 34 1/2c; seconds, 33 1/2c. Eggs—Fresh extras, 40c; fresh firsts, 38c.

Best veals, \$7.75; med. lots, \$6 to \$7; grassers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; hogs, mixed lots, average quality, \$9.75 to \$10; bulk, \$9.90 to \$10; very light spring pigs, \$9 to \$9.50; sows, \$6 to \$7.

## WESTERN CROPS RIPEN UNDER GOOD WEATHER

### Harvesting Will Be Pretty General in Manitoba This Week.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Crops in Manitoba and Southern Alberta are ripening fast under favorable weather conditions. Some wheat is being harvested and harvest will be pretty general in the districts mentioned by Monday next. New crop of rye is already coming on the market. Lake of the Woods Milling Co. bought three cars from S. Manon Thursday, grade 2 C.W. fine sample. Crop in Manitoba will be made in a few days of the present weather.

The fine, cool weather of recent days has retarded development of rust in Southern Manitoba, but at the same time it has held back the ripening processes of the grain crops. It is claimed that there has been actual damage from rust only in isolated fields, and it is expected now that rust damage will not be general in any way. A situation which threatened to be serious was relieved by favorable weather.

Rye harvesting is general in the Brandon district and many farmers will start work on barley next week. In the district of Tilly, in Southern Saskatchewan, wheat is being cut and harvesting will be fairly general in a week. Southern Alberta reports considerable cutting.

Recent rains have caused great improvement in the hay crop everywhere and in pasture.

## Glycerine Pronounced a Cure in Diabetes Cases

A despatch from Baltimore, Md., says:—An important discovery of the use of glycerine supplementing insulin in the treatment of diabetes, and in some cases substituting for it, has been made by Johns Hopkins Hospital physicians, who are conducting the clinic and research bureau, in advance cases of the disease.

The discovery, officially announced to the medical world, is the result of experiments and to some extent the result of chance. The element of chance entered when it was discovered that a patient being provided with insulin for daily injections, under the terms of the \$10,000 gift made personally to the clinic by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was neglecting the treatment, but made a prompt recovery after taking glycerine.

The report is given to the medical world as one of the fruits of the nation-wide study of diabetes treatment. The Johns Hopkins report avoids sweeping conclusions and merely reports on actual results obtained.

## Prospects Promising for Australian Wheat Crop

A despatch from London says:—Prospects of a large Australian wheat crop are most promising, according to authoritative sources quoted by the Sydney correspondent of The Daily Telegraph. Assuming there are no adverse circumstances before the harvest season, the crop is expected to total approximately 140,000,000 bushels, as compared with 123,000,000 last year.

## AGREEMENT OF LONDON SIGNED, RUHR EVACUATED WITHIN YEAR

### Final Session of Reparations Conference Results in Most Important Conference Since Treaty of Versailles.

London, Aug. 17.—The Agreement here, and four formal letters exchanged among the French, Germans and Belgians regarding the Ruhr.

It was the Ruhr problem which held initialled at a final plenary session of the London Conference last night, just one month after the inter-Allied de-liberations began.

Speeches were made by spokesmen for the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and Belgium on the hard-won settlement that not only puts the Dawes plan into operation subject to ratification by the French and German Parliaments, but solves the Ruhr problem through the French written guarantee of evacuation within one year from Friday last.

The documents embodying the historic understanding include four protocols regarding the Dawes plan, a fifth protocol under which final signature to the other four is promised following parliamentary sanction to what the various conferences have agreed upon

## BRITISH EMPIRE MAY BE SELF-SUPPORTING

### Development at Home and Conservation Necessary, Especially in Canada.

A despatch from London says:—Measures to safeguard the Empire against the possibility of a world famine in timber as foreshadowed in a paper read at the meeting of the British Association at Toronto on Wednesday are outlined in an interview which Prof. Fraser Story, technical officer to the Forestry Commission, has given to The Times. Prof. Story is of the opinion that at no distant date the Empire may become self-supporting provided there is a reasonable development at home, with adequate conservation of resources throughout the Empire, particularly in Canada. Only twenty per cent. of the present British timber imports come from within the Empire, with Canada as the principal source.

The resources of the Dominion, which by themselves would be capable of making the Empire self-supporting, were almost unlimited; the loss from forest fires, however, was appalling. During the last five years no fewer than ten million acres of timber had been destroyed in Canada by fire. The only real remedy for forest fires was to educate public opinion in the areas concerned, and to get settlers and others to realize the importance of Canada's timber resources to the Empire. Prof. Story says the United Kingdom has five million acres of unproductive land suitable for cultivation for the purpose of a forest station. There was scarcely a country in the world except British Columbia and California, where soft woods could be grown so well. The Forestry Commission has acquired 127,000 acres for planting.

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## Moon Provides No Guide For Western Crop Seers

The harvest moon is set in the heavens to illumine the late labors of the harvest field, not to act as a weather prophet, meteorologists say. Western farmers who have been predicting that if the full moon passes without a frost there will be none until the crop is harvested, are deluding themselves, state the weather sharps, who do their prophesying by rule and reason and not by guess.

The moon has absolutely nothing to do with weather conditions, according to Sir Frederic Stupart, of the Meteorological Office, Toronto, when approached for an opinion on the popular theory that if there is no frost before the full moon passes, there will be none until the crop is harvested. "We do not consider that the moon has anything to do with it," he stated. "It is just an old wives' tale."

## Passengers Indulge in August Snowball Fight

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Judge Roand Miller of Hull, Que., reports that a brisk snowball fight occurred on the station platform at Timagami on Wednesday afternoon when the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway train stopped there for ten minutes. The platform was covered with snow and hail.

Rub new boots with a slice of raw potato, and they will then polish as easily as old ones.

## CANADIAN DOLLAR NEARLY AT PAR IN U.S.

### Quoted at 99.94 Cents on New York Market, Highest Since September, 1922.

New York, Aug. 17.—The Canadian dollar came within a very small fraction of par value in the New York market yesterday. It was quoted at 99.94 cents, the highest point it has reached since September, 1922.

The position of the Canadian dollar has been improving steadily during the past few weeks, due largely to the transfer of funds from the United States to Canada for investment because of the low interest rates prevailing here.

Predictions are that Canada's money will reach par during this week. In the last week of September, 1922, it gained equal value with United States money, and during October and a part of November of that year it was at a premium in the New York market. Its lowest point since the war was in January, 1921, when it was at a discount of 14 1/2 per cent.

Ottawa, Aug. 17.—In the absence of the Acting Minister of Finance, Hon. George P. Graham, from the city to-night, no official comment could be obtained on the rise of the Canadian dollar on Wall Street. Some of the factors in the rise, which has brought Canadian money so nearly to par, might be found in the recent and projected borrowings by the Canadian Government and its railways, for most of which bonds the United States is the potential market. Up to date, borrowings on behalf of the Government and the Canadian National Railways have totalled \$76,825,000 in 1924, which is a big increase over the first eight months of last year. Of this \$50,000,000 was borrowed by the National Railways at very advantageous terms.

In October and November the Canadian Government will float loans totalling \$198,000,000 to meet maturing Victory bonds and Treasury notes. Most of these bonds probably will be taken up in the States.

Then the steady betterment of Canada's trade balance has probably had a direct effect on the par value of Canadian money. In the twelve months ended June 30 last, Canada imported goods worth \$572,000,000, compared with \$586,000,000 in the previous twelve months. Exports in the same period were \$474,000,000, compared with \$394,000,000 in the previous twelve months.

## Her Twenty Cents Daily Supports Family of Five

A despatch from Tokio says:—The great catastrophe of last September still is creating many a sad event among the thousands of homeless people here. The case of Tsuneko Nomura, fifteen years old, is an instance. She is employed in one of the elementary schools, where she rings the bell every hour and does odd work from early in the morning till late in the afternoon. She thus earns 20 cents a day, with which she supports a family consisting of her mother and three younger sisters. Since the earthquake they have been forced to live in a section of temporary huts, built by the municipality at Imado Park, Asakusa. Her father died from injuries in the great disaster. Her hope is to rebuild the restaurant her father prosperously ran before the earthquake.

## British Submarine Cruises 20,000 Miles in Half Year

A despatch from London says:—The submarine K-26 arrived at Portsmouth on August 12th, on the conclusion of a 20,000-mile independent cruise, the longest ever made by a submarine. During the whole of the voyage the officers and crew lived aboard without any assistance from a parent ship, everything the submarine needed being carried in her.

The K-26 is the largest vessel of her class, and like all others in it, she is steam-driven, which makes her much hotter than are Diesel-driven boats. She left Portsmouth Jan. 22, and has been to Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo and Singapore, and Malta in the Mediterranean.

## 50,000 PERISH AND MILLIONS HOMELESS

### Villages Inundated by Devastating Floods Sweeping Widespread Chinese Areas.

A despatch from Shanghai says:—Millions have been rendered homeless, and at least 50,000 persons have been drowned in devastating floods which are sweeping widespread areas of China, submerging tens of thousands of villages. Thousands of refugees are pouring into Peking. It is impossible to get even an approximate estimate of the fatalities, but 60,000 is said to be a conservative estimate.

Unusually devastating floods, with accompanying widespread destruction of property have been reported from various sections of China during the last few weeks. Late in July there were serious inundations in the Provinces of Chihli and Hunan. On Saturday further floods were reported from Kwangsi and Sinkiang, but it was reported that the loss of life had been up until that time comparatively small.

A despatch from Washington says:—Ten million people are affected by famine in China, according to an announcement by the China International Famine Commission, obtained for the American Red Cross by Jacob Gould Schurman, the American Minister in Peking. The estimate is that \$10,000,000 will be needed for relief operations. The emergency relief measures now under way are carried on by various Chinese philanthropic organizations, and Dr. Schurman reports that the Famine Commission is laying plans to meet the distress which will follow the destruction of the crops.

A later despatch from Peking says:—The international famine relief committee announced on Thursday that the latest estimate of the number of deaths from the floods which have been sweeping China is 14,115. The committee estimates that 15,000,000 persons are affected in the flooded areas in the Provinces of Hunan, Chihli, Kiangsi, Fukien, Kwangtung, Shangtung, Honan and Hupeh.

## Natural Resources Bulletin

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

Time was in Canada when nothing but clear white pine would be considered in building operations. White pine was the standard lumber for practically all purposes, and the cut of this universally adaptable timber was enormous.

This demand of the market and forest fires have had their effect upon this favored species, however, with the result that white pine is not as plentiful as heretofore, and many other varieties have had to be substituted in building construction.

Spruce has largely taken the place of white pine. One-third of Canada's lumber cut is now obtained from spruce, while the Douglas fir of British Columbia furnishes about 15 per cent.

With the advance in prices of pine and spruce, the hemlock is finding a larger market. At first only the better grades of hemlock were salable, but with the increasing scarcity of the better woods the lower grades have now come into use for purposes where a higher grade lumber is not required. Hemlock is a fairly stiff wood but rather splintery. It holds nails well, and where it is kept dry or where it is continually under water it is fairly lasting.

The demand for lumber and the enormous losses of valuable species by forest fires are gradually forcing cheaper and poorer grades of timber on the market. While at present those being used are quite satisfactory for ordinary purposes, there can be no question that we will continually have to find substitutes as our better timber grows scarcer.

## AIRPLANE CRASH CLAIMS TWO VICTIMS

### Forestry Service Men Instantly Killed in Thunder Bay District, Third Injured.

Port Arthur, Ont., Aug. 17.—Junior Pilot Kenneth McBride, 20, of Brantford, and Victor Gilbert, Kingston, foresters, are dead, and Pilot E. C. Burton is in the hospital here suffering from a compound fracture of the right leg and body bruises and burns, the result of an airplane crash near Savanne early last evening.

The plane was one of seven being used in this district by the Ontario Government in forestry patrol work. Burton and his comrades were flying G-CAOC and were on a forced trip searching for G-CAOB, which had been missing since Thursday but which was located to-day and brought into Port Arthur where three planes are now lying.

Senior Pilot Burton told the Canadian Press that his plane "ran into a bump" on one wing which set him on edge. The machine went into a spinning nose-dive from a distance of 1,000 feet into a muskeg swamp one and a half miles from Savanne station. Kenneth McBride died of his injuries shortly after the accident and Gilbert succumbed in hospital here two hours after being admitted and 18 hours after the smash.

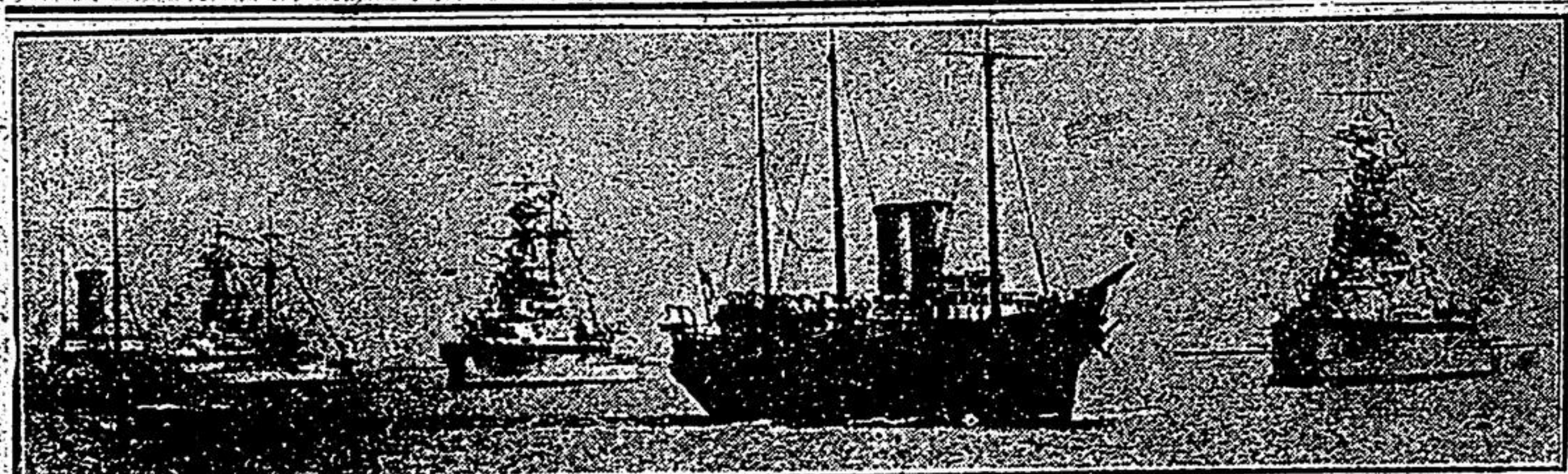
Fate which dealt death to Burton's comrades sent succor to him as he lay unconscious beside the wreckage of his plane. G-CAOD, piloted by J. F. Maloney, flew overhead and spotted the wrecked machine and was able to get immediate aid. Burton will probably recover. He has not been told of the death of his comrades, nor will he be told until his condition is improved.

McBride was a flying student and it was his first year in the game. Gilbert was an experienced forester, a graduate of one of the eastern colleges. Burton was unable to give much account of the actual crash. He believes it was from an up-current of air which tilted the wing.

## Hang for Five Hours Over 300-Foot Cliff

A despatch from Chamonix, France, says:—Three Italian mountain climbers underwent the terrifying experience of hanging for five hours from a rope over a 300-foot precipice before being rescued. Unaccompanied by guides, they had reached the summit of the Aiguille De Gropon, an 11,000-foot peak, without mishap, and were on the way back when one slipped, dragging the others with him down the side of the mountain. The rope between the second and third men, however, caught on a rock as they went over the edge of the precipice. The trio were pulled up with great difficulty.

Kaslo, B.C.—The Canadian Mines Merger Co., Ltd., with capital of \$11,200,000 has been registered in British Columbia with office at Kaslo. A group of properties in this area will come under the merger.



King George recently reviewed the greatest and most notable array of fighting ships that has been assembled since the Great War. The royal yacht Victoria and Albert and the admiralty yacht Enchantress are seen passing by the Queen Elizabeth, Resolution and Royal Sovereign.