

CANADA TO ADOPT GROUP SETTLEMENT SCHEME OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

A despatch from London says:—A new phase in the history of colonization in which Canada will be interested was inaugurated by the departure from Plymouth on Thursday of 20 families selected by counties to participate in the group settlement scheme in Western Australia. Canada's interest is that through the enterprise of the Canadian National Railway she will shortly make a somewhat similar experiment. Thursday's party will proceed to a belt of virgin forest. This group scheme aims at breaking down the barriers of isolation besetting the pioneer worker in unpeopled parts of the Empire. The ground is surveyed and blocks pegged out by State officials before the arrival of the immigrants. Roads through the forest are made and a water supply secured. Each group works together under the guidance of expert Australian foremen until a certain stage of development is reached. Motor traction is being employed in felling trees. In two years sufficient progress is made to allow the dissolution of the group, each member then entering into possession of 100 or 160 acres of first grade land with a bungalow and live stock, the cost of which, £1,000, he will gradually repay to the Australian State. Accession to the existing groups of a party selected by the county plan will be augmented by a regular flow of such families. Devon and Cornwall having been the first to make arrangements with Western Australia.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE RECEIPTS BIG INCREASE

Returns Show Gain in Past Ten Months in Canadian Revenue.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Customs and Excise revenue for the Dominion in the month of January this year showed a net increase of \$1,169,343.13 over the same month in 1923 and for the ten months of the fiscal year of 1923-24 the Customs and Excise revenue showed an increase of \$23,415,176.92 over the same period in the fiscal year ending March 31.

The January Customs and Excise revenue in 1924 and 1923 are as follows, respectively: Customs import duties, \$10,232,727.07 and \$9,825,468.87, an increase of \$407,258.20; Excise taxes, \$10,239,029.59 and \$10,095,446.28, an increase of \$143,583.31; Excise duties, \$3,119,297.55 and \$2,496,100.28, an increase of \$623,197.27; and sundry collections, \$95,275.26 and \$110,095.91, a decrease of \$14,760.65. For the ten months—April, 1923, to January 31, 1924—and for the ten months ending January 31, 1923, the Customs and Excise revenues were as follows, respectively: Customs import duties, \$111,483,934.14 and \$109,021,160.45, an increase of \$2,462,773.69; Excise taxes, \$106,911,020.66 and \$98,069,619.02, an increase of \$18,841,401.64; Excise duty, \$33,167,626.63 and \$31,233,364.39, an increase of \$1,934,262.24; sundry collections, \$1,146,287.54 and \$964,548.19, an increase of \$181,739.35. Totals, \$252,708,868.97 and \$229,298,692.05, an increase of \$23,415,176.92.

PASSENGERS SUFFER CROSSING ATLANTIC

Stormiest Voyage of Her History, Reports S.S. Cleveland, at New York.

A despatch from New York says:—Three and a half days late, after fighting her way through the stormiest passage of her history, the S.S. Cleveland arrived on Thursday with the tragic tale of one passenger lost at sea and two women badly injured as a result of the ship's buffeting. Franz Klinech, an electrician of Vienna, was washed overboard by a towering wave that swept the ship January 23. He and five other third-class passengers received the full force of the water mountain as they stood at the after rail watching the tumultuous sea. Klinech was swept away before he could shout for help. Two of the women in the party were dashed against the rail so violently that they suffered severe hurts. The ship's officers say they sighted a huge iceberg 900 miles off Labrador. It was drifting southward.

Fight Malaria in Greece With Tons of Quinine

A despatch from Washington says:—A shipment of 10,000,000 five-grain tablets and 2,000 pounds of powdered quinine will be sent from New York to Piraeus by the American Red Cross on February 9th to relieve the epidemic of malaria which is threatening Greece. This shipment of more than five tons of quinine is the first to be sent to Greece, and one of the largest ever made.

The donation of medicine was made in response to the cabled request of the American Charge D'Affaires at Athens, who has advised the State Department of the urgent need of quinine with which to combat the rapidly increasing malaria epidemic. The United States diplomatic representative declared that more deaths are reported from weakened resistance due to malaria than from malnutrition.

Establish Entente Cordiale Between Arabs and Jews

A despatch from Jerusalem says:—The first attempt at establishing what may amount to an Arab-Jewish entente cordiale was made this week when representatives of Arab peoples and a Jewish delegation from Jerusalem met in Amman. The entente, it is said, would be based on a moderate interpretation of the Balfour decision and the co-operation of the World Jewish in the solution of general Ar-



Lord Robert Cecil
Who has resigned from the League of Nations council. He will be succeeded by Lord Parmoor.

SPECIAL COMMISSION TO FIX BOUNDARY

Terms of Fiume Settlement Officially Published — Annexation by Italy.

A despatch from Rome says:—The terms of the Fiume settlement were officially published on Thursday morning. The chief points in the settlement are as follows: Both sides, realizing the impossibility of making Fiume a free city, agree to its annexation by Italy. Italy recognizes Jugo-Slav sovereignty over Porto Barros and the Fiume delta, which she agrees to evacuate within two days after ratification of the settlement.

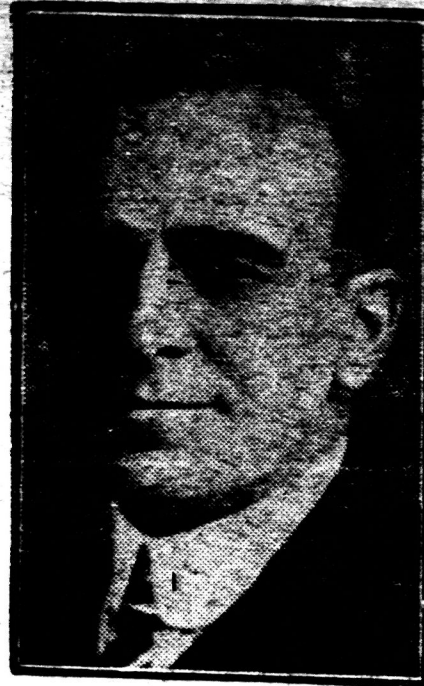
A special commission will finally settle details of the frontier between Fiume and Jugo-Slavia. It will modify the Rapallo treaty line which gives Jugo-Slavia a group of small villages. Italy will evacuate these towns when the line is definitely fixed. Italy accords Jugo-Slavia a fifty-year lease on that part of the port of Fiume called Thon di Revel Basin, with exclusive, unlimited use of the magazines called the Grande Napoli and the Genova, together with adjacent spaces. Jugo-Slavia will pay a yearly rent of one gold lira. Italian ships will be given freedom of transit through the adjacent Jugo-Slavian waters upon payment of a yearly lease of one gold lira.

Paris Second-Hand Shops Sell Royal Raiment

A despatch from Paris says:—"Cabbages and kings" might well be revised to read "Second-Hand Clothes and Princes," in view of the light thrown by "Excelsior" on merchandise offered by certain shops in Paris which cater to the buyers of cast-off articles. In the window of more than one such establishment is offered silent testimony to changes wrought in the political complexion of Europe following the World War. A gorgeous "court" wardrobe offered by a dealer in the Boulevard du Temple includes enough gold-braided uniforms to costume the principals of a romantic opera.

Fur-collared, beflagged and brilliant in color, they belonged, says the dealer, to Prince Orloff, formerly an attaché at the Imperial Russian Embassy in Paris. In the old days he was one of the most resplendent figures in diplomatic circles, magnificent of figure and of raiment. But the times have changed. The finest of the uniforms is now worn by the doorman of a Montmartre cabaret. Another gorgeous uniform was the property of a Minister of a state which has been wiped off the map by the Versailles Treaty. The green uniform of a member of the French Academy found its way into the window because its "immortal" owner went the way of all flesh—he got fat and had to buy a larger coat.

Ships to the number of 6,691 arrived in Montreal in 1923, as against 6,998 in 1922, and 5,541 in 1921, according to the annual report of the harbor master. British ships were in the majority, followed by Norway, United States, Italy, Denmark, Holland, France. In all some seventeen foreign nations were represented by ships in this port during the past year.



TRUSTEES FOR BANTING RESEARCH FOUNDATION
Left: Mr. John W. Rogers, of the National Insurance Agency, and right: Mr. Charles S. MacDonald, general manager of the Confederation Life Insurance Company, two of the men selected to serve as trustees of the Banting Research Foundation, an organization which will raise funds to provide financial support for the scientific research, particularly the Banting and Best Chair of medical research. Dr. W. E. Gallie, chief surgeon of the Sick Children's Hospital, is also a member of the board.

Handling Canada's Western Grain

Getting the grain crops of the Prairie Provinces to market is a feature of Canadian industry which demands the interest of all who give the matter any consideration. The task calls for a most intricate organization, says the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior. As soon as threshing commences in the autumn an avalanche of grain begins to move forward from the farms of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to Port Arthur and Port William. The volume of wheat to be marketed is immense, the wheat fields are far removed from the seaboard, and the Pacific ports as yet are equipped to handle only a small share of the movement. The great problem is to forward as much of the crop as possible before winter closes navigation on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence system of inland waterways leading to Montreal and the Atlantic ports.

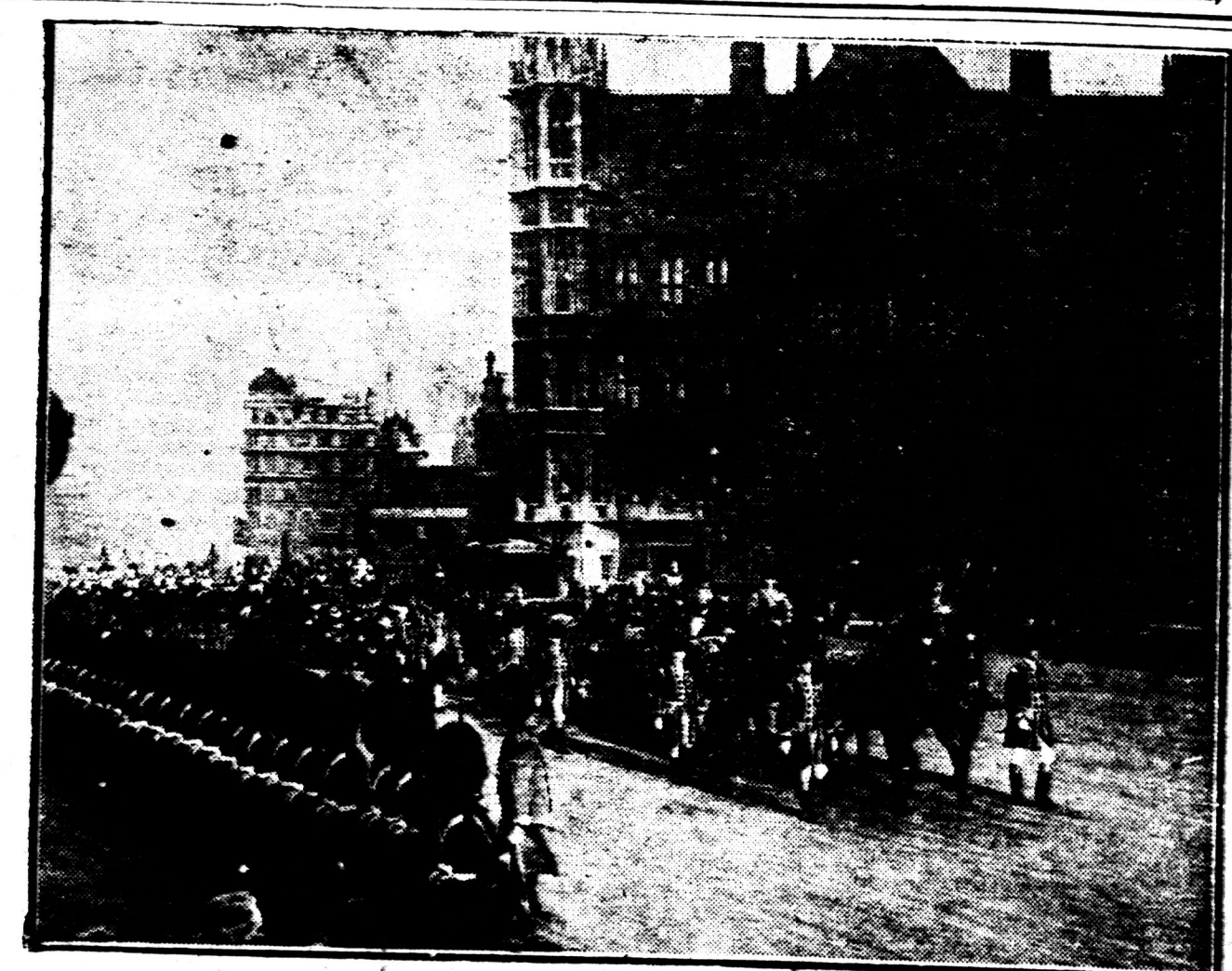
There is nothing more impressive in Canada's commercial life than the precision and smoothness with which the machinery of the grain trade performs its huge task. Railways, banks, grain dealers, lake carriers, ocean port authorities, the elevators in the wheat fields, at the head and foot of the Great Lakes and at the seaboard—these and other interests work at top speed to receive, clean, grade and forward in grain as the various carrying and transhipping facilities can handle. The rapidity of the movement is astonishing. The twin ports, Port William and Port Arthur, at the head of the Great Lakes, received by rail-ways 261,464,352 bushels of grain during the four months September, to December, 1923. In the same period 211,383,669 bushels were trans-shipped and forwarded from those ports by lake carriers to eastern ports and world markets. The elevators at Port William and Port Arthur alone have a storage capacity of sixty-five million bushels. To keep pace with the requirements of the grain trade the number of elevators in the Dominion increased from 523 in 1901 to 4,020 in 1922, and their capacity from 18,000,000 bushels to 238,000,000 bushels. The limits of Canada's wheat-producing capacity have not yet been approached, even by the great crop of 1923, amounting to 452,000,000 bushels. With the decline of the United States as a factor in the export of wheat to Europe and the consequently heavier demands upon this country, the problem which will confront Canada in marketing her western wheat

crop in the time available before the close of navigation on the Great Lakes will require the development of a transportation system almost inconceivable to the mind of the average layman.



Married in Tokio
In accordance with ancient custom, the wedding of the Prince Regent, Hirohito, and Princess Nagako, eldest daughter of Prince Kuni, was celebrated at the imperial palace in Tokio on January 26, with Shinto rites.

Alberta butter won 50 per cent. of all the prizes offered at twelve exhibitions in Canada during the past year, according to a report prepared by the provincial dairy commissioner. Of all the first prizes offered at these exhibitions, Alberta won 62.8 per cent.



ROYAL PROCESSION ARRIVES AT HOUSE OF COMMONS
With pomp and ceremony the King Ramsay MacDonald, to form Britain's December, will have a long or a opened what will go down in history as a historic session of parliament, new ministry will be in the hands of the new government on January 15. The Conservative House of Commons when it re-opens the royal procession is shown were then in office. A week later, on February 12, whether arriving at the House of Commons, his Majesty sent for the Socialist, the present parliament, elected in

Canada from Coast to Coast

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—According to the American Consular agent here there were 2,600 silver foxes shipped during 1923 from Prince Edward Island to American points. In addition a large number were shipped to points in Canada, as well as a shipment to Scotland and another to Germany. There was keen demand for breeding stock, buyers being here from as far west as California and British Columbia.

Windsor, N.S.—There is every prospect that gypsum exports from quarries near here will be materially increased during 1924, in view of the amalgamation between the local quarry company and the United States Gypsum Co., of Chicago. The latter company formerly brought their plaster from interior New York State points to their mills on the Atlantic seaboard, but in view of the merger it is quite logical to conclude that their wants will now be more largely supplied from Nova Scotia.

St. John, N.B.—Contract to build the frost-proof potato shed in West St. John has been awarded by the Department of Public Works to a Moncton construction company. The work will extend over six weeks.

Quebec, Que.—One of the biggest seasons in the history of hunting in the Province of Quebec, is the report of the provincial hunting bureau, in referring to the big game season, which closed at the end of last year. It is calculated by the department that the number of hunters who went into the Quebec hunting grounds during the past season constituted a record number.

Cobalt, Ont.—Dividends paid by gold and silver mines of Northern Ontario up to the end of 1922 amounted to \$123,243,438. Dividends paid during 1923 amounted to \$9,206,376, making total disbursements of \$132,449,815. The silver mines paid \$96,063,820 up to the end of 1923, while said

the gold mines, in the same period, paid a total of \$35,780,494. Winnipeg, Man.—Reports showing that 21,500 automobiles were licensed in Manitoba last year also show statistics that 37 per cent. of all automobiles in the Dominion are owned by farmers, with 16 per cent. owned by business men, 16 per cent. by travellers and the balance of scattered ownership.

Regina, Sask.—Production of creamery butter in Saskatchewan passed the 10,000,000 pounds mark for the first time with the returns received for 1923 up to the 30th of November. The production for that month was 444,344 pounds, making the output for the eleven months of the year 10,121,702 pounds, an increase of 1,551,795 pounds, or 18.1 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1922.

Calgary, Alta.—From October 29, when the Alberta wheat pool was organized, until the end of December, approximately 14,000,000 bushels of wheat had been received from members of that organization, according to a statement made by the provincial manager.

Vancouver, B.C.—Vancouver has shipped and booked for shipment to date almost 50,000,000 bushels of the 1923 crop. Last year's total crop movement through this port was approximately 19,000,000 bushels. Up to the end of December the port had shipped 12,964,767 bushels of grain and additional shipments and bookings for the next few months amount to 36,400,275 bushels, giving a total of 49,365,042 bushels.

Dawson, Y.T.—That the gold output in the Yukon Territory will be greater this year than last, is the opinion of Dr. Alfred Thompson, M. P., for the Yukon. The silver-lead camp at Mayo and Reno Hill would contribute a total of 8,000 tons, he said.

Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.11.
Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW., 46¢; No. 1 extra feed, 46¢.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above track, bay ports.
Ontario corn—No. 2 yellow, 97¢.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 72 to 75¢.
Ontario Rye—No. 3, 72 to 74¢.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.50.
Milfeed—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, 96 to 98¢, outside.
Ontario, No. 2 white oats—40 to 42¢.
Ontario corn—Nominal.
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. patent in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.60; Toronto, basis, \$4.60; good feed flour, \$4.25.
Man. flour—1st. pats., in jute sacks, \$6.20 per barrel; 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; mixed, \$12.50.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$9.
Cheese—New, large, 2 1/4 to 2 1/2¢; twins, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4¢; triplets, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4¢; Stiltons, 24 to 25¢. Old, large, 25 to 30¢; twins, 26 to 31¢; triplets, 27 to 32¢.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 46 to 47¢; No. 1 creamery, 43 to 45¢; No. 2, 42 to 43¢.
Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 58 to 59¢; fresh extras, loose, 56 to 57¢; fresh firsts, 52 to 53¢; extras, storage, in cartons, 44¢; extras, 41 to 42¢; firsts, 36 to 37¢; seconds, 29 to 31¢.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 28¢; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 22¢; hens, over 5 lbs., 22¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 15¢; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15¢; roosters, 15¢; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 19¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 13¢; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 22¢.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over 30¢; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 25¢; hens, over 5 lbs., 25¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 15¢; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15¢; roosters, 15¢; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 19¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 13¢; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 22¢.
Hens, 25¢; hens, over 5 lbs., 28¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24¢; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18¢; roosters, 15¢; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 19¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 13¢; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 22¢; geese, 22¢.
Beans—Canadian, handpicked, lb., 7¢; primes, 6 1/2¢.
Maple products—Syrup, per imperial gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25¢.
Honey—60-lb. tins, 11 to 12¢ per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12¢; 5-lb. tins, 12 to 13¢; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 13 to 14¢; comb honey, per dozen, No. 1, \$3.75 to \$4; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 25 to 27¢; cooked hams, 37 to 39¢; smoked rolls, 19 to 21¢; cottage rolls, 22 to 24¢; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27¢; special brand breakfast bacon, 30 to 32¢; backs, boneless, 30 to 35¢.
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 tins, 17 to 17 1/2¢; tubs, 17 1/2 to 18¢; prints, 18 to 18 1/2¢; shortening tins, 14 to 15 1/2¢; tubs, 15 to 15 1/2¢; prints, 15 1/2 to 16¢; tins, 17 1/2 to 18¢.
Heavy steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.75; butchers steers, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, good, \$5.75 to 6; do, med., \$4.75 to \$5; do, com., \$4.25 to \$4.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$6 to \$6.75; do, med., \$4.75 to \$5.25; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5; butcher cows, choice, \$4.75 to \$5; do, med., \$3.50 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$3; butcher bulls, choice, \$4.25 to \$5.25; do, com., \$2 to \$3; feeding steers, good, \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.75; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; milkers and springers, \$7 to \$7.50; calves, choice, \$12 to \$13.50; do, med., \$9 to \$11; do, com., \$5 to \$7; do, grassers, \$3 to \$4.50; lambs, choice ewes, \$12.75 to \$13.50; do, bucks, \$10.75 to \$12; do, culls, \$7 to \$8; sheep, light ewes, \$7.50 to \$8; do, fat, heavy, \$4 to \$4.50; do, culls, \$2 to \$3; hogs, fed and watered, \$7.75; do, f.o.b., \$7.25; do, country points, \$7; do, selects, \$8.50.
MONTREAL.
Oats—Can. west, No. 2, 55 to 56¢; do, No. 3, 52 1/2 to 53¢; do, extra No. 1 feed, 51¢; do, No. 2 local white, 48 1/2 to 49¢. Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., 1st., \$6.20; 2nd., \$5.70; strong bakers' \$5.50; winter pats., choice, \$5.65 to \$5.75; rolled oats, bags, 90 lbs., \$3.05; bran, \$28.25; shorts, \$30.25. Middlings, \$36.25. Hay, per ton, car lots, \$16.
Hogs, \$8.50 to \$8.75.

Badges of Honor in France Increasing in Cost

A despatch from Paris says:—Like everything else, the price of glory is going up in France. Hereafter the persons who have earned the high privilege of being included within the ranks of the Legion of Honor will have to pay more for their insignia.

The next President of France will have to pay 919 francs for his Grand Cross instead of 708, as he would have elected last week. Other prices announced in the Journal Officiel include forty-two francs instead of a mere thirty-four, for the crosses of the Chevaliers; 238 francs, against 157, for Officers; the cross of the Commanders has risen from 398 francs to 520 and the medallion of the Grand Officers from 155 to 186 francs.

Calgary produced lumber is being shipped to Battle Creek, Michigan, and as far east as New York. The logs are cut on the Ghost River, a tributary of the Bow, and a cut of 5,000,000 feet is expected this winter.



A CROP THAT DOES THE FAVOR

Your ice crop is the harvest that does not rot, of fertility, and, consequently, a good business, no improvement is more than a good ice crop. "Keep Cool" is good political spellbinder; it is fair counsel on hot days when the glass registers in the shade, and the farmer wishes to preserve fruit and the children want ice and cool drinks. Then milk and cream to be cold until marketed.

On the basis of 220-pounds possible to cut the ice than twenty cents per ton and pack it in the icebox \$2.00 per ton. When methods are used, the cost is reduced. To harvest ice efficiently tools are required. A useful one is a scraper. Some types of scrapers can be used on very good home-made ice fashioned of wood and strip of steel, such as an old cross-cut saw. An essential if any grade to be put up. This greatly simplifies cutting. Half a dozen pike poles, and horizontal board saw in floating the ice to platform. An ice saw or any ordinary cross-cut saw by removing one handle by three squads of men a team. The first remove or spongy ice from the field and plows, saws and into blocks of a size most to handle. If the ice is twelve inches thick block to twenty four inches square to handle; if thinner, feet square are best.

The second square cut blocks and floats them to the open water, where they to be loaded on sleighs. H way with a pair of ice ho to a rope will make loading easy job. Let the horse across the sleigh from the hitch one horse to it and blocks from the water into house to place each load and pack sawdust or straw as rapidly as possible. with three teams can work in harvesting a crop of method.

The average dairy requires moderate amount of ice, of sand pounds per cow, so small harvesting surface

THE FOUR VALENTINES

BY CLARA PETERSON

There once lived in a village a rich young girl, the bella Lapides, who was very sweet and pretty. Twice, had her huge pantry stored piles for making them; but times the flour had run short. When the St. Valentine season round Lady Louella made up that that should not happen without saying anything to and without knowing any self about weights and measures a large order to the mill. She wondered very much upon loaded with sacks of flour before the door.

"Dear, dear me!" she said. "What shall I do with this? But she had ordered the flour. There was nothing to do except to take a long walk and think what to do with all this flour. As she strolled down the street she passed a paper hanger's shop; the window was full of wall papers of all sorts. The second building was a banker's; there was a pile of money in each window. The third was a dry-goods merchant; the windows there were waxed with ladies in velvet gowns. The building was a bakery, and in the windows of that there was nothing. All at once an idea occurred. She turned round and went home wrote four notes and sent them to the mill. She had just passed when she said, "I have now what I know what to do with and I am glad to give away thirty sacks of flour to-night."

The notes made a great stir they were delivered. "The paste that I can make the paper hanger. "I can sell those thirty sacks have more gold pieces for my gold," said the banker.