Canada from Coast to Coast

Halifax, N.S.—The apple shipments of the season, which opened August 30, and ended April 30, totalled 1,145,109 barrels and 18,275 boxes. During that period one hundred and thirty steamers loaded apples. All went to Great Britain ports except 18,076 boxes to St. John's, Nfld., and 5,000 barrels to the West Indies.

St. John, N.B.—A further party of 830 Hebrideans arrived on the Canadian Pacific steamship "Metagama." All are of exceptional physique, mainly from eighteen to twenty-four years of age, averaging in weight 160 pounds, and in height from five foot nine to six feet. They are all destined for the province of Ontario where positions on farms are awaiting them.

Quebec, Que.—No limit will be set to the help to be offered to new settlers in the agricultural sections of the province, according to Premier Taschereau. The latest government provision is to pay colonists at the rate of $4 per acre for land cleared on their colonization lots. Since 1920 $7,000 has been voted for provincial colonization.

Dane, Ont.—Information coming out by mail from prospectors in the new gold fields of Northwestern Quebec is to the effect that the rush has shown no abatement, and that the movement is general towards the east. Some staking is taking place in the township of Clericy, around Clericy Lake, but the greater staking is along the Kenojevis River, and extending away off towards the east.

Winnipeg, Man.—As an example of what Western Canada can produce in the way of cattle, Col. H. A. Mullins, of Winnipeg, has purchased a young shorthorn which he will send overseas to be shown at all the principal live stock centres in Great Britain. It is a two-year-old steer weighing 1,440 pounds, well over 250 pounds heavier than the average three-year-old.

Saskatoon, Sask.—The Quaker Oats Co. here proposes to erect eight additional grain tanks which will mean 250,000 bushels added to its storage capacity. Cleaning and drying equipment is also to be installed. The new improvements will involve an expenditure of about $100,000.

Edmonton, Alta.—The fifth annual university week for farm young people of Alberta will be held in June. There will be accommodation for 200 boys and 150 girls, between the ages of 16 and 25, from the farm. The program for the six days will include instruction in various lines, including agriculture.

New Westminster, B. C.—Despite the rapid increase in settlement entailing extensive land clearing operations, an enormous amount of standing mercantile timber is still in reserve in the districts adjacent to the north side of the Fraser Valley, according to statistics furnished by the Crown Timber Agent. He estimates the available supply of these vast reserves at 4,200,000,000 feet, and at the rate of cut of last year, 901,000,000 feet it will last a long time with conservation.

Dawson, Y.T.—Silver ore to the value of $2,500,000 will move down from Stewart River to the coast smelters where navigation opens next month, according to advices received here. More than 9,000 tons will await the first steamers at Mayo Landing. Four large steamers and fourteen barges are being overhauled at Dawson and other winter quarters in readiness to move this record winter output.

WHEN LADY ELIZABETH BECAME THE DUCHESS OF YORK

The scene in Westminster Abbey when Prince Albert, Duke of York, and Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon took their bridal vows. At the right-hand side of the picture is the Royal family. The Archbishop of York is addressing the bride and groom, and in the background is the Archbishop of Canterbury. Inset is a picture of the winsome bride.

Says Refiners Suffered.

Before the Special Committee on Agricultural Conditions in Ottawa, J. W. McConnell, President of the St. Lawrence Sugar Company, said that under control during the war the sugar refiners had lost their savings of ten years.

LOAN TO AUSTRIA VIRTUALLY ARRANGED

League of Nations Fixes Total of International Loan at $135,000,000.

A despatch from London says:—Arrangements for the issue of the International Loan to Austria are now virtually completed, the London financial editor of the Manchester Guardian says.

The amount, fixed by the League of Nations, according to the Guardian's editor, is about $135,000,000. Of this amount, about $30,000,000 has already been floated in short term notes, which will be offered for conversion into the long term issue. This leaves about $105,000,000 yet to be raised.

It has been decided to raise the entire amount in one operation. Thirty million dollars, five million dollars more than J. P. Morgan and Co. have agreed to dispose of in the United States, will be raised, and this amount may be even larger in case some of the smaller nations fail to deliver their quota.

France is expected to furnish two million dollars, while Switzerland is counted on for between one and two millions and Sweden for about three millions.

Austria herself is expected to produce thirteen millions, and it is hoped that Spain will take a share and join the list of guaranteeing states. The British part of the loan will probably be issued the second week in June, and likely carry 7¾ per cent. interest, which is the maximum Austria is permitted to pay under the League financing plan.

Capt. Pierrot Famous for Exploits Meets Death

A despatch from Paris says:—Capt. Emile Pierrot, who met death with five others in the French airplane which caught fire in its trip to London last week, was a famous war aviator. His death particularly affects Parisians, for Pierrot was chiefly instrumental in the destruction of the huge German Berthas which toward the end of the war fired shells into Paris. Pierrot's squadron had the signal honor of destroying two of these great guns in one day by dropping bombs from airplanes and hitting the guns squarely.

When the guns resumed, Pierrot destroyed another, flying as low as fifty meters to drop the bombs with deadly effect. He also discovered the aerodrome whence the German Gothas took off in their raids on Paris by night. On many occasions he bombed the field and destroyed several machines. He was one of the organizers of the anti-aircraft defence positions erected around the city of Paris.

Gravity of Ruhr Situation Now Apparent to French

A despatch from Paris says:—The French Foreign Office spoke more gravely on Thursday of the Ruhr situation than at any time in the last five months. It is evident that a wholesale rising of the population is feared. It is earnestly hoped here that the killings will be confined to Communists, and the police, and that French poilus may not be involved, but none the less, it has been decided to send heavy reinforcements at once into the Ruhr, probably one division, while Poincare will now encourage the formation of the local German police after having previously disbanded them.

CANADA'S APRIL EXPORTS SHOW INCREASE

United States Still in Lead as Largest Customer of Dominion.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Canada's total exports (Canadian produce) in April, 1923, were valued at $53,642,251, of which $25,944,331 went to the United States, and $13,607,856 to the United Kingdom. This is an increase in the total of more than $20,000,000 over exports of Canadian produce last April, the figures for that month being $31,917,500, of which $15,498,808 went to the United States and $7,626,035 to the United Kingdom.

Exports of foreign produce from Canada last month totalled $685,825 as against $734,541 in 1922. For the twelve months ending April, 1923, total exports of Canadian produce were valued at $953,176,194 as against $728,877,445 in the previous twelve months. Foreign produce exported in the same period of 1922-23 was valued at $13,795,678 as against $13,625,895 in the previous twelve months.

Imports for consumption during the month of April last, were valued at $68,181,320 and for the twelve months ending April, 1923, at $822,950,909. For the month of April last year imports were valued at $47,695,454, and for the twelve months ending April, 1922, $730,188,939.

Imports from the United Kingdom last month were valued at $11,648,372, as against $7,743,386 in April last year. Imports from the United States last month totalled $46,927,152, as against $32,869,246. For the twelve months ending April, 1923, imports from the United Kingdom were valued at $111,358,842, and from the United States at $507,268,462.

Brain Pictures.

It is stated that a method has been discovered of photographing the brain of a living person without affecting the health of the patient.

Experiments carried out at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital were, it is said, successful in obtaining several photographs of the brain of a tenmonthsold baby.

The photographs were procured by making a small opening in the skull and inserting in it a photographic cystoscope, to the end of which two tiny lights were affixed. The child suffered no ill effects.

Natural Resources Bulletin

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

In a survey last season to establish the boundary between Ontario and Manitoba, much information of a general character regarding the topography and natural resources of the District of Patricia was secured. This information indicates that a large portion of the district is naturally timbered country. The same geological formations that have proven a valuable asset in both the country to the south and east and in The Pas district to the west are to be found in Patricia. Water-power capable of being harnessed into immense developments are known to occur. The entire district is filled with lakes, rivers, and topographical features that are not even suggested on present maps.

14,000,000 MEDALS, 1,800 MILES SILK ISSUED BY BRITAIN FOR WAR SERVICE

A despatch from London says:—The war office announces that since the issuing of medals and other decorations for service in the war began, early in 1919, more than:

860,000 1914 Stars.
145,000 clasps to the 1914 Star.
1,780,000 1914-15 Stars.
4,700,000 British War Medals, and
4,550,000 Victory Medals

have been issued to officers and nurses and to the various record offices for the rank and file.

In addition, over

220,000 1914-15 Stars,
600,000 British War Medals, and
450,000 Victory Medals

have been sent to the dominions, while 110,000 bronze British War Medals have been issued to native labor corps.

The following have also been issued in respect of gallant and meritorious service:

41,000 Military Crosses,
33,000 Distinguished Conduct Medals.
129,000 Military Medals.
29,000 Meritorious Service Medals,
126,000 Emblems to those mentioned in despatches,
1,150,000 Silver Badges (wounded) presented.

The collective length of the pieces of ribbon despatched with the Stars and Medals would extend more than 1,800 miles.

The total number of medals issued exceeds 14,000,000.

THE WINNER OF THE KING'S PLATE.

Flowerful, the winner of the Sixty-fourth King's Plate at the Woodbine, Toronto, May 19, and the owner, E. F. Seagram, of Kitchener, are shown above. Below, a scene in the race in which Flowerful lead all the way. Inset is a picture of Lady Byng presenting the cup. The trophy goes for the sixteenth time to the Seagram stables.

Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.27½.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 56¼; No. 3 CW, 53¼; No. 1 feed, 51¼c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, Bay port.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.01; No. 2, $100½.

Barley—Malting, 60 to 62c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 74 to 76c.

Rye—No. 2, 79 to 81c.

Peas—No. 2, $1.45 to $1.50.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $29; shorts, per ton, $31; middlings, $35; good feed flour, $2.15 to $2.25.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, nominal.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—51 to 53c.

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.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, $7.10 per bbl.; 2nd pats., $6.60.

Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, $15 to $15.50; No. 3 timothy, $14; mixed, $12 to $13.50; lower grades, $8.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, $9.50.

Cheese—New, large, 20c; twins, 22c; triplets, 23c; Stiltons, 22 to 23c. Old, large, 32c; twins, 32c; Stiltons, 33½c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 35 to 36c; ordinary creamery prints, 33 to 34c; dairy, 24 to 25c; cooking, 22c.

Eggs, new laids, loose, 32c; new laids, in cartons, 36c.

Live poultry—Chickens, milk-fed, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 22c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 20c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 26c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 22c; roosters, 17c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 28c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 25c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, milk-fed, over 5 lbs., 35c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 30c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 25c; hens, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 28c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 24c; roosters, 24c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 29c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 30c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, lb., 7c; primes, 6½c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.50; per 5-gal. tin, $2.40 per gal. Maple sugar, lb., 22c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 10½ to 11c per lb.; 3-2½-lb. tins, 11 to 12½c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., No. 1, $4.50 to $5; No. 2, $3.75 to $4.25.

Potatoes, Ontario—No. 1, $1.40 to $1.50; No. 2, $1.25 to $1.40.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 28c; cooked hams, 38 to 41c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 25 to 28c; breakfast bacon 30 to 32c; special brand breakfast bacon, 35 to 38c; backs, boneless, 37 to 42c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., $18; 70 to 90 lbs., $17.50; 90 lbs. and up, $16.50; lightweight rolls, in bbls., $36; heavyweight rolls, $33.

Lard—Pure tierces, 15¾ to 16¼c; tubs, 16¼ to 17c; pails, 17 to 17½c; prints, 18½c. Shortening, tierces, 14½ to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15½c; pails, 15¾ to 16c; prints, 17 to 17½c.

Choice heavy steers, $8.25 to $8.50; butcher steers, choice, $7.50 to $8; do, good, $7 to $7.50; do, med., $6.50 to $7; do, com., $6 to $6.50; butcher heifers, choice, $7 to $7.50; do, med., $6.50 to $7; do, com., $6 to $6.50; butcher cows, choice, $5.50 to $6.50; do, med., $4.50 to $5.25; canners and cutters, $2 to $2.50; butcher bulls, good, $5 to $5.50; do, com., $3.50 to $4; feeding steers, good, $7.50 to $8; do, fair, $6 to $6.50; stockers, good, $5.50 to $6; do, fair, $5 to $5.50; milkers-springers, choice, $80 to $110; calves, choice, $10 to $11; do, med., $8 to $9.50; do, com., $4 to $6; lambs, choice, $13 to $16; do, com., $7.50 to $12; lambs, spring, each $9 to $17; sheep, choice, light, $7.50 to $8.50; do, choice, heavy, $6 to $7; do, culls and bucks, $4 to $5.50; hogs, fed and watered, $11.25; do, f.o.b., $10.50; do, country points, $10.25.

MONTREAL.

Corn, Am. No. 2 yellow, $1.01. Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 65 to 65½c; No. 3, 62 to 62½c; extra No. 1 feed, 59c; No. 2, local white, 56c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., $7.30; seconds, $6.80; strong bakers', $6.60; winter pats., choice, $6.15. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $3.10 to $3.20. Bran, $28. Shorts, $30. Middlings, $35. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $15 to $17.

Cheese, finest easterns, 15½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 30¼ to 30½c. Eggs, selected, 33c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.30 to $1.35.

Canners, $3.75; med. cows, $5; good cows, $5.75; bulls, $3.50 to $4.25; calves, med. to fairly good, $5.50 to $6.50; do, com., $4.25 up; good light sheep, $7; spring lambs, $5.50 to $7; do, best, $18 per cwt. Hogs, $11.50 to $11.75 for good lots; sows, $8 to $9, depending upon weight and quality.

A Unique Suggestion.

Don C. Seitz, supervising director of the "New York World", proffers an unique suggestion which at the same time appeals in point to practibility in every aspect. This is no less than that the pulp and paper manufacturers of the United States adopt the practice of moving their mills to Canada, where there is a more ample supply of wood and water-power, and that the water-power now used to operate such mills in the Republic be hydro-electrically developed so that the current can be devoted to the operation of other industries.

He points out that at the present time most of the wood used in these plants comes from Canada, and that the manufacturers consequently suffer from certain disadvantages by reason of being at such a distance from their source of supply. He also observes that paper mills require an enormous amount of water-power, and that with the slaughter of the forests has come a depletion in the flow of power streams. It is his idea that the sites now used by pulp and paper mills could be given over to hydro-electric developments and the electric energy spread among enough other industries requiring less power to industrially offset the loss of the paper mills to the United States.

Among other advantages disclosed upon consideration are the solution of the coal problem for industries now compelled to rely on steam-power because of a lack of the adequate development of the water-powers of the country and the assurance to the pulp and paper mills of cheaper wood by eliminating the expensive hauls now necessary and obviating many difficulties which periodically arise in this connection.

From the Canadian viewpoint it is enormously gratifying to see such a transfer advocated from the United States purely as a measure to benefit United States industries. Canada has striven to encourage such establishments by every means within her power, but the national benefits indirectly following across the line have not been considered. Mr. Seitz makes it apparent that such a transfer of activities is not only calculated to work out to the advantage of the manufacturer accomplishing such a move, but brings an expansion of activity from lesser activities in its wake, so that the Republic has nothing to lose from such movement.

Such action on the part of pulp and paper manufacturers in the United States would not radically differ from that which the Dominion has been experiencing for some years. The major proportion of Canada's 100 pulp and paper plants have been located in Canada by American manufacturers and the greater part of the capitalization of $22,600,000 in them is United States money. The same advantages of proximity to their timber limits and the greater availability of water-power has induced them to such a step. The embargo placed in certain provinces on the export of pulpwood in the raw state has furthered this establishment. A new firm starting out to supply the American market with these forest products naturally locates on Canadian soil; the advantages are the same to an old company transferring its activities, with the accruing benefits to the nation which have been pointed out.

According to United States statistics the Republic has an annual per capita consumption of 40 pounds of newsprint and 60 pounds of other grades of paper. That country's production of newsprint is being rapidly overtaken by the Canadian output, bringing the time within sight when Canada will assume a world lead. At the present time the United States is dependent on Canada for 95 per cent. of its newsprint supply, and 85 per cent. of the newsprint manufactured in Canada goes to make the newspapers of the United States. A growing tree in an Ontario forest has been a paper read in Chicago one week later. Certainly there is every advantage both to Canada and the United States for producers to complete the manufacture of their product in Canada.

Heads German Secret Army.

General Ludendorff, the head of a secret army of 127,000 ex-German officers, who are organized for the purpose of restoring the Kaiser to Berlin and the Romanoffs to Petrograd. This is said to be the reason the Russians are anxious for peace with Britain.

Clear as a Crystal.

Radio has brought new life to the worn out phrase "clear as a crystal." In the early days of the radiophone it was difficult to get a tube set which functioned without anoying the listener with scratches and sandy noises. This difficulty has partly vanished, due to better design or receivers and more tuning knowledge on the part of the radio public. Perhaps the first person who heard a flawless radio concert rushed out immediately afterward to broadcast the information to his friends. If so he probably described the reception by saying that it was as "clear as a crystal!"

He referred to the old meaning of the phrase, which likens the object compared to the perfect lucidity of a soothsayer's glass ball or crystal. Many amateurs have used the phrase in its old meaning, and it is only lately that the newer application has been understood. In a reflex receiver, where vacuum tubes are used in conection with a galena detector, the reception is remarkably distinct and free from annoying tube noises. Reflex receivers are becoming more popular every day and more people are becoming acquainted with their unblemished performance. The galena detector is responsible, of course, and when a radio enthusiast says his reflex receiver is as "clear as a crystal" he means it.

From the date of the Armistice until the beginning of the present year approximately 400 British soldiers on the Rhine married German women.

More than 5,000,000 bushels of grain have been shipped from Edmonton over the westward route to Vancouver so far this season, according to the Dominion Grain Inspector. This total is 2,225,000 bushels in excess of shipments for the preceding year.

Finishing Sealskin.

Natural sealskin is so heavy and salt impregnated, so thick, greasy and coarse-haired, that no woman would care to wear the fur until it had been properly dressed. Popular Science siftings says that it takes a number of operations to finish the raw skins. They are washed, dried, cleaned with oil-soaked sawdust and skived to one third of their original thickness. The skiving requires the most sensitive touch, as the knives must go deep enough to loosen the roots of the stiff hairs but must not touch the roots of the fur itself. When the bristles are loosened the skins are turned over and the bristles are rubbed out. The skins then go to the hot rooms, where the fur inside is exposed to blasts of hot air. The last operation is the dyeing that gives the fur its characteristic color. Unlike ordinary things, sealskin is colored by being painted with coat after coat of dye, put on with a brush.

Beware of being conquered by love of comfort.

IN RABBITBORO