

## Canada from Coast to Coast

### CANADA FROM COAST

**Halifax, N.S.**—Gottlieb Thomson, of Bergen, Norway, who is in the city, states that Norwegians are able to place fish in the Cuban market in competition with Nova Scotia, owing to the fact that by their special method of curing they produced a dry fish of better appearance, and that with the same care the Nova Scotia product could be made just as attractive to the Cuban buyer.

**St. John, N.B.**—Premier Veniot predicts that the lumber industry in New Brunswick will be revolutionized in the next ten years by reason of the establishment of pulp and paper mills in the province, and also the establishment of mills in which hard woods will be manufactured.

**Montreal, Que.**—The Western Quebec Paper Mills, which has been in the course of construction for the past year, has commenced production. The mills are located at St. Andrews East, Quebec, and the company was organized to manufacture the higher classes of light weight papers, most of which are still being imported. It is interesting to note that this mill is situated almost on the exact site of the first paper mill erected and successfully operated in Canada, in 1803.

**New Liskeard, Ont.**—The building of a woollen mill in this town, which has opened for business and is manufacturing yarns, blankets, etc., appears to be the beginning of a new industry for Northern Ontario. The output of blankets has already been sold to the mining camps for many months to come. A number of the farmers in the district are going in for the raising of sheep, which is particularly adapted to the industry.

**Winnipeg, Man.**—Manitoba's Hungarian partridge, released last spring in the vicinity of Warren, Man., have scattered over a radius of from 15 to 20 miles. About 120 birds were originally released, and they have multiplied rapidly and taken to their Manitoba homes. As yet they are immune from hunters. Another importation will be made from Alberta this fall.

**Regina, Sask.**—The Saskatchewan honey crop for 1924 should amount to several carloads, according to F. Haeley, Dep. Minister of Agriculture. Recent statistics show approximately 500 beekeepers in the province, owning possibly some 3,000 colonies of bees. The number of colonies varies from one to forty and a few up to the record of 105 kept by two apiarists.

**Lethbridge, Alta.**—Nels Peterson, operating a dry farm east of here, has completed the threshing of 56 acres of his land summer-plowed two years ago and when sown a year ago this spring, yielded 59 bushels to the acre in 1923. This spring it was stubbled and the returns from the 1924 seeding are 40 bushels of wheat to the acre. This makes 99 bushels of wheat an acre from a single plowing.

**Victoria, B.C.**—The liner Empress of Canada has brought 168 Russian refugees from Harbin bound for the irrigated area in Southern Alberta to engage in farming.

### Crown Prince of Italy to Wed Daughter of Belgian King

A despatch from Rome says:—The newspapers here have confirmed the engagement of Crown Prince Umberto of Italy and Princess Marie Jose, daughter of the Belgian King and Queen. The engagement of Crown Prince Leopold of Belgium and Princess Mafalda, daughter of the King and Queen of Italy, is expected to be announced either Nov. 4, or on the King's birthday, Nov. 11.

### Two-Minute Silence on November 11

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The usual Armistice Day two-minute silence will be observed on Tuesday, Nov. 11th, at 11 o'clock, throughout the British Empire. This is in addition to the observance of Armistice Day and Thanksgiving Day on Monday, Nov. 10th.



Mr. Ramsey MacDonald, accompanied by Mr. J. H. Thomas, colonial secretary, is shown arriving at the House of Commons to deliver his speech on the Irish boundary question.

### BATTLE NOW CENTRES AROUND CANTON CITY

### Two U.S. Gunboats Ordered to Quell Disturbances—Casualties Number One Thousand.

A despatch from Washington, D.C., says:—The United States gunboats Sacramento and Pampango of the south China patrol have been ordered to proceed to Canton, owing to disturbances there and were due to arrive on October 15, it was reported to the State Dept. by Consul General Douglas Jenkins, in Canton.

Casualties in the fighting so far are estimated at about one thousand. These include both those who perished in the fire which had swept three-quarters of a square mile of the city, and those killed by bullets of soldiers posted as snipers on the roofs of houses.

Mr. Jenkins described the situation in Canton as "critical, though no actual disorder has occurred since October 10."

Shanghai, Oct. 16.—Landing of 7,000 central Chinese Government troops at Chinwangtao was prevented to-day by order of the commander of the British garrison there, according to a despatch to Japanese news agency. The despatch said that the commander declared such a landing would be incompatible with the protocol of 1901.

The final protocol made between China and eleven powers in 1901, closing the situation brought about by the Boxer rebellion, provided in part for the occupation of Chinwangtao and other points "for the maintenance of open communication between the capital (Peking) and the sea."

Hong Kong, Oct. 16.—Foreign missionaries and hospitals have called upon the United States Consulate to use gunboats in the harbor there for their protection. Looting by the "Reds" is said to be going on continuously, and further serious trouble is expected. Steamers from Canton to Hong Kong are crowded with refugees.

### Sun-Spots Will Increase for a Number of Years

Old Sol's getting the "measles" again.

Between February and August of last year the sun had a minimum of spots. Professor George H. Peters of the United States Naval Observatory, has observed. The number of spots now is increasing and will increase for a number of years. The sun-spot cycle occurs every eleven and one-tenth years, says Professor Peters, and has just passed the minimum in prospect for 1924.

For a number of days during the middle of 1923 no spots were seen on the sun's disk. Just where the zero point for sun spots is gives rise to a difference of opinion.

During the period of sun-spot maxima the intensity of the northern lights in the lower latitudes gives evidence of intense magnetic conditions. Some spots do not produce marked northern lights, while others do. Just which spots cause probable increase is a problem which Professor Peters is working on now.

Each clear day of the year at noon Professor Peters photographs the sun. A photo-heliograph with five inches aperture and forty feet focal length is used. The image of the sun is taken on a plate four and a half inches in diameter. The light is thrown into the camera from the surface of an unilvered mirror.

"One of the things for which Canada is most to be congratulated is that she has established a system of education that compares favorably with any in the world. Canada is a nation of literates, she has a remarkably small proportion of illiterates," stated Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, former Minister of Education in the British Government, when disembarking at Montreal.



H.R.H. the Prince of Wales ready for the hunt at his recent visit to Toronto.

### OTTAWA GAVE PRINCE RIGHT ROYAL WELCOME

### Arrangements Made to Sail for England on October 25 on the Olympic.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Prince of Wales arrived here at 7 o'clock on Thursday evening and his train had barely come to a standstill when he stepped off and hurried forward, hat in hand, to receive the greetings of His Excellency the Governor-General, Hon. George P. Graham, acting Prime Minister, and Hon. Martin Burrell.

The Prince, who was wearing a light tweed overcoat over his evening clothes, walked down the long platform chatting amiably with the Governor-General and lifting his derby hat to the saluting police and guards. As His Royal Highness and Lord Byng entered the station a tremendous crowd, held back by a special detachment of Royal Canadian Mounted Police, cheered again and again, while the official party passed through to the station exit.

Outside the station crowds lined the sidewalks for block after block, and cheered the Prince as the motor cars carrying the party proceeded to Government House. The Prince stayed at Government House, where an official dinner was given by Their Excellencies.

A despatch from New York says:—The Prince of Wales will sail for home on the Olympic on her next east-bound trip, leaving here at 1 a.m., October 25. The Prince has reserved three suites for himself and party. The suites include a sitting room, C-53, and three bedrooms, with as many baths. Confirmation of the royal visitor's sailing came from Sir Henry Gloster-Armstrong, British Consul-General.

### Canada Now Chief Exporter of Wheat to Britain

The United States is no longer the chief exporter of wheat to the United Kingdom. The largest supplies of this grain to the British Isles now come from the Dominion of Canada, with the United States second and Argentina a close third.

It is only in barley and oats that the United States has retained its hold on English imports.

### BEGINS WORK WITH HUGE SUM TO CREDIT

### Permanent Agent-General for Reparation Payments Starts With Capital.

A despatch from Paris says:—When Seymour Parker Gilbert, Jr., takes over the position of permanent Agent-General for Reparation Payments in Berlin, on Oct. 31, he will have to his credit for meeting reparation payments the equivalent of 940,000,000 gold marks, less some small amounts, which have already been paid out for deliveries in kind.

This sum is made up of 140,000,000 gold marks paid by the German Government from revenues, and 800,000,000 gold marks of the credit which the Reichsbank, as part of the new note issue, based on the present Dawes loan.

The Agent-General will thus have within 60,000,000 marks of the billion stipulated as earmarked for reparation payments before Sept. 1, 1925. The new bank of issue also will have 600,000,000 gold marks of the Reichsbank reserve, and the entire reparation mark issue, which will be called in inside of seven years.

Germany's total paper currency, which is covered by 40 per cent. gold, will amount to about 3,500,000,000 marks, exclusive of rentenmarks, which are regarded as having a larger gold covering than any other bank issue in Europe.

Probably the whole billion will be paid out in Germany for deliveries in kind, so that the Agent-General unlikely will have any cash transfers to make during the first 12 months. The Reparation Commission has been authorizing deliveries in kind at such a rate during September and October that, if the present proportion is continued, total orders for deliveries in kind will reach a billion marks early in the spring.

About 30 per cent. of this billion reparation account will be spent by Britain, France and Belgium on the occupation expenses of their armies. Deliveries in kind will yield cash in their own currencies to the receiving Governments, because deliveries of coal, dyestuffs, etc., will be sold for cash by the governments to their own people.

## The Week's Markets

### TORONTO.

Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.73 1/4; No. 2 North, \$1.69 1/4; No. 3 North, \$1.65.

Man. oats—No. 2 CW, 71 1/2c; No. 3 CW, 69c; extra No. 1 feed, 69c; No. 1 feed, 67c; No. 2 feed, 65c. All the above c.i.f., bay ports.

Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 yellow, \$1.30.

Milled—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$30.25; shorts, per ton, \$32.25; middlings, \$38; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.25.

Ont. wheat—No. 3 winter, \$1.30 to \$1.34; No. 2 winter, \$1.28 to \$1.32; No. 1 commercial, \$1.26 to \$1.29, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Barley—Maiting, 98 to 99c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 92 to 95c.

Rye—No. 2, \$1.12 to \$1.17.

Ont. flour—New, ninety per cent. pat. in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$6.40; Toronto basis, \$6.40; bulk, seaboard, nominal.

Man. flour—First pats., in jute sacks, \$9.05 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$8.55.

Hay—No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14.50; No. 3, \$12.50.

Straw—Carrots, per ton, \$3.

Screenings—Standard, re-cleaned, f.o.b. bay ports, per ton, \$22.50.

Cheese—New, large, 20c; twins, 20 1/2c; triplets, 21c; Stiltons, 22c. Old, large, 23 to 24c; twins, 24 to 25c; triplets, 25 to 26c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 40 to 41c; No. 1 creamery, 39 to 40c; No. 2, 35 to 36c; dairy, 28 to 30c.

Eggs—Fresh extras, in cartons, 54 to 55c; loose, 52 to 53c; storage extras, in cartons, 46 to 47c; loose, 44 to 45c; storage firsts, 40 to 41c; storage seconds, 34 to 35c.

Live poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 20c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 17c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 25c; roosters, 12c; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 18c.

Dressed poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 22c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 30c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 25c.

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 26c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 13 1/2c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 13 1/2c; 5-lb. tins, 14 1/2c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 15c.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 27 to 29c; cooked hams, 38 to 40c; smoked rolls, 18 to 20c; cottage rolls, 21 to 24c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 27c; special breakfast bacon, 29 to 31c; back, boneloss, 33 to 35c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$17.50; 70 to 90 lbs., \$16.80; 90 lbs. and up, \$15.80; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$33; 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 21 1/2c; shortening, tierces, 15 1/2 to 16c; tubs, 16 to 16 1/2c; pails, 16 1/2 to 17c; prints, 17 1/2 to 18c.

Expert steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.25; do, good, \$6.25 to \$6.75; butcher steers, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.50; do, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, com. to fair, \$3 to \$4.75; butcher heifers, choice, \$5.25 to \$6; do, good, \$4.75 to \$5; do, com., \$3.50 to \$4.25; butcher cows, choice, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3 to \$3.75; do, canners, cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.50; butchers' bulls, good, \$3.50 to \$4.25; do, fair, \$3 to \$3.50; do, bologna, \$2.50 to \$3; feeding steers, good, \$6.25 to \$7.50; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11; do, med, \$7.50 to \$9.50; do, grassers, \$3.50 to \$4; milch cows, choice, \$65 to \$80; springers, choice, \$70 to \$90; plain cows, \$40 to \$60; choice light sheep, \$7.50 to \$8.50; heavier and bucks, \$4 to \$5; culls, \$2 to \$4; good choice lambs, \$11.50 to \$12; bucks, \$9.50 to \$10; culls, \$8 to \$9; hogs, fed and watered, \$10.85; do, f.o.b., \$10.25; do, country points, \$10; do, off cars, \$11.25; select premium, \$2.12.

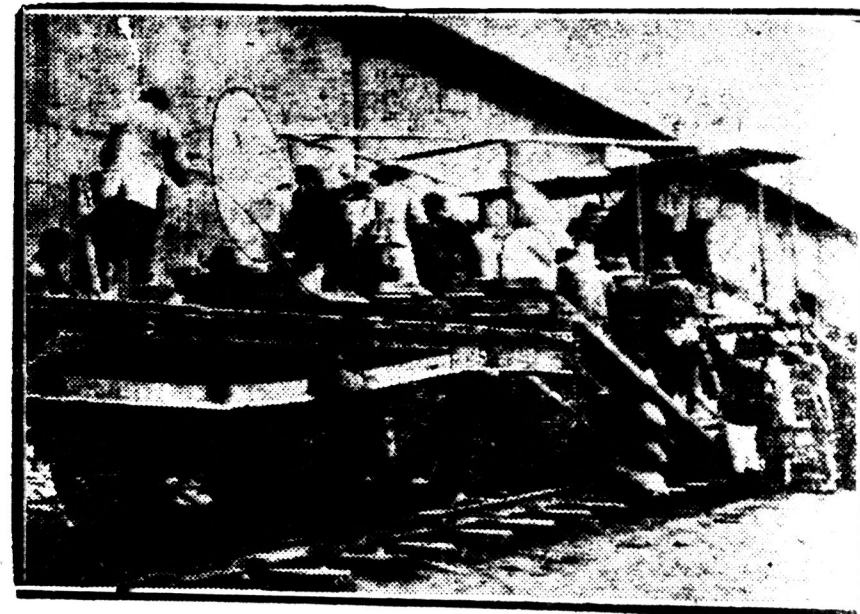
### MONTREAL.

Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 75c; No. 3, 75c; extra No. 1 feed, 74c. Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., 1sts, \$6.95; 2nds, \$8.55; strong bakers', \$8.55; winter pats., choice, \$6.75 to \$6.85.

Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs., \$4 to \$4.10; Bran, \$30.25. Shorts, \$32.25. Middlings, \$38.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$14 to \$16.50.

Cheese—Finest western, 17 1/2c; Swiss, 17 1/2 to 17 3/4c. Butter—No. 1, pasteurized, 36 1/2 to 36 3/4c; No. 2, creamery, 35 1/2c; 2nds, 34 1/2 to 35c; Eggs—Storage extras, 41c; storage firsts, 42c. Potatoes—Per bushel, lots, 70 to 75c.

Calves, weals, \$8 to \$9; piglets, \$3; lambs, med., \$10.50; do, good, \$11; hogs, mixed lots, \$10.25; select, \$11; sows, \$8.50 to \$7.50.



This photograph from the Chinese war zone shows airplanes loaded at Nanking. By a queer coincidence, the plane shown here was wrecked the day after the picture was taken, killing two of the few Chinese aviators.

### Surveyors Brave Perils in Wilds of Far North

G. H. Blanchet, government director of surveys, is back in Winnipeg from the Barren Lands, after a lengthy trip by canoe through a country which is "hostile" to most white men.

Completing first the survey of Great Slave Lake, begun in 1921, Mr. Blanchet and his party, fifteen in all, headed north and east into the Barren Lands to survey the area contiguous to the big chain of lakes from which the Coppermine, Back's, Yellowknife, Thelon and other northern rivers drain the area lying from Great Slave north to the Arctic and northeast to the shores of Hudson Bay.

The route taken was by way of Arcturion Lake past the site of old Fort Reliance, through the Clinton, Golden and Aymer lakes to Lake Mackay. It was an adventurous trip through territory scarcely visited by whites in the last two hundred years since Heron discovered it.

### Prince Regent of Japan Plans New Biological Laboratory

The Prince Regent of Japan is planning for a new biological laboratory which will be erected in the compound of the Akasaka Imperial Palace.

Since he was a boy the Prince Regent has been much interested in the study of biology. He began collecting specimens while he was in the primary grade of the Peers' school, and amassed an important collection which grew older. It was destroyed by fire in the Takawana palace after the earthquake.

He is said to know the names of every insect and every Alpine plant in Japan.

The Alberta wheat pool has a membership of 30,000 farmers. The pool claims that the pool has advanced in a five-cent bushel advance in the farmers in the last year, the pool being 20,000,000 bushels.



Here is part of the crew of the ill-fated Hudson's Bay Company ship Lady Kinderley, which went to the bottom of the northern seas with her million-dollar cargo of furs. The men made a perilous dash over dangerous ice floes to open seas and were picked up by another vessel.

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