Canada from Coast to Coast

St. John's, Nfld.—With the usual pomp and ceremony, the Newfoundland sealing fleet recently cleared from this port for its annual seal hunt in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Other steamers from Halifax and St. John will join the fleet later in the month and altogether ten ships will engage in the hunt in 1924.

Halifax, N.S.—The formation of a province-wide publicity bureau to advertise Nova Sctoia as a summer tourist country was decided upon at a conference of business men from all parts of the province, held here recently. The objective is to raise $10,000 by popular subscription, in which event the Provincial Government will contribute an equal amount, and to launch an extensive publicity campaign.

Sherbrooke, Que.—A plant for the manufacture of hydrated lime has been completely at Lime Ridge by the Dominion Lime Co., of Sherbrooke. This product is used instead of lump lime for building purposes for mixing with cement as a waterproof. The company's quarries have a high quality of limestone particularly adapted to the manufacture of hydrate.

Toronto, Ont.—It is estimated that 408,000,000 feet of timber, 3,176,000 railway ties, and 649,700 cords of pulpwood will be the output of the present lumbering season on Crown lands in the Province of Ontario alone. There are approximately 30,000 men and 10,000 horses employed in bush operations alone in Ontario.

Winnipeg, Man.—Furs to the value of $400,000 were disposed of at the recent sale of the Winnipeg Fur Auction Sales Co. Since the company commenced operations three years ago, approximately $1,750,000 worth of furs have been sold. In the three years of operation the company has sold about $4,000,000 worth of furs.

Regina, Sask.—Over nine hundred travelling libraries are in circulation at the present time, according to a report of the Provincial Bureau of Publications. In addition to the travelling libraries, some 500 books were sent out to districts where the branch was unable to supply libraries.

Edmonton, Alta.—About 40,000 bushels of pure seed grain have already been marketed for seed growers of the Province through the Provincial Government cleaning and grading plant here. A good deal of this has gone to Eastern points, and there has also been a considerable quantity sold in the province. The demand for good seed continues strong.

Vancouver, B.C.—The Woodward elevator is practically completed, increasing the grain storage capacity of the port by 2,900,000 bushels. Arrangements are now being made to load ships with wheat by means of lighters. If this practice is established, it will prove another great assistance to handling of grain.

A historical episode occurred at the House of Commons, Eng., when Arthur Henderson was introduced to the speaker as a member of parliament by his two sons, both members of parliament. Father and sons are shown arriving at the House.

RIVAL CLAIMANTS FOR POST OF CALIPH

Ousting of Abdul Medjid Causes Powers to Seek More Influence Over Moslems.

A despatch from Paris says:—A struggle among the Powers of Europe for the controlling influence over the millions of Moslems in India, Persia, North Africa, Egypt and Turkey is beginning to manifest itself in two leading camps—that of King Hussein of Hedjaz, who is the British handpicked candidate for the caliphate, and Abdul Medjid, recently deposed as Caliph by the Turks.

Although Abdul Hedjid is a nephew of the old Sultan, Mohammed VI., and was proclaimed Caliph by the Turkish Assembly more than a year ago, he is now in exile at Territet, Switzerland, on the shores of Lake Leman, where so many political exiles have taken refuge.

The contest, therefore, centres about the ultimate leadership which the Moslems accord to one of the aspiring princes of the faith. The intention of both King Hussein and Abdul Medjid to call a great Moslem conference has drawn the attention of all European Powers who have colonies and mandatory rights over Moslem subjects.

In France there is an apparent tendency to support the claim of Abdul Medjid, who since the beginning of his caliphate has shown himself eminently sympathetic toward the French. However, the first consideration of the French is for the French possessions, Morocco and Tunis, where there already are other aspiring Caliphs, such as the present Bey of Tunis and the Sultan of Morocco. France, therefore, is to-day hesitating between its friends, Abdul Medjid, and its natural political allies, in Morocco and Tunis.

Still another element in the controversy comes from Italy, where there are strong political influences emanating from Tripoli. It appears that Italy has given refuge on one of its islands to the deposed Sultan, Mohammed VI., who, although a helpless and feeble Prince, is nevertheless considered by millions of Moslems as the true father and Caliph of all Mohammedans. Whether Italy will advance the claim of Mohammed is an unknown element in the question, but it is of enough importance to cause French apprehensions.

Accordingly, it has been suggested that France offer Abdul Medjid a French island off Morocco or Tunis as a place of refuge, where he might be surrounded by Moslem subjects and eventually succeed to the spiritual leadership of the faihtful of all lands. It is not doubted that Abdul Medjid would thus acquire dominance over 60,000,000 Moslems under the French flag. However, the question of the local Caliphs is a delicate one and the present effort of the French Government is to seek to determine just how far the Moroccan and Tunisian aspirants would push their claims.

Abdul Medjid appears to have the support of important sections of the Mohammedan world. Mohammed Ali, chief of the Moslems of India, has already issued a proclamation declaring Abdul Medjid the true Caliph and calling on all Indians to give him support.

At present Abdul Medjid is busy with a host of secretaries on preparations which ultimately will determine who will be Prince of the Moslem faith, and, incidentally, which of the European Powers will benefit by his patronage.

Sir William Duff Reid
Builder of the Newfoundland Railway, who died at his home in Montreal on March 12, in his fifty-sixth year.

Military Defense Costs Canada $1.46 Per Capita

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Hon. E. M. Macdonald, Minister of Defence, furnished the House with comparative per capita figures of expenditure on military defence in the different parts of the Empire. The figures were:

Canada, $1.46 per head; New Zealand, $2.33; South Africa, $2.92; Australia, $3.30; Great Britain, $15.32.

Willing to Be One.
He—"Man is descended from the monkey."
She—"And he doesn't appear to be ashamed of his ancestors."

NEARLY 50 MILLIONS COST OF HUDSON BAY R

Low Losses at Present by Reason of Minimum of Service.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—To complete the Hudson Bay Railway and Port Nelson ready for the shipping out of grain would bring the total expenditure on this enterprise to between $45,000,000 and $50,000,000, is the conclusion drawn from the reply of the Minister of Railways to questions asked as to the expenditure necessary to make that port ready to handle export business.

The Government has spent on the Hudson Bay Railway approximately $14,500,000; and on the terminal about $6,250,000, or a total of $20,750,000. Probably another $5,000,000 would be required to carry the steel to tidewater, in the opinion of the Dept. of Railways and Canals, another $20,538,000 would be required to make the harbor ready for shipping grain. These figures total $46,500,000, and there would certainly be other extras.

The fixed charges on the investment would be at least $2,500,000 a year, to say nothing of the annual deficit on operating the railway. At present this is kept down to about $25,000 a year, but this low figure is made possible only through the minimum of service.

A total expenditure of $20,750,000 to date on the Hudson Bay enterprise looks quite large when it is remembered that the expenditure on the harbor of Montreal to the end of 1922 is given as $31,000,000.

Army Responsible for Fame of "Tipperary"

A despatch from London says:—The recent death of one of its composers, Henry James Williams, has disclosed the fact that the war song "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary" was hawked about from publisher to publisher before a man was finally found who saw any possibilities in it. The music hall singers at first turned it down flat. It was Miss Florrie Fordo who on July 24, 1914, gave it a trial, singing it in "The Isle of Man." From them on it began to gain some measure of popularity, but it was men of the British expeditionary force who landed at Boulogne in August, 1914, who made it famous, as they sang it marching through the town. After that it was taken up and the words were translated into almost every European language, even into German, and also into Hindustani, Japanese and Chinese.

Three and a half million dollars, or nearly 20 per cent. of the whole revenue of the province, is the estimated direct gain from the timber resources of British Columbia during the coming fiscal year. Timber licenses are expected to produce $1,250,000, royalties $1,600,000, timber scales $350,000, and timber leases $100,000.

Alberta has maintained an average yield of spring wheat of 19¼ bushels per acre over a period of 26 years, according to a chart prepared by the Dept. of Agriculture. In addition, winter wheat has averaged, over the same period, 20.19 bushels; oats, 35.79 bushels; barley, 26.10 bushels; rye, 18.84 bushels, and flax, 8.71 bushels.

CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE SHOWS GAIN

Twelve Months' Record Denotes $115,000,000 Increase in Exports.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Canada's foreign trade continues to show a remarkable expansion. In the 12 months ended February, this year, the exports from the Dominion totalled $1,029,268,881, an increase of more than $115,000,000 over the preceding 12 months, and the imports into Canada for the 12 months ended February, this year, totalled $898,338,916, an increase of more than $108,000,000 over the preceding 12 months.

The largest commodity increase was the export of wood and paper, which totalled $270,346,506 in the 12 months ended February this year, an increase of about $48,000,000 over the preceding 12 months. Another feature is that in those 12 months the United States was by far a greater customer of Canada than was the United Kingdom, the imports into Canada from the United States being $603,729,056, and from the United Kingdom $155,179,402, while the exports to the United States were $426,148,638, and the exports to the United Kingdom $355,838,316.

The British Empire's sales to Canada in the 12 months ended February this year aggregated $197,994,994, an increase of more than $20,000,000 over the preceding 12 months, and the Empire's purchases from Canada in the former period were $431,917,952, a decrease of over $7,000,000.

Exports to Australia in the year ended February last were $20,401,275, an increase of over $3,000,000. Exports to Belgium increased from $12,651,705 to $16,132,035, and exports to Germany totalled $15,682,625, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. Exports to Italy increased from $11,898,606 to $18,170,924, and exports to Japan increased from $15,375,157 to $26,901,473, or nearly 100 per cent. Exports to Norway nearly doubled, the total for the year ended February last being $4,922,192, and exports to Switzerland nearly doubled.

Butter imports decreased 4,812,035 lbs. to 2,693,824 lbs., and butter exports dropped from 21,812,295 lbs. in the 12 months ended February, 1923, to $12,960,715 in the 12 months ended February last. Cheese imports totalled in value $569,047, an increase of 100 per cent. and cheese exports totalled $23,371,038, an increase of about $2,000,000. Hard coal imports increased from $27,003,354 to $44,814,115, and soft coal imports totalled $45,277,286, an increase of over $2,500,000, while coal exports dropped from $12,247,302 to $9,190,396. Raw cotton imports increased by about $3,000,000. Metal imports totalled $216,085,239, an increase of nearly $50,000,000, and metal exports increased from $89,451,573 to $128,167,755, or nearly $40,000,000. Wool imports totalled $357,556,550, an increase of over $7,000,000. Automobile exports aggregated $36,571,450, an increase of about $8,000,000, and automobile imports were $30,266,920, an increase of over $1,000,000.

Forty-nine different countries imported Canadian flour last year, according to the president of the Dominion Millers' Association.

Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.

Man. wheat—No. 1 North., $1.08½.
Man. oats—No. 3 CW, 41½c; No. 1, 40½c.
Man. barley—Nominal.
All the above, c.i.f., bay ports.
Ontario barley—65 to 70c.
American corn—No. 2 yellow 96½c.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 76 to 80c.
Ontario rye—74 to 78c.
Peas—No. 2, $1.45 to $1.50.
Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $28; shorts, per ton, $30; middlings, $36; good feed flour, $2.10.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 98 to $1.02, outside.
Ontario No. 2 white oats—39 to 41c.
Ontario corn—Nominal.
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, $4.60; Toronto basis, $4.60; bulk, seaboard, $4.25.
Manitoba flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, $6.20 per blb.; 2nd pats., $5.70.
Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, $14.50 to $15; No. 2, $14.50; no. 3, $12.50 to $13; mixed, $12.50.
Straw—Carlots, per ton, $9.50.
Standard recleaned screenings, f.o.b. bay ports, per ton, $20.50.
Cheese—New, large, 18 to 19c; twins, 19 to 20c; triplets, 20 to 20½c; Stiltons, 21 to 22c. Old, large, 25 to 27c; twins, 26 to 28c; triplets, 30c.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 41 to 42c; No. 1 creamery, 40 to 41c; No. 2, 37 to 39c; dairy, 34c.
Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 33 to 34c; extra, loose, 31c; firsts, 28 to 29c; seconds, 24 to 25c.
Live poultry—Chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 25c; hens, over 5 lbs., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 25c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 19c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18c.
Dressed poultry—Chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 30c; hens, over 5 lbs, 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 32c; roosters, over 5 lbs., 18c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 24c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25c; geese, 22c.
Beans—Can., hand-picked, lb., 6½c; primes, 6c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.50; per 5-gal. tin, $2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25c.
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, $3.75 to $4; No. 2, $3.25 to $3.50.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 23 to 24c; cooked hams, 34 to 36c; smoked rolls, 17 to 18c; cottage rolls, 19 to 21c; breakfast bacon, 23 to 26c; special breakfast bacon, 28 to 30c; backs, boneless, 28 to 33c.
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, 14¾ to 15¼c; tubs, 15 to 15¼c; pails, 15½ to 16c; prints, 18 to 18½c; shortening tierces, 13½ to 14c; tubs, 13¾ to 14c; pails, 14½ to 15c; prints, 16½ to 17c.
Heavy steers, choice, $7.50 to $8; butcher steers, choice, $7 to $7.50; do, good, $6 to $6.50; do, med., $5 to $5.75; do, com., $4.50 to $4.75; butcher heifers, choice, $6.75 to $7.50; do, med., $5 to $5.75; do, com., $4.50 to $4.75; butcher cows, choice, $4.75 to $5.50; do, med., $3.50 to $4.50; canners and cutters, $1.50 to $2; do, com., $2.50 to $3.50; feeding steers, choice $5.50 to $6; do, fair, $4 to $5; stockers, choice, $4 to $5; do, fair, $3.50 to $4; milkers and springers, choice $70 to $100; calves, choice, $10 to $11.50; do, med., $7 to $9; do, com., $5.50 to $6; lambs, choice ewes, $14 to $15; do, bucks, $12.50 to $13.50; do, culls, $8 to $9; sheep, light ewes, $8 to $9; do, culls, $5 to $5.50; hogs, fed and watered, $7.75; do, f.o.b., $7.25; do, country points, $7.25; do, off car, $7.25 to $8.15; do, selects, $8.50.

MONTREAL.

Oats, CW., No. 2, 51c; do, No. 3, 49c; do, extra No. 1 feed, 47½ to 48c; do, No. 2 local white, 44 to 44½c; flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 1sts, $6.20; do, 2nds, $5.70; do, strong bakers, $5.50; do, winter pats., choice, $5.55 to $5.65; rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $2.90; bzran, $28.25; shorts, $30.25; middlings, $36.25; hay No. 2, per ton, car lots, $16.

Butter, No. 1 pasteurized, 35½ to 36c; do, No. 1 creamery, 34½ to 35c; do, seconds, 33½ to 34c; eggs, fresh extras, 32c; do, fresh firsts, 29c; potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.55 to $1.60.

Com cows, $3.25 to $3.60; canners, $1.50; med. quality calves, $4.75; good veals, 150 to 180 lbs., $8.50 hogs, $8.25 to $8.35; selects, $9; sows, $6.

Catherine Breshkovsky
"Little grandmother of the Russian revolution," who, on her 80th birthday, just passed, finds plenty of time to direct the work in the different schools she has founded in Czecho-Slovakia.

Song of English Nightingale to be Broadcasted

A despatch from London says:—The British Broadcasting Company is planning an attempt this spring to radio the song of the nightingale in its native haunts.

A microphone and small transmitting set will be placed in a grove frequented by the feathered songsters, and the bird notes amplified and rebroadcasted by the London station.

Japan Co-operates in World-Flight of U.S. Airmen

A despatch from Tokio says:—Japanese officials are co-operating to the fullest degree to aid in the success of the American round-the-world fliers, who are expected here late in April. Lieutenant Clifford Nutt, in arranging the flight across Japanese territory, received the greatest consideration at the hands of officers here. The principal depot in Japan is the Kasumigaura military flying station.

WATERSPOUTS WRECK ITALIAN DISTRICT

Hundred Dead, Over Thousand Injured—Lemon and Orange Farms Ruined.

A despatch from Rome says:—Waterspouts, pouring millions of tons of water out of leaden skies, swept houses, fruit groves and people out of existence in the region around Amalfi, the southern Italian city, famous for its exportation of lemons and oranges to North America.

There have been a hundred dead washed up onto the beaches and picked out of the sea, and more than 1,000 people have suffered injuries. What were beautiful lemon farms Thursday morning are now mere torrents of water, which is mercilessly killing all before it.

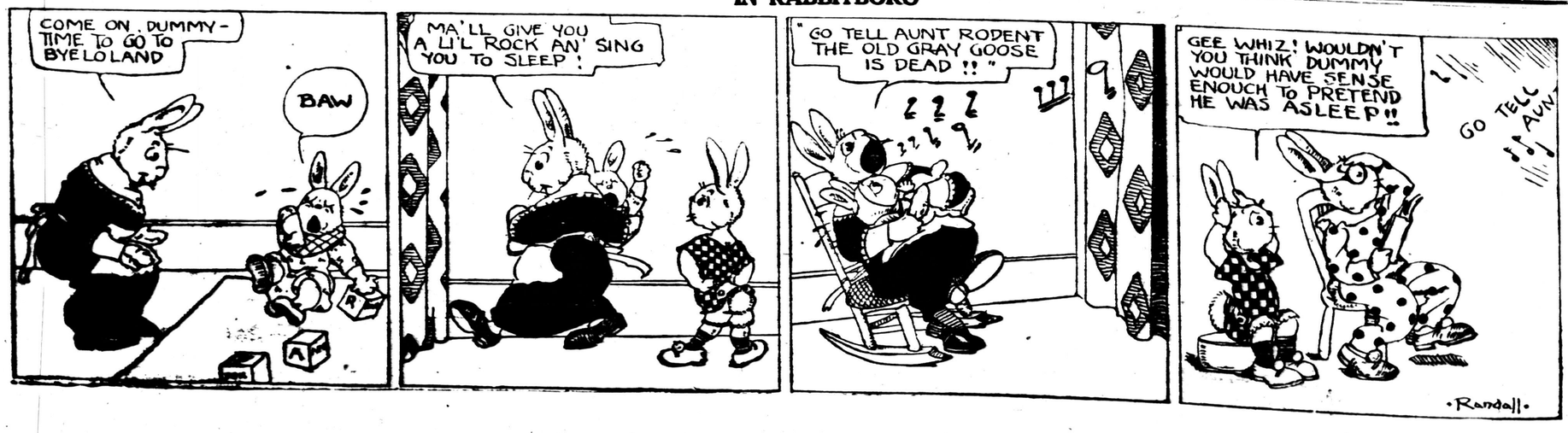
The deadly phenomenon came after twenty-four hours of torrential rain, a series of the waterspouts finally forming to sweep the region with wind and water. Vast [illegible] of water whirled over sea and [illegible], traveling onto the mountains [illegible] and leaving a devastated trail [illegible] ruin.

The consternation is unspeakable, for the survivors are frantically seeking wives, husbands and children under the flail-like descent of [illegible] of water. At times the waterspouts, driven by the winds, left [illegible] portion of the country, going in an [illegible] direction which brought death and ruin to districts miles off the original route of the spout.

Sometimes the upper and lower parts were seen to move at different speeds, making the parts gyrate and thus multiplying the disaster. Gusts of terrific winds are sweeping the southern shore for miles around.

The old inhabitants declare the waterspouts must be followed by an eruption of Mount Stromboli, the nearest island.

Rome is also a prey to [illegible] rains, almost unknown at this season. Civil engineers have been sent to the scene of the disaster on the destroyer Pontiere, and steamships are sailing to Amalfi to take the refugees to Naples.

It is estimated that 50,000 [illegible] of herring have been shipped to Vancouver Island waters to [illegible] markets during the past [illegible]

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